

**Gun Violence Archive.** Access: <http://www.gunviolencearchive.org/>.

By February 1, more than a dozen school shootings had already occurred in the United States for calendar year 2018. It bears tragic mention that on February 14, 2008, five students were shot and killed in Cole Hall on the campus of Northern Illinois University (where I am writing this review). Ten years later, to the day, 17 students were gunned down at a Florida high school.

Such rampant violence is a timely and vital topic of research in college and university libraries. Gun Violence Archive (GVA) is a not-for-profit organization founded in 2012 to provide free public access to information about gun-related violence in the United States. GVA is not an advocacy group, but rather seeks to assist those engaged in discussions regarding gun violence and proposed legislation. The landing page contains a daily summary ledger (collected and validated from 2,500 sources), which lists daily running totals for “Number of Deaths,” “Number of Children Killed or Injured,” “Mass Shootings,” and “Officer Involved Incidents,” etc.

GVA’s homepage is easy to navigate. The general methodology employed by GVA in compiling its statistics can be found under the tab “About Us.” “Last 72 Hours” and “Reports” contain interactive maps. Visitors to these pages can click on a link to interactive maps, which displays the widespread geographic dispersion of gun-related violence. The material provided here can also be downloaded as CVS files. Patrons will find the tab “Congressional Reports” especially useful: it permits visitors to the page to view

statistics on gun-related violence in every congressional district in the country. The tab also lists contact information for each state’s Senators and Representatives.

Less useful is the tab “Analysis/Opinion,” which appears to be limited to material published online in 2015. Also of questionable utility is the “Search Database” option: researchers will encounter difficulty in applying the filters and submitting a search. Despite these two caveats, GVA is a recommended resource for lower-division undergraduates writing persuasive papers on gun-related issues.—*Wendell G. Johnson, Northern Illinois University, wjohnso1@niu.edu*

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.** Access: <http://www.osce.org/>.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world’s largest regional security organization, with 57 participating states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America. OSCE is a complex organization with a comprehensive approach to security that includes not only political and military aspects, but also economic, environmental, and human factors. Given this breadth of activity, OSCE’s website is an excellent source of information for research in several disciplines.

The structure, functions, and processes of the organization itself are fascinating and provide a hopeful view of how cooperative efforts among many nations can uphold democracy and security. The work of OSCE is characterized by three “dimensions.” The politico-military dimension includes topics such as conflict prevention, arms control, border control, and combatting terrorism. The economic and environmental dimension includes the concept of good governance—fighting corruption and building democratic, accountable state institutions. The human dimension includes topics such as human rights, media freedom, fair elections, and tolerance and nondiscrimination.

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The website is well-organized, but most prominent is news about the organization; resources most useful for students are not as obvious. A great starting point is the dropdown menu for “What We Do,” with a list of topics leading to informative pages that bring together a variety of resources related to the topic. For example, the page on “Combatting Human Trafficking” describes the ways in which OSCE addresses numerous issues relevant to human trafficking, including its framework of prevention, prosecution, and protection of victims’ rights. It also identifies OSCE’s presence in or missions to specific countries, and highlights news stories and reports. A list of “Key Resources” includes the OSCE Action Plan and reports on specific types of human trafficking.

A “Resources” dropdown menu on the homepage provides another approach. There are options to search a database of organizational documents, publications, or news releases. Keyword searches can be refined by several different filters, including the “What We Do” topics. For those interested in topics related to a specific place or time, this search may be the best option. The “E-Libraries” link is also quite useful, leading to databases on hate crime reporting, international standards related to human dimension issues, and information related to transnational threats and security.

An obvious match for research in political science, OSCE’s website has much to offer those doing research in many other areas, as well.—*Lori Robare, University of Oregon, lrobare@uoregon.edu*

**The National Women’s Hall of Fame.** *Access:* <https://www.womenofthehall.org/>.

The National Women’s Hall of Fame (NWHF) is an institution located in Seneca Falls, New York, near the site of the 1848 Women’s Rights Convention. In 1969, the people of Seneca Falls established NWHF to commemorate and build upon the legacy of women’s rights in the United States. NWHF’s mission is to recognize and celebrate

the achievements of American women who are leaders in their fields. Every March during National Women’s History Month, they induct new leaders into the Hall of Fame. Nominees are drawn from education, science, the Arts, athletics, government, and more. Former years’ inductees included women such as Oprah Winfrey, Lilly Ledbetter, and Abigail Adams.

NWHF’s website is a straightforward gateway into both the mission and history of the organization as well as biographies of the Hall of Fame members. The homepage focuses on the most recent news and updates from NWHF. Links to the inductee biographies are below the fold. This structure works because one of the website’s strengths is easy navigation. An expanding menu at the top of the page and a truncated site map at the bottom make it difficult to become lost.

The highlight of the NWHF site is the collection of biographies called “Women of the Hall.” The biographies are user-friendly, thanks to a variety of options to view, sort, and search. Users can reorder the automatic alphabetical last name view to be listed by achievement, year born, year inducted, place born, or search by keyword. While browsing, users click inductee names for an expanded view and full biographies are available after one more click.

While the biographies provide the bulk of the NWHF site’s collections, there is also a set of oral history interviews. The “Voices of Great Women” series provides a mix of video and audio interviews with seven Hall of Fame inductees. The interviews lack transcripts or captions in some cases, which could limit user access, however the oral history project is still underway.

For college or graduate students, the oral histories and historical background about NWHF are useful primary sources. Researchers at any level will find this website useful for its biographies. This website is highly recommended.—*Katharine Van Arsdale, Pacific Union College, kvanarsdale@puc.edu* 🦋