

**Human Rights Research and Campaigning on
the Internet**

*Training Materials for the Diplomacy Training
Programme*

Bangkok, February 2004

Table of Contents

<i>Table of Contents</i>	2
<i>Background - About AustLII</i>	4
What is AustLII? (www.austlii.edu.au)	4
Purpose of Training	4
Learning Outcomes	4
<i>1. An Introduction to using the Internet</i>	5
1.1. Internet Basics	5
1.2. Moving around the Internet	8
<i>2. Browsing for Materials on AustLII</i>	11
2.1. Legislation	11
2.2. Caselaw	14
2.3. Secondary Legal Materials	15
<i>3. Searching AustLII databases</i>	18
3.1. Search forms and search methods	18
3.2. Display of search results	20
3.3. Searching only some databases	20
3.4. Practice Questions	21
<i>4. Finding Human Rights Information on the Internet</i>	22
4.1. Introduction	22
4.2. Searching techniques	23
4.3. Practice Questions	23
<i>5. World Legal Information Institute and Comparative Legal Research</i>	32
5.1. Introduction	32
5.2. Browsing the Databases	33
5.3. Searching the Databases	35
5.4. Extending searches beyond your LII	37
5.5. Browsing the Catalog	37
5.6. Searching the Catalog	38
5.7. Finding Human Rights related Material using the WorldLII Catalog and Search Facility	40
<i>6. Keeping up with Human Rights Developments on the Internet</i>	32
6.1. Introduction	32
6.2. Mailing lists and discussion lists	32

6.3. Newsgroups	34
6.4. Chatting online: IRC and ICQ	37
7. <i>Privacy on the Web</i>	34
7.1. Introduction	34
7.2. What are cookies and how do they affect you?	34
7.3. Surfing the Web 'anonymously'	36
7.4. Anonymising emails through remailers	37
8. <i>Cryptography and the Internet -- Protecting your messages</i>	41
8.1. Introduction	41
8.2. Public Key Cryptography and PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)	42
8.3. 'Secure' web servers using SSL	47
9. <i>Content Creation -- Building simple web pages</i>	49
9.1. Introduction	49
9.2. Writing a simple page in raw HTML	49
9.3. First steps in using a HTML editor (Netscape Composer editor)	51
9.4. Adding a heading, list of resources etc	51
9.5. Adding hypertext links	52
9.6. Adding links to locations within a page (targets)	53
9.7. Adding e-mail links	54
9.8. Images	54
9.9. Tables	55
9.10. Background Colours and Watermarks	56
9.11. Publishing your pages onto the Web	56
10. <i>Creating your own Web Content</i>	61
10.1. Contributing content to existing sites	61
10.2. Creating your own Human Rights Web Page	61
11. <i>Further Resources</i>	63
11.1. Indexes of Human Rights Resources	63
11.2. Important HR information web sites	63
11.3. Campaign Sites	63
11.4. Action Alert Pages (including on-line forms for posting alerts)	63
11.5. Privacy tools and other information	63
11.6. Cryptography and the Internet	64
11.7. Guides to web site building	64

Background - About AustLII

What is AustLII? (www.austlii.edu.au)

AustLII stands for the Australasian Legal Information Institute and is a joint research facility of the Faculties of Law of the University of Technology, Sydney and the University of New South Wales. AustLII provides free Internet access to Australian legal materials and is one of the largest sources of legal materials on the Internet, with over a million searchable documents. AustLII publishes public legal information; that is primary legal materials (legislation, treaties and decisions of courts and tribunals); and secondary legal materials created by public bodies for purposes of public access (law reform and royal commission reports etc). AustLII's policy agenda is to convince parliaments, governments, courts, law reform bodies and other public institutions to make legal materials they control available free via the Internet.

Purpose of Training

The purpose of this training session is to provide an introduction to using the Internet for Human Rights research, campaigning and advocacy. These training materials are intended as a guide to the materials covered and as a reference to further and related information. The training is divided into two sections. Part A will deal with human rights research on the Internet; that is finding relevant information effectively on the Internet. Part B will deal with some of the issues related to using the Internet for human rights campaigning and advocacy.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of training participants will have a basic understanding of:

- How to move around the Internet;
- How to save the addresses of sites of interest;
- How to find the human rights resources available on AustLII and WorldLII;
- How to use Internet catalogues and search engines;
- How to use WorldLII Catalog and Websearch facility;
- How to keep up to date with human rights information on the Internet;
- How to use email and other Internet tools to find and to disseminate information;
- How to be anonymous on the Internet;
- How to draft and post Action Alerts on the Internet.

1. An Introduction to using the Internet

1.1. Internet Basics

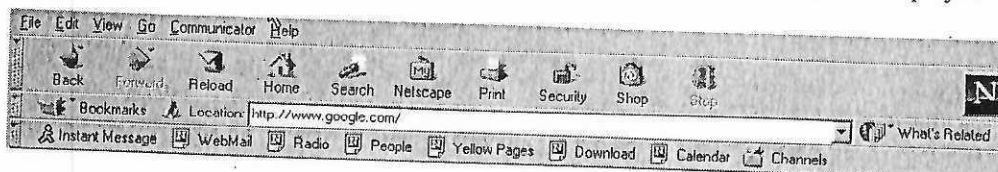
1.1.1. What is the Internet?

The Internet is a vast collection of interconnected networks from around the globe connected by communication lines (such as telephone lines) and routing hardware. This network allows information to be transferred between computers and allows anyone with access to the Internet to find information from millions of different sources around the world. The Internet is a vast source of information that is constantly changing and expanding. Since its creation in the 1960s, the Internet has grown and is now used by millions of people, from those in commercial and educational institutions to individual consumers. The most popular Internet service and probably that which people associate most with the Internet is the World Wide Web (www). The World Wide Web allows people to look at information in hyper-text using 'Hyper Text Transfer Protocol' which is a very user-friendly accessible way of looking at information from around the world. Each page of information on the www has its own unique address which makes it possible both for individual users and Internet search engines to find information. Within the hyper-text on www pages are 'hyper-links'; text or images which, when clicked on with a mouse will let the user move from page to page of information.

Once you are connected to the Internet, you can use an Internet "browser" to look for information on the World Wide Web. The two most widely used Internet browsers are Netscape and Internet Explorer. Although they are slightly different in appearance, they basically do the same thing.

1.1.2. Understanding URLs

Each page of information on the world-wide-web has a unique address, called a URL ('Uniform Resource Locator'). The URL is displayed in the long white window at the top of the screen. In the example below the URL of the search engine called google is displayed:



If you know the URL of a page on the Web, you can simply type it into the Location/Address window, and press ENTER, and your browser will take you to that page. Alternatively, select the OPEN icon, or 'File/Open Location' from the menu.

1.1.3. The parts of a Web address¹

Here is a sample address: <http://www.austlii.edu.au>

http:// - all Internet addresses start with these letters they stand for 'hypertext transfer protocol' following the http is a colon : and two forward slashes //. Many browsers including Netscape assume the 'http://' if you don't type it in – so it is optional.

www. stands for 'World Wide Web' and generally follows the 'http://'

austlii. what comes after [http://www.](http://www.austlii.edu.au) will depend on who the site is for - often the site will be an acronym of the name of the company or organisation whose site it is. AustLII, for example, stands for Australasian Legal Information Institute. Other examples include the The Sydney Morning Herald (<http://www.smh.com>) and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (<http://www.abc.net.au>)

edu. The next part of the address will tell the browser what kind of site it is these are some of the designators you will come across:

gov	Government
edu	Educational Institution
com	Commercial
org	Organisation
net	Network services – often used by those sites which do not easily fit into one of the other categories

So to demonstrate - The Australasian Legal Information Institute is a joint facility of the Law Schools at the Universities of NSW and the University of Technology, Sydney, which explains why its address is <http://www.austlii.edu.au>...

The Sydney Morning Herald on the other hand is <http://www.smh.com.au>...

The ABC is <http://www.abc.net.au>....

au - The next part of an address tells the browser which country the site is to be found in the case of Australia this means putting an **au** at the end of the address

so ...AustLII is <http://www.austlii.edu.au>

The Sydney Morning Herald is <http://www.smh.com.au>

The ABC is <http://www.abc.net.au>

Addresses in the United States don't have anything to designate country - so when you have an address which ends after the com or org etc you'll know it's usually (though not always)

¹ Please note, this is not an exhaustive list – you will find addresses that do not fit this exact structure – it is intended as an example only.

a site in the USA, eg. www.nike.com Other country abbreviations include ca (canada), uk (united kingdom) ei Ireland.

TIP

Note that after each part of the address you need to put a full stop.
It is important to make sure that the address is exactly correct if you are typing it - even a tiny error will prevent the browser from finding the page you want..

Some addresses will be much longer than the ones already shown - this will happen when the address is going to a specific part of a site. For example the Reconciliation and Social Justice Library on AustLII is at the following address:

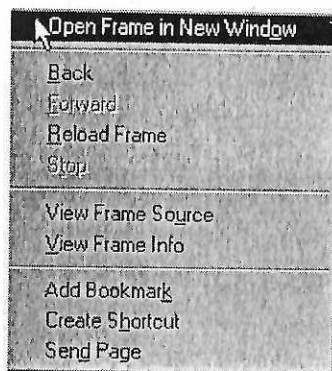
<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/special/rsjproject/rsjlibrary/index.html>

you can see from the beginning of the address that the information is on the AustLII site. The rest of the address - /au/special/rsjproject/rsjlibrary/index.html tells your browser exactly *where* on the AustLII site the information is.

1.1.4. Sites using Frames

Not all sites will display a unique URL for every page, some sites such as sites which use 'frames' will not display the specific address of each page. Some framed sites give you an option of viewing the site with or without frames. If you want to be able to see the actual address of the page you are looking at you should choose the 'no frames' option.

Alternatively, in some cases it is possible to choose to view the frame in separate window in order to see its url. To do this click your right mouse button, a menu will pop down with an option to 'open frame in new window'.



1.2. Moving around the Internet

There are a number of different ways to move from Internet site to Internet site, most people use a combination of methods. How you go about finding information will depend on how much you know about the information you are looking for.

1.2.1. If you already know the Address -

In the Address box, the long white window at the top of the screen type the address of the page you want to open, press the return or enter key on your keyboard.

This is a quick way of getting to the site you wish to visit. You can usually only do this if you know the exact address, though sometimes guessing an address is very easy. For example Coca-Cola's home page is <http://www.cocacola.com>, and the Australian whitepages site is <http://www.whitepages.com.au>

1.2.2. 'Browsing'

Browsing is the term used in the context of the Internet to describe the action of finding sites by simply following hyperlinks. Text that is linked to other text ('hypertext links') appears in a special colour and/or style and is often underlined. For example, links may appear in blue type, with links that have been accessed previously appearing in a different colour (eg purple). To access the text connected to a link, simply click on that text with the mouse pointer. A hyperlink can also be a picture or a 3-D image,

The colours in which links appear can be changed under 'Options / General preferences'.

1.2.3. TIP

You can tell if something is a hyperlink easily by putting your mouse arrow over it and seeing if the arrow turns into a hand – see below

Human Rights

1.2.4. Basic navigation - 'Back', 'Forward', 'Stop' and 'Home' icons

These four icons, and their pull down menu equivalents under 'Go', provide the basic navigation methods of the web:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| BACK | Goes back to the previous page accessed. Can be used successively to 'step backwards' through the pages you have accessed previously. |
| FORWARD | If you have come to a page by backtracking from a previous page, FORWARD will return you to that page (rather than going back another step). In contrast, if you access a page from a bookmark, the FORWARD icon will be dimmed and not available. |
| STOP | If a page is taking too long to load, STOP will stop it loading. You may then need to use BACK to go back to the page you came from. |

HOME

The HOME icon takes you to whatever URL (eg <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>) is set as your browser's home page. The home page can be changed. To change your home page using Netscape you need to look under 'edit / preferences / To change your home page using Internet Explorer you need to look under Tools/Internet Options.

1.2.5. The 'Reload' or 'Refresh' Button

Sometimes you can have trouble when you click on a link, the page may be taking a long time to come up on the screen, or it may stop half way through. By clicking on your 'Reload' (or 'refresh' if you are using Internet Explorer) button this problem may be solved. Reload is also away of viewing recent updates to pages.

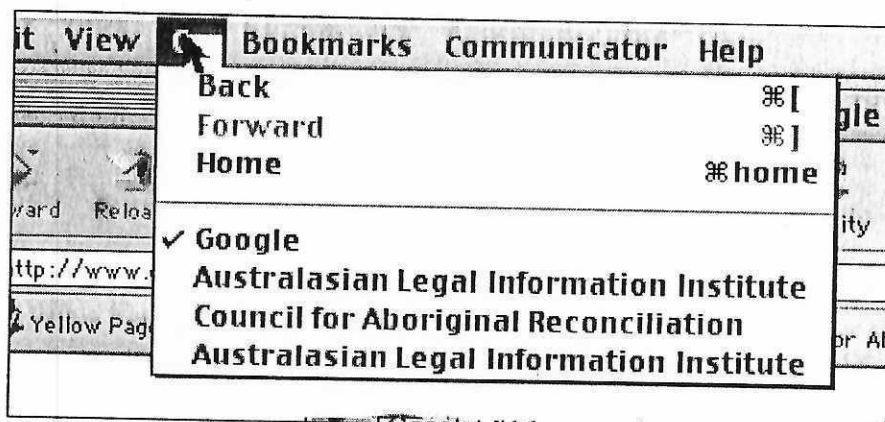
TIP

If pressing 'Reload' does not work try pressing the shift key at the same time as you press the 'reload' button

1.2.6. The History List (under 'Go')²

The address of pages you have accessed in your current Internet session are kept in the History List located under the 'Go' menu. Instead of using BACK and FORWARD successively you can go in 'one jump' to any of the pages in the History List. The History List is deleted each time Netscape is exited. If you wish to save the address of a page for future research sessions, you must use Bookmarks. (see section on Bookmarks)

This is what the Go list looks like:



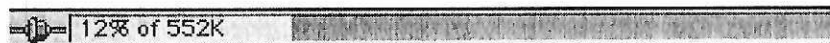
1.2.7. Finding words within the current page ('FIND')

The FIND icon (or 'Edit / Find') just searches for words or parts of words in the current 'page' (in web terminology). To search a collection of pages (such as an AustLII database) or the whole web, search engines must be used, as discussed later.

FIND can only be used to search for a single word, part of a word, or phrase. For example, a search for 'negiligen' will find 'negligently' or 'negligence'. FIND should be used repeatedly where necessary.

² Some versions of Internet Explorer have the equivalent of the Go button to the right hand side of the Back and Forward buttons indicated by small black arrows.

It is necessary for the very bottom of the Netscape window to have finished 'loading' (that is when the message 'X% of Xk' has gone from the bottom of the window) before using FIND, otherwise it may not work.



1.2.8. Saving and printing web documents

To save web pages to disk, select 'File/Save As' from the menu, and specify to where the document is to be saved on your computer. Generally, you will be given two options: (1) text or (2) HTML. You may also be provided with a 'Download' button on the page itself which will provide you with a version of the page often in ASCII (plain text) or in Word format. If there is a 'Download' button, click on it and then select a place either on your computer or a floppy disk to save the page. To print web pages, select 'File / Print' or click on the Print button at the top of the screen. In both cases the whole of the current page being browsed will be saved or printed.

1.2.9. Bookmarks or Favourites

Once you have been using the Internet for a while, you will find sites which you will want to return to. By adding them to your 'Bookmarks' or 'Favourites' folder (Depending on the browser you are using) you will be able to return to them whenever you need to. Simply go to 'favourites' or 'bookmarks' on your browser's menus when you are at the page you want to save and choose 'add to favourites' or 'Bookmark'. Browsers also allow you to organise your bookmarks into folders, so that you can build a library of important links under various subject headings. When you are moving between computers or sharing computers, these bookmarks can be saved to disk and moved from one computer to another very easily. If you are using Netscape simply go to your bookmarks folder and choose, file/save as and save the bookmarks to a disk. If you are using the latest version of Internet explorer choose file/import export and you will be taken through a step by step process to save your favourites wherever you choose.

2. Browsing for Materials on AustLII

2.1. Legislation

AustLII holds a national collection of legislation which may be useful to those working in or around Australia wanting to access legislation which enacts Australia's international human rights obligations

From the Front page of AustLII choose a jurisdiction eg Commonwealth, Queensland, Northern Territory etc.



Cases & Legislation

- [All](#)
- [Commonwealth](#)
- [ACT](#)
- [New South Wales](#)
- [Northern Territory](#)
- [Queensland](#)
- [South Australia](#)
- [Tasmania](#)
- [Victoria](#)
- [Western Australia](#)
- [New Zealand](#)
- [South Pacific](#)

Commonwealth

Cth Case law

- [High Court of Australia Decisions 1947-](#)
- [Family Court of Australia Decisions 1988-](#)
- [Federal Court of Australia Decisions 1977-](#)
- [Industrial Relations Court of Australia Decisions 1994-](#)

Cth Legislation

- [Commonwealth Consolidated Acts](#)
- [Commonwealth Numbered Acts](#)
- [Commonwealth Consolidated Regulations](#)
- [Commonwealth Numbered Regulations](#)

From the next screen choose from the right hand side of the screen the legislation database you want to look at.

Contents

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#)
[N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

About NSW Consolidated Acts

Last updated: 12 July 1999

This database contains consolidated legislation of the State of New South Wales as provided by the NSW Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

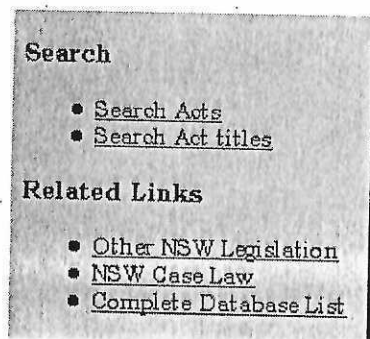
Under the 'Contents' heading is the A-Z list of legislation in the database; click on the appropriate letter for the name of the Act. Currency information is provided by the 'Last updated' date - the most recent date database was updated by AustLII; (*Note: this does not indicate the legislation is consolidated to that date.*)

2.1.1. Consolidated and Numbered Legislation

The word 'Consolidated' means that each act contains all of the amendments which have been added since it was first passed. 'Numbered' refers to individual acts or amending acts. Consolidations are done periodically by each legislature.

2.1.2. Working out the currency of legislation:

AustLII receives legislation in slightly different formats from each jurisdiction. Also each legislature updates their material in a slightly different way. To find out when the material itself was last reprinted, amended or consolidated, you need to look either at the index page of the legislation database or in the [Notes] field, which gives you a history of reprints of the legislation and of amendments to the legislation.



Under the 'Search' heading, there are two options:

Search Acts: limits scope of search to database named at the top of page;

Search Act titles: limits scope of the search to names of Acts (not each section) in this database. Search with key words in the title of a known Act.

Under the 'Related Links' heading, as the name suggests, are links related to the database.

2.1.3. Standard 'buttons' in each section of legislation

[Index] [Table] [Search] [Notes] [Noteup] [Previous] [Next] [Download] [Help]

[Index]	goes to front page for the current database (as described above).
[Table]	goes to the Act's table of contents, at the entry for this section.
[Search]	allows search over entire AustLII database or parts of it.
[Notes]	displays notes associated with current Act; amendment histories etc.
[Noteup]	searches automatically for all materials which refer this section.
[Previous]	goes to preceding section in Act; use for "stepping back" through an Act.
[Next]	goes to the next section in the Act; use to 'step through' sections of an Act.
[Download]	puts a complete copy of the current Act on a page; choose text or (if available) RTF; use Netscape's [File Print] to print the whole Act, [File Save As] to save it to disk.

2.1.4. Practice Questions

1. Find the Commonwealth Racial Discrimination Act 1975
2. Download this act and save it on your computer
3. Find the Queensland Anti-Discrimination Act 1991
4. Find the date of the last reprint of this piece of legislation.

2.2. Caselaw

AustLII provides the full text decisions from the High Court, the Federal Court, The Supreme Courts from around the Country as well as a wide variety of courts and tribunals, including the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission and the Refugee Review Tribunal. Case Law Databases are listed under each respective jurisdiction. From the front page, click on the jurisdiction you want and a listing of all the jurisdictions available under that jurisdictions will come up. On the right hand side of the screen are the legislation databases. On the left hand side of the screen are the case law databases.

Commonwealth

Cth Case law

- [High Court of Australia Decisions 1947-](#)
- [Family Court of Australia Decisions 1988-](#)
- [Federal Court of Australia Decisions 1977-](#)
- [Industrial Relations Court of Australia Decisions 1994-](#)

Cth Legislation

- [Commonwealth Consolidated Acts](#)
- [Commonwealth Numbered Acts](#)
- [Commonwealth Consolidated Regulations](#)
- [Commonwealth Numbered Regulations](#)

2.2.1. Front page of database

Search

- [Search cases](#)
- [Search case titles](#)

Updates

- [Recent Updates List](#)

Related Links

- [Other Cth Case Law](#)
- [Cth Legislation](#)
- [Alternative Site \(SCALEplus\)](#)
- [High Court Home Page](#)
- [High Court Bulletin](#)
- [High Court Transcripts](#)

Contents

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#)
[N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

About High Court of Australia Decisions

Last updated: 2 December 1999

This database contains over 6,500 reported and unreported decisions of the High Court of Australia. Decisions handed down after 1947 are in full text. Earlier decisions just have the case name and cases cited. Judgments are generally available within 24 hours of being handed down. Notice of new decisions is provided on the main AustLII home page. The official High Court Home Page is hosted on AustLII at <http://www.hcourt.gov.au/> The [High Court Bulletins](#) are also available on AustLII.

Above is a picture of the front page of a case law database. On the left hand side of the screen are related links, links to recent cases and links to search forms set specifically to look for cases or case titles. On the right hand side of the screen is an alphabetical list which can be used to browse for cases.

2.2.2. Standard 'buttons' within each AustLII case

[\[Index\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[Noteup\]](#) [\[Help\]](#)

- [Index]** goes to the front page of the current database
[Search] allows search over the entire AustLII database or parts of it.
[Noteup] automatic search for all materials which refer to the current case; only available on High Court cases at present.

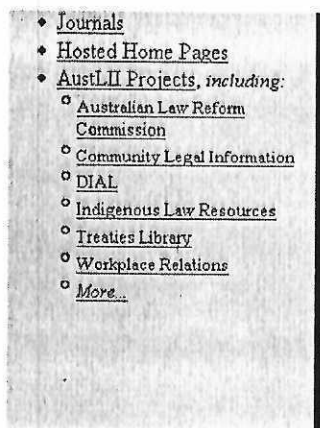
2.2.3. Practice Questions

1. Find the High Court's decision *Brandy v The Commonwealth* 183 CLR 245
2. Find all cases and materials which refer to this decision.
3. Find the Federal Court decision of *Cubillo & Peter Gunner v the Commonwealth of Australia* [1999] FCA 516
4. Find the Human Rights and Equal opportunity Commission's Decision in *Scott and Disabled Peoples International v Telstra* [1995] HREOCA 24
5. Browse to the most recent decision of the Refugee Review Tribunal. What was the application in this decision for?

2.3. Secondary Legal Materials

2.3.1. Background

Secondary Legal Materials are materials which comment on the law, that is, on legislation and on case law. There are a range of secondary legal material - from university law journal articles to reports from law reform commissions and plain english guides to the law. From the AustLII's home page secondary legal material is referred to under 'Other Legal Material' as 'Hosted Home Pages' and 'AustLII Projects.'



- ♦ [MFA v The Queen \[2002\] HCA 53 \(14 November 2002\)](#)
- ♦ [De Sales v Ingrilli \[2002\] HCA 52 \(14 November 2002\)](#)
- ♦ [Hot Holdings Pty Ltd v Creasy \[2002\] HCA 51 \(14 November 2002\)](#)
- ♦ [Past recent announcements...](#)

About AustLII

[Feedback](#) - [Staff](#) - [Disclaimers](#) - [Privacy Policy](#) - [Employment](#) - [Publications](#)

Help

[First time visitors](#) - [FAQ](#) - [User Guides](#) - [Searching Help](#)

User Tools

[Usermark](#) - [Mailing List](#)

AustLII Sponsors

[Data providers](#) - [Grants](#) - [Thanks to...](#)

Training

[Tutorials](#) - [Teaching Materials](#)

Developer Tools

[Standards](#) - [Web Developers](#)

2.3.2. Secondary Law Databases

Journals

- [Australian Indigenous Law Reporter \(AILR\) 1996-](#)
- [Australian Journal of Human Rights \(AJHR\) 1994-](#)
- [Alternative Law Journal \(ALJ\) 2000-](#)
- [Deakin Law Review \(DLR\) 2001-](#)
- [Human Rights Defender \(HRD\) 1994-](#)
- [Indigenous Law Bulletin \(ILB\) 1995-](#)
- [Melbourne University Law Review 1999-](#)
- [Privacy Law and Policy Reporter 1994-](#)
- [Queensland University of Technology Law and Justice Journal 2001-](#)
- [University of NSW Law Journal \(UNSWLJ\) 1997-](#)
- [University of Technology, Sydney Law Review \(UTSLR\) 1999-](#)

Special Projects

- [Australian Law Reform Commission \(ALRC\)](#)
- [Australian Press Council Decisions 1976- \(APC\)](#)
- [Australian Treaties Library \(DFAT\)](#)
- [Computerisation of Law Resources \(CompLRes\)](#)
- [Cyberspace Law Resources \(CyberLRes\)](#)
- [Hot Topics - Legal Information Access Centre \(LIAC\)](#)
- [Human Rights Law Resources \(HRLRes\)](#)
- [Workplace Relations Law Project](#)
- [Intellectual Property Law Project](#)
- [Indigenous Law Resources \(IndigLRes\)](#)
- [Media Law Workstation \(UTS\)](#)
- [NSW Supreme Court Decisions pre-1900](#)
- [Project DIAL \(Development of the Internet for Asian Law\)](#)

Each Secondary database looks slightly different but you should find that each page has a similar set of images and links at the top of it. The meaning of these is as follows:

the AustLII Logo - 

clicking on the AustLII Logo will take you back to the AustLII home page.

Organisation Logo clicking on the Organisation Logo will take you back to the home page of the current database.

['database name' Homepage] - jumps you to the home page for the current database. You normally do this, if you want to select a different publication or find out more about the particular organisation.

[Global Search] lets you perform a free text search over the entire AustLII database or parts of it.

['database name' Search] - lets you search only over the materials of that particular database

[Help] - gives you a page which explains what all the buttons do as well as some other general information about hyper-text links.

Amongst the Databases which may be of interest from a Human Rights perspective are:

Australian Treaties Library

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/>

contains lists of bilateral and multilateral treaties as well as full texts of treaties to which Australia is a party.

The Australian Human Rights Centre

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/ahric/>

Contains some useful articles and documents, although it is somewhat out of date.

The Hot Topics Database

http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/liac/hot_topic/

Contains plain language guides to topical areas of the law – includes an issue on Human Rights.

The Indigenous Law Resources

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/other/IndigLRes/>

Contains a range of materials relating to indigenous legal issues, including the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission's "Bringing Them Home" Report.

2.3.3. Practice Questions

1. Find the Hot Topic on Human Rights in AustLII's Secondary Legal Materials Databases. Find the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in this Hot Topic.
2. Find Treaty number 4 of 1991 The Convention on the Rights of the Child, in the Australian Treaty Series.
3. Find the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission's 'Bringing Them Home' Report in AustLII's Indigenous Law Resources.
4. Find the guide to the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights on the AHRC database.

3. Searching AustLII databases

3.1. Search forms and search methods

AustLII provides Two search forms: (i) Standard (accessed from front page) and (ii) Full (allows more database combinations).

Australasian Legal Information Institute
A joint facility of UTS and UNSW Faculties of Law
Find in

Tip: You can restrict or expand your search using the "pull-down" options above.
[\[Search Help\]](#) [\[Full Search Form\]](#)

Five search methods:

'any of these words':	return documents that contain any or all of the terms entered
'all of these words':	all terms entered are to be present in the document returned
'this phrase':	exact match of the phrase entered
'this document title':	limit search scope to the title of documents
'this Boolean query':	allows for more sophisticated search queries using Boolean and proximity operators

3.1.1. Search terms for Boolean searching

Booleans are words which you can use to link key words together (see the table below)

Search terms are entered in a window like this:

Enter search query:
[\[Help\]](#) [\[Boolean operators\]](#)

You must use connectors to join search terms unless the words are a phrase.

You can search for phrases such as 'unconscionable conduct' without using quotes.

Regular plurals, and singulars, are searched automatically (eg 'firearm' finds 'firearms' and vice-versa; 'treaty' finds 'treaties' and vice-versa).

Use * for truncation eg 'negligen*' finds negligent, negligence, negligently etc

Put quotes around phrases containing "and", "not", "or" or "near" to make them act as search terms not as operators eg "fit and proper"

3.1.2. Connectors for Boolean seaching

and	page contains both terms	negligen* and defam*
or	page contains either of two terms	weapon or gun or firearm or pistol
not	page contains 1st term but not the 2nd	trust not family
near	1st term is within 50 words of 2nd	disclos* near offence
w/n	1st term is within <i>n</i> words of 2nd	court w/5 jurisdiction
or		
/n/		
pre/n	1st term must precede 2nd term by less than <i>n</i> words	contempt pre/3 court

- Always use parentheses if you use more than one type of connector in a search.
- Use NEAR as a connector for case law searches; AND is too general for large pages.
- You can also use other connectors like those used on most other CD-ROM or online services.

3.1.3. Order of evaluation of operators

Where operators or terms otherwise have the same precedence for evaluation, they are evaluated left to right.

This is subject to the order of evaluation of terms and operators, from the highest binding strength to lowest, is:

- Word
- Phrase
- Proximity and segment operators ('near', 'w/n', 'pre/n')
- 'or'
- 'and' and 'not'

3.1.4. 'Context' - going to the occurrences of search terms

[\[Index\]](#) [\[Table\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[Notes\]](#) [\[Noteup\]](#) [\[Previous\]](#) [\[Next\]](#) [\[Download\]](#) [\[Context▼\]](#) [\[Help\]](#)

The 'Context' button appears at the top of cases, sections, and treaties found in a search. Click on the red arrow to go to the first search term, then forward (or back) on further red arrows to go from one occurrence of search terms to the next. *Search terms will be found whether or not they were the ones that satisfied your search request.*

 Document: Done. *Wait until the whole document has loaded* before using the 'context' button ie when the status line at the bottom of the screen says 'Document done'.

3.2. Display of search results

3.2.1. Display of search results - relevance ranking

Search results are displayed (by default) with documents ranked according to the following factors:

- how many search terms they contain;
- a 'score' indicating how often the search terms appear. Overall ranking is expressed as a percentage (%), and
- the position in which the term appears- for example if the term appears at the top of the page of a document, that document will receive higher weighting

3.2.2. Display of Boolean results – without relevance ranking (from Full Search Form)

Additional Options:

☒ Relevance rank results (ie sort with most "relevant" first)

☒ Display word counts

☒ Show me performance statistics

Return ☒ results at a time

- Relevance ranking can be deselected from the Full Search Form.
- All documents from a particular database are grouped together, case law databases first, then legislation databases, then other databases. Recent cases are listed first.
- To go from one item in the list to the next, you must go back to the results list.
- Use the 'Go' menu / History list to get back to your earlier lists of search results.

3.3. Searching only some databases

Database: This SINO option allows you to change the default 'All AustLII databases' to search over only cases, only legislation (as above), only secondary materials or only over a single specified database. *If you go back to the SINO search screen, remember to change back to 'All AustLII databases'.*

*For more customised database selection, use the **Full Search form**. - this allows **any combination** of AustLII databases to be selected, whereas the 'Database' option does not.*

Select the AustLII Database(s) to search:

All AustLII Databases

- All Legislation Databases
- All Case Law Databases
- All Journals Databases
- All Secondary Materials Databases
- Commonwealth: All Primary Materials
- Commonwealth: All Legislation
- Commonwealth: Consolidated Acts

Note: You can search **multiple databases** at once by holding down the **Ctrl** key on your keyboard (on an Apple computer, use the **Apple** key instead) and then click the database name for each database you want to include in your search. (**Unix users beware:** multiple selections occur by default)

3.4. Practice Questions

1. Search for the Australian Government's report on The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination in the Australian Treaties Database.
2. Search for material in the Indigenous Law Resources dealing with the stolen generations.
3. Search for anti-discrimination legislation in all Australian jurisdictions
4. Search for journal articles on the issue of refugees or asylum seekers

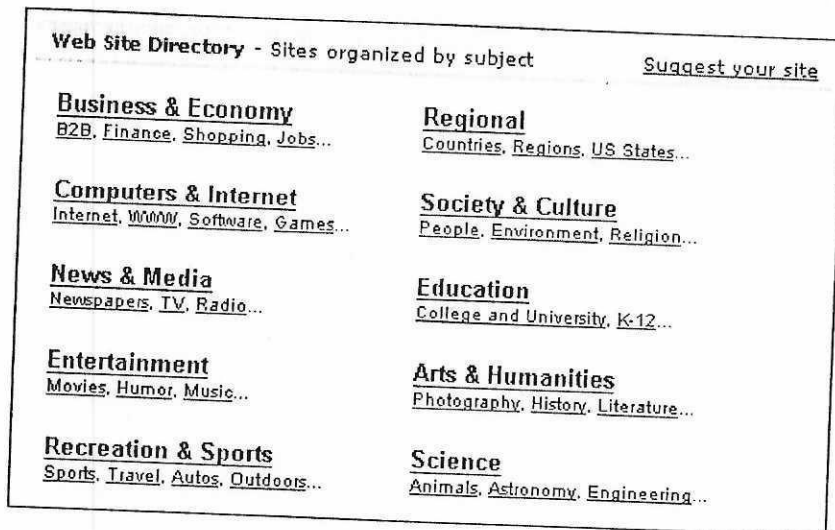
4. Finding Human Rights Information on the Internet

4.1. Introduction

Because there is so much information on the Internet and no way of knowing all of the available addresses or browsing to all the available information, special Internet sites have developed which help people find their way around the Internet by collecting lists of sites which they organise in to subject categories and by providing search engines with which to search the Internet. Some popular search engines include:

http://altavista.com/	(Alta Vista world search)
http://www.hotbot.com/	(HotBot world search engine)
http://www.yahoo.com/	(Yahoo world search engine)
http://www.google.com/	(Google search engine)
http://www.northernlight.com/	(Northern Light search engine)
http://www.askjeeves.com/	(Ask Jeeves)
http://www.excite.com/	(Excite)
http://www.hotbot.com/	(HotBot)
http://www.infind.com/	(inference find – Metadata search engine)
http://www.infoseek.com/	(Infoseek)
http://www.lycos.com/	(Lycos)
http://www.savvysearch.com/	(Savvy Search)

Internet search sites vary in their appearance. Generally though, there is somewhere near the top of the page where there is an empty window and sometimes there are other values which help you narrow or specify the area of your search as well as a section where you can browse through directory categories. The picture below shows part of Yahoo!'s home page.



4.2. Searching techniques

Many Search engines will have an advanced search option which will allow for the kind of Boolean searching which is available on AustLII. Otherwise it is simply a matter of choosing prominent key words and typing them into the search engine.

4.2.1. How to choose key words

When you do a search the key words you type into the search engine should be considered. The following are some points of guidance:

- Make sure that the keywords are distinctive and as descriptive of the information you are looking for as possible. If you are not using boolean operators, list the keywords in order of importance.
- Check your spelling of keywords, if they are spelt incorrectly then the results will be wrong (keep a dictionary near the computer).
- If the search engine provides any way of narrowing the search or specifying the kind of search you are doing, try to use it. For instance, Hot Bot asks you to specify (amongst other things) whether you want to look for any of the words or all of the words or a phrase. 'Any of the words' will find any one of the words you specify, 'all of the words' will only find documents containing every word you specify. A phrase is a group of words which you want to be found together in a particular order eg 'freedom of speech', or 'human rights'.
- If the results aren't what you had hoped for don't give up, try variations and different mixtures of words. Try different search engines and compare the results.
- The results to your search will be 'ranked' which means that the most relevant results will be at the top of the list and as you go down the list the result will become less and less relevant.

4.3. Practice Questions

1. Using Altavista find the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – now try the same search using Yahoo
2. Using Google do a search for information about the Internet and Human Rights campaigning
3. Use Northern Light to search for sites providing international human rights treaties
4. Find information on the Internet relating to the UN Working group on Indigenous Populations. Try a variety of search engines and compare results and different searches.

WorldLII consists of three components: WorldLII Databases, WorldLII Catalog, and WorldLII Websearch.

WorldLII Databases. WorldLII provides a single search facility for databases located on the following Legal Information Institutes:

AustLII	< http://www.austlii.edu.au/ >	Australasian materials
BAILII	< http://www.bailii.org/ >	British and Irish materials
CanLII	< http://www.canlii.org/ >	Canadian materials
HKLII	< http://www.hklii.org/ >	Hong Kong materials
LII (Cornell)	< http://www.law.cornell.edu/ >	United States materials
PacLII	< http://www.pacii.org/ >	Pacific Islands materials

WorldLII also includes as part of this searchable collection its own databases not found on other LIIs. These include databases of decisions of international Courts and Tribunals (including World Trade Organization Appellate Body Decisions, and International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea Decisions); databases from a number of Asian countries (including Cambodia, Viet Nam, and the Philippines); and databases from South Africa (provided by Wits Law School).

Access to all of these LIIs is free: they are independent, non-profit, and University-based.

Over 270 databases from 48 jurisdictions in 20 countries are made accessible in the initial release of WorldLII. This is over 50 GB of searchable text. Databases of case law, legislation, treaties, law reform reports, law journals, and other materials are included. The core feature set of WorldLII Databases is very similar to those available on AustLII but has been extended to a more global context.

The WorldLII Catalog and search engine (part of WorldLII and each LII) adds a global catalog of nearly 15,000 websites, and another 20 GB of searchable law sites.

WorldLII Catalog and Websearch. The WorldLII Catalog provides links to over 15,000 law-related websites (over 4,000 categories) in every country in the world. The user is able to browse the Catalog by country or by subject as two main pathways to the information in the Catalog. WorldLII's Websearch makes searchable the full text of as many of these websites as WorldLII's web spider can reach.

5.2. Browsing the Databases

Two ways to find databases:

- The front page left hand column links to databases by jurisdiction and by type.
- Choose 'View All Databases' or '...LII Cases and Legislation' from the front page left column for a complete list

The front page left hand column also links to the most relevant pages of the WorldLII catalog for the particular LII (see below for a quick guide to the WorldLII Catalog).

5.2.1. Legislation databases

Front page of each database

There is some variation of wording between the LIIs, but all provide the following functions:

- [Database Search]** (also 'Search Ordinances') limits scope of search to database named at the top of page.
- [Act Name Search]** (also 'Search Ordinance Titles') limits scope of the search to names of Acts and sections in this database. Search with key words in the title of a known Act and/or section. [On AustLII, only titles of Acts, not sections, are searched.]
- [Alphabetical List]** (also 'Contents') A-Z list of legislation in the database; browse to desired Act.
- Recent Updates List** (if available) shows list of most recent Acts added/consolidated
- 'Last updated: ...'** most recent date database was updated on system; *does not indicate legislation is consolidated to that date* - see [Notes] below.

Standard 'buttons' in each section of legislation

[\[Index\]](#) [\[Table\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[Notes\]](#) [\[Noteup\]](#) [\[Previous\]](#) [\[Next\]](#) [\[Download\]](#) [\[Help\]](#)

- [Index]** goes to front page for the current database (as described above).
- [Table]** goes to the Act's table of contents, at the entry for this section.
- [Search]** goes to the Full Search Form.
- [Notes]** displays notes associated with current Act; amendment histories etc.
- [Noteup]** searches automatically for all materials on ...LII which refer to this section.
- [Previous]** goes to preceding section in Act; use for "stepping back" through an Act.
- [Next]** goes to the next section in the Act; use to 'step through' sections of an Act.
- [Download]** choose ASCII or (if available) RTF copy of whole current Act (not single section); if ASCII, print or save using normal browser commands; if RTF.

5.2.2. Case Law databases

Front page of database

There is some variation of wording between the LIIs, but all provide the following functions:

- [Database Search]** (also 'Search Judgments') limits search to only the current database.
- [Case Name Search]** (also 'Search Judgment Titles') limits scope of search to titles of cases in current database only.
- [Alphabetic List]** (also 'Contents') A-Z index of case names, allowing browsing to desired case.
- [List of Recent Cases]** (also 'Recent Updates List ') displays most recent cases added, by date of the case.

Standard 'buttons' within each case

[\[Index\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[Noteup\]](#) [\[Download RTF\]](#) [\[Help\]](#)

- [Index]** (also 'Database home page') goes to the front page for current database.
- [Search]** goes to the Full Search Form.

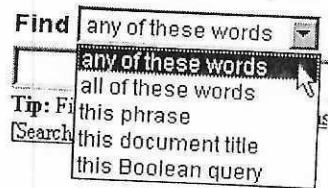
[Notcup] (if available) automatic search for all materials which refer to the current case.
 [Download RTF] (if available) downloads well-formatted copy; otherwise use browser print or save functions to print or save whole case.

5.3. Searching the Databases

There are 2 search forms:

- The simple form is at the top of the LII's front page - you must search all databases, and display is always by relevance ranking
- The Full Search Form is accessed from either '[Full Search Form]' under the simple form, or 'Search Databases' in the left column - you can choose to search only one or some databases, and you can turn relevance ranking off.

Search type options - you can choose from 5 options:



any of these words (*default option*) - equivalent to a Boolean OR between each separate word. Simply enter a few words to indicate the main concepts for which you are looking (eg 'pollution river' or 'program patent'). *Any Boolean search connectors are ignored.*

For inexperienced users - You can also enter text in any form (eg 'I want laws on tax and bankruptcy' or 'tax taxation bankrupt bankruptcy') and get a reasonable result.

all of these words = a Boolean AND between each separate word.

this phrase = words entered are treated as a literal phrase even if they contain terms which would normally be connectors (eg 'and', 'or', 'near'). There is no need to put inverted commas around the phrase.

this document title = only *titles* of Web pages are searched, not the text. This option is used rarely.

this Boolean query - any Boolean search may be entered, using logical and proximity connectors (see below). This is the most powerful form of searching, where search results are limited because they must first match the Boolean search, and the results are only then also ranked in likely order of relevance.

Hint - use reasonably broad searches (to aid completeness), and rely on the relevance ranking then provide more precision.

Operator	Meaning	Example
and	page contains both terms	negligen* and defam*
or	page contains either of two terms	weapon or gun or firearm or pistol
not	page contains 1st term but not 2nd	trust not family

near	1st term is within 50 words of 2nd	disclos* near offence
w/n or /n/	1st term is within <i>n</i> words of 2nd	court w/5 jurisdiction
pre/n	1st term must precede 2nd term by less than <i>n</i> words	contempt pre/3 court
()	Always use parentheses if search includes two types of connectors	contempt near (radio or television)
n *	Use * for truncation	'negligen*' finds negligent, negligence, negligently etc
	Regular plurals, and singulars, are searched automatically	'firearm' = 'firearms' and vice-versa 'treaty' = 'treaties' and vice-versa

Relevance ranking of search results - Search results are displayed ranked by likely order of relevance of the items found (most relevant items first). The percentage ranking next to each document shows 100% for the first document if it contains all search terms, and all following documents are ranked pro-rata to that document according to number, frequency and location of search terms contained in the document.

To display results by databases, turn off 'Relevance rank results' on the Full Search Form.

Modifying searches - The Search Results page always displays your current search (or stored search) at the top of the page, allowing it to be modified and another search run.

'Context' - going to the occurrences of search terms

[Index] [Table] [Search] [Notes] [Noteup] [Previous] [Next] [Download] [Context] [Help]

The 'Context' button appears at the top of cases, sections, and treaties found in a search. Click on the red arrow to go to the first search term, then forward (or back) on further red arrows to go from one occurrence of search terms to the next.

Document Done

Wait until the whole document has loaded before using the 'context' button ie when the status line at the bottom of the screen says 'Document done'.

5.3.1. Limiting the scope of searches

There are 3 ways you can limit your searches to only parts of the databases.

- The search option **'This document title'** only searches over the titles of documents, including names of cases and titles of legislation (both **simple** and **full** search forms). You can also limit searches to titles only by use of '@' in the search term window (eg 'privacy @title' or 'title(privacy)').
- **Standard selections of databases** - On the **Full Search Form** the option 'Select the ...LII Database(s) to search:' - the default is 'All Databases', but you can select any one alternative option (a standard group of database or a single database).

Select the WorldLII Database(s) to search:

WorldLII: All Databases
WorldLII: All Legislation Databases
WorldLII: All Case Law Databases
WorldLII: All National Highest Courts
WorldLII: All Superior Courts

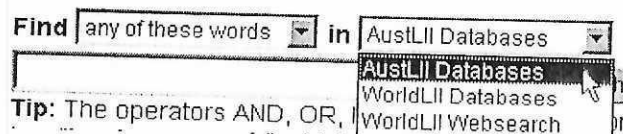
Selecting 'All Case Law' on WorldLII
Remember to change back to 'All Databases' after a search. To change a selection you must return to the Full Search Form.

- Customised selections of databases - On the Full Search Form, you can search over any customised selection of databases by holding down the Ctrl key (Macs - use Apple key) and selecting the name of **each** database to be searched.

5.4. Extending searches beyond your LII

Each LII provides three methods by which searches can be repeated (without re-keying the search) over 4 types of materials other than the databases on that LII: (i) **WorldLII Databases** (ie legal materials on one of the LIIs as well as those only available on WorldLII); (ii) **WorldLII Catalog**; (iii) **WorldLII Websearch** (ie legal materials not on any of the LIIs); and (iv) **Law on Google**.

(1) **Options in the simple search form** on the front page (not the Full Search Form), allow choice of search scope:



(2) **Search results invite repeating searches** over a number of collections:
Repeat search over: [WorldLII](#); [Google](#)

WorldLII Catalog - Categories found: 58

1. [WorldLII - Categories - Subjects - Cyberspace - Intellectual Property](#)
2. [WorldLII - Categories - Countries - Australia - By Subject - Cyberspace - Intellectual Property](#)
3. [WorldLII - Categories - Subjects - Intellectual Property - Copyright](#)
4. [More WorldLII Categories...](#)

The search results also automatically include at their head the first three most relevant categories in the WorldLII Catalog (and an option to view More), as shown above.

(3) The **WorldLII Catalog** pages also provide these 4 search options, and also allow restricted scope searches (eg 'Only legislation'): See below for a quick guide to the *WorldLII Catalog*.

Use all 4 search methods for systematic global legal research of free Internet sources.

5.5. Browsing the Catalog

On WorldLII, the Catalog is found on the right-hand column of the front page. On other LIIs, the relevant part so the catalog for that LII can be found toward the bottom of the left-hand column on the front page. The front page of the Catalog is called **Categories**, and you can get to all its contents from there.

Catalog page structure Most Catalog pages have a three part structure:

- Top division - important subcategories (including **By Subject**, **Other Indexes**, and **By Country**) and **Stored Searches** (links which run pre-defined full text searches using the search engine).

- Middle division - for other subcategories (most go here).
- Bottom division - for the links to other websites.

Navigating the hierarchy Every Catalog page lists its hierarchical location in the Catalog. Click on any point in the hierarchy to go back to that Catalog page.

[WorldLII](#) >> [Categories](#) >> [Countries](#) >> [United States of America](#) >> [Legislation](#)

You can always get back to the start of the Catalog by clicking on [Categories](#). If you are in the [Categories](#) part of the Catalog and you want to get to a particular country page (eg Viet Nam), click on [Categories](#) then [Countries](#) and then select Viet Nam. If a heading takes you to a different part of the Catalog, just use 'Back' (on your browser) to get back to where you came from.

Button bar At the top of each Catalog page, there is the button bar:

[Databases](#) [Recent Additions](#) [Translate](#) [Add a Link](#) [Disclaimer](#)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| [Databases] | Link to the listing of <u>WorldLII</u> Databases. |
| [Recent Additions] | Lists new additions to the Catalog, both sites and categories. |
| [Translate] | Translates this <i>and following</i> pages into any of 8 European and Asian languages (uses Alta Vista's Systran). |
| [Add a Link] | Provides an email address for users to suggest new links. |

5.6. Searching the Catalog

On each page of the WorldLII Catalog there is a choice between the following search scope options:

Find [World Law Help](#) [Boolean Operators](#)

- Search:**
- ☒ All WorldLII Catalog
 - ☐ Only WorldLII Catalog >> International Trade
 - ☐ All WorldLII Databases
 - ☐ Law on Google

- **All WorldLII Catalog** (the default option), means that you search over everything in the WorldLII Catalog including external websites from anywhere in the Catalog.
- **Only WorldLII Catalog category**. You can limit the scope of a search to where you search from by selecting the specific category page you are on. To broaden or narrow the search scope, go to a more appropriate page in the Catalog.
- **All WorldLII Databases**. Users can search across the World Legal Information Institute (WorldLII). Databases currently accessible through WorldLII are: AustLII, BAILII, CanLII, HKLII and PacLII.

- **Law on Google.** Users can repeat any searches they do on WorldLII over the far wider body of data on the Internet made searchable by Google.

Search options - The WorldLII Databases search options are available here. See above for a more detailed explanation.

Display of search results Any search will search for your search terms over both the Catalog itself (Categories), and over the full text of all sites to which the WorldLII web spider has been sent (Webpages). Only three Categories and 20 Documents are displayed on the first page. Select 'More WorldLII Categories...' to see more Categories. Select '2', '3' etc to see more Webpages.

Repeat search over: [WorldLII](#); [Google](#)

WorldLII Catalog - Categories found: 81

1. [WorldLII - Categories - Subjects - Primary Industry - Fisheries](#)
2. [WorldLII - Categories - Subjects - Primary Industry - Fisheries - Legislation](#)
3. [WorldLII - Categories - Countries - Namibia - Primary Industry - Fisheries](#)
4. [More WorldLII Categories...](#)

WorldLII Websearch - Webpages found: 10017

Page 1 of 1 | [2](#) | [3](#) | [4](#) | [5](#) | [6](#) | [7](#) | [8](#) | [9](#) | [10](#) | [11](#) | [12](#) | [13](#) | [14](#) | [15](#) | [16](#) | [17](#) | [18](#) | [19](#) | [20](#) | [>>>](#)

1. [FISHERIES ACT \[100%\]](#)
(From [www.momaf.co.kr](#); 150 KB)

Users can have their search automatically transferred to a search over the databases of statutes, case law and other secondary legal materials of the WorldLII databases. Clicking on Google will automatically transfer any search to the Google Internet-wide search engine.

Click on the [\[Translate\]](#) button to translate the Search Results page into any of 8 European and Asian languages (uses Alta Vista's Systran).

Modifying searches - It is easy to modify searches, because the Search Results page always displays your current search (or stored search) at the top of the page, allowing it to be modified and another search run.

Find in WorldLII / DIAL

Search this site - Where it has been possible to send the system's web spider to a site, the icon [\[Search\]](#) appears next to the Catalog listing. If you click on the word 'Search' or the icon, then you are taken to a 'Search Selected Site' page which limits the scope of the search to the one site selected.

Find in

[\[World Law Help\]](#) [\[Boolean operators\]](#)

Note: If you amend a search over a 'Search Selected Site' and run the search again, then the search reverts to searching the whole of WorldLII. Go back to the page which allowed you to select the site and start a new search.

5.7. Finding Human Rights related Material using the WorldLII Catalog and Search Facility

5.7.1. Activities and Notes –

Human Rights

1. Go to the [WorldLII >> International](#) page and look at the sub-categories available. For international human rights materials it is also necessary to look at [WorldLII >> Subjects >> Human Rights](#) and its sub-categories (you can get to it from the [WorldLII >> International](#) page).

Find the sites for the following by browsing through these sub categories:

the World Trade Organisation
 Human Rights Watch
 European Commission of Human Rights
 the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
 Human Rights Internet (HRI)

Finding international case law

2. Find decisions of the **International Court of Justice** concerning one of the following (according to your interest): the death penalty; fisheries; the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

Compare the following 3 methods of finding these judgments:

the ICJ's official site;
 the alternative ICJ site at Cornell Law School; and
 using the [\[search site Q\]](#) button in the Catalog to search either of these sites.

Which approach did you find most useful, and why?

3. You are to find what decisions exist from any **international Court or Tribunal** concerning 'national security' considerations in relation to witnesses. Go to the [WorldLII >> Courts and Case Law >> International Courts & Tribunals](#) page and do a search for this topic.
 - For how many different Courts and Tribunals does your search produce results?

- Would you expect to find decisions from additional Courts and Tribunals (and if so, what should you do to complete your research?).
 - Why are some Courts and Tribunals missing?
4. Find the most extensive list that you can of the world's international Courts and Tribunals. Do you know of any others?
 5. Do another search of the WorldLII >> Courts and Case-Law >> International Courts & Tribunals page for a topic of interest to you.

Finding treaties

6. Find some treaties which deal with human rights obligations.
7. How would you find the widest range of articles, cases, law reform reports and other legal materials which have considered one of the treaties you have found?
8. For a treaty that you have found, find the details of the States that are parties to it, and whether there are any reservations or declarations entered in relation to it. Are China or the United States parties to the treaty, and have they entered any reservations or declarations?

Find international law reform reports and implementations

9. Which international law reform bodies (if any) have made recommendations concerning the law of extradition, particularly concerning when persons accused of crimes against humanity may be **extradited**? Have any national law reform bodies put forward any proposals for reform of the law of extradition at the national level, including in relation to crimes against humanity? (Hint: if you are searching, it will probably be sufficient to search for any reports about extradition to start with, but you must be careful to truncate search terms where needed.).

Finding a country's human rights record

10. **Comparative sources** - Which human rights web sites provide comparative information about the human rights compliance of many countries? Find the most recent reports concerning either Burma (Myanmar) or China (People's Republic), from as many of these comparative sources as you can. Does either country have reporting obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)?

6. Keeping up with Human Rights Developments on the Internet

6.1. Introduction

In this part, we'll be looking at ways of keeping up with all the developments in human rights using the Internet. We'll be considering mechanisms such as mailing lists, discussion lists, and newsgroups. Some sites provide a facility where you can register and request notifications whenever there are updates to a site which is of interest to you.

There are also a range of email lists where people discuss their particular areas of interest and 'swap notes' so to speak. This can be an effective way of informing others of developments which you know about, but also of finding out about developments on the Internet, new sites, breaking news etc.

6.2. Mailing lists and discussion lists

There are many places to look for discussion lists, mailing lists, news lists, or information lists which provide a service for anyone interested in subscribing to have information sent to them. Most of the mailing lists are conducted using an email facility via a central list manager (listservs or majordomo).

6.2.1. Types of mailing list

Generally, mailing lists or discussion lists are classified into three types:

1. **One-way lists:** your email address is placed on the list to receive mail from the list operators but you can't communicate with anyone else on the list. In other words, you can't reply to the message. This is common for lists that send out news item to their subscribers.
2. **Two-way lists:** where there isn't one central person writing the email messages, just a number of people using the list manager software to communicate with each other. This is probably more akin to a 'proper' discussion list. You can send a question or comment to the community by address it to the central list program. Your question will be sent out to everyone on the list. When someone replies, the response will also be sent to everyone on the list.
3. **Moderated lists:** two-way lists where email passes through a central address and will not be automatically sent to everyone. Generally, a member of the list operator team (the moderator) will need to vet the message for suitability before relaying to the community. Lists belonging to this category are generally dealing with sensitive topics, or arguments or 'flame wars' that have been out of control between list members have occurred in the past.

The following are some starting points for human rights lists:

<http://www.amnesty.org/news/emailnws.htm>

<http://www.derechos.org/human-rights/lists/index.html>

<http://www.hrweb.org/resource.html#Internet>

If you don't find the sort of list you're after here try a general mailing list directory at

<http://www.liszt.com/>

<http://www.lsoft.com/lists/listref.html>
<http://www.tile.net/lists/>

ACTIVITY

Select one of the lists above and subscribe to an area that interests you by following the instructions provided for each list. *Hint: See the section below for more details.* Also, you may like to find out what type of list is it: one-way, two-way, or moderated.

6.2.2. Subscribing or 'getting onto' a mailing list

Generally, it is fairly easy to get onto a mailing list. Basically, you can subscribe by sending an email to a specific address like:

listserv@some.domain.com or
majordomo@austlii.edu.au

with the body of the email message being something like:

subscribe austlii-news

This tells the list server at AustLII that you want to subscribe to the mailing list for receiving "News from AustLII" -- a very low volume list.

Choose from Thousands of Newsletters and Discussions

 **The Best of Topica** - Click here to get FREE email newsletters from top brands!

Art & Design	Music	Software
Books, Movies & TV	News & Information	Sports & Recreation
Developers	Personal Finance	Travel & Leisure
Food & Drink	Personal Technology	Women & Family
Health & Fitness	Small Business	More...
Internet		

[Help](#)

Part of the Liszt homepage

ACTIVITY

Using the two mechanisms (browsing and searching) available from Liszt (<http://www.liszt.com/>) look for other human rights related (or any other subject of your choice) mailing lists.

TIP

After you subscribe to a mailing list, **make sure you keep the instructions for how to get off the list**. You'll need this since you may change your mind about its relevance to your work and whether you have time to read all the messages that are likely to come through. Also, you may be away for an extensive period of time in which case you may still want to unsubscribe until you get back. Otherwise, you may get a large volume of (mainly out of date) emails in your in-box depending on the traffic on the list.

6.3. Newsgroups

Another useful resource is the USENET newsgroups which are internet discussion groups. However, in order for you to utilise this service, you need to be able to locate a news server (check with your ISP).

6.3.1. How does a newsgroup work?

Basically, Person X sends or "posts" a message such as a question or request for help to the newsgroup. The message, once received by the host, will be distributed all over the Internet. It'll be sent to thousands of different "news servers" around the world which keep archives of posts. These postings are kept for days, weeks, or months, depending on how the news server is set up. Then, Person Y and Person Z can post replies to X's message if they want or just read it, along with other people's replies.

The newsgroups and hierarchies to consider for human rights information are:

soc.rights.human

soc.culture.*

soc.religion.*

6.3.2. Usenet Hierarchy Categories

Usenet discussion groups or newsgroups are arranged hierarchically. The most used hierarchies are:

Category	Explanation
comp	Computer based groups: computer hardware, software
misc	Usenet miscellaneous newsgroups.
news	Usenet administration groups: Usenet software, network administration, and announcements.
rec	Recreational based groups: games, music, and cooking.
sci	Science based groups: logic, mathematics, and physics.
soc	'Society' or culturally based groups: social issues, and world culture.
alt	'alternative' groups that do not fit into other categories.

Within these major hierarchies there are some sub-hierarchies. For example, there is a "rights." category under "soc." Each level of hierarchy is separated by full stops in the group names, e.g. soc.rights.human or alt.sports.baseball.montreal-expos. It should be noted that multiple words are separated by a hyphen, not a space or a full stop. Also, some groups are arranged by

geographical regions such as "aus." for Australasian newsgroups; "za." for South Africa and Afrikaans newsgroups. A complete list of hierarchies can be found at <http://www.magmacom.com/~leisen/mlnh/mlnh/tables.html>.

You can also use Deja's Usenet Archive (formerly known as Deja News) acquired by Google at <http://groups.google.com/> which provides a user-friendly interface to Usenet newsgroups. Through this service, you can browse or search the postings on the newsgroups.

[Web](#)
[Images](#)
[Groups](#)
[Directory](#)
[News](#)

[Advanced Groups Search](#)
[Preferences](#)
[Groups Help](#)

Post and read comments in Usenet discussion forums.

alt. Any conceivable topic.	news. Info about Usenet News...
biz. Business products, services, reviews...	rec. Games, hobbies, sports...
comp. Hardware, software, consumer info ..	sci. Applied science, social science...
humanities. Fine art, literature, philosophy...	soc. Social issues, culture...
misc. Employment, health, and much more...	talk. Current issues and debates...
Browse complete list of groups...	

In the Usenet Advanced Search, you can search on specific fields such as newsgroup, subject, author, message ID, and language.

The results of the above search are provided in the figure below.

[Web](#)
[Images](#)
[Groups](#)
[Directory](#)
[News](#)

Related groups

[misc.activism.progressive](#)
[soc.culture.yugoslavia](#)
[soc.culture.turkish.*](#) (1 group)
[soc.culture.bosna-herzqvna](#)

Searched Groups for **genocide human rights** Results 1 - 10 of about 85,300 Sorted

Cambodian Genocide Project-UO School of Law Human Rights Conf ...
 *****CAMBODIAN GENOCIDE PROJECT TO APPEAR AT THE UO SCHOOL OF LAW
 INTERNATIONAL
 HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE FEB. 25th***** Susan Cook of the Cambodian ...
[soc.culture.cambodia](#) - 28 Dec 1999 by co593@my-deja.com - [View Thread](#) (1 article)

CONGO: Human Rights Groups Produce Proof of Genocide
 ... Congolese human rights groups the allegations against Lissouba for genocide and human
 rights violations. Others named as accomplices to the suspected genocide ...
[misc.activism.progressive](#) - 21 Jan 1998 by Rich Winkel - [View Thread](#) (1 article)

You can also use news-to-mail gateways for sending to particular newsgroup using email.

ACTIVITY

Using <http://groups.google.com/>, find out what the current topics are being discussed on the **soc.rights.human** newsgroup by browsing. Also, select a region or country of your choice and find out what you can about this region or country from the **soc.culture.*** newsgroup hierarchy.

For research purposes, it may be useful to be able to consider what other people have said in the past about the area that you are interested in. This is where discussion lists are useful. For example, you can follow a 'thread of conversation' on a particular area of human rights and be able to see the discussion.

ACTIVITY

Select an area from a discussion group and follow it through by looking at the 'follow-ups'. You may want to respond to a posting as well.

6.4. Chatting online: IRC and ICQ

IRC (Internet Relay Chat) and ICQ (I Seek You) are popular means by which people can discuss issues in "real time". Basically, using appropriate clients (software programs), you would locate a particular 'thread', 'channel', 'chat room', or 'community' that interests you and join in the discussion.

ICQ can also be used as a mechanism for disseminating files, graphics, sounds etc.

6.4.1. What is IRC?

IRC (Internet Relay Chat) is a virtual meeting place where people from all over the world can meet and talk; you'll find the whole diversity of human interests, ideas, and issues here, and you'll be able to participate in group discussions on one of the many thousands of IRC channels or 'chat rooms', or just talk in private to family or friends, wherever they are in the world.

ACTIVITY

Download and install the mIRC client at <http://www.mirc.com/get.html> and configure it to work on your browser of choice (Netscape or IE). Using the web based channel lists search at <http://www.irchelp.org/irchelp/chanlist/>, find any channel on 'genocide'. What is the name of the 'channel'?

6.4.2. How does ICQ work?

When you install ICQ, the program asks you to register at a server, which is connected to a broad network of servers spanning the Internet. At the time of registration, you receive a unique ICQ number, also known as a UIN (Universal Internet Number). In addition, ICQ gives you the option of entering personal information along with your ICQ#. This allows other ICQ users to recognize you when you log on. Once you've registered, you can compile a selected list of friends and associates. ICQ uses this list to find your friends for you. Meanwhile, ICQ waits quietly in the background without interrupting any other applications in use. As soon as you log onto the Internet, ICQ automatically detects the Internet connection, announces your presence to the Internet community and alerts you when friends sign on or off. (Source: <http://www.icq.com/products/whatisicq.html>)

Once you know who's on, all it takes is a click of an icon to initiate chat, implement URL transfers, send messages, exchange files, or launch any external peer-to-peer applications.

ACTIVITY

Download and install an ICQ client from <http://www.icq.com/download/> and then contact the human rights chat room (ICQ #12973982) to see who is available.

7. Privacy on the Web

7.1. Introduction

There may be situations where you'd like to be able to locate information on the Web without drawing too much attention to yourself or you may want to maintain a certain degree of privacy especially when visiting sites that are monitored. For example, you may be trying to access a government site that may be tracking user movements and access. There are a number of techniques that can be employed to deal with the issue of anonymity on the Web.

7.1.1. Analysis of your internet connection

Let's consider the amount of information that you're currently sending out while you're connected to the Internet.

ACTIVITY

Using the 'File >> Open Page', type in the following web address:
<http://privacy.net/analyze/>. What does it say about your computer and how is it connected to the Internet?

The following pieces of information are reported from the activity above:

- Your IP address;
- Your computer name;
- Attempted placement of cookies (see below);
- Referrer information (you linked from here);
- Your browser type, operating system, and browser capabilities (Java, Javascripts, plug-ins);
- Trace route (traces your signal to privacy.net);
- Who registered your domain
- How your domain is configured
- Who owns your network

7.2. What are cookies and how do they affect you?

Internet or 'magic' cookies are text strings that are placed on your computer when you visit certain web sites. They remain on your machine until they have 'expired' or have been deleted.

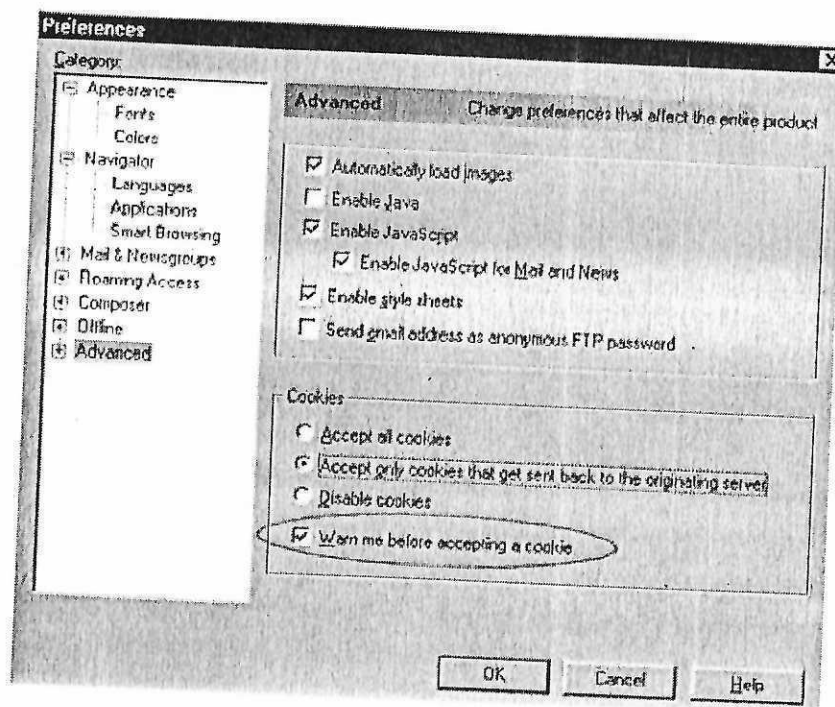
Some common uses for Internet cookies are: (Source: <http://privacy.net/cookies/>)

- An anonymous code given to you so the web site operator can see how many users return at a later time. These cookies are configured to stay on your system for months or years and are called "persistent" cookies.
- A code identifying you. This usually occurs after a registration. The site could keep a detailed account of pages visited, items purchased, etc. and even combine the information with information from other sources once they know who you are.

- A list of items you selected. This is often used in “shopping cart” web sites to keep track of your order. Often cookies of this type 'expire' as soon as you log out or after a short time. These are called “session” cookies.
- Personal preferences. This can be anonymous or linked to personal information provided during a registration.

ACTIVITY

Go to the Sydney Morning Herald web site (a newspaper site in Australia) at <http://www.smh.com.au> and see the types of cookies that it wishes to set on your computer. Note: change your browser's preferences to warn you before accepting cookies (see graphic below for Netscape 4.x browsers).



To find out which web sites have placed cookies on your machine, consider the activity below.

ACTIVITY

Using the 'Find File' option on your computer and locate the 'cookies' file or directory and see where this computer has been today.

For more information about cookies: <http://www.cookiecentral.com/>

7.3. Surfing the Web 'anonymously'

A number of techniques have been developed to allow users to surf the web 'anonymously'. One of the more popular tools used are 'anonymising' web servers.

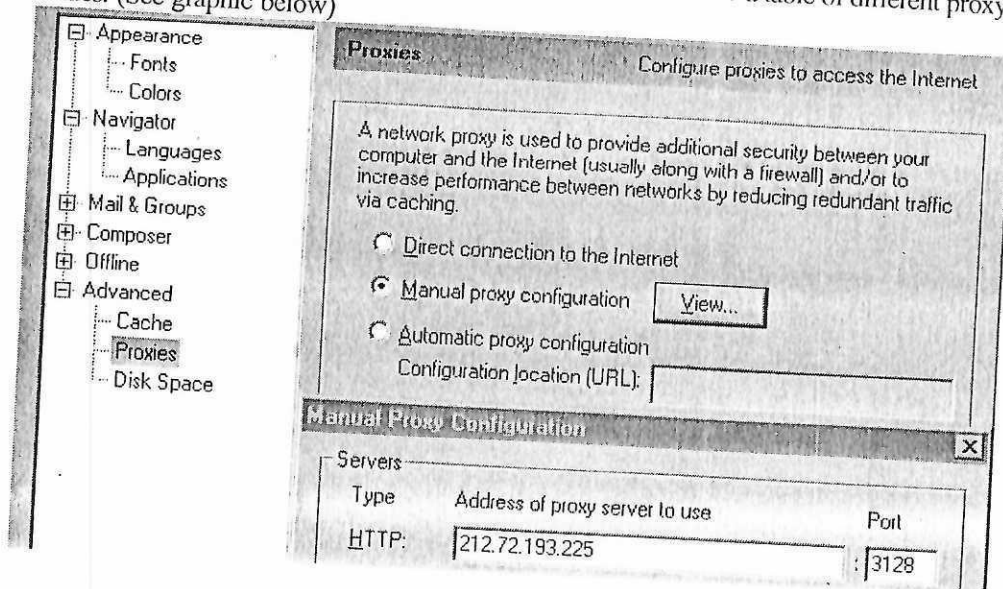
An 'anonymising' web server works by 'pretending' to be the server from which the request for a web page came. A user sends a URL to the 'anonymising' web server as an adjunct to the URL for the anonymiser itself. In other words, the user tells the anonymiser the desired destination. The software at the anonymiser then extracts the additional URL and makes a request for that URL itself. The destination server receives the request, apparently from a user on the anonymising server. The information (generally a web page) returned from the destination server is passed back to the anonymiser. The anonymising site then passes this information back to the originating user. In this way, the destination web server is not aware of the request made by the originating user.

ACTIVITY

Go the anonymising site at <http://www.anonymizer.com/> and visit a number of sites of your choice.

7.3.1. Changing preferences to point to proxy server

For Netscape 4.x browsers: Click on the menu 'Edit' and then 'Preferences'. Click the arrow to the left of 'Advanced' until it points down. Click on 'Proxies' and then 'Manual Proxy Configuration' radio button. Click 'View' which will show a table of different proxy values. (See graphic below)



ACTIVITY

Find a free anonymising proxy server from <http://www.samair.ru/proxy/> and make appropriate changes to the proxy settings on your browser. Visit a number of sites of your choice. Compare the difference between using this service and the **anonymizer.com** service described above.

7.4. Anonymising emails through remailers

When you send an email via the Internet, some of your personal details are generally sent along with the message such as your name and email address so that the receiver knows that the message came from you and can respond using the reply address. This is standard practice. However, under certain circumstances, you may want to send email messages without revealing your true name or email address especially when you're living or working in a community that is intolerant of your political, religious, or social views. Here, remailers may be useful since they can 'anonymise' the sender of the message.

7.4.1. Types of remailers

Generally, the term "remailers" are used to refer to both "pseudo-anonymous remailers" and "anonymous remailers". However, they behave in different ways and used for different purposes.

Pseudo-anonymous remailers. These remailers allows the sender to post messages and receive responses confidentially. Basically, the sender has an account with the remailer. The remailer acts as an intermediary. If you have a remailer account then when you send messages through this account, the remailer will remove your real name and email address, and substitute them with some 'dummy' details (eg. anon168@someremailer.com) and then send on to the recipients. If someone responds to your message, their details will be replaced before the response is sent to you so that everyone's privacy is protected.

Cypherpunk remailers. These are anonymous remailers (sometimes referred to as "Type I" or cpunk remailers). They take your message, strip off all headers that contains your personal details and send it to the intended recipient. This means that no one will be able to reply in email to your message, but it makes it difficult for someone trying to trace the messages being sent especially if the message is "bounced off" a number of remailers.

Mixmaster remailers. These are anonymous remailers (referred to as "Type II" or mix remailers). They are more secure than cpunk remailers but are generally a little more complex to set up yourself. However, there are now web interfaces to using mix remailers: eg <http://www.gilc.org/speech/anonymous/remailer.html>

Anonymous remailers are generally used in circumstances that warrant no details about the person sending the message be revealed. For added confidentiality and privacy, you may consider using cryptographic tools to encrypt the messages before sending. (See the section on Cryptography and the Internet.)

7.4.2. List of Remailers

Here are some remailers for you to get started:

Email based remailers

- FrogRemailer@bigfoot.com
- mixmaster@remailer.privacy.at
- remailer@cameleon.org
- gretchen@neuropa.net
- config@nym.alias.net

Note: you can check the status of various remailers at:
<http://www.sendfakemail.com/~raph/remailer-list.html>

Web based remailers

- <http://www.gilc.org/speech/anonymous/remailer.html>
- <http://www.ozemail.com.au/~geoffk/anon/anon.html>

7.4.3. How to send anonymous emails using cpunk remailers

The following are some examples of sending anonymous emails. Note that it is important to type the double colons "::" at the beginning of the first line of your message. Also, it is best to enter the directives as shown since some remailers are case sensitive. (Source: <http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~raph/ghio-remailer-help.html>)

Simple remailing:

```
From: joe@somesite.com
To: remail@remailer.org
Subject: Anonymous Mail
::
Anon-To: pthc168@hotmail.com
This is some anonymous mail.
```

Chaining remailers:


```
From: sender@origin.com
To: remailer@remailer1.org
::
Request-Remailing-To: remailer@remailer2.com.au
::
Request-Remailing-To: recipient@destination.com
This is an anonymous message
```

Adding extra headers to the output message:

```
From: siobhan@someplace.uk
To: remailer@remailer1.com
::
Request-Remailing-To: mail2news@somenews.com.za
##
Subject: Ignore this test
Newsgroups: soc.rights.human
Comments: This is only a test
This message will be posted to soc.rights.human!
```

ACTIVITY

- (1) Select one of the remailers listed above and send a simple anonymous email to pthc123@yahoo.com with the message "Hi from Group ..."
- (2) Send the same message using a web interface to mix remailers such as <http://www.gilc.org/speech/anonymous/remailer.html>.

Note: there may be a delay in receipt due to the latency involved with sending email across a number of remailers.

TIP

You may consider having two email accounts: one for sending normal emails that has your contact details, another for sending sensitive information that does not have your 'real' personal details. Web sites such as Yahoo (<http://www.yahoo.com>) and Hotmail (<http://www.hotmail.com>) allows you to set up free email accounts.

For more information about remailers and other privacy tools, see: <http://anon.efga.org/>

TIP

Ten tips for keeping your privacy

(Source: internet.au, G Heinrich June 1998, p 47)

1. Don't hand your email address to just anyone.
2. Don't leave your email address readable on your web site or in newsgroup posting.
3. Encrypt sensitive emails.
4. Secure your web browser's use of cookies.
5. Use cookie-management software to make sure web sites aren't tracking information you want to keep private.
6. Use anonymous browsing device like www.anonymiser.com to browse sites that try to track personal information.
7. Remove personal information such as your email address and name from your web browser configuration files.
8. Be careful with Java, Javascripts and browser plug-ins.
9. Use anonymous remailers to send your emails where appropriate.
10. Be aware that employers can read your email and your ISP can track your movements on the Web.

8. Cryptography and the Internet -- Protecting your messages

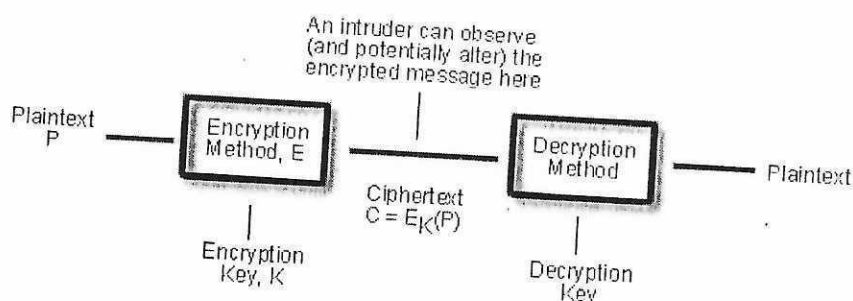
8.1. Introduction

In this section, we'll be considering how cryptography and encryption algorithms can be used for ensuring integrity, confidentiality, and security when communicating on the Internet. We'll be looking briefly at some cryptography basics as well as downloading and installing a software package for encryption known as PGP (Pretty Good Privacy). We'll also discuss the notions of authentication and digital signatures as well as surfing securely on the Web.

8.1.1. Cryptography Basics

Suppose that you (the sender) want to send a message to other person (the receiver) and wants to be sure that no one else can read the message or access the contents of a transaction. However, there is the possibility that someone else opens the letter or hears the electronic communication.

In cryptographic terminology, the message is called **plaintext** or **cleartext**. Encoding the contents of the message in such a way that hides its contents from outsiders is called **encryption**. The encrypted message is called the **ciphertext**. The process of retrieving the plaintext from the ciphertext is called **decryption**. Encryption and decryption usually make use of a **key** (a word, number, or phrase), and the coding method (cryptographic algorithm or cipher) is such that decryption can be performed only by knowing the proper key. The diagram below summarises the process of encryption and decryption.



8.1.2. What cryptography can and can't do

Cryptography can hide information while it is in transit or storage. In general, cryptographic techniques can be used to:

- provide secrecy or confidentiality of information;
- authenticate that a message has not changed in transit, that is, the integrity of the data is maintained; and
- implicitly authenticate the sender.

While cryptography can hide words and messages, it cannot hide:

- physical aspects of the message;
- movement to and from a central location; or

- physical actions;
- And it simply cannot protect you against:
- informants or mistake that compromised your computer system; or
 - loss of your password or key.

Note: Cryptography is only a small part of the protection needed for "absolute" secrecy.

8.2. Public Key Cryptography and PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)

8.2.1. Symmetric and Public Key Cryptography

There are two basic kinds of encryption algorithms:

Symmetric key algorithms. The same key is used to encrypt and decrypt the message. An example of a symmetric key algorithm is DES (Data Encryption Standard).

Public key algorithms. In these algorithms, one key is used to encrypt the message and another key to decrypt it. The encryption key is normally called the *public key* because it can be made publicly available without compromising the secrecy of the message or the decryption key. The decryption key is normally called the *private key* or *secret key*. These algorithms are also known as *asymmetric key* algorithms due to the different keys for encryption and decryption. An example of a public key algorithm is RSA (named after the three developers of the system: Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman at MIT).

8.2.2. Privacy and Cryptography

One of the uses for cryptography is to protect messages sent on the Internet so that our privacy to communicate can be maintained. **Privacy** in this context means that only the intended recipient of a message can read it. By providing the ability to encrypt messages, encryption algorithms provide protection against anyone eavesdropping on the network. Even if the information is intercepted, it is completely unreadable to the snooper and would be extremely difficult to obtain the original plaintext message without knowing the password or key. **Authentication** identifies the origin of the information, certainty that it is authentic, and that it has not been altered. Authentication also provides an extremely valuable tool in network security: verification of the identity of an individual. In addition to secure messaging, some cryptographic algorithms can also provide secure data storage, enabling you to encrypt files stored on your computer. In the following section, we'll be looking at a cryptographic system known as Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) which enables us to perform all the tasks that we've just described.

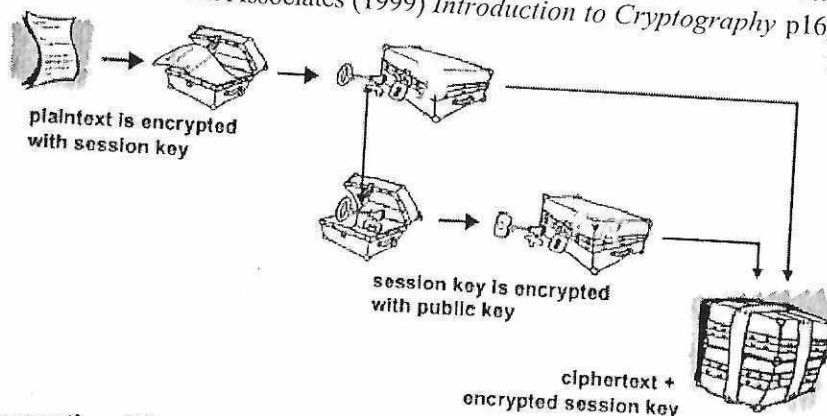
8.2.3. Pretty Good Privacy (PGP)

Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) is a cryptographic system developed by Phil Zimmerman in 1991. It combines both symmetric key and public key encryption algorithms.

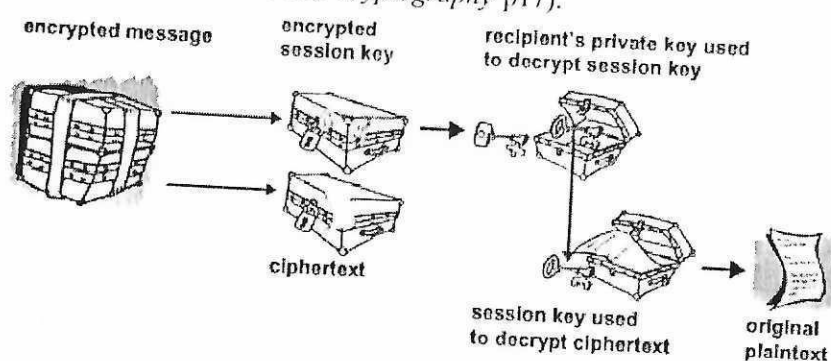
Because of the mathematical based connection between both keys in that they are complementary, you (the sender) has to code your message with your private key and the recipient's public key. Then you can send your message to the recipient. The recipient then decodes this message with her or his private key and your public key. Keys are of course synonyms for passwords. The advantage of using public key cryptography is that it does not need safe or secure channels for sending the keys, because public keys are (and need to be) accessible to the public - they have to be published to take effect and private keys are safely

stored at its owner. To send a coded message all you need is the recipient's public key (you already have your private key) and the recipient needs your public key (he or she already has the corresponding private key).

PGP Encryption. The message to be encrypted will be compressed if possible to speed up the encryption time. A one-time session key is also generated and the message is encrypted using a symmetric key algorithm for efficiency. The session key is then encrypted with the receiver's public key. The encrypted session key along with the cipher text (the encrypted message) is sent to the receiver. The following diagram summarises how PGP encryption works: (Source: Network Associates (1999) *Introduction to Cryptography* p16)



PGP Decryption. When you receive a PGP encrypted message, you'll use your private key to access the temporary session key generated by the sender's PGP program. You'll use the session key to decrypt the ciphertext and obtain the original plaintext message. The following diagram summarises the decryption process using PGP: (Source: Network Associates (1999) *Introduction to Cryptography* p17).



8.2.4. Installing PGPi

Following are some instructions for installing the PGPi package available for download at: <http://www.pgpi.org/products/pgp/versions/freeware/>. Select the appropriate package to install. The following instructions are applicable to PGP 6.5.x packages. The file may be compressed. You may need to use the Winzip program available from <http://www.winzip.com/ddchomea.htm>. Once this has been extracted, double click on the filename to start the installation process.

1. First, the program warns you, that before the installation starts it is good to close all other programs. Click Next.

2. Then it asks if you agree to the license. Click **Yes**.
3. Choose the program components that you wish to install now. The necessary component is PGP Key Management. Here, you can select or deselect the plug-in components for Eudora, Microsoft Exchange, or Outlook Express if you are using one of those programs to read your mail. The setup program suggests a path for the installation, which is something like 'C:\Program Files\Network Associates\PGP\'. Click **Install**.
4. The next main step is **Key Generation**. Enter your **personal information** (name, surname) and your **e-mail address**.
5. Then choose key type- **DSS / Diffie-Hellman** (system for exchanging keys).
6. Choose a key size, it is recommended that the size be set to **2048 bits** (it can be more, but it is strongly discouraged to have a key less than 1024 bits).
7. Set the key expiration - it is recommended that the option be set to **never**, otherwise you'll have to change keys after the expiry date since you'll not be able to encrypt with that key even though you still can use the key pair for decryption purposes.
8. **Enter a passphrase now**. The passphrase, as the name suggests, should be longer than an ordinary password. You have to remember the passphrase, because initially it can not be restored and it is practically impossible to guess it.
9. Decide, if you want to send your key to the **Keyserver** (a server where public keys are stored).
10. **Installation is complete!**

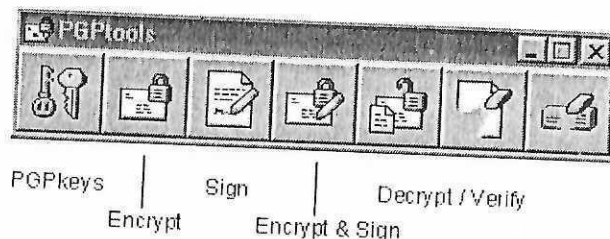
ACTIVITY

Follow the instructions above to install the PGPi package for encrypting and decrypting messages. Make sure you generate the appropriate key pairs.

8.2.5. Making use of the PGPi package

Once you have installed the PGPi package, select 'PGPtools' from the menu. The following are some common tasks you'll be performing using PGPtools:

- Encrypting a message;
- Signing a message;
- Encrypting and signing a message;
- Decrypting and/or verifying a message; and
- Importing and exporting keys.



Encrypting a message. Click on the 'Encrypt' icon when you want to encrypt a file. You'll be asked to select the file for encryption. Next, select and drag the user(s) that you want to send the file to into the 'Recipients List'. You'll then be asked to enter a filename for the encrypted file. Note that the message may be encrypted with more than one public key depending on the number of recipients selected.

Signing a message. Click on the 'Sign' icon when you want to sign a file so that the recipient knows that you've sent the file. You'll be asked to select the file for signing. Next, you're asked to enter the passphrase. To include both the signature and the file being sent together, deselect the 'Detached Signature' option. Enter a filename for the signed file.

Encrypting and signing a message. Click on the 'Encrypt & Sign' icon when you want to both encrypt and sign a message. Select the file then select the recipients. Enter the passphrase and supply an appropriate filename for the encrypted file.

Decrypting or verifying a message. Click on the 'Decrypt/Verify' icon when you want to decrypt an encrypted message or verifying a signed message. Select the file you want to decrypt or verify. If the message was encrypted with your public key, you'll be asked to supply the passphrase in order to access the plaintext message.

Importing a key. If another public key has been supplied as a file, you can use the 'Decrypt/Verify' function and then select the 'Import' option to include another person's public key into your 'key ring'.

Exporting your key. Select the 'PGPkeys' icon when you want to deal with any aspects of key management. Next, select your key and then under the 'Keys' menu choose the 'Export' option. You'll be asked to supply a filename for the key. Now, you can send this file containing your public key to other people for inclusion into their key rings so that they can send you encrypted messages.

8.2.6. Message Digests

A message digest is a compact digital signature or a "checksum" or a "finger print" for an arbitrarily long stream of binary data. An ideal message digest algorithm would never generate the same signature for two different sets of input, but achieving such theoretical perfection would require a message digest as long as the input file. Practical message digest algorithms compromise in favour of a digital signature of modest size created with an algorithm designed to make preparation of input text with a given signature computationally infeasible. Message digest algorithms have much in common with techniques used in encryption, but to a different end; verification that data have not been altered since the signature was published. A commonly used message digest algorithm is the 128-bit MD5 algorithm, developed by Ron Rivest of MIT. This one-way hashing algorithm will produce digests of 128 bits in length.

ACTIVITY:

- (1) Download a version of MD5 from the following address:
<http://www.fourmilab.ch/md5/md5.zip> and extract using the Winzip software which is available at <http://www.winzip.com/ddchomea.htm>
- (2) Go to the MS-DOS command prompt and execute `md5.exe <file> > <md>` to generate the message digest for the following message: "Human rights and the Internet -- Generating a message digest for checking integrity of the message." Now change the word 'integrity' to 'Integrity' and compare the two message digests.

Message digests are widely used for a number of reasons:

- message digests functions are much faster than symmetric key cryptographic functions but have strong cryptographic properties;

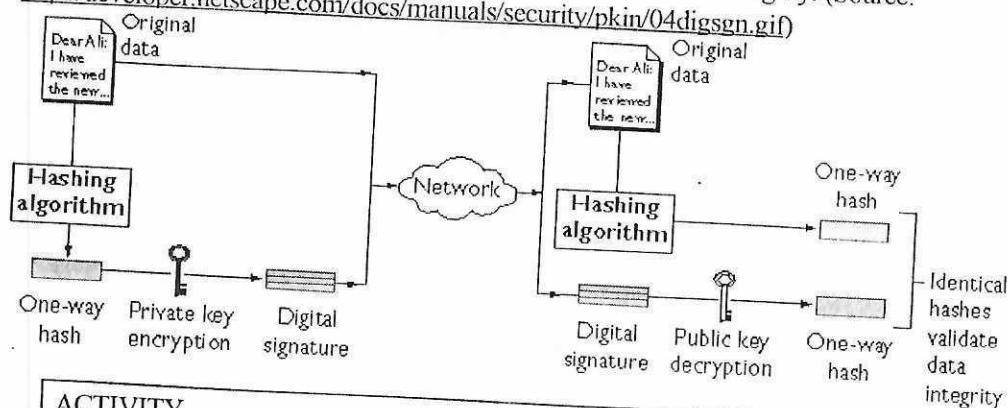
- no export or patent restrictions;
- message digests can be used for message authentication; and
- message digests are an important part of most digital signature standards (see below on digital signature).

8.2.7. Digital Signatures

Digital signatures are used to deal with the issues of tampering and impersonation. Its main objective is to ensure that the integrity of the message being sent has not been altered during transit as well as 'authenticating' the identity of the sender.

To create a digital signature, you can use PGP or another encryption algorithm to encrypt the entire message with your secret key. However, depending on the size of the message, this may take a long time. Instead, a digital signature can be created by using PGP to encrypt a "message digest" of the message along with other information such as the hashing algorithm.

The following diagram summarises the process of validating data integrity: (Source: <http://developer.netscape.com/docs/manuals/security/pkin/04digsig.gif>)



ACTIVITY

Type in short message using Notepad beginning with "Human rights research and campaigning on the Internet -- Bangkok, 2001." Save to a file name of your choosing eg test.msg. Generate a message digest for the note using MD5. Using the private key that you've created previously, encrypt the message digest. Send this combined message and encrypted message digest to another group.

You have now created and sent a digitally signed document.

ACTIVITY

Once you've received the digitally signed document from another group, start by generating the message digest for the message that you've received using MD5. Then, using the public key of the other group decrypt the digital signature. Do you get the same message digest?

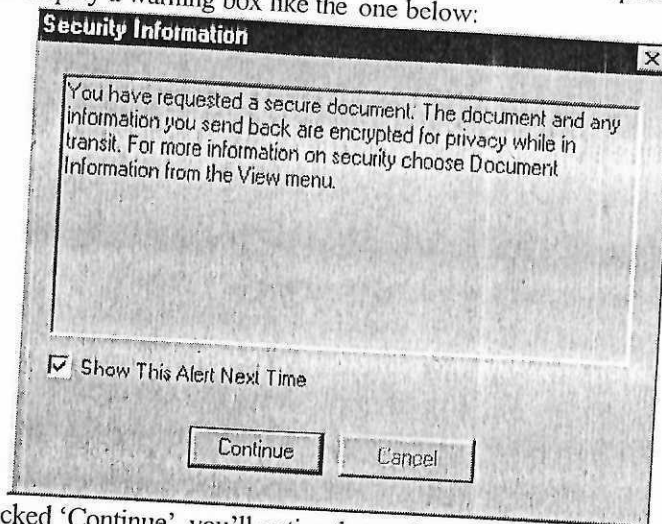
You have just validated a digitally signed document.

8.3. 'Secure' web servers using SSL

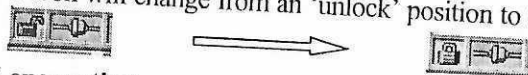
Up to now, we've been looking at ways of securing messages kept on our own computer system, as well as encrypting messages to be sent to other person using email. Here, we'll briefly consider surfing the Web in a 'secure' manner through 'secure' web servers that use SSL.

8.3.1. What is SSL

The Secure Socket Layer (SSL) is a general purpose cryptographic protocol for securing bidirectional communication channels, such as, between a server and a client machine. SSL is commonly used with the TCP/IP Internet protocol. SSL is the encryption system that is used by web browsers such as Netscape Communicator and Internet Explorer. It can also be used with any TCP/IP service. SSL connections are usually initiated with a web browser through the use of a special URL prefix. Generally, the prefix "https:" is used to indicate an SSL-encrypted HTTP connection. For example, access to <http://www.fortify.net/> is not secure while access to <https://www.fortify.net/sslcheck.html> is through a secured channel. Graphically, the browser (Netscape) will display a warning box like the one below:



Once you've clicked 'Continue', you'll notice that at the bottom left hand corner of the browser (Netscape) the icon will change from an 'unlock' position to the 'locked' position:



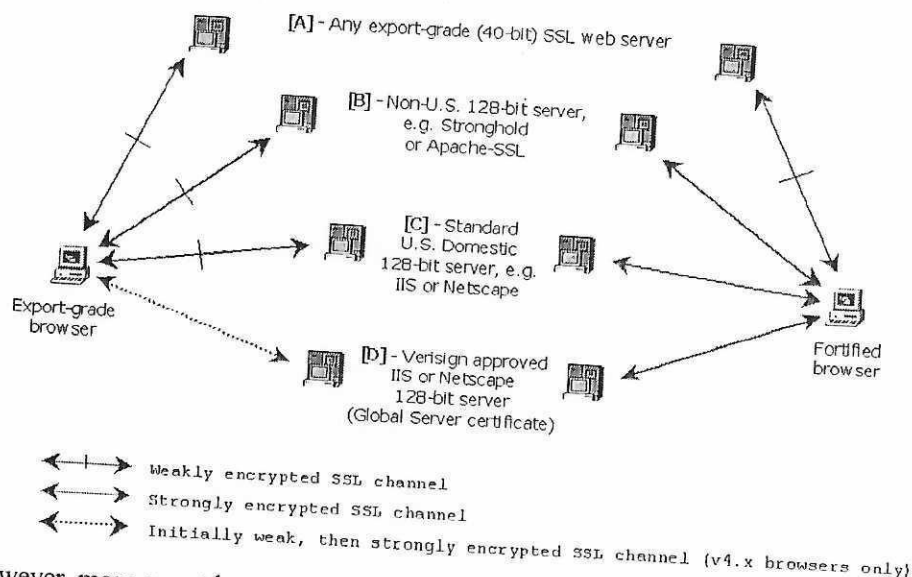
8.3.2. SSL and encryption

SSL uses a combination of symmetric key and public key encryption algorithm to create the secure channel for communication between your browser and the server. Basically, SSL will use public key encryption initially to communicate the symmetric key that would be used for subsequent communications. (See discussion above in relation to PGP encryption and decryption.) The process is designed to be transparent to the user. This can be summarised as follows:

- Authenticate the server to the client.
- Allow the client and server to select the cryptographic algorithms, or ciphers, that they both support.

- Optionally authenticate the client to the server.
- Use public key encryption techniques to generate shared secrets.
- Establish an encrypted SSL connection.

This means that it is important to have a strong encryption being applied to the symmetric key. Previously, due to export restrictions from the US, export-grade browsers have only weak encryption available. Look at the following diagram for a comparison: (Source: <http://www.fortify.net/images/compare.gif>)



However, more recent browsers have been supplied with stronger encryption.

ACTIVITY

Check the current status of your browser by going to the following web address <https://www.fortify.net/sslcheck.html>. Make a note of the encryption level available in your current browser.

Now, download the appropriate program from **fortify.net** at https://www.fortify.net/download_main.html to make strong encryption available to your browser. Once completed, repeat the previous activity to check the strength of your browser.

You have now 'fortified' your browser.

9. Content Creation -- Building simple web pages

9.1. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide an introductory tutorial to building small web sites with a strong emphasis on human rights content, for those who have little experience in doing so. With the focus on human rights materials comes an emphasis on text - only the most basic aspects of dealing with graphical elements are covered.

This tutorial covers the basics of building a simple web page including:

- The basics of HTML
- How to write pages in plain text using HTML code.
- How to use Netscape Composer to write web pages.
- How to open an account on 'Geocities'
- How to publish web pages on 'Geocities'

9.1.1. Tutorial Resources

At the end of these materials are lists of resources arranged under subject headings. Included are resources to help you in creating and maintaining a web site. Some of those resources are referred to throughout these materials.

There are innumerable 'beginner's guide to HTML/the web/the internet' books at any bookstore. Choice is a matter of personal taste, but it is worth buying one.

9.2. Writing a simple page in raw HTML

Refer to NCSA [A Beginner's Guide to HTML](#).

9.2.1. Type a simple HTML file (a 'hello world' file) using a text editor

First read <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimerAll.html#TEMTagsExplained> (*Beginner's Guide to HTML*) for a basic idea of what tags do in HTML documents.

Use a simple text editor such as Notepad (part of Microsoft Windows) to type a modified version of the [Minimal HTML Document](#) (*Beginner's Guide to HTML*) by changing the text so that it refers to some topic in which you are interested.

Alternatively, instead of re-typing, you can cut and paste it into your text editor and make alterations to the text to create your own version. Here is the minimal document from the Beginner's Guide to HTML:

```
<html>
<head>
<TITLE>A Simple HTML Example</TITLE>
</head>
<body>
<H1>HTML is Easy To Learn</H1>
<P>Welcome to the world of HTML.
This is the first paragraph. While short it is
still a paragraph!</P>
<P>And this is the second paragraph.</P>
</body>
</html>
```

Important: After you have created a couple of minimal HTML documents, you should read the full explanation of Markup Tags (*Beginner's Guide to HTML*), in order to understand all the tags you can use and what they do. It is surprisingly short and easy to understand, so don't avoid it!

9.2.2. Add one link

Type in one hypertext link - for example, it can be a link to the United Nations Home Page, <http://www.un.org/> or to Human Rights Web at <http://www.hrweb.org/>, or it can be to some other URL (universal resource locator) of which you are aware. See Linking (*Beginner's Guide to HTML*) to understand the <A HREF:> tag.

A link to the United Nations will look like

```
<A HREF="http://www.un.org/"> The United Nations Home Page </A>
```

9.2.3. Save your document

Now save your document, with html as a file suffix. Please also use some version of your own surname as filenames (eg chung.html). This will avoid you overwriting other participants' files when you publish your files onto the Internet, and make it much easier to identify files and 'clean up' disk space when needed. Filenames are normally not case-sensitive, except on Unix files servers - which is what we will use in this Tutorial.

If you use a word processor (not a simple text editor) save your file as 'Text only'. If you use a word processor (eg Microsoft Word), specify that your file should be saved as 'text only'. HTML browsers like Netscape Navigator can't read Word files. Always save word processor files of HTML as 'text only'.

9.2.4. Open Netscape Navigator to browse your document

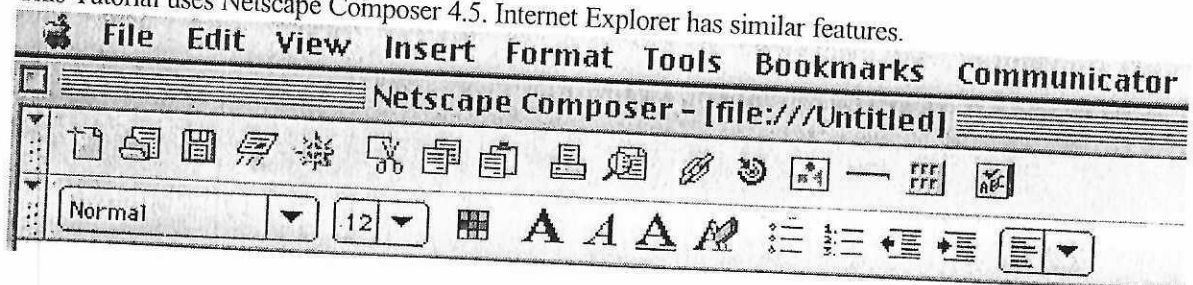
After opening Netscape Navigator, use [File | Open file in browser] to locate your file and open it to view. Check that the link works.

Congratulations! You have created your first page of HTML from scratch. Now to do it in a faster and easier way ...

9.3. First steps in using a HTML editor (Netscape Composer editor)

There are numerous HTML editors available which enable you to create and edit web pages in a WYSIWYG ('what you see is what you get') fashion – see the Resources list. They range from free tools, all the way up to commercial programs costing hundreds of dollars.

This Tutorial uses Netscape Composer 4.5. Internet Explorer has similar features.



9.3.1. Open a new page to edit [File | New Document | Blank]

This will change you from the browser to the editor, and open a new blank page.

In the editor,  opens a new file to edit.

9.3.2. Give the page a title to go in the title bar [Format | Page Title]

In the 'Page Properties' box that appears, complete the 'Title:' box with the proper title of your page (egs 'Jane's FOI Page', 'Construction Law Central' - as distinct from a file name such as 'JBRADSH1.HTM'). You can complete the 'Author:' box if you like. Click OK when finished.

9.3.3. Save the file [File | Save]

Give your file a name with a '.html' suffix (egs 'construct.html', 'foi_home.html') and save the file . Note that your filename cannot have a space in it (use 'my_file.html' or 'myfile.html' not 'my file.html'). If you are using a shared 'guest' account, it may be best to use your own surname as a filename.

9.4. Adding a heading, list of resources etc

9.4.1. Add and format a heading

At the top of your page, type a heading for the page (it can be the same as your title bar heading, or different), followed by a brief paragraph explaining the purpose of the page.

You can select the size and character format **A A A** for your text, and even the colour  (use this very sparingly!).

You can centre or otherwise align  your heading and introduction.

9.4.2. Erasing mistakes

If you make a formatting mistake with text, select the text and apply Clear All Styles  to it. This also works when too much text is included in linked text (below).

9.4.3. Add a list of web resources that you wish to link

Type a list of the names of other web pages that you would like list on your page. For example, for a page on Human Rights in East Timor, the list might include:

- The Home Page of the CNRT
- UNTAET's page on the UN site
- The Mastiff Association's Time line of East Timorese History
- TimorNET - from Portugal

Put a heading on the list, explaining what it is. Select the items in the list (not the heading) and make it a bullet list or a numbered list  .

9.4.4. Add lines

Add a line  to the bottom of your page, or wherever else you think it looks appropriate (use sparingly).

9.4.5. View the page in the browser

View your file in the browser . If you haven't previously saved the file, you will be asked to.

9.4.6. View the HTML source from the browser [View | Page Source]

In the browser, [View | Page Source] displays the raw HTML source. You can't edit it here.

9.4.7. Go back to the editor [Communicator | Netscape Composer: your file name]

From the browser, the Window menu item will list 'Netscape Composer: your file name' as one of the options.

9.5. Adding hypertext links

9.5.1. Links to other pages on the web

Browse to the web page of the first resource in your list (eg 'UNTAET'). Copy the URL of the page (eg <http://www.un.org/peace/etimor/etimor.htm>) from the 'Location:' or 'Netsite:' box at the top of the screen, by selecting the text of the URL and using [Edit | Copy].

Go back to your page in the editor, select the link text (eg 'United Nations Transitional Authority for East Timor'), and create the link using . The 'Format' window appears. Paste the URL into the 'Link to / Link to a page location or file name:' box. OK when finished.

9.5.2. View and test the links in the browser

Go to the browser and test that your link works . 'Edit and test' repeatedly.

9.5.3. Fixing faulty links [Remove Link]

If there is something wrong with the link, select the link text, and click on the link icon  to open the 'Format' box again, and click on the [Remove Link] button. Paste in a new URL if there is one. Click OK when completed.

9.5.4. Repeat the link process for the other items in your list

Do as many as you feel like until you are confident.

9.5.5. Links to another page of yours [Choose file ...]

You previously created a HTML file, and saved it to disk. Type something like 'A link to my test file' into your page, then select it and click on the link icon to open the 'Format' box. Type the filename of your previously created HTML file in the 'Link to / Link to a page location or file name:' box. Click OK to finish. Alternatively, click on the [Choose file ...] button, and then select the file name of your test file. Click OK to finish.

9.5.6. View and test the links in the browser

Go the browser and test that your link works.

9.5.7. View the HTML source in the editor [View | View Document Source]

View the source so that you can understand the HTML tags for links. Note in particular the differences between the content of the tags for pages elsewhere on the web ('absolute addresses'), and your own pages in the same directory ('relative addresses') where the full URL does not have to be specified.

9.6. Adding links to locations within a page (targets)

It is possible to link to specific locations within a page, if those locations are marked as 'targets'. This is very useful for creating small tables of contents within your own pages, and to allow others to link to specific locations within your pages. It is mainly useful within relatively long pages that you do not wish to break up, but within which you wish to allow some internal navigation. See for example one of the *High Court Bulletins* on AustLII (eg <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/hca/bulletin/hcab9703.html>)

See *Links to Specific Sections*

(<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimerAll.html#LTS> and following) in the *Beginner's Guide to HTML*.

9.6.1. Make the heading of your section a target

Select the title of your section, and use the target icon  to call up the 'Target' window. The 'Enter a name for this target:' box will suggest the text you selected as the name. Edit the text in that box so that it just contains one string of text (eg 's7' or 'T(I)As7'). OK to confirm. Use underscores to increase readability if necessary.

9.6.2. Make the heading of your list a target

Select the heading of your list of links, and use the target icon to call up the 'Target' window. The 'Enter a name for this target:' box will suggest the text you selected as the name. Edit the text in that box so that it just contains one string of text (eg 'HR_links' or 'links').

9.6.3. Create a table of contents and link each item to its target

At the top of your page, create a table of contents for your page, for example:

Contents of this page -

Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1987 s7

Privacy links

Select each item in your list in turn, and use the link icon to open the 'Format' window. The targets you have created will appear under 'Link to a named target under specified document (optional):' Select the appropriate target then OK to confirm. Repeat the process for each link.

9.6.4. Test that the links to targets work

Use the browser to test that the links from your table of contents items go to your targets. Use the 'Back' icon to check how you go back to the table of contents.

9.6.5. View the HTML source in the editor [View | Page Source]

View the source so that you can understand the HTML tags for targets, and the tags for links to targets within a file.

9.7. Adding e-mail links

Well placed e-mail links can add some useful interactivity to your pages. However, note the privacy implications for doing so.

9.7.1. Send mail to yourself

If you have your own e-mail address, allow users of your page to send feedback direct to you. At the bottom of your file, or in some other sensible place, type some text like 'Send comments to [INSERT YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS]'. Mark the text, and use the link icon  to create the link. In the 'Link to a page location or local file' box, type 'mailto:[INSERT YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS]'. OK to confirm. Check that the link does open a mail window to send mail to the correct address. The address that you link to should look like 'mailto:siobhan@austlii.edu.au' and the way it appears on the page should look like siobhan@austlii.edu.au. See [Mailto](#) (*Beginner's Guide to HTML*) for more information.

9.8. Images

Many webpages today include images, such as photos, company or organisation logos etc. Although too many images on a webpage will increase the time it takes to view that page, if you don't go overboard, you can dress up your pages by good use of some graphical elements.

9.8.1. Types of Images

Images on computers come in a wide variety of formats. In much the same way as documents can be formatted as Microsoft Word documents, or WordPerfect documents, or RTF documents, images can be formatted as GIF files, JPEGs, BMPs etc. There are only two main image formats used in webpages. These are GIFs, and JPEGs. GIF files (which have the extension '.gif') are used for small images, or images which have a small number of colours, such as logos, and graphics such as arrows. For these types of images, they are smaller and sharper. JPEG files (which have the extension '.jpeg' or '.jpg') are used for large images, or images which have a large number of colours, such as photos. For these types of images, JPEG files are smaller than the same image formatted as a GIF. The resources list contains some image processing tools which you can use when creating and editing images.

9.8.2. Embedding images in Web pages

See [Inline Images](#) (*Beginner's Guide to HTML*) (<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimerAll.html#I>) for the basic concepts of embedding images in your pages.

9.8.3. Using 'cut and paste' with Netscape Composer

One of the simplest methods is just to use the Netscape Composer 'cut and paste' to copy public domain images from other internet sites and paste them into the appropriate locations on your own web pages.

9.8.4. Using the 'Insert Image' icon

Alternatively, where you have found a graphic that you would like to use (and are entitled to use under copyright law), you can include it as an image in your page (an 'inline image'). For example, if you know that the small AustLII icon is located at http://www.austlii.edu.au/images/logos/AustLII_small.jpg you can embed that image in your page (an inline image) without even making a copy of it. Select the 'Insert Image' icon , and in the 'Format | Image' window displayed, paste the address of the image into the 'Image file name' box. It is a good idea to also specify a name for the image (eg 'AustLII logo'), to support non-graphical browsers. You can also select how the image is to be aligned with surrounding text.

9.8.5. Sources of graphic elements

Some sources of graphic elements are listed in the Resources section.

9.9. Tables

Another useful method for making your site more aesthetically pleasing is to use tables. Tables are often used to show data which needs to be structured – for example a set of financial figures. Tables are also used as a method of formatting the page; see for example the AustLII site:

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/>

Note, however, that some very old browsers, and non-graphical browsers such as Lynx cannot display tables correctly, and that care should be taken to ensure that people on these browsers can still view your page.

See Tables (Beginner's Guide to HTML - See <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/IHTMLPrimerAll.html#TA>) for specific information about use of tables.

In Composer, a table may be created by using the table icon on the toolbar. Tables can have any number of rows or columns, and may be set so that their width is a percentage of the width of the browser window. Tables may be nested (ie you can create a table inside another table).

If you wish to format data, but don't want the boundaries of the table to be visible, set the "Border Line Width" to 0 pixels. This technique is often combined with setting the background colour of the table to something other than the page background colour. For example, on the AustLII site the grey bar on the left is a table with a border of 0 pixels, and the background colour set to grey.

Individual cells, rows or columns of a table can have their size, background colour etc edited by putting the insertion point in the cell, and choosing 'Format | Table Info' from the menu. The colour of text can be changed by highlighting the text, and choosing 'Format | Color...'.

9.10. Background Colours and Watermarks

We saw in the last section how tables could be given background colours. In a similar manner the entire page can be given a background colour, by choosing 'Format | Page Properties'. Be very careful with what colour you choose – a bad choice can make your page very hard to read! Remember also to change the colour of your text if appropriate – black text on a black background is invisible.

As well as setting a colour for the page, you can also set a background picture, by choosing 'Format | Page Properties' again. If the image you choose to make the background is smaller than the window, then the browser will 'tile' the image (use multiple copies of it to fill up the window like tiles on a floor). There are many images available which are designed to be used as background images, ranging from images which give the impression of paper to backgrounds in psychedelic colours. A good rule of thumb when using these backgrounds is 'Less is More'. A background which is easy to read at first glance may be highly offensive after half an hour's browsing.

9.11. Publishing your pages onto the Web

9.11.1. Publishing your pages

The final step is to place your page onto a web server, so that it can be browsed from anywhere on the Internet, and so that the pages can be searched by search engines.

9.11.2. Your web server, user name and password

For this tutorial, you will be able to publish your project pages onto a web server located on the 'Geocities' web site. To do this go to <http://www.geocities.com/> and sign on as a Yahoo user. We will give you the details of your user name and password from an email account which has already been set up for your group. This account will come with a user name and a password. So that you remember these write them down below:

Your username is _____
Your password is _____

You will also be asked to give some key words describing the content of your pages. When you have done this you should be given an http address for your page and also an ftp address for transferring pages.

9.11.3. Publishing your web pages to the web server

Before you can publish web pages onto the Web, you will need to log into your account at: <http://geocities.yahoo.com/> using your Yahoo! account details.

Welcome, Guest

Yahoo! GeoCities

Sign in to Yahoo!

Yahoo! ID:

Password:

☐ Remember my ID & Password

Sign in

Once you have properly connected to the Geocities site, you will be presented with a page that looks like the following:

Build My Web Site

Creating web pages is easy with these popular tools...



Yahoo! PageWizards - Easy!

Build a personal home page quickly with this simple, step-by-step method. [Try it!](#)



Yahoo! PageBuilder

Design and customize pages easily with this powerful and full-featured editor. [Try it!](#)

Advanced Toolbox

File Manager

Subdirectories, HTML editing...

Easy Upload

Transfer files from your computer.

HTML Editor

Write, or cut & paste HTML code.

Site Statistics

Analyze your site's traffic reports.

Enhance My Web Site

You can transfer or upload the web pages that you have created from your computer to the Geocities site by clicking on the 'Easy Upload' link.

Easy Upload

Transfer files from your computer to your main directory with this simple tool. First click on **Browse...** to select files, then click **Upload Files**.

Note: File names cannot contain spaces. The total upload can be up to 5MB.

<input type="text"/>	Browse...
<input type="text"/>	Browse...
<input type="text"/>	Browse...
<input type="text"/>	Browse...
<input type="text"/>	Browse...

Number of Files to Upload:

As described in the above graphic, first you will need click on 'Browse' to select the file(s) for upload. By default, you can select up to 5 files. You can change this setting by changing

the option next to 'Number of Files to Upload'. Once you have selected the file(s) for upload then click on 'Upload Files' to transfer the file(s) to your Geocities web site. You will see a screen similar to the following if the transfer was successful.

File Manager

[Home](#) > [File Manager](#) > [Easy Upload](#) > [Results](#)

Upload results

2002_NZPrivCmr_14.html

- Uploaded successfully

[Upload More Files](#)

[File Manager](#)

9.11.4. Testing your web page

Now use the browser to check that you have successfully published your page on the web. Save the location as a bookmark.

If you published a page call 'test1.html'

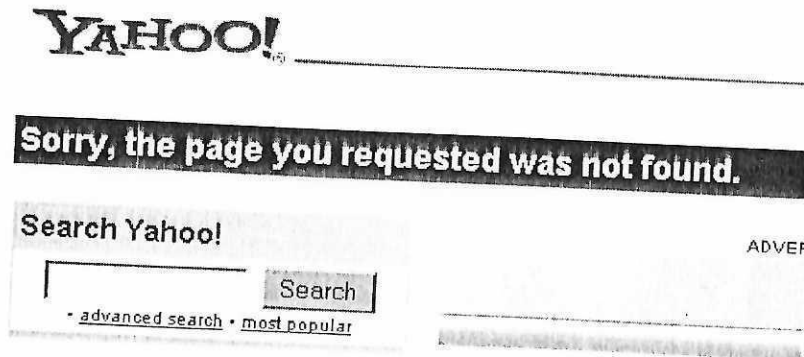
then you browse the page as:

<http://www.geocities.com/Your Number/test1.html>

Note that 'Your Number' is the login name that you have used to access the Geocities web site.

9.11.5. Creating an Index Page

You may notice that if you look at the address you were initially given by Geocities, for example, http://www.geocities.com/dtp2003_1/ you will see a screen that looks something like this:



This is the default index page. You can replace this default index page with an index page of your own, by creating a HTML page and saving it as "index.html". Having an index.html file has several advantages. In particular, it means that you can quote a slightly shorter address to people; ie: <http://www.geocities.com/pthc123/> instead of <http://www.geocities.com/pthc123/mypage.html>. As well, an index.html file hides pages which are in the directory, but are not linked to in the index.html file. This enable you to have "hidden" subdirectories, that only those people who know they are there will be able to browse.

10. Creating your own Web Content

10.1. Contributing content to existing sites

10.1.1. Action Alerts

As you are by now aware there is a great number of human rights advocacy and campaigning sites on the Internet some of which allow you to add information to their sites, most commonly in the form of action alerts. For some examples of on-line action alerts see:

<http://www.unc-gbcs.org/gbcs009.htm>

<http://www.hri.ca/alerts/>

<http://action.eff.org/>

<http://www.hrdc.net/sahrdc/action.htm>

<http://actionnetwork.org/domain-open-alerts.tcl>

There are a number of web sites that provide online forms which allow you to post Alerts on their sites. These forms require you to type information under a number of headings, see for example the form used on the HRI site:

<http://www.hri.ca/alerts/submit.asp>

ACTIVITY

In your groups and having looked at the examples, note down some of the points which are typically covered in an Action Alert on-line.

10.1.2. Campaigning – the next step

Beyond simply alerting Internet users to the existence of rights violations or to the organisation of protests are on-line campaigns which include not just an Action Alert but also information about why a response is needed, how to protest, to whom, as well as supplying links to Internet resources to help those interested find out more about an issue.

See first of all the following example of a Campaign on Net Censorship:

<http://libertus.net/liberty/future.html>

ACTIVITY

In your groups look at this Campaign page and note the extra information which is included here

10.2. Creating your own Human Rights Web Page

So far, we've looked at the following:

- Finding Human Rights resources on the Internet both via the Web and via email;
- How to move around the Internet and communicate anonymously via the Internet;
- How to create basic HTML web pages; and

- How to publish these pages on the Web.

The final Activity is one which uses all of these skills. Create a human rights web page using the templates which will be made available to you from the AustLII web site. You have a choice: (1) create a general information page about a particular Human Rights issue, or (2) develop an Action alert or a Campaign page around a specific event or issue. The templates are available from <http://www2.austlii.edu.au/~siobhan/HRtemplates/>.

The templates give you an HTML framework and some suggested headings you may or may not want to use. Once this is done, publish on the web site that you've set up previously. Also, you may like to prepare a list of possible avenues (mailing lists, newsgroups) for letting other people know about what you're doing.

11. Further Resources

11.1. Indexes of Human Rights Resources

- <http://www.derechos.net/links/act/act.html> - index of urgent action sites on 'derechos'
<http://web.amnesty.org/web/links.nsf> - extensive category by category lists
<http://www.hrweb.org/resource.html>
<http://shr.aaas.org/dhr.htm> - Science and Human Rights Programme – contains lists of human rights sites by topic, geographical location, site name and language
<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/links/links.htm> - University of Minnesota links page
<http://www.derechos.net/links/> - Human rights Asia Pacific

11.2. Important HR information web sites

- <http://www.unhchr.ch/> - United Nations High Commission for Human Rights
<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/> - University of Minnesota
<http://www.hri.ca/> - Human Rights Internet
<http://www.hrw.org/> - Human Rights Watch
<http://www.derechos.org/> - Derechos
<http://www.un.org/rights/> - Human Rights section of United Nations web site

11.3. Campaign Sites

- <http://www.ahrchk.net/>
<http://www.derechos.org/>
<http://www.oneworld.net/> - Human rights related news & current campaign site
www.zeta.org.au/~aldis/lobby.html - Information about how to lobby and why

11.4. Action Alert Pages (including on-line forms for posting alerts)

- <http://www.igc.org/>
<http://www.hri.ca/urgent/index.shtml>
<http://www.dfg-vk.de/english/bookmark.htm> - Norbert's Bookmarks for active people - personal web site some useful links
<http://www.worldvoices.org/action1.htm>
<http://www.derechos.net/actions/>
<http://dlis.gseis.ucla.edu/people/pagre/alerts.html> - Design notes for creating action alerts

11.5. Privacy tools and other information

- <http://www.ultimate-anonymity.com/>
<http://anon.efga.org/>
<http://www.anonymiser.com/>
<http://www.nymserver.com/>
<http://www.stack.nl/~galactus/remailers/index.html>
<http://www.skuz.net/potatoware/reli/UserMan.htm> - User guide for remailers

11.6. Cryptography and the Internet

<http://www.pgpi.com/>

<http://www.fortify.net/>

<http://www.ipsec.com/tech/crypto/>

<http://pgp.rasip.fer.hr/docs.html>

http://au.yahoo.com/Computers_and_Internet/Security_and_Encryption/

11.7. Guides to web site building

<http://www.webdesignhelp.com/beginners.html>

<http://werbach.com/barebones/> - Contains a basic guide to all of the main HTML tags you will need for building a web site

<http://webreference.com/authoring/tutorials.html> - a good list of references relating to web design, do's and don'ts and guidelines to let you know what makes a good web site

<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html> - NCSA Beginner's Guide to HTML (includes additional references at the end). For the single page version see:

<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimerAll.html>

<http://www.sunpack.com/RTF/> - RTFtoHTML and its Users Guide

<http://www.sunpack.com/RTF/guide.htm> (the full guide can be downloaded as RTF as well).

You can find other tools and resources to help you build web pages in AustLII's index at World:Subject Index:Computerisation of Law:Web Tools:

http://www.austlii.edu.au/links/World/Subject_Index/Computerisation_of_Law/Web_Tools/

Here are some web locations of basic graphical elements:

Shockzone - <http://www.theshockzone.com/>

Yahoo maintains a good list of site which have web graphics, as well as backgrounds at:

http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Design_Arts/Graphic_Design/Web_Page_Design_and_Layout/Graphics/

A good selection of paper-like background images, free for non-commercial use is at:

<http://pweb.uunet.de/appel.hh/Backgrounds/index-en.html>

Tools for Graphics Editing include:

PaintShop Pro (Windows) - <http://www.jasc.com>

List of Macintosh Programs - <http://www.pure-mac.com/graph.html>