



Le 20 février est la Journée mondiale de la justice sociale, le 21 février est la Journée internationale de la langue maternelle

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Ce qui suit est le numéro vingt-six ans d'une série de brèves discussions sur les articles de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (DUDH) et les fonds d'archives qui s'y rapportent.

Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'homme: Article 25.

- 1. Toute personne a droit à un niveau de vie suffisant pour assurer sa santé, son bien-être et ceux de sa famille, notamment pour l'alimentation, l'habillement, le logement, les soins médicaux ainsi que pour les services sociaux nécessaires ; elle a droit à la sécurité en cas de chômage, de maladie, d'invalidité, de veuvage, de vieillesse ou dans les autres cas de perte de ses moyens de subsistance par suite de circonstances indépendantes de sa volonté.*
- 2. La maternité et l'enfance ont droit à une aide et à une assistance spéciales. Tous les enfants, qu'ils soient nés dans le mariage ou hors mariage, jouissent de la même protection sociale.*

Regardez rapidement le texte de l'Article 25. Remarquez qu'il y a trois idées là-dedans : l'article 1 affirme le droit à un niveau de vie suffisant et le droit d'avoir un filet de sécurité social, et l'article 2 parle de la protection sociale des mères et des enfants. Puisque la gamme des questions figurant à l'Article 25 est si large, l'essai de ce mois-ci couvrira l'article 1 et l'essai du mois prochain portera sur la deuxième clause.

A l'origine, les rédacteurs de la Déclaration avaient rédigé des articles distincts pour la nourriture et le logement, les soins médicaux, la sécurité sociale en général, et la protection de la maternité. Le droit à un habillement adéquat a été ajouté à la demande expresse du délégué des Philippines. Mais comment ont-ils été mis en un seul article complexe, en particulier lorsque l'Article 22 avait déjà indiqué que tout le monde a «droit à la sécurité sociale»? Même le grand chroniqueur de la DUDH, Johannes Morsink, a du mal à expliquer la duplication et la fusion, disant seulement que la Commission a fusionné ces éléments parce qu'elle "était très désireuse de garder les choses brèves et concises." (Morsink, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting and Intent*, pp. 191-210). Avec le recul, le constat est qu'ils ont échoué.

L'Article 25, alinéa 1, parle de questions qui préoccupent le Programme alimentaire mondial, l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, l'Organisation internationale du travail (indemnités de chômage et des travailleurs), les Hauts-Commissariats aux réfugiés et aux droits de l'homme, tous les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux, les organismes religieux, les syndicats et les organisations de la société civile.

La complexité même de l'Article 25, paragraphe 1, signifie qu'il a été repris et interprété par de nombreux autres traités, déclarations, résolutions des droits de l'homme et ses observations générales, et les «documents finaux» des conférences internationales. Le Bureau du Haut-Commissaire aux droits de l'homme a publié des fiches sur le droit à un logement convenable (fiche technique n° 21), les pratiques traditionnelles préjudiciables affectant la santé des femmes et des enfants (n° 23), et le droit à la santé (n° 31)

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>.

Le programme de l'Organisation internationale du travail sur l'Extension globale de la sécurité sociale, une «plate-forme de partage de connaissance globale» propose beaucoup d'informations utiles <http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.do?wid=9>. La Bibliothèque des Droits de l'Homme à l'Université du Minnesota a rédigé un guide d'études sur le droit à des moyens de santé adéquats, avec des extraits de traités et de conventions pertinentes, et des liens utiles à <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/edumat/studyguides/righttohealth.html>.

Comme on pouvait s'y attendre, les partisans d'une très grande variété de questions utilisent cet article-valise. Elles vont de la sensibilisation à l'aide pour les personnes atteintes du sida et à la sécurité pour les personnes handicapées à un homme au Canada qui a récemment cité l'article pour faire valoir que l'interdiction qu'il avait reçue d'élever des poulets dans son jardin de ville violait son droit à la sécurité alimentaire. Au cours de la rédaction de l'Article 25 en 1948, le délégué de la Nouvelle-Zélande s'est opposé à l'expression «son bien-être et ceux de sa famille», faisant valoir que le droit aux services sociaux ne passe pas "que par le chef de famille" ; les avocats des droits des femmes préconisent d'utiliser l'Article 25 en expliquant que les chefs de famille peuvent être mâle ou femelle. Les organisations du travail utilisent le droit aux indemnités de chômage de l'Article 25 pour inciter une protection des travailleurs migrants, alors que les militants écologistes utilisent le droit à la santé pour protester contre les effets du dumping sur les produits et déchets toxiques et dangereux.

Compte tenu de l'envergure de la première clause de l'Article 25, il est difficile de penser à un service d'archives qui ne dispose pas de documents qui lui sont liés. Des entreprises aux familles, des unions aux institutions de services sociaux, des organismes environnementaux, des tribunaux et des législateurs, des organismes internationaux: tous ont des archives qui sont pertinentes à l'Article 25. La société contemporaine est un créateur massif de documents sur le réseau de la sécurité sociale, et de l'absence de celle-ci, et les archives regorgent de ce genre de documents.

Les nouvelles sont en anglais

Human Rights Working Group News. The Human Rights Working Group will hold an open meeting at the Quadrennial Congress of Archivists in Brisbane, Australia, in August. If you plan to come to the Congress, please plan to join us. The final Congress schedule will list the time and place.

International news.

United Nations. Fifty photographs from the Lodz, Poland, State Archives are on display at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Taken by professional Jewish photographers who were asked by the Jewish council to document daily life in the ghetto, approximately 12,000 images survive. Almost all the persons photographed died in the ghetto or were killed in Nazi extermination camps. One of the survivors, Roman Kent, spoke at the opening of the exhibit, and the *Huffington Post* reported that he remarked “a photograph cannot capture the stench of a dead body, the numbness of fingers from the freezing cold, the feeling of a parent who knows they will never see their child again, or having the will to live another day.” The exhibit was organized by the Topography of Terror Foundation in Berlin, funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, and was previously shown in Poland and Germany.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/martha-flumenbaum/at-the-united-nations-pic_b_1229920.html

Bulgaria/Czech Republic/Germany/Slovakia. *Transitions Online* carried a lengthy feature article on secret police archives in the former Eastern European bloc countries. The author pointed out that the archives of the Stasi (former East German secret police) amount to 111 kilometers of material, including 43 kilometers of operative files on citizens, while Slovakia’s National Memory Institute and the Czech Security Services Archives together hold 18.2 kilometers for a 1989 population roughly equivalent to that of East Germany, a testament to the effectiveness of the Czechoslovakian secret police “lighting bonfires in the countryside, destroying untold reams of incriminating documents” in 1989. Bulgaria is beginning slowly to open its files, too.

<http://www.tol.org/client/article/22918-east-germany-stasi-communism-czech.html>

France/Rwanda. Two French judges, backed by technical experts, presented their report reconstructing the trajectory of the missile that shot down the plane carrying the Rwandan president on April 6, 1994, setting off the Rwandan genocide. They concluded that it is likely the missile was fired from the Rwandan military barracks. <http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/rwanda%E2%80%99s-rpf-genocide-hook>; the report is at

https://content12.wuala.com/rawcontent/O7QNpF0Oxx0mLPRA-s162YElwhjgHxVGFmXxDEMrCZq6CAbOOEGWKKH8J0xxhE56Xm7hwZwwZH7Cd9HkFFZKYb2OrLz_U01eM_AeeROYkJt1CfBwDkEQK5YktKbt6MBYrdb3exhYhOR9REOKmzs88uSRANITsirGFbMDw5CsWrwKAI9BGckOii44LpDO8DbywOpnjErHa6hkwbaZo8v4JvnK9QYbOruFbXrGnM7Yq_TOwiUHzoa79cUyW47CjN4Z1hwdJYPOKQ2BOdDoTJs_H-sp-S6b06qIpnOwln2-JNY/Rapport-expertise-attentat-contre-habyarimana-6-4-1994.pdf

Germany/Poland. In a strange series of events reported by *GlobalPost* quoting Polish media, two Germans and a Pole found three crates of documents relating to the Auschwitz death camp and smuggled them out of Poland. The current location of the crates and their contents is a mystery, but they were reported to contain “military service records and over 100 personnel files.” Polish prosecutors are investigating; if found and genuine, the records could be useful in prosecuting crimes perpetrated by the Nazi regimes on Polish territory.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/regions/europe/germany/120117/auschwitz-documents-surface-then-vanish>

Ireland/ United Kingdom/United States. The legal dispute over access to the oral histories and related materials on the “Troubles” in Northern Ireland now held by Boston College continued. A lawsuit filed by the oral history interviewers to try to prevent access by the British prosecutor was dismissed. This has led, the *Irish Times* reported, to the leader of the Fianna Fail party calling on Ireland’s justice minister to explain “why exactly he agreed to donate documents from the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning, the body appointed in 1997 to oversee the process of putting ‘beyond use’ weapons used in the Northern Ireland conflict, to Boston College.” The party leader believes the records should be in Ireland.

<http://www.irishcentral.com/news/New-fears-about-Boston-College-and-confidential-documents-they-hold-137269188.html>;

<http://www.boston.com/Boston/metrodesk/2012/01/federal-judge-dismisses-suit-that-sought-block-release-interviews-former-provisional-ira-members/udtlnFTF8AbWpaKkIK2kxK/index.html>; <http://irishecho.com/?p=69426>

Kuwait/Iraq/United States. Writing in *Jurist*, Douglas Cox analyzed the links between Iraq not returning Kuwait’s archives that disappeared during Saddam Hussein’s 1990 invasion and the Iraqi records that the United States continues to hold. <http://jurist.org/forum/2012/01/douglas-cox-kuwait-archives.php>

Russia/Sweden. A 1991 memorandum from the Swedish Embassy in Moscow to the Swedish Foreign Ministry says that the KGB told the head of its “Special Archive” to stop a search for documents requested by researchers working for the first International Wallenberg Commission. In an interview with the *Associated Press*, the archivist, now retired, confirmed the story, saying the access situation “has grown worse, and even the files that were opened to the public in 1991-1992 were classified again later.” <http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/story/2012-01-16/wallenberg-KGB-disappearance/52598090/1>

National news.

Albania. Ethnic minorities in Albania announced they will file a lawsuit with the European Court of Human Rights because Albania’s Constitutional Court ruled that “nationality” would not be included on census forms or on “official books documenting birth,” the *Southeast European Times* reported.

http://setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2011/12/30/feature-03

Azerbaijan. Approximately 4000 pages of records of the Caucasian Muslims Board have been transferred from the Georgian Central State Archive to the Board’s archives in Baku, Azerbaijan, the Azeri Press Agency reported. <http://en.apa.az/news.php?id=163020>

Bangladesh. Bangladesh is prosecuting persons accused of crimes against humanity during the country’s 1971 independence war and will set up a second tribunal to “expedite the trial process,” *PTI* reported. During the nine month war “official figures” (presumably in records) estimate that 3 million people were killed, 200,000 women were raped, and “millions more” had to leave their homes. <http://ibnlive.in.com/generalnewsfeed/news/bdesh-to-set-up-2nd-tribunal-to-speed-up-war-crimes-trial/947112.html>

Belarus. Internet service providers and Internet cafes are “now required to keep records of user’s personal data, the time they spend online, and which websites they visit,” *Transitions Online* reported. Belarusian companies are also required “to register under the .by domain in order to sell online in the country,” according to *BelaPAN*. The media did not report which part of government will maintain the registry. http://www.tol.org/client/article/22930-belarus-blacklists-websites-romania-looks-to-privatize-health-care.html?utm_source=TOL+mailing+list&utm_campaign=cfa7a20c7a-TOL_newsletter-1_13_2012&utm_medium=email

Belgium. Belgian authorities seized 25 files from the offices of Catholic bishops in three cities as part of an investigation into child sexual abuse. According to the *New York Times*, a spokeswoman for the Federal Prosecution Services said it “wanted to look at the individual personal records of priests made by their superiors to see if, in these records that were kept by archbishops or bishops, there is anything useful.” http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/17/world/europe/belgian-officials-search-bishops-offices-in-abuse-inquiry.html?_r=1

China. In a blunt essay published in the *Washington Post* and other newspapers, historian Sergey Radchenko denounced the closure of archives in China, writing, “Historians of China face secrecy and restrictions everywhere as the key archives remain largely inaccessible, even though the Chinese archives law provides for the opening of official documents to the public after 30 years.” Meanwhile the Chinese government announced it is creating a “national online marriage database to fight bigamy,” which “will include marriages dating back to 1949.” This, reported *CNN*, raises concern because in December *Xinhua*, the state-run Chinese news agency, reported “that hackers gained access to the personal information of 6 million users of the China Software Developer Network.” Further, the *New York Times* reported that China will require all users of microblogs to register “their true identities” with the government. http://www.oregonlive.com/opinion/index.ssf/2012/01/chinas_lockdown_on_truth.html; <http://www.cnn.com/2011/12/25/world/asia/china-marriage-database/index.html?iref=allsearch>; <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/19/world/asia/china-expands-program-requiring-real-name-registration-online.html>

Colombia. Colombia passed Law 1448 to provide assistance and reparations to victims of the armed conflict. The law contains major provisions related to archives, from Article 23 which states there is a right to truth, to taking a census (Article 48) and establishing a registry of property presumed to have been forcibly abandoned (Article 76) and a registry of victims (Article 154). Article 142 establishes April 9 of each year as a day of remembrance and solidarity with victims, and Articles 144-148 establish a Center of Historical Memory with important archival responsibilities. <http://www.centromemoria.gov.co/archivos/ley%20de%20vctimas%20-%20final.pdf>

Egypt. Al Jazeera published an opinion piece by Hussein Omar entitled, “Who should save Egypt's archives?” He wrote that in the National Archives of Egypt the “state security plays arbiter” on access to the records and “continues to viciously restrict access to the documents to all but a privileged few.” He argued that in the new Egyptian state, intellectuals and the public

must reckon “with what Egypt has in the past, what it will become in the future, and the dreams and disappointments that the nation’s upheaval has unearthed.” To do that, preservation of and access to archives is necessary.

<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/01/2012121132641226409.html>

Germany. The law creating the Agency of the Federal Commissioner for the Stasi Records (BStU) was passed by Germany’s lower house of parliament, the Bundestag, on December 29, 1991. At the end of this December *Deutsche Welle* published an interview with the Stasi director, reflecting on the work of the past 20 years. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15635205,00.html>

Guatemala. José Efraín Ríos Montt, the former military dictator of Guatemala, appeared in court to face genocide charges relating to his 1982-1983 regime. In a statement on the case, the Washington Office on Latin America said, “ It is significant that the Guatemalan justice system has initiated a judicial process against Ríos Montt, especially in the context of nearly total impunity in Guatemala for past and current crimes and human rights violations. However, there is a troubling lack of transparency within the Defense Ministry and unwillingness to provide still-classified information from the military archives that could be relevant to these trials. In 2009, then-President Álvaro Colom called for the declassification of military documents from 1960-1996, and in 2011 the Declassification Commission released its decision regarding which documents could be declassified. Although over 11,000 documents were declassified, the process is incomplete, as there were almost no documents presented from the years 1980-1985, because according to the government these files were lost.”

http://www.wola.org/commentary/former_guatemalan_dictator_to_face_court_for_genocide_during_civil_war

Haiti. After the earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, the records from the Palace of Justice were gathered and stored in “a wet room . . . on wooden shelves chewed by termites.” Now, reported *Haiti Libre*, the records are being preserved, arranged and described with the help of a project team organized by the United Nations to “strengthen the criminal justice system by improving access to records, more particularly records management.”

<http://www.haitilibre.com/en/news-4628-haiti-justice-the-archives-of-the-palace-of-justice-under-restoration.html>

Hungary. There was good news and bad news from Hungary. The Association of Hungarian Archivists informed the International Council on Archives that the government’s resolution on the preparation of a new law on the files of the former communist secret services, which had occasioned many letters of concern by archivists, was repealed. However, the Hungarian government terminated the independent Data Protection Commissioner and replaced it with an administrative agency. Three Hungarian non-governmental organizations wrote to the European Union Commissioner in charge of Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship, expressing their concerns on a number of issues including the abolition of the Data Protection Commissioner, saying, “As part of the executive and due to its dependence on the Prime Minister, the new authority is likely to become insignificant.” <http://helsinki.hu/wp-content/uploads/Letter-to-Viviane-Reding-29-12-11.pdf>. Thanks to Arpad Tyekvicska, David Leitch, and Zsuzsa Zadori for this information.

Indonesia. The Indonesian human rights commission met with survivors of the anti-communist purges of 1965-1966 in which at least half a million people died. The commission said it has collected “testimonies from 350 people who had suffered abuses but that it was struggling to find stronger evidence, in the form of documents and photographs, before submitting a report to the attorney general,” according to a *New York Times* account. The International Center for Transitional Justice has also been collecting survivor testimonies, again demonstrating the importance of preserving the records of non-governmental organizations.

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/19/world/asia/veil-of-silence-lifted-in-indonesia.html?_r=1&pagewanted=all

Myanmar. The government of Myanmar signed a peace agreement with the Chin National Front, which has battled the government for 23 years, and with the Karen National Union, which began a struggle for autonomy in 1948 at the time of then-Burma’s independence. According to the *New York Times*, the government says it is “negotiating peace pacts with other “major ethnic rebel groups,” pointing up the importance of preserving the official records of treaties and the negotiating files that provide the background information about the pacts.

<http://www.mizzima.com/news/inside-burma/6370-cnf-signs-cease-fire-agreement.html>;
http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/13/world/asia/myanmar-signs-truce-with-ethnic-rebel-group.html?_r=1

Niger. Reuters reported this frightening story: “Arsonists set fire to part of Niger’s Justice Ministry . . . destroying files used in anti-corruption investigations.” The fire destroyed “paper archives dating back decades as well as information gathered from a hotline that has led to the investigation of around 20 judges.” Some digital files were saved, and the Justice Ministry “will attempt to reconstruct the files.” http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/04/world/africa/niger-arson-destroys-anti-corruption-files.html?_r=1; [chicagotribune.com](http://www.chicagotribune.com):

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/sns-rt-us-niger-corruption-firetre8021a7-20120103,0,1550985.story>

Pakistan. Following the U.S. raid on Osama bin Laden’s house in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and the killing of bin Laden, Pakistan formed a commission to investigate the U.S. operation. According to reports in *Pakistan Today* and *Dawn.com*, the Inquiry Commission on Abbottabad Operation retrieved around 187,000 documents from the bin Laden compound, including diaries, letters and “other important communication material.” The Commission is having the items, most of which are in Arabic and “other languages” translated, and it has taken statements from “the heads of military and civil intelligence agencies, Director General Military Operations, Pakistan’s Ambassador to Washington, present and former foreign minister and secretaries, and wives and children of Osama.” The breadth of the documentation being assembled forcefully demonstrates the importance of preserving the records of investigating commissions.

<http://www.dawn.com/2012/01/09/abbottabad-commission-report-soon-justice-iqbal.html>;
<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/01/abbottabad-commission-finds-187000-documents-from-obl-compound/>

Slovakia. *Transitions Online* published a report on the so-called “Gorila file” that supposedly proves “widespread corruption” in the second government of Prime Minister Mikulas Dzurinda

(2002-2006), including “buying of votes in parliament.” The file, which is reportedly circulating on the Internet, is said to contain wiretaps by the Slovak Intelligence Service in an investigation of a financial group that tried to influence the methods of privatization in Slovakia.

http://www.tol.org/client/article/22915-slovakia-corruption-dzurinda.html?utm_source=TOL+mailing+list&utm_campaign=5791427247-TOL_newsletter-1_6_2012&utm_medium=email

Ukraine. The journal *Ab Imperio*, which focuses on post-Soviet issues, reported that the head of Ukraine’s State Archival Service, Olga Ginzburg, says that Ukrainian archives are “too open and easily accessible.” According to her, this situation contributes to misuse of history by some young historians. <http://abimperio.net/cgi-bin/aishow.pl?idlang=1&state=shown&idnumb=39>
Thanks to Steve Barnes for this information.

United Kingdom. The Cattles Group, which specializes in personal loans and debt recovery, lost two backup tapes containing information about 1.4 million customers, *SearchSecurity.co.UK* reported. <http://searchsecurity.techtarget.co.uk/news/2240113549/Cattles-lost-backup-tapes-highlight-risk-of-unencrypted-data-storage>

More embarrassing than losing backup tapes, Brighton General Hospital’s computer hard drives were offered on eBay after they were stolen. The hard drives had information “on tens of thousands of patients,” said the *BBC*, and the Information Commissioner's Office proposed a fine of £375,000, which the hospital is challenging. <http://www.out-law.com/en/articles/2012/january-/nhs-trust-facing-375000-fine-over-theft-of-patient-data/>

Scotland. Scotland’s Information Commissioner, in an interview with *Scotland on Sunday*, said the out-sourcing of government functions to trusts and private bodies may result in the loss of the public’s right to know. He pointed to public-private partnerships that maintain school buildings, private firms that clean hospitals and private prisons: “What we lose out on is the fine detail, the state of maintenance at a particular school or the cleaning standard in a hospital. You want to know exactly what is happening in ward 7 or classroom 7a because it affects your child or your relative in the hospital.” http://www.scotsman.com/scotland-on-sunday/politics/scotland_s_foi_powers_falling_behind_in_uk_1_2043290

United States. The Social Security Administration maintains a Death Master File that lists the dates of birth and death, Social Security numbers, and addresses of most U.S. citizens who died during the past 75 years. Although the Death Master File has been available since 1980, some states (which provide the information to the Administration) now are limiting access to their information to federal officials only, which will reduce the publicly available data by nearly two-thirds. The reason for the new restrictions is the use by “criminal seeking personal information for use in scams,” says a official of an “identity theft protection website.” <http://www.insure.com/articles/lifeinsurance/ssa-limits-death-records.html?WT.qsr=fxb-46806310>

A new study looked at what would happen “if patients were encouraged not just to see their medical records but to take them home, study them and really own them.” A report of the study in the *New York Times* said that 90 percent of the 38,000 patients surveyed “thought they would

be more in control of their care if they saw the notes” made by their physicians. Doctors “were ambivalent about opening their records.”

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/10/health/policy/project-puts-records-in-the-patients-hands.html?_r=1

In an op-ed piece in the *New York Times*, two professors argue that after a certain period of time all criminal records should be “sealed.” They looked at data “for more than 88,000 people who had their first arrest in New York State in 1980, and tracking their subsequent criminal histories over the next 25 years, we estimate the ‘redemption time’—the time it takes for an individual’s likelihood of being arrested to be close to that of individuals with no criminal records—to be about 10 to 13 years.” Starting in May, Massachusetts will limit employers’ access to information about convictions to 5 years for misdemeanors and 10 years for felonies.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/10/opinion/paying-a-price-long-after-the-crime.html>

Delaware. A controversy in Delaware over the ability of one group to adequately document another’s experience has ramifications far beyond the state. The immediate question is whether the Delaware Historical Society, a predominantly white organization, is the appropriate group to tell the story of the African American community in the state. An African American activist, who opposed the Society establishing an African-American Heritage Center, said, “They can do the research and learn the history, but as far as feeling the essence of the pain from our experiences it is not possible,” adding that while he could empathize with Jews, “I can’t really feel the essence of their pain like they do.” <http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/story/2012-01-24/delaware-black-history/52766216/1>

Florida. A murder conviction was struck down and a retrial was ordered by an appeals court when it found that “almost no records of the trial still existed.” Apparently the court stenographer had deleted the record on the primary “memory disc” and the backup on a PC was destroyed by a computer “infection,” leaving only some pre-trial notes and the closing arguments that were on paper. *Techworld* commented, “The paper records that are usually made by stenography machines were apparently not made in full, which means that the legal recording process failed in three separate media.” <http://news.techworld.com/security/3327502/murder-retrial-ordered-after-court-records-destroyed-by-virus/>

Michigan. While clearing out a trailer seized from a bankrupt company that did vocational training, a work crew found cabinets, office equipment, files and computers containing “Social Security numbers, checks . . . medical prescriptions and everything.” The work crew called a local television station who contacted the court that declared the bankruptcy. A court official said he had not been aware that documents were in the trailer and that the documents would be shredded. <http://www.myfoxdetroit.com/dpp/news/local/stash-of-sensitive-documents-from-bankrupt-business-found-20120119-ms>

New York. Another television news reporter found “dozens” of police files in garbage outside New York City’s 40th Precinct station house, including “at least one domestic-violence report, stolen property records, criminal complaints and mug shots.” The police later retrieved them, according to the *New York Post.com*.

http://www.nypost.com/p/news/local/bronx/bronx_cops_in_file_flub_FtFy50i23GDupS14Ieki4M

Texas. Responding to an investigation into allegations that a psychiatrist at Austin State Hospital abused eight boys in his care over two decades, the state's Department of Family and Protective Services announced that it will begin keeping its abuse investigation files for 20 years.

<http://www.statesman.com/news/local/state-decides-to-keep-abuse-investigation-records-for-2099007.html>

Publication, conferences.

Human Rights Based Approaches to Development: Concepts, Evidence, and Policy by Varun Gauri and Siri Gloppen is a new World Bank Policy Research Working Paper. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2012/01/09/000158349_20120109120516/Rendered/PDF/WPS5938.pdf

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., will host a panel discussion on Friday, February 24, on “Archives in Wartime: From WWII to the Invasion of Iraq.” To RSVP or for questions, contact HAPP@wilsoncenter.org.

The Steering Committee of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Human Rights Section, the Council of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) Human Rights Research Committee, and the Executive Council of the International Studies Association (ISA) Human Rights Section will hold their second joint international conference on the theme “Protecting Human Rights: Duties and Responsibilities of States and Non-State Actors” on 18-19 June 2012 at the University of Glasgow in Glasgow, Scotland, hosted by the Glasgow Human Rights Network. For further information, contact ResponsibilityConference@glasgow.ac.uk.

The International Archives, Libraries, Museums and Special Collections Conference on the Future of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Trans Histories will be held at the Amsterdam Public Library 1-3 August 2012. For information see: http://www.ihlia.nl/english/english/english_home/LGBT%20ALMS%202012%20Conference/Information

The Oxford University Refugee Studies Centre’s 30th Anniversary Conference will take place on 6-7 December 2012 on the theme “Understanding Global Refugee Policy.” Abstracts of no more than 200 words should be submitted by 1 July 2012 to Heidi El-Megrissi at rsc-conference@qeh.ox.ac.uk.

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Partagez l’information avec nous ! trudy@trudypeterson.com ou j.boel@UNESCO.org
Pour vous abonner au bulletin, entrez les informations requises sur le formulaire que vous trouverez sur cet URL: http://www.unesco.org/archives/hrgnews/hrg3_042010.php

Les numéros précédents du bulletin se trouvent en ligne sur <http://www.ica.org/12315/hrwg-newsletter/list-of-hrwg-newsletters.html> et <http://128.121.10.98/coe/main.jsp?smd=2&nid=569829>
(Traduction française : Cristina Bianchi)