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From a Trickle to a Flood: A Case Study of the “Current Index to Legal Periodicals” to Examine the Swell of American Law Journals Published in the Last Fifty Years

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*From a Trickle to a Flood: A Case Study of the Current Index to Legal Periodicals to Examine
the Swell of American Law Journals Published in the Last Fifty Years*

by
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Submitted to
Professor Penny A. Hazelton
to fulfill course requirements for Current Issues in Law Librarianship, LIS 595,
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I. INTRODUCTION

The volume of American legal scholarship grew exponentially in the 20th century. Since 1945, every year has seen the publication of a new American law journal.¹ As more and more titles proliferated, most of which were “general” law reviews with no subject focus, it became increasingly more difficult for practitioners and legal scholars to quickly locate the most recent articles in their fields of practice and study.

It was in this vacuum that the Current Index to Legal Periodicals (CILP) was created. CILP is a publication that has been put out by the University of Washington School of Law’s Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library (MGGLL)² since the mid-1930s.³ Its purpose is to take the articles contained in the most recent issues of American law journals, sort them under subject headings, and prepare a weekly publication for its subscribers with the sorted article citations. CILP is a disposable current-awareness tool, to be used during the couple of weeks following its publication but not to be kept much past that time.⁴

CILP is not only a useful index; it also serves as an excellent artifact evidencing the state of scholarly legal writing during any given week. By analyzing the contents of CILP, much can be gleaned about the trends and changes in law journal publishing.⁵ The most obvious change in the publication of

¹ See *infra* app. A, *List of Law Journals Indexed by CILP in 2010 with Initial Publication Date*.

² The University of Washington School of Law Library was renamed in 1981 after Mrs. Marian Gould Gallagher, the much beloved and venerated director of the library for thirty-seven years. See Penny Hazelton, *Marian Gould Gallagher: A Memorial*, GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY, <http://lib.law.washington.edu/dir/mgg.html> (last visited May 3, 2011). Prior to the renaming in 1981 the listed author of CILP is the University of Washington Law Library.

³ The first copy of CILP that the Gallagher Law Library has in Special Collections is dated October 19, 1936. This copy is entitled WEEKLY INDEX TO LEADING ARTICLES AND NOTES. Mrs. Gallagher took over the publication when started working at the law library in 1944. The title and contents of the publication changed four times during the 1940s until it became the Current Index to Legal Periodicals on January 7, 1947. SUSAN SCHROETER-STOKES, HISTORY OF THE CURRENT INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS—1938-1998 app. C at 17 (1998) [hereinafter HISTORY OF CILP].

⁴ See, e.g., GEORGE S. GROSSMAN, LEGAL RESEARCH: HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE ELECTRONIC AGE 304 (Oxford Press 1994) (stating that CILP “has never been cumulated; it is designed simply to be perused weekly and then discarded.”).

⁵ Initially, I had planned on using CILP to analyze quite a few more areas of legal scholarship. I wanted to study the changes in subject headings as a way of showing changes in the terms used to discuss legal topics and I wanted to count how many articles, case notes, comments, and symposia had been published during each year under each subject heading. Studying the changes in subject headings was difficult because so many headings had been broken up, consolidated, created, or discontinued over the years. The article counting likewise became a problem once I got to 1990, because CILP had changed its classification policies by adding many more categories (e.g. student-written pieces, book reviews, and differentiations between notes and case notes). Because of this change in policy, it was nearly impossible to compare data from 1960-1980 with the data from 1990-2010. Furthermore, due to the vast increase in journals indexed by CILP from 1990-on, the task of hand-counting the number of articles indexed under each subject heading during each week took more and more time to accomplish. My initial plan was stymied mid-1990, and I decided that I should focus on the journals themselves, as opposed to the contents of the journals. Although CILP may not have been necessary to study student-edited law journals (since a list of these titles could have been compiled relatively easily by going to each law school’s website), it

law journals has been the massive increase in the number of journals published. General law reviews, subject-specific specialized law journals, and peer-edited and refereed journals have all multiplied at a rapid rate.

This article endeavors to analyze trends in American law journal publishing by using the last fifty years of CILP, in combination with other statistical resources from legal bibliography and education. The first part will discuss the history, form, and content of CILP, in an effort to explain CILP's indexing policy choices and ripeness for analysis. The second part will discuss my methodology in gathering and analyzing data from CILP and other sources. Finally, I will present my findings and show that they support suppositions and conclusions made by other authors about legal publishing trends.

II. A BRIEF HISTORY AND EXPLANATION OF THE CURRENT INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

*This weekly memorandum is designed to aid the Faculty of the University of Washington Law School in locating the leading Articles and Notes contained in the current legal periodicals received by the Law Library during the preceding week. The Law Reviews of American Law Schools are all indexed with occasional references to other leading periodicals.*⁶

MGGLL, as the originator of the publication, binds one copy of each year's CILP publications for its special collections.⁷ Every issue of CILP from January 15, 1945 is also available on HeinOnline,⁸ while WESTLAW has the most recent eight weeks.⁹

A. Purpose of CILP

The form, content, and delivery of CILP has changed drastically over the seventy-five years that it has been in existence,¹⁰ but its purpose has always been the same: to quickly inform members of the legal community of the recent scholarship published in the many different areas of American law.¹¹ It was

was invaluable for studying non-exclusively student-edited law journals because no comprehensive list of these journals seems to exist anywhere. What started out as a plan to use CILP to study many different aspects of American legal scholarship ended up being a very narrow topic focusing less on the substance and form of the scholarship, and more on the editing process of law journals, the number of new journals published, and the specialized focus of many of the journals.

⁶ UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LAW LIBRARY, *Purpose*, 1 WEEKLY INDEX TO LEADING ARTICLES AND NOTES 1 (Oct. 19, 1936), reprinted in HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, app. C at 17 (1998).

⁷ *Online Catalog Entry for Current Index to Legal Periodicals*, M.G. GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY, <http://marian.law.washington.edu/record=b1035306~S0> (last visited May 3, 2011).

⁸ M. G. Gallagher Law Library, *Selections from Current Periodicals*, 1945 C.I.L.P. 1 (Jan. 15, 1945), available at <http://www.heinonline.org>.

⁹ *CILP Scope*, WESTLAW, <http://www.westlaw.com>.

¹⁰ The earliest documented iteration of CILP was the Weekly Index to Leading Articles and Notes, prepared by the librarians of the University of Washington Law Library for law school faculty. HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at 7.

¹¹ HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at 7.

originally started to address the shortcomings of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, which had been published since 1908 and was well respected, but took up to two months to perform the indexing and deliver content to subscribers.¹² The intended audience of the original CILP was the faculty of the University of Washington Law School,¹³ but it soon became popular with law librarians, faculty, students, and practitioners in other states and institutions.¹⁴

B. *Function and Content of CILP*

CILP's core function was (and still is) to organize the articles contained within the mostly American legal journals that it has selected to index, sorting the articles by subject, and placing them under CILP-created subject headings. The result is an index of all of the articles CILP received that week, organized by subject heading, which subscribers may easily use to find all of the most recent scholarship published on topics that interest them.¹⁵

C. *CILP Form*

The form in which CILP has published its index has evolved with technological advances over the years. Originally, subscribers received CILP in the mail in print form.¹⁶ CILP became available in electronic format to WESTLAW subscribers in 1989.¹⁷ In 1996 CILP began to offer SmartCILP, a service whereby subscribers can personalize the subscription by receiving "an email message that focuses only on the subject headings and journals the subscriber has chosen."¹⁸ In addition to viewing CILP on HeinOnline and WESTLAW, current subscribers have the option receiving a print copy of the publication, downloading an electronic version from the MGILL website, or receiving SmartCILP emails containing CILP content in the subjects that they have selected.

D. *Journals Indexed by CILP*

Not every law journal in the world, or even the country, is indexed by CILP. First, CILP focuses primarily on U.S. law journals and indexes foreign journals only if requested to do so by a University of Washington Law School faculty

¹² HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at 14.

¹³ Betty Wilkins, *Current Index to Legal Periodicals* (1981), in HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at app. A at 14.

¹⁴ As of February of 2011, CILP had a total subscriber base of 283 practitioners and institutions. CILP, *Subscriber Statistics of Current Index to Legal Periodicals 2010-2011* (Feb. 2011) (available on file with author's institution).

¹⁵ See, e.g., app. D, *infra* (containing an example of the print-version of CILP).

¹⁶ HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at 5.

¹⁷ HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at 5.

¹⁸ HISTORY OF CILP, *supra* note 3, at 5.

member.¹⁹ Also, only journals that are available in print are indexed.²⁰ CILP does not index e-journals, and discontinues indexing a journal if it ceases to be published in print.

Apart from this requirement, the current general policy as laid out in CILP administrative documents is that CILP will index all general law reviews from ABA-approved and provisionally-approved law schools.²¹ CILP staff are to check the list of approved schools annually to add or remove titles according to this policy.²² As far as subject-specific law journals put out by American law schools, the Manual states that “almost all specialized print law reviews from approved or provisionally-approved schools are indexed in CILP.”²³

CILP’s policy also states that journals that are not associated with an American law school but are “of clear scholarly merit are indexed if they lend themselves to the existing indexing scheme, and are suggested for indexing by a member of the University of Washington Law School faculty, or appear, after review by the Library Director, to be clearly appropriate for indexing.”²⁴ Therefore, CILP’s journal list does not represent all U.S. law journals, but it does represent close to all of those put out by accredited and provisionally accredited U.S. law schools, in addition those considered important enough by a law faculty member to request, or others that are clearly of scholarly importance.

III. METHODOLOGY

In order to analyze trends in legal scholarship over the last 50 years, I combined data taken from CILP with data supplied by other publications. I gathered CILP data by using CILP’s weekly publications from 1960 onward both in bound form from MGGLL and on HeinOnline. In addition to the publication itself, I was given access to the written policies and communications kept on file by MGGLL’s administration regarding CILP, which I used to explain some of the indexing choices made by CILP over the years.

I supplemented the data collected from CILP with statistical information about American law schools, legal publications, and legal writing. These non-CILP sources of data include *U.S. News & World Report’s Best Law School Rankings*,²⁵ HeinOnline’s bibliographic information on law journals,²⁶ the MGGLL online public access catalog,²⁷ the ABA’s historical law school statistics,

¹⁹ M.G. Gallagher Law Library, *Legal Periodicals*, COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANUAL, 2 (2011) (available with author’s institution).

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*, at 3.

²⁴ M.G. Gallagher Law Library, *CILP Internal Policy*, CURRENT INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS 1 (last revised Oct. 1990) (available with author’s institution).

²⁵ *2011 Best Law School Rankings*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP., available at <http://grad-schools.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-graduate-schools/top-law-schools/law-rankings> (last visited May 5, 2011) [hereinafter *2011 U.S. News Rankings*].

²⁶ *Law Journal Library*, HEINONLINE, <http://www.heinonline.org> (last visited May 5, 2011).

²⁷ *Law Library Only*, M.G. GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY, <http://lib.law.washington.edu> (last visited May 5, 2011) (located in the “Library Categories” section of MGGLL’s webpage).

Washington & Lee University's *Law Journals: Submissions & Rankings* website,²⁸ and the websites of the journals themselves. Combining the statistical information gathered from CILP and these other resources, I looked at changes in legal scholarship over the past fifty years in the following areas: 1) the massive increase and continued publication of both general and specialized law journals; 2) the evolution of the titles of individual journals; and 3) the increase in peer-edited and refereed law journals. The following is an explanation of my methodology for examining each area.

A. *Increase in Journals Published and Indexed*

Over the past fifty years law schools and other groups focusing on the study and analysis of law began to publish an increasing number of law journals. Originally, most law journals were general in nature and were put out by law schools and edited by their students. In the last fifty years, however, not only have additional general law reviews been started, but a large number of specialty journals have begun, edited by law students as well as law faculty and non-academic entities. CILP added most of these new journals to the list that it indexes, and its list is useful in analyzing why there has been such an incredible increase in law journal titles over the last half century.

There is no comprehensive list of the journals that CILP has indexed in the last fifty years. Apart from a list generated from the MGGLL's catalog by a Gallagher staff member of the journal titles currently indexed by CILP in 2011,²⁹ and a printed list from the CILP administrative files from 1988,³⁰ lists of the journals indexed in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 were compiled by hand, by going to each week of CILP for the years in question and creating an alphabetical list.

To add to the information gathered from CILP regarding the increase in the number of journals published, I also compiled information about the law schools that put out the journals indexed by CILP. By using *U.S. News & World Report's Best Law Schools 2011 Rankings*³¹ and its information about the number of full-time law students at each school, I compared the number of journals put out by each institution with its ranking and student body size. I further compared the number of journals put out by each law school with the year that it became accredited (or provisionally-accredited) by the American Bar Association, using information from the ABA's website.³²

As law reviews published by international institutions are not automatically indexed by CILP (a University of Washington Law School

²⁸ *Law Journals: Submissions and Ranking*, WASH. & LEE UNIV. SCHOOL OF L., <http://lawlib.wlu.edu/lj/> (last visited May 6, 2011) [hereinafter W & L, *Journals List*].

²⁹ Available on file with author's institution.

³⁰ Available on file with author's institution.

³¹ *U.S. News Rankings*, *supra* note 25.

³² Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, *ABA-Approved Law Schools*, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, available at http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_law_schools/in_alphabetical_order.html (last visited May 7, 2011) [hereinafter *ABA-Approved Law Schools*].

professor must request that they be indexed),³³ I removed the data associated with these journals from my analysis. If a journal is edited by both an international and American entity,³⁴ it is included in my analysis.

B. *Changes in Journal Titles*

Many of the journals indexed by CILP have had at least one, if not multiple title changes over the last fifty years. Quite a few of the changes were minor and cosmetic, such as changing the title from a “law quarterly” to a “law review.”³⁵ Others became more or less focused on a particular area of law, changing the title to reflect the different focus.³⁶ Of particular interest is the number of subject-specific journals affiliated with a school that were originally published without the school’s name in the title, but at some point later decided to add the name.

A few journals ceased publication, but CILP indexing policy changes caused some titles to disappear from the list and many journal titles changed over the years. Both of these factors made it a labor-intensive task to figure out which titles were new additions to the list. In order to track the changes in the titles of law journals and whether a title had ceased to be published, I used the information included in both HeinOnline³⁷ and the bibliographic information in Gallagher Law Library’s online public access catalog.³⁸

C. *Type of Editing*

The final type of information that I collected relating to the journal titles that CILP indexes is the type of review process that each journal uses to evaluate and edit the articles submitted to it. The most comprehensive tool for this process is Washington & Lee University School of Law’s *Law Journals: Submissions and Ranking* website (*Law Journals*),³⁹ a free and open-access website that has compiled a list of 1,670 American and foreign law journals. The purpose of this

³³ See M.G. Gallagher Law Library, *Legal Periodicals*, *supra* note 19 and accompanying text.

³⁴ For example, I included the *International Review of Law & Economics*, because it is published by Elsevier, a Dutch company, and edited by professors from law schools in Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Canada in addition to many American law professors. *International Review of Law & Economics: Editorial Board*, ELSEVIER, http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaleditorialboard.cws_home/525007/editorialboard (last visited May 3, 2011).

³⁵ Compare, e.g., *Title Page*, 14 S.C. L.Q. [i], at [i] (1962) with *Title Page*, 15 S.C. L. REV. [i], at [i] (1963) (reflecting the change of the SOUTH CAROLINA LAW QUARTERLY to the current title as the SOUTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW).

³⁶ Compare, e.g., *Title Page*, 15 SW. J. L. & TRADE AM. [i], at [i] (2008) with *Title Page*, 16 SW. J. INT’L L. [i], at [i] (2009) (reflecting the change of the *Southwestern Journal of Law & Trade in the Americas* to the current title as the *Southwestern Journal of International Law*).

³⁷ *Title Lookup*, HeinOnline, <http://www.heinonline.org> (last visited May 6, 2011). If the journal is in Hein’s database, Hein gives all of the prior titles of the journal.

³⁸ *Law Library Only*, M.G. GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY, <http://lib.law.washington.edu> (last visited May 5, 2011).

³⁹ See Wash. & Lee School of Law, *Journals List*, *supra* note 29.

site is “to allow authors to find law journals by subject, country, or journal rank (where available), to display journal editorial information, and to facilitate author’s article submission to those journals.”⁴⁰ Each journal has its own page with information about the article-submission process, links to the journal’s website, and an explanation of the journal’s editing process.⁴¹

Law Journals classifies the editing process of each journal into one of three categories: “Student-edited,” “Peer-edited,” or “Refereed.”⁴² “Student-edited” journals are “a student run journal that does not send out articles for peer review.”⁴³ “Peer-edited” journals are those that are “edited by professionals in the field,” and “Refereed” journals (also called peer-reviewed journals) are those that “routinely send article submissions on for peer review by members of a diverse professional group.”⁴⁴ All of the journals indexed by CILP are included in *Law Journals*’ list, so I searched for each title indexed by CILP in 2010 and determined the editing process for each.

While *Law Journals* was certainly useful in ascertaining whether or not a journal was exclusively edited by law students, it does not generally provide information about journals that are refereed or peer-edited, but which are also edited for technical and citation errors by law students. Furthermore, there were a few journals classified by *Law Journals* as peer-edited journals that were actually refereed. Therefore, once I had a list of the journals that were classified as peer-edited or refereed by *Law Journals*, I then went to each journal’s website to ascertain whether law students performed any of the technical editing, and whether the website stated that it was refereed or peer-reviewed.

IV. TRENDS IN LAW JOURNAL PUBLICATION

Law journal publication has changed vastly over the last fifty years. A half-century ago, most law articles were edited by law students and published in a law school’s general law review, one issue of which could contain scholarly pieces on a wide array of legal topics, such as the legality of judicial decisions on segregation,⁴⁵ the admissibility of fingerprint evidence collected following an unlawful arrest,⁴⁶ private anti-trust litigation,⁴⁷ and admiralty law.⁴⁸ Since then, more law schools have come into existence and have put out more general law reviews, most law schools have added student-edited subject specific law

⁴⁰ *Law Journals: Submissions and Rankings: Introduction*, WASH. & LEE UNIV. SCHOOL OF L., <http://lawlib.wlu.edu/lj/method.asp> (last visited May 7, 2011).

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Charles L. Black, Jr., *Lawfulness of the Segregation Decisions*, 69 YALE L.J. 421, 421 (1960).

⁴⁶ Comment, *Excluding from Evidence Fingerprints Taken After an Unlawful Arrest*, 69 YALE L.J. 432, 432 (1960).

⁴⁷ Comment, *Using Government-Obtained Judgments to Prove the Conspiratorial Nature of Subsequent Refusals to Deal: The Joker in Private Antitrust Litigation*, 69 YALE L.J. 462, 462 (1960).

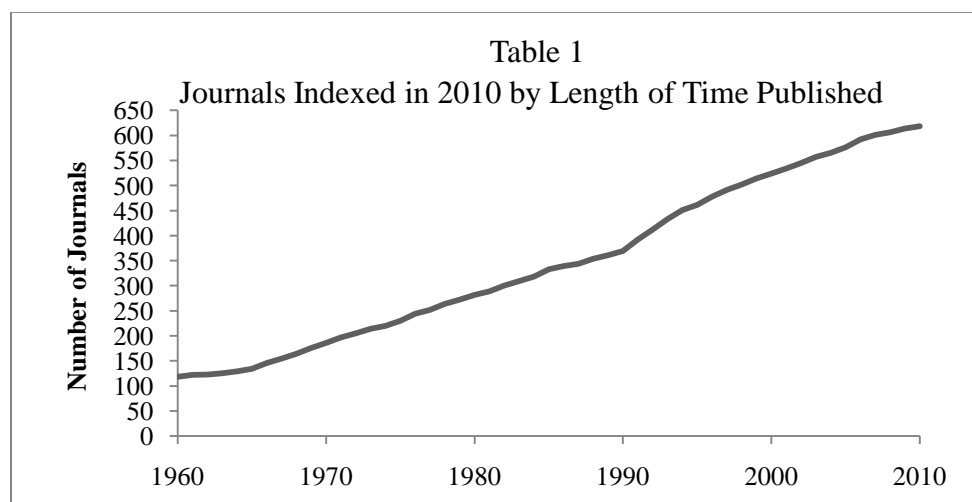
⁴⁸ Comment, *Removal to Admiralty*, 69 YALE L.J. 442, 442 (1960).

journals, and non-student groups have begun editing and publishing specialized journals.

Overall, there has been a marked increase in the amount of legal scholarship that is published, the number of journals available to publish that scholarship, and the number of journals specializing in a particular area of the law. In the last thirty years, particularly, most law schools have started at least one student-edited specialized law journal. The focus of these journals run the gamut, with such topics as business and commercial law, criminal law, legislation, law and technology, and entertainment law. The two most common specialized law journals now published by law schools are in the areas of international and comparative law and environmental law.⁴⁹ Another common type of specialized journal focuses on social issues, such as gender, race, and sexual orientation.⁵⁰

A. *Massive Increase in the Number of Student-Edited Journals*

The last fifty years has seen a remarkable increase in the number of law journals put out by both academic and non-academic groups. The following graph shows the progression of this increase, by taking the titles indexed in 2010 by CILP and showing how many of them were in publication from 1960 onward.⁵¹



The vast majority of the journals indexed in 1960 were general law reviews, that is, law journals without a subject specialty, which serve as the “flagship” journal of that law school. Student-run law reviews have been a fixture of American law schools for the last century. Although there were a number of

⁴⁹ See *infra* app. E for graphs illustrating the increase in journals focused on environmental law, international law, gender and the law, and race and the law.

⁵⁰ Edward L. Rubin, *The New Legal Process, the Synthesis of Discourse, and the Microanalysis of Institutions*, 109 Harv. L. Rev. 1393, 1407 (1996).

⁵¹ See *infra* app. A, *List of Law Journals Indexed by CILP in 2010 with Initial Publication Date*.

American law journals in existence during the 1800s,⁵² student-run law reviews did not exist until the last quarter of the 19th century.⁵³ Law reviews did not become a law school tradition until the 1920s, when roughly one quarter of the nation's approximately 130 law schools had a student-edited law journal.⁵⁴ Students participate in the law journal editing process because acceptance to the journal is prestigious and often competitive, participation in a law journal gives a recent law school graduate a competitive edge in the job market, and the opportunity for prospective law students to participate in a law journal is an excellent marketing tool for law schools.⁵⁵

By 2010, general law reviews had been outnumbered almost two to one by the number of specialized student-edited law reviews, and non-student edited journals had also increased greatly in number:

Table 2
Number and Type of CILP-Indexed Journals by Decade

Year of CILP Consulted	Total Number of Journals Indexed	General Law Reviews	Exclusively Student-Edited Specialized Law Journals	Peer Edited and Refereed Journals
1960	90	85	3	2
1970	132	120	9	3
1980	172	151	17	4
1990	315	163	131	21
2000	469	173	254	42
2010	616	191	358	67

The number of general law reviews indexed by CILP is easily explainable, as it roughly correlates with the number of ABA-accredited and provisionally accredited law schools.⁵⁶ But why the increase in specialized student-edited

⁵² See generally, Michael I. Swygert & Jon W. Bruce, *The Historical Origins, Founding, and Early Development of Student-Edited Law Reviews*, 36 Hastings L. J. 715 (1985) (discussing the origins of 19th century law journals).

⁵³ Tracey E. George & Chris Guthrie, *An Empirical Evaluation of Specialized Law Reviews*, 26 Flor. St. Univ. L. Rev. 813, 814-15 (1999) (stating that "[t]he first student-edited law reviews appeared briefly at the Albany Law School in 1875 and the Columbia Law School in 1885, but the Harvard Law School introduced the first successful law review in 1887. Other law schools soon followed suit, and by the turn of the century seven schools published generalist law reviews.").

⁵⁴ ROBERT J. SPITZER, *SAVING THE CONSTITUTION FROM LAWYERS: HOW LEGAL TRAINING AND LAW REVIEWS DISTORT CONSTITUTIONAL MEANING* 37 (Cambridge Univ. Press 2008).

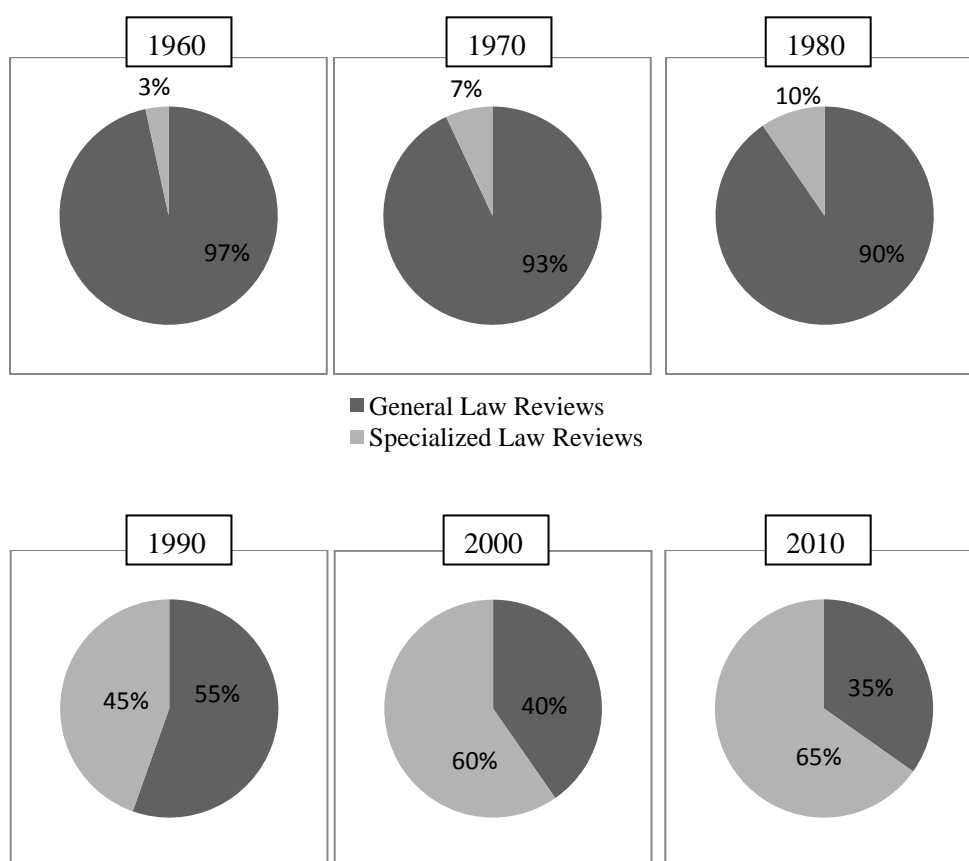
⁵⁵ Swygert & Bruce, *supra* note 52, at 727.

⁵⁶ CILP indexed 191 general law reviews in 2010, and 200 law schools are ABA approved. Only one school, Widener University, has more than one general law journal (the Widener Law Review and the Widener Law Journal), two Puerto Rican and one American law schools' journals were not indexed (Pontifical Catholic of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico University, University of La Verne), and one law school, Northeastern University, only publishes a print law journal.

journals and non-student edited journals? An analysis of the data from CILP coincides with explanations from other sources.

While the number of general law reviews has stayed proportionally related to the number of law schools,⁵⁷ there has been a large increase in specialized journals over the last thirty years. Specialized journals “focus exclusively on a particular field or area of law, such as environmental law, international law, intellectual property law, labor law, tax law, and many others.”⁵⁸ The following graphs compare the number of general student-edited law journals with the number of specialized student-edited law journals indexed by CILP every ten years from 1960 onward:

Table 3
Proportion of Student-Edited General and Specialized Journals per Decade⁵⁹



⁵⁷ See *supra* note 56.

⁵⁸ Michael L. Closen & Robert J. Dzielak, *The History and Influence of the Law Review Institution*, 30 Akron L. Rev. 15, 16 (1996). (“The articles in specialty law reviews are limited to addressing issues within the scope of that specialty law review.”).

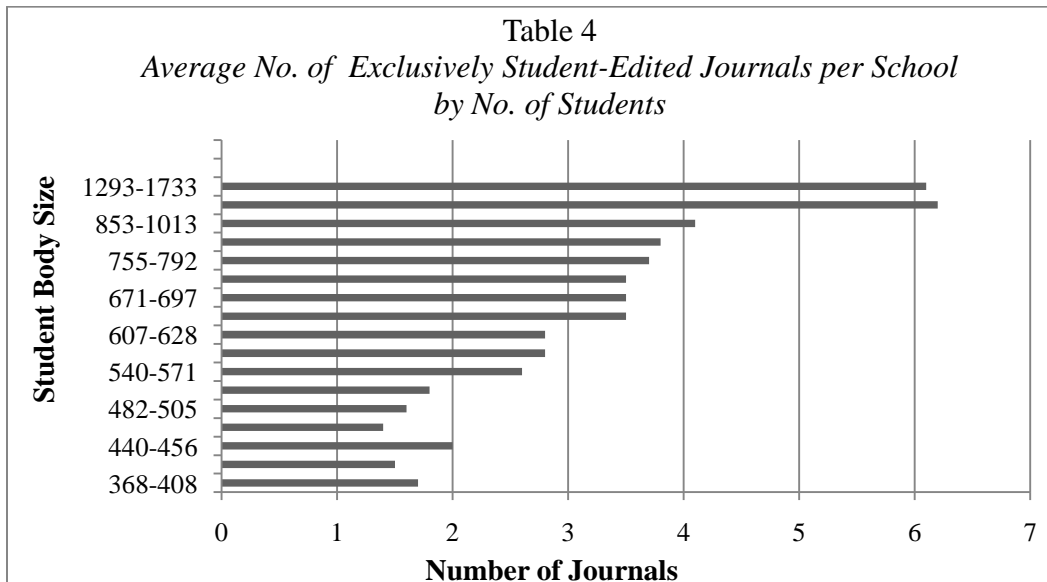
⁵⁹ 1960: General Law Reviews: 85, Specialized Law Reviews: 3; 1970: General: 120, Specialized: 9; 1980: General: 151, Specialized: 16; 1990: General: 163, Specialized: 131; 2000: General: 173, Specialized: 256; 2010: General: 191, Specialized: 361. M.G. Gallagher Law Library, CURRENT INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS (1960-2010).

The incredible evolution of legal scholarship reflected by these charts has been called “the most significant development in legal academic publishing in the second half of the twentieth century” because it took the status quo and turned it on its head.⁶⁰ But why has there been such an increase?

Simply put, once schools had an established general law review, most schools started adding specialized journals because there was a student base to support them and because they are a good way to differentiate themselves from other law schools. Through my analysis of CILP journals and other sources of statistical data regarding American law schools, I found that the number of the number of student-edited law journals put out by a law school is directly correlates with the number of students that a law school has, the *U.S. News & World Report* ranking, and the length of time that the school has been ABA accredited.

1. Number of Law Students

My first finding, that the number of student-edited journals that a law school puts out is directly related to the size of that school’s student body makes sense. Since participation in law journals is generally considered a good thing for students, it would make sense that a school with a larger population would make more journals available for students to join. The following table shows generally that the more students that are enrolled at a law school, the more likely it is that the school will have multiple student-edited journals.⁶¹



More students should equal a larger pool of potential editors for new journals, especially because specialized law reviews are less elitist than general

⁶⁰ George & Guthrie, *supra* note 53, at 814.

⁶¹ *U.S. News Rankings*, *supra* note 25; app. B *infra*, *Law School Student Edited Journals Indexed by CILP in 2010*.

ones, and tend to take law students based on interest in the topic, rather than class rank or write-on competition ability.⁶² Back when there were only general law reviews, the students who edited those journals were a choice few who were the most competitive and had the highest grades in the class, but with the introduction of more and more specialized one, there is room for many more students who desire to participate.

Increase in faculty populations has played a large role in the increase of specialized law reviews as well. In 1960, there were 1,521 full-time law faculty employed at ABA approved law schools in the United States.⁶³ In 2008, there were 8,095.⁶⁴ Law faculty must ‘publish or perish,’ but their scholarship has to go somewhere, and with the number of general law reviews in existence even today, there would not be enough room.⁶⁵ Furthermore, it is much more often the students doing the editing (as opposed to faculty) because student-edited publications are cheap and law students work for free, happy to accept payment in the form of the prestige and training that come along with being on a law journal.⁶⁶

2. Law School Ranking

Law reviews are an excellent marketing tool for law schools. For those institutions that have always been considered prestigious and do not need to market to prospective students, the law journals further the school by attracting the best and brightest in scholarly submissions.⁶⁷ For law schools not in tier one, however, it is a world where the *U.S. News & World Report* rankings are

⁶² See, e.g., Dolores K. Sloviter, *In Praise of Law Reviews*, 75 TEMP. L. REV. 7, 12 (2002) (“With the multiplication of the number of student publications, often devoted to specialized areas of the law, law students who have not been selected for the school’s premier law review or who have chosen not to apply will still be able to experience writing and editing on a student publication.”); see also James Lindgren, *Reforming the American Law Review*, 47 Stan. L. Rev. 1123, 1128 (1995) (“Students who are interested in a particular field generally know more about that field than other students. Specialization breeds competence.”).

⁶³ The Section of Legal Admission to the Bar, *1960 Review of Legal Education*, ABA (1960).

⁶⁴ American Bar Ass’n, *Faculty Information by Gender*, available at <http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/legaled/statistics/charts/facultyinformationbygender.authcheckdam.pdf> (last visited May 15, 2011). This number is composed of all tenured, tenure track, 405(c), and visiting full-time faculty members.

⁶⁵ See Closen & Dzielak, *supra* note 58, at 40. (“[W]ith the need for law professors to publish while on the tenure track, many law review articles are written.... Specialty law reviews have increased the space in which an author may find home for his or her article.”).

⁶⁶ See, e.g., Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Reassessing Professor Hibbitts’ Requiem for Law Reviews*, 30 AKRON L. REV. 255, 257 (1996) (“[L]aw student editors are likely to work much more cheaply than law faculty editors, and there is no such thing as a free lunch. There is no empirical support for the idea that the market would support law reviews at ten times or more the present price, and that surely represents the relative opportunity cost of law professors, who do a lot more writing than law students.”).

⁶⁷ See Dan Hunter, *Walled Gardens*, 62 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 607, 633 (2004) (stating that “law reviews are the one of the public faces of the law school and provide an effective advertising medium for their school. Those schools high in the food chain use their law reviews to demonstrate how significant they are, by attracting the best articles from scholars in equivalently ranked schools”).

becoming increasingly more important to the success and survival of a law school.⁶⁸ As a significant proportion of those rankings is made up of opinion of the legal community,⁶⁹ law journals present an opportunity for a school to have its name seen, recognized, and discussed by those who read it and submit articles for publication to it.⁷⁰

One practice that law schools have engaged in over the last fifty years, as seen from an analysis of the titles indexed by CILP, reflects this use of law reviews. Between 1962 and 2004, at least fourteen law schools changed the title of one of their journals to include the name of the law school sponsoring the journal.⁷¹ All were specialized journals with no school-identifying element of their name, and all inserted the institution's name into the title.

It would make sense, therefore, that if journals are a good way to brand and market the law school, all schools would put out a law review in order to achieve national name-recognition by members of the legal profession, and possibly put out more than one to be even more recognized.⁷² The data collected from CILP's 2010 list of indexed journals supports the idea that more journals equate to a better ranking of the law school. There is a direct correlation between the number of exclusively student-edited law journals affiliated with a law school and the *U.S. News Rankings*, illustrated by the following graph:⁷³

⁶⁸ See, e.g., Lorenzo A. Trujillo, *The Relationship Between Law School and the Bar Exam: A Look at Assessment and Student Success*, 70 U. COLO. L. REV. 69, 82 (2007) (proposing that a "high ranking in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has numerous beneficial effects for a law school. For example, it helps with alumni contributions, gives satisfaction to the faculty, gives students a feeling that they are attending a superior school, and allows the school to attract new students of higher caliber").

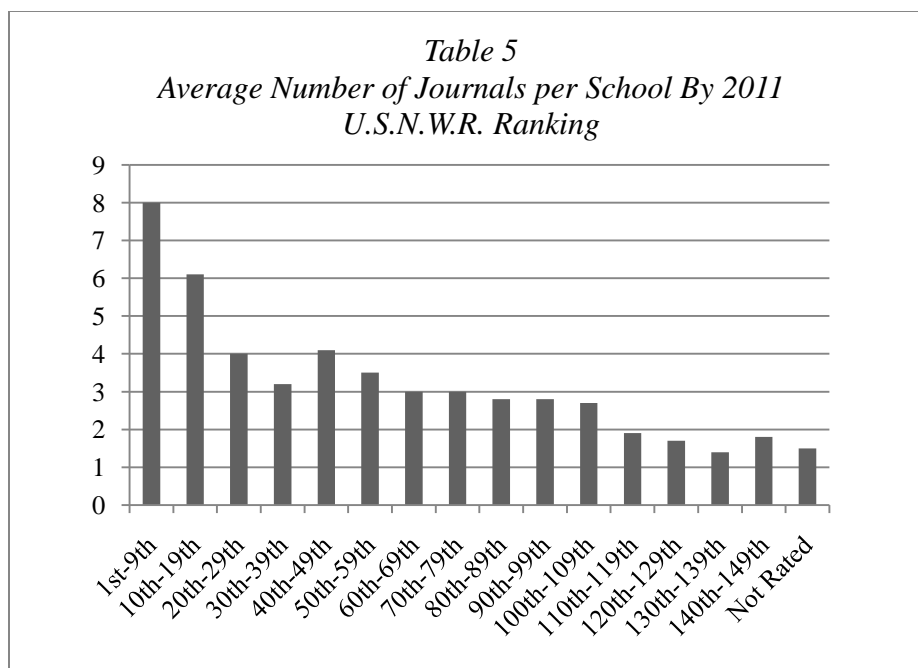
⁶⁹ *Law School Rankings Methodology*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, available at <http://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/articles/2011/03/14/law-school-rankings-methodology-2012> (stating that 40 of a law school's score is based on a "Quality Assessment" of the institution by its academic peers, lawyers, and judges).

⁷⁰ Hunter, *supra* note 67, at 633 (stating that "[s]chools lower in the rankings nowadays use the law review as a way of improving their perception among their alumni, the legal profession, and the public").

⁷¹ ROCKY MOUNTAIN L. REV. → U. COLO. L. REV. (1962); J. PUB. L. → EMORY L. J. (1973); LAW & SOC. ORDER → ARIZ. ST. L.J. (1973); N.Y. L.F. → N.Y.L. SCH. L. REV. (1976); SANTA CLARA LAW. → SANTA CLARA L. REV. (1975); URB. L. ANN. → WASH. U. J. URB. & CONTEMP. L. (1982); LAW. OF THE AMERICAS → U. MIAMI INTER-AM. L. REV. (1984); J. FAM. L. → U. LOUISVILLE L. REV. (1993); CRIM. JUST. J. → SAN DIEGO JUST. J. (1992) → T. JEFFERSON L. REV. (1995); CONN. PROB. L.J. → QUINNIPAC PROB. L.J. (1996); INT'L TAX & BUS. L. → BERKELEY J. INT'L L. (1996); LA RAZA L.J. → BERKELEY LA RAZA L.J. (2000); LAW & POL'Y INT'L BUS. → GEORGETOWN J. INT'L L. (2003); J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L., INT'L LEGAL PERSPECTIVES → LEWIS & CLARK L. REV. (2004); BANKR. DEV. J. → EMORY BANKR. DEV. J. (2004). *Title Lookup*, HeinOnline, <http://www.heinonline.org> (last visited May 7, 2011).

⁷² See, e.g. Lawrence M. Friedman, *Looking Backward, Looking Forward: A Century of Legal Change*, 28 IND. L. REV. 259, 266 (1995) ("Almost every law school administration today [1995] has reached the conclusion that one of the paths to eminence lies in publication of a law review.").

⁷³ See *U.S. News Rankings*, *supra* note 25; app. B, *Law School Student-Edited Journals Indexed by CILP 2010*.



Schools ranked first to ninth had an average of eight student-edited publications, those ranked sixtieth to eightieth had an average of three, and those ranked less than one hundredth had an average of less than two journals.

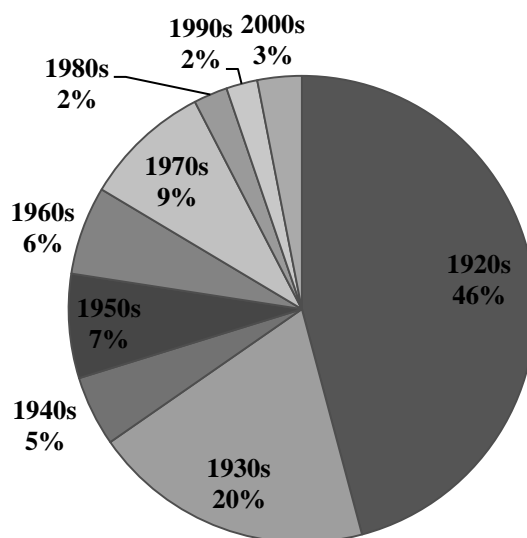
3. Length of Time Accredited

Another reason that has been pointed to for the increase in student-edited law reviews over the last fifty years is the increase in the number of American law schools. In their much-cited empirical article analyzing American specialized law journals, Tracey George and Chris Guthrie explain that the “number of specialized law reviews has increased in part because the number of law schools has increased.”⁷⁴ As they explain, this is not because of a direct correlation between the number of new law schools and the number of new law journals, which is shown by the following graph of the percentage of student-edited titles published in 2010 as compared to the year that their originating institution became accredited by the American Bar Association:⁷⁵

⁷⁴ Tracey E. George & Chris Guthrie, *supra* note 53, at 818.

⁷⁵ See *infra* app. B, *Law School Student-Edited Journals Indexed by CILP in 2010*. See also *ABA-Approved Law Schools*, *supra* note 32.

Table 6
2010 Student-Edited Journals by Decade of ABA Accreditation



Law schools accredited by the ABA before 1960 publish more than seventy-five percent of the student-edited law journals in print today, but of the 192 law schools that issue publications indexed by CILP in 2010, thirty-four percent (sixty-six schools) were accredited in 1960 or later.⁷⁶ If the addition of more law schools to the American system were solely responsible for the increase in law journals, then one-third of all journals today should be put out by schools accredited in the last fifty years, not less than one-quarter. This discrepancy is discussed by George and Guthrie, who explain that once more law schools started to pop up, they all created general law reviews, and “[b]ecause of the proliferation of generalist reviews, ‘the fancier schools [were] no longer content to publish just *one*; they put out two, three, five, or six law reviews.’”⁷⁷ Table 6 supports this contention, as the law schools that have been in existence for longer publish a larger percentage of law journals.

B. Peer-Edited and Refereed Law Journals

The marked rise in law journals that are not exclusively edited by law students in the last thirty years is illustrated by the following chart, differentiating between refereed (peer-reviewed) journals and journals that are peer-edited.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ See *infra* app. B, *Law School Student-Edited Journals Indexed by CILP in 2010*. See also ABA-Approved Law Schools, *supra* note 32.

⁷⁷ George & Guthrie, *supra* note 53, at 818 (quoting Lawrence M. Friedman, *Looking Backward, Looking Forward: A Century of Legal Change*, 28 IND. L. REV. 259, 266 (1995)).

⁷⁸ See Wash. & Lee Law School, *Law Journals List*, *supra* note 29 and accompanying text.

Table 7
CILP-Indexed Refereed and Peer-Edited Journals by Decade⁷⁹

Year	Refereed Journals	Peer-Edited Journals	% of Total Journals Indexed Not Edited Solely by Law Students
1960	1	1	2.2%
1970	2	1	2.3%
1980	3	1	2.3%
1990	15	6 ⁸⁰	6.7%
2000	30	12	11.3%
2010	46	22	11.0%

This data supports similar (and statistically unfounded) assertions by legal scholars.⁸¹

The phenomenon of peer-editing and refereeing arose from a well-documented criticism⁸² of the American law student editing tradition, which is unique among other academic fields of research and writing.⁸³ This uniqueness is due in part to the fact that law professors in the late nineteenth century, when law schools were getting their start, were mostly practitioners who spent their time outside the classroom practicing law, rather than writing scholarly articles.⁸⁴ Students-editor responsibilities “were considered more clerical than scholarly,” because the professors were not writing pieces that were intellectually difficult to edit.⁸⁵

Many today argue that student-editing is no longer appropriate for faculty law scholarship. Even if students are publishing a specialized journal, many think that there is no possible way for students who have been studying law for only two to three years have the level of expertise necessary to properly differentiate between an article that is a recitation of everything that has already been written,

⁷⁹ See *infra* app. C 2010 CILP-Indexed Peer-Edited and Refereed Journals.

⁸⁰ The American Journal of Tax Policy was peer-edited and was published from 1982-1998.

⁸¹ Lawrence B. Solum, *Blogging and the Transformation of Legal Scholarship*, 84 Wash. U. L. Rev. 1071, 1079 (2006) (asserting that “law reviews have been increasingly supplanted by peer-review journals—although it is important not to overstate what is still a small exception to the general rule.”).

⁸² See, e.g., Ross. P. Buckley, *Stop the Blind from Leading the Sighted: A Proposal to Improve the Quality of U.S. Law Reviews*, 33 Scribes J. L. Writing 97, 98 (2007) (“[Student law review] editors edit the articles excessively, seeking to improve the written expression, and they check every citation for substantive and formal accuracy. Both functions are questionably performed.”).

⁸³ SPITZER, *supra* note 59, at 38. (“To the contemporary academic world, the decision to allow students to create and run an academic publication, especially at a flagship university, might seem puzzling, even inexplicable.”).

⁸⁴ SPITZER, *supra* note 59, at 38.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

or one that is groundbreaking within the field.⁸⁶ In addition, due to their lack of expertise, law student editors are forced to rely on what they do know about an article—the name of the author, the institution at which the author is employed, and the number of other articles already published by that author.⁸⁷ To compound it all, law reviews generally do not prohibit simultaneous submission of articles to other journals, which can result in journal members rushing through the initial reading stage of the article in order to decide whether or not to give the author an offer before another journal has a chance to do the same.⁸⁸

Refereed and peer-edited journals solve these problems. Refereed journals generally require the author to submit an article to the journal for blind review, which removes the possibility of name or institutional bias. Further, articles are generally submitted exclusively to one journal, so the reviewers have the time they need to thoroughly read and give feedback on the article. Articles published in peer-edited journals, while not given formal peer-review, are evaluated for content by editors who are also scholars, practitioners, or experts in the field in which the article was written.

The refereeing process, although more tedious and time consuming than submitting an article to a student-run journal, lends legitimacy to an article as its content has been vetted by experts in the field in which the article is being published.⁸⁹ Judge Posner, a staunch advocate for a transition to peer-review, argues that it will increase not only the quality of the scholarship contained within the refereed or peer-edited journal, but also “the quality of the articles it rejects on the basis of the reviews, for negative reviews can help an author revise, whether or not the journal that turned down the article would be willing to consider a revised version.”⁹⁰

Due to the advantages of peer-editing and refereeing, the number of law journals that use these methods have increased. While peer-edited and refereed law journals have been in existence for at least the last fifty years,⁹¹ there had been only a few of them until the last twenty years:⁹²

⁸⁶ Solum, *supra* note 110, at 1078-79 (stating that “[s]econd- and third-year law students are not experienced legal scholars. They are likely to reject important new scholarship when they fail to comprehend its significance. They are likely to accept bad scholarship that ‘sounds impressive’ or addresses a ‘hot topic.’ Because students are not well acquainted with the literature, they are likely to favor scholarship that rehearses old arguments before adding a new point.”).

⁸⁷ Solum, *supra* note 110, at 1078.

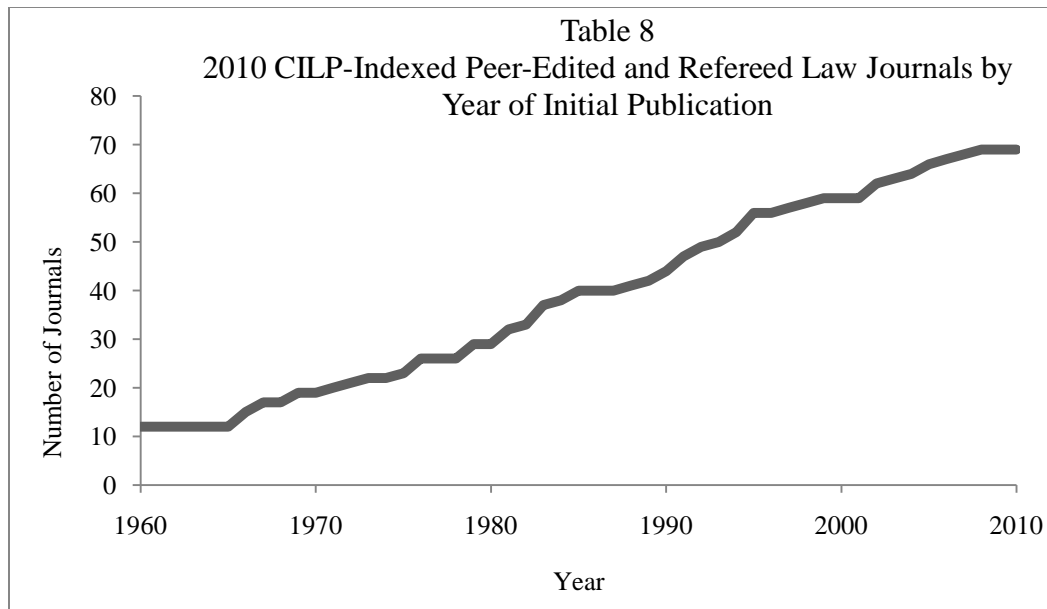
⁸⁸ Solum, *supra* note 110, at 1079.

⁸⁹ SPITZER, *supra* note 59, at 50 (stating that “[t]he logic of peer review is self-evident: scholarly work, by its nature, is designed to advance knowledge. Field specialists are most likely to be able to judge the relative merits of often complex work that is aimed at a small and specialized field of study.”).

⁹⁰ Hon. Richard A. Posner, *The Peer Review Experiment*, 60 S. Car. L. Rev. 821, 821 (2009).

⁹¹ See *supra* Table 7 .

⁹² See *infra* app. C, *CILP-Indexed Peer-Edited and Refereed Journals*. The number of peer-edited and refereed journals listed in Table 2 relates to the titles indexed by CILP during that year. Table 8 contains information relating to the titles indexed by CILP in 2010 and when those journals began to be published.



CILP indexes twelve peer-edited or refereed journals that were in publication in 1960, nineteen in 1970, twenty-nine in 1980, forty-four in 1990, fifty-nine in 2000, and sixty-nine in 2010.

The problem with peer review, and the likely reason why there are not more journals practicing the process, is the time delay and the ban on simultaneous submission, which discourages scholars who can easily and quickly get their article published in a student-edited law review.⁹³ Even though peer-review likely increases the scholarly significance and stature of the article being published,⁹⁴ it is still a much more difficult way to get published. Because the process of refereeing and peer-editing take more time and require a higher quality of work, it is likely that student-edited law journals will continue and peer-reviewed journals will be in the minority.

V. CONCLUSION

The information contained within the Current Index to Legal Periodicals highlights the incredible increase in the number of law journals published over the last fifty years. More schools acquiring ABA accreditation has led to an increase in flagship general law reviews. The benefits both to the school and to law students of publishing

⁹³ See, e.g., Solum, *supra* note 92, at 1079-80 (“Intermediation can create delays. In this regard, student edited journals have a significant advantage over peer-reviewed journals.... Peer reviewed journals take weeks or months. When combined with exclusive submission, this means that the publication of an important article can be delayed for years. And if you have been around the business in fields where peer-reviewed journals provide the only outlets, you know about articles—really fine ones—that simply sit in a drawer after two or three rejections (and getting to the drawer may have involved two or three years of waiting for rejection letters.)”).

⁹⁴ Posner, *supra* note 103, at 822 (“Modern law schools, in making faculty hiring decisions, place unprecedented weight on scholarly publication, and are bound to weight an article more if it has undergone peer review—and this in addition to the greater weight that it will earn as a result of criticisms and suggestions by the peer reviewers.”).

more than one law journal has also led most law schools to put out at least one specialized journal. Furthermore, there is a direct correlation between the number of journals affiliated with a law school and that school's *U.S. News & World Report* ranking, size of its student body, and length of time that it has been accredited by the American Bar Association. It is clear that more law schools, faculty, and students in the last fifty years allowed for the creation of a multitude of specialized law reviews, to be staffed by students and fed scholarship by faculty. This rise in student-edited publications raises questions about the quality of the scholarship contained in some of these journals. In response the number of peer-edited and refereed journals, which are run by experts in the field in which the journal publishes, has increased. While the rate at which new journals are published in the future shows no sign of slowing down, the types of people involved in the editing and reviewing of the scholarship contained within new journals will likely change. The last fifty years evidence an increase in specialization and peer-involvement in the publication of journals, and it is very probable that this trend will continue.

Appendix A

List of Law Journals Indexed by CILP in 2010 (alphabetical)

- *ABA Journal of Affordable Housing & Community Development Law (1991)
- *ABA Journal of Labor & Employment Law (1985)
- *Administrative Law Review (1960)
- *Akron Intellectual Property Journal (2007)
- *Akron Law Review (1967)
- *Akron Tax Journal (1983)
- *Alabama Law Review (1948)
- *Alaska Law Review (1984)
- *Albany Law Journal of Science & Technology (1991)
- *Albany Law Review (1931)
- *Albany Government Law Review (2008)
- *American Bankruptcy Institute Law Review (1993)
- *American Criminal Law Review (1962)
- *American Indian Law Review (1973)
- *American Journal of Comparative Law (1952)
- *American Journal of Criminal Law (1972)
- *American Journal of Law & Medicine (1975)
- *American Journal of Legal History (1957)
- *American Journal of Trial Advocacy (1977)
- *American Review of International Arbitration (2004)
- *American University International Law Review (1986)
- *American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy & the Law (1993)
- *American University Law Review (1952)
- *Animal Law (1995)
- *Annals of Health Law (1992)
- *Annual Survey of International & Comparative Law (1994)
- *Antitrust Law Journal (1952)
- *Appalachian Journal of Law (2002)
- *Arizona Journal of International and Comparative Law (1982)
- *Arizona Law Review (1959)
- *Arizona State Law Journal (1969)
- *Arkansas Law Review (1929)
- *The Army Lawyer (1971)
- *Asian American Law Journal (1994)
- *Ave Maria Law Review (2003)
- *Barry Law Review (2000)
- *Baylor Law Review (1948)
- *Berkeley Business Law Journal (2004)
- *Berkeley Journal of African-American Law & Policy (2006)
- *Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law (1976)
- *Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law (1976)
- *Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law & Justice (2005)
- *Berkeley Journal of International Law (1996)
- *Berkeley La Raza Law Journal (2001)
- *Berkeley Technology Law Journal (1996)
- *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review (1971)
- *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review (1977)
- *Boston College Law Review (1959)
- *Boston College Third World Law Journal (1980)
- *Boston University International Law Journal (1982)
- *Boston University Journal of Science & Technology Law (1995)
- *Boston University Law Review (1921)
- *Boston University Public Interest Law Journal (1991)
- *Brigham Young University Education and Law Journal (1992)
- *Brigham Young University Law Review (1975)
- *Brooklyn Journal of Corporate, Financial & Commercial Law (2006)
- *Brooklyn Journal of International Law (1975)
- *Brooklyn Law Review (1932)
- *Buffalo Environmental Law Journal (1993)
- *Buffalo Human Rights Law Review (1998)
- *Buffalo Intellectual Property Law Journal (2001)
- *Buffalo Journal of Gender, Law & Social Policy (1992)
- *Buffalo Law Review (1951)
- *Buffalo Public Interest Law Journal (1980)
- *Business Law Review (2000)
- *Business Lawyer (1946)
- *BYU Journal of Public Law (1986)
- *California Law Review (1912)
- *California Western International Law Journal (1970)
- *California Western Law Review (1965)
- *Campbell Law Review (1979)
- *Canada-United States Law Journal (1978)
- *Capital University Law Review (1972)
- *Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal (1982)
- *Cardozo Journal of Conflict Resolution (1989)
- *Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law (1992)
- *Cardozo Journal of Law & Gender (1993)
- *Cardozo Law Review (1979)
- *Cardozo Public Law, Policy, & Ethics Journal (2003)
- *Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law (1968)
- *Case Western Reserve Law Review (1949)

- *Catholic University Law Review (1950)
- *Chapman Law Review (1998)
- *Charleston Law Review (2006)
- *Charlotte Law Review (2008)
- *Chicago Journal of International Law (1993)
- *Chicago-Kent Law Review (1923)
- *Chicana/o-Latina/o Law Review (1972)
- *Cleveland State Law Review (1959)
- *Clinical Law Review (1994)
- *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy (1990)
- *Columbia Business Law Review (1986)
- *Columbia Human Rights Law Review (1967)
- *Columbia Journal of Asian Law (1987)
- *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law (1984)
- *Columbia Journal of European Law (1994)
- *Columbia Journal of Gender and Law (1991)
- *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems (1965)
- *Columbia Journal of Law & the Arts (1974)
- *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law (1961)
- *Columbia Law Review (1901)
- *CommLaw Conspectus: Journal of Communications Law and Policy (1993)
- *Comparative Labor Law & Policy Journal (1976)
- *Conflict Resolution Quarterly (1983)
- *Connecticut Insurance Law Journal (1995)
- *Connecticut Journal of International Law (1985)
- *Connecticut Law Review (1968)
- *Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal (2001)
- *Constitutional Commentary (1984)
- *Cornell International Law Journal (1968)
- *Cornell Law Review (1915)
- *Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy (1992)
- *Creighton Law Review (1968)
- *Cumberland Law Review (1970)
- *Delaware Journal of Corporate Law (1976)
- *Denver Journal of International Law and Policy (1971)
- *Denver University Law Review (1923)
- *DePaul Business & Commercial Law Journal (2002)
- *DePaul Journal for Social Justice (2002)
- *DePaul Journal of Health Care Law (1996)
- *DePaul Law Review (1951)
- *Drake Law Review (1951)
- *Drexel Law Review (2009)
- *Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum (1991)
- *Duke Forum for Law & Social Change (2009)
- *Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law (2001)
- *Duke Journal of Constitutional Law & Public Policy (2006)
- *Duke Journal of Gender Law & Policy (1994)
- *Duke Law Journal (1954)
- *Duquesne Business Law Journal (1999)
- *Duquesne Law Review (1963)
- *Ecology Law Quarterly (1971)
- *Elder Law Journal (1993)
- *Elon Law Review (2009)
- *Emory Bankruptcy Developments Journal (1984)
- *Emory International Law Review (1986)
- *Emory Law Journal (1952)
- *Employee Rights and Employment Policy Journal (1997)
- *Entertainment Law Review (2006)
- *Entrepreneurial Business Law Journal (2006)
- *Environmental & Energy Law & Policy Journal (2005)
- *Environmental Law (1970)
- *Environmental Law Reporter: News & Analysis (1971)
- *Environs (1977)
- *Family Law Quarterly (1967)
- *Faulkner Law Review (2009)
- *Federal Communications Law Journal (1937)
- *First Amendment Law Review (2003)
- *FIU Law Review (2006)
- *Florida A&M University Law Review (2006)
- *Florida Coastal Law Review (1999)
- *Florida Journal of International Law (1984)
- *Florida Law Review (1948)
- *Florida State University Law Review (1973)
- *Florida Tax Review (1992)
- *Fordham Environmental Law Review (1989)
- *Fordham Law Review (1914)
- *Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal (1990)
- *Fordham International Law Journal (1977)
- *Fordham Urban Law Journal (1972)
- *Freedom Center Journal (2008)
- *George Mason Law Review (1992)
- *George Mason University Civil Rights Law Journal (1990)
- *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal (1985)
- *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review (1988)
- *Georgetown Journal of Gender and the Law (1999)
- *Georgetown Journal of International Law (1969)
- *Georgetown Journal of Law & Public Policy (2002)
- *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics (1987)
- *Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law & Policy (1993)
- *Georgetown Law Journal (1912)
- *George Washington Journal of Energy & Environmental Law (2010)
- *George Washington International Law Review (1966)
- *George Washington Law Review (1932)
- *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law (1970)
- *Georgia Law Review (1966)
- *Georgia State University Law Review (1984)
- *Golden Gate University Environmental Law Journal (2007)
- *Golden Gate University Law Review (1971)
- *Gonzaga Law Review (1966)
- *Great Plains Natural Resources Journal (1996)
- *Hamline Journal of Public Law and Policy (1980)
- *Hamline Law Review (1978)
- *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review (1966)
- *Harvard Environmental Law Review (1976)

- *Harvard Human Rights Journal (1988)
- *Harvard International Law Journal (1959)
- *Harvard Journal of Law & Gender (1978)
- *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology (1988)
- *Harvard Journal on Legislation (1964)
- *Harvard Journal on Racial and Ethnic Justice (1984)
- *Harvard Latino Law Review (1994)
- *Harvard Law & Policy Review (2007)
- *Harvard Law Review (1887)
- *Harvard Negotiation Law Review (1996)
- *Hastings Business Law Journal (2005)
- *Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal (COMM/ENT) (1997)
- *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly (1974)
- *Hastings International and Comparative Law Review (1977)
- *Hastings Law Journal (1949)
- *Hastings Race and Poverty Law Journal (2003)
- *Hastings Science & Technology Law Journal (2009)
- *Hastings Women's Law Journal (1989)
- *Health Matrix (1991)
- *Hofstra Labor & Employment Law Journal (1983)
- *Hofstra Law Review (1973)
- *Houston Journal of Health Law & Policy (2001)
- *Houston Journal of International Law (1978)
- *Houston Law Review (1963)
- *Howard Law Journal (1955)
- *Human Rights & Globalization Law Review (2007)
- *Human Rights Quarterly (1979)
- *Idaho Law Review (1964)
- *IDEA: The Intellectual Property Law Review (1957)
- *Indiana Health Law Review (2004)
- *Indiana International & Comparative Law Review (1991)
- *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies (1993)
- *Indiana Law Journal (1926)
- *Indiana Law Review (1967)
- *Intellectual Property Law Bulletin (1996)
- *Intercultural Human Rights Law Review (2006)
- *International and Comparative Law Review (1991)
- *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law (1988)
- *I-CON: International Journal of Constitutional Law (2003)
- *ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law (1995)
- *International Review of Law and Economics (1981)
- *International Lawyer (1966)
- *Iowa Law Review (1915)
- *I/S: A Journal of Law and Policy for the Information Society (2004)
- *John Marshall Journal of Computer & Information Law (1993)
- *John Marshall Law Review (1967)
- *Journal of Air Law and Commerce (1930)
- *Journal of Animal Law and Ethics (2006)
- *Journal of Appellate Practice and Process (1999)
- *Journal of Art, Technology & Intellectual Property Law (1991)
- *Journal of Business & Technology Law (2006)
- *Journal of Business & Securities Law (2005)
- *Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship & the Law (2007)
- *Journal of Catholic Legal Studies (1955)
- *Journal of Civil Rights & Economic Development (1985)
- *Journal of College and University Law (1973)
- *Journal of Contemporary Health Law & Policy (1985)
- *Journal of Contemporary Legal Issues (1987)
- *Journal of Corporation Law (1975)
- *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1910)
- *Journal of Dispute Resolution (1984)
- *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies (2004)
- *Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation (1986)
- *Journal of Eurasian Law (2008)
- *Journal of Food Law & Policy (2005)
- *Journal of Gender, Race and Justice (1997)
- *Journal of Health & Biomedical Law (2004)
- *Journal of Health Care Law & Policy (1998)
- *Journal of Intellectual Property Law (1993)
- *Journal of International Aging, Law & Policy (2005)
- *Journal of International Business & Law (2002)
- *Journal of International Economic Law (1998)
- *Journal of International Media & Entertainment Law (2006)
- *Journal of Land, Resources & Environmental Law (1980)
- *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law (1985)
- *Journal of Law and Commerce (1981)
- *Journal of Law & Economics (1958)
- *Journal of Law & Education (1972)
- *Journal of Law & Family Studies (1999)
- *Journal of Law and Policy (1993)
- *Journal of Law & Politics (1983)
- *Journal of Law and Religion (1983)
- *Journal of Law & Social Challenges (1997)
- *Journal of Law and Social Change (1996)
- *Journal of Law, Economics & Organization (1985)
- *Journal of Law, Economics & Policy (2005)
- *Journal of Law in Society (1999)
- *Journal of Law, Philosophy & Culture (2007)
- *Journal of Legal Education (1948)
- *Journal of Legal Studies (1972)
- *Journal of Legislation (1974)
- *Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce (1969)
- *Journal of Medicine and Law (1997)
- *Journal of National Security Law & Policy (2005)
- *Journal of Southern Legal History (1991)
- *Journal of Space Law (1973)
- *Journal of Supreme Court History (1990)
- *Journal of Technology Law & Policy (1996)

- * Journal of the Association of Legal Writing Directors (2002)
- * Journal of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. (1981)
- * Journal of the Legal Profession (1976)
- * Journal of Transnational Law & Policy (1992)
- * Journal on Telecommunications & High Technology Law (2002)
- * Jurimetrics: The Journal of Law, Science, and Technology (1959)
- * Kansas Journal of Law & Public Policy (1991)
- * Kentucky Journal of Equine, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Law (1985)
- * Kentucky Law Journal (1913)
- * Law and Business Review of the Americas (1995)
- * Law and Contemporary Problems (1933)
- * Law and Critique (1990)
- * Law and History Review (1983)
- * Law and Inequality (1983)
- * Law and Literature (1989)
- * Law & Policy (1979)
- * Law & Psychology Review (1975)
- * Law & Sexuality: A Review of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Legal Issues (1991)
- * Law & Social Inquiry (1976)
- * Law & Society Review (1966)
- * Law Library Journal (1908)
- * Legal Reference Services Quarterly (1981)
- * Legal Studies Forum (1976)
- * Legal Writing: The Journal of the Legal Writing Institute (1991)
- * Lewis & Clark Law Review (1987)
- * Liberty University Law Review (2006)
- * Louisiana Law Review (1938)
- * Loyola Consumer Law Review (1988)
- * Loyola Journal of Public Interest Law (2000)
- * Loyola Law & Technology Annual (1996)
- * Loyola Law Review (1941)
- * Loyola Maritime Law Journal (1990)
- * Loyola of Los Angeles Entertainment Law Review (1981)
- * Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review (1978)
- * Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review (1968)
- * Loyola University Chicago Law Journal (1970)
- * Loyola University Chicago International Law Review (2003)
- * Maine Law Review (1908)
- * Marquette Elder's Advisor (1998)
- * Marquette Intellectual Property Law Review (1997)
- * Marquette Law Review (1916)
- * Marquette Sports Law Review (1990)
- * Maryland Journal of International Law (1975)
- * Maryland Law Review (1936)
- * McGeorge Law Review (1970)
- * Media Law & Policy (1991)
- * Mercer Law Review (1949)
- * Michigan Journal of Gender & Law (1993)
- * Michigan Journal of International Law (1979)
- * Michigan Journal of Race & Law (1996)
- * Michigan Law Review (1902)
- * Michigan State Journal of International Law (1992)
- * Michigan State Law Review (1931)
- * Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review (1994)
- * Military Law Review (1958)
- * Minnesota Journal of International Law (1992)
- * Minnesota Journal of Law, Science & Technology (2000)
- * Minnesota Law Review (1917)
- * Mississippi College Law Review (1978)
- * Mississippi Law Journal (1928)
- * Missouri Environmental Law and Policy Review (1993)
- * Missouri Law Review (1936)
- * Montana Law Review (1940)
- * National Black Law Journal (1971)
- * Natural Resources Journal (1961)
- * Nebraska Law Review (1992)
- * Negotiation Journal (1985)
- * Nevada Law Journal (2001)
- * New Criminal Law Review (1997)
- * New England Journal of International and Comparative Law (1995)
- * New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement (1974)
- * New England Law Review (1965)
- * New Mexico Law Review (1971)
- * New York City Law Review (1996)
- * New York Law School Law Review (1955)
- * New York University Annual Survey of American Law (1942)
- * New York University Environmental Law Journal (1992)
- * New York University Journal of International Law and Politics (1968)
- * New York University Journal of Law & Business (2004)
- * New York University Journal of Law & Liberty (2005)
- * New York University Journal of Legislation and Public Policy (1997)
- * New York University Law Review (1924)
- * New York University Review of Law & Social Change (1971)
- * NEXUS (1996)
- * North Carolina Banking Institute (1997)
- * North Carolina Central Law Review (1969)
- * North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation (1976)
- * North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology (2000)
- * North Carolina Law Review (1922)
- * North Dakota Law Review (1924)
- * Northern Illinois University Law Review (1980)
- * Northern Kentucky Law Review (1973)
- * Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business (1979)
- * Northwestern University Law Review (1906)
- * Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics, & Public Policy (1984)
- * Notre Dame Law Review (1925)
- * Nova Law Review (1977)
- * Ocean and Coastal Law Journal (1994)
- * Ohio Northern University Law Review (1973)
- * Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law (2003)
- * Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution (1985)
- * Ohio State Law Journal (1935)
- * Oklahoma City University Law Review (1976)
- * Oklahoma Law Review (1948)
- * Oregon Law Review (1921)

- *Oregon Review of International Law (1999)
- *Pace Environmental Law Review (1983)
- *Pace International Law Review (1989)
- *Pace Law Review (1980)
- *Pacific McGeorge Global Business & Development Law Journal (1988)
- *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal (1992)
- *Penn State Environmental Law Review (1992)
- *Penn State International Law Review (1982)
- *Penn State Law Review (1897)
- *Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal (2000)
- *Pepperdine Law Review (1973)
- *Perspectives: Teaching Legal Research and Writing (1992)
- *Phoenix Law Review (2008)
- *Pittsburgh Journal of Environmental and Public Health Law (2006)
- *Pittsburgh Tax Review (2003)
- *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law (1995)
- *Public Contract Law Journal (1967)
- *Public Land & Resources Law Review (1980)
- *Quinnipiac Health Law Journal (1996)
- *Quinnipiac Law Review (1994)
- *Quinnipiac Probate Law Journal (1985)
- *Real Property, Trust and Estate Law Journal (1966)
- *Regent Journal of International Law (2003)
- *Regent Journal of Law & Public Policy (2009)
- *Regent University Law Review (1991)
- *Research in Law and Economics (1979)
- *Review of Banking and Financial Law (1982)
- *Review of Litigation (1980)
- *Richmond Journal of Global Law and Business (2000)
- *Roger Williams University Law Review (1996)
- *Rutgers Computer and Technology Law Journal (1970)
- *Rutgers Law Journal (1969)
- *Rutgers Law Review (1947)
- *Rutgers Race and the Law Review (1998)
- *Saint Louis University Law Journal (1949)
- *Saint Louis University Journal of Health Law & Policy (2007)
- *Saint Louis University Public Law Review (1981)
- *San Diego International Law Journal (2000)
- *San Diego Journal of Climate & Energy Law (2009)
- *San Diego Law Review (1964)
- *Santa Clara Computer & High Technology Law Journal (1985)
- *Santa Clara Journal of International Law (2003)
- *Santa Clara Law Review (1961)
- *Scholar: St. Mary's Law Review on Minority Issues (1999)
- *Scribes Journal of Legal Writing (1990)
- *Seattle Journal for Social Justice (2002)
- *Seattle University Law Review (1977)
- *Seton Hall Circuit Review (2005)
- *Seton Hall Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law (1991)
- *Seton Hall Law Review (1968)
- *Seton Hall Legislative Journal (1975)
- *SMU Law Review (1947)
- *SMU Science and Technology Law Review (1997)
- *South Carolina Journal of International Law & Business (2003)
- *South Carolina Law Review (1948)
- *South Dakota Law Review (1956)
- *Southeastern Environmental Law Journal (1991)
- *Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal (1992)
- *Southern California Law Review (1927)
- *Southern California Review of Law and Social Justice (1992)
- *Southern Illinois University Law Journal (1976)
- *Southern University Law Review (1975)
- *South Texas Law Review (1954)
- *Southwestern Journal of International Law (1994)
- *Southwestern Law Review (1916)
- *Sports Lawyers Journal (1994)
- *Stanford Environmental Law Journal (1978)
- *Stanford Journal of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties (2005)
- *Stanford Journal of International Law (1966)
- *Stanford Journal of Law, Business & Finance (1994)
- *Stanford Law & Policy Review (1989)
- *Stanford Law Review (1948)
- *Stetson Law Review (1970)
- *St. John's Law Review (1926)
- *St. Mary's Law Journal (1969)
- *St. Thomas Law Review (1988)
- *Suffolk Journal of Trial & Appellate Advocacy (1995)
- *Suffolk Transnational Law Review (1977)
- *Suffolk University Law Review (1967)
- *Supreme Court Economic Review (1982)
- *Supreme Court Review (1960)
- *Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce (1972)
- *Syracuse Law Review (1949)
- *Tax Law Review (1945)
- *Tax Lawyer (1947)
- *Temple International & Comparative Law Journal (1985)
- *Temple Journal of Science, Technology & Environmental Law (1982)
- *Temple Law Review (1927)
- *Temple Political & Civil Rights Law Review (1992)
- *Tennessee Journal of Law & Policy (2004)
- *Tennessee Law Review (1922)
- *Texas Hispanic Journal of Law & Policy (1994)
- *Texas International Law Journal (1965)
- *Texas Journal of Oil, Gas, and Energy Law (2006)
- *Texas Journal of Women and the Law (1992)
- *Texas Journal on Civil Liberties & Civil Rights (1993)
- *Texas Law Review (1922)
- *Texas Review of Entertainment & Sports Law (2000)
- *Texas Review of Law & Politics (1997)
- *Texas Tech Journal of Texas Administrative Law (2000)
- *Texas Tech Law Review (1969)

- *Texas Wesleyan Law Review (1994)
- *Thomas Jefferson Law Review (1976)
- *Thomas M. Cooley Journal of Practical and Clinical Law (1997)
- *Thomas M. Cooley Law Review (1982)
- *Thurgood Marshall Law Review (1970)
- *Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Law Journal (2002)
- *Touro Law Review (1985)
- *Transactions: The Tennessee Journal of Business Law (1999)
- *Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems (1991)
- *Transportation Law Journal (1969)
- *Tulane Environmental Law Journal (1988)
- *Tulane European and Civil Law Journal (1973)
- *Tulane Journal of International and Comparative Law (1993)
- *Tulane Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property (1999)
- *Tulane Law Review (1916)
- *Tulane Maritime Law Journal (1975)
- *Tulsa Journal of Comparative & International Law (1993)
- *Tulsa Law Review (1964)
- *UCLA Asian Pacific American Journal (1993)
- *UCLA Entertainment Law Review (1994)
- *UCLA Journal of Environmental Law and Policy (1980)
- *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs (1996)
- *UCLA Journal of Islamic and Near Eastern Law (2002)
- *UCLA Law Review (1953)
- *UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal (1982)
- *UCLA Women's Law Journal (1991)
- *UC Davis Business Law Journal (2001)
- *UC Davis Journal of International Law and Policy (1995)
- *UC Davis Journal of Juvenile Law & Policy (1996)
- *UC Davis Law Review (1969)
- *UMKC Law Review (1932)
- *United States-Mexico Law Journal (1993)
- *University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review (1978)
- *University of Baltimore Intellectual Property Law Journal (1992)
- *University of Baltimore Journal of Environmental Law (1991)
- *University of Baltimore Law Forum (1978)
- *University of Baltimore Law Review (1971)
- *University of Chicago Law Review (1933)
- *University of Chicago Legal Forum (1986)
- *University of Cincinnati Law Review (1927)
- *University of Colorado Law Review (1928)
- *University of Dayton Law Review (1976)
- *University of Denver Water Law Review (1997)
- *University of Detroit Mercy Law Review (1931)
- *University of Florida Journal of Law and Public Policy (1987)
- *University of Hawaii Law Review (1979)
- *University of Illinois Journal of Law, Technology & Policy (2001)
- *University of Illinois Law Review (1949)
- *University of Kansas Law Review (1952)
- *University of Louisville Law Review (1961)
- *University of Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender & Class (2001)
- *University of Memphis Law Review (1970)
- *University of Miami Business Law Review (1990)
- *University of Miami Inter-American Law Review (1969)
- *University of Miami Law Review (1947)
- *University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform (1968)
- *University of Nevada Las Vegas Gaming Law Journal (2010)
- *University of New Hampshire Law Review (2002)
- *University of Pennsylvania Journal of Constitutional Law (1998)
- *University of Pennsylvania Journal of Business and Employment Law (1998)
- *University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Economic Law (1978)
- *University of Pennsylvania Law Review (1852)
- *University of Pittsburgh Law Review (1935)
- *University of Richmond Law Review (1958)
- *University of San Francisco Law Review (1966)
- *University of San Francisco Maritime Law Journal (1989)
- *University of St. Thomas Journal of Law & Public Policy (2007)
- *University of St. Thomas Law Journal (2003)
- *University of the District of Columbia Law Review (1991)
- *University of Toledo Law Review (1969)
- *Urban Lawyer (1969)
- *Utah Law Review (1966)
- *Valparaiso University Law Review (1966)
- *Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law (1999)
- *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law (1967)
- *Vanderbilt Law Review (1947)
- *Vermont Journal of Environmental Law (1998)
- *Vermont Law Review (1976)
- *Villanova Environmental Law Journal (1990)
- *Villanova Law Review (1956)
- *Villanova Sports & Entertainment Law Journal (1994)
- *Virginia Environmental Law Journal (1980)
- *Virginia Journal of International Law (1960)
- *Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law (1993)
- *Virginia Law & Business Review (2006)
- *Virginia Law Review (1913)
- *Virginia Sports & Entertainment Law Journal (2001)
- *Virginia Tax Review (1981)
- *Wake Forest Law Review (1965)
- *Washburn Law Journal (1960)
- *Washington and Lee Journal of Civil Rights and Social Justice (1995)
- *Washington and Lee Law Review (1939)
- *Washington Law Review (1925)

- * Washington University Global Studies Law Review (2002)
- * Washington University Journal of Law & Policy (1968)
- * Washington University Jurisprudence Review (2009)
- * Washington University Law Review (1915)
- * Wayne Law Review (1954)
- * West-Northwest Journal of Environmental Law & Policy (1994)
- * Western Legal History (1988)
- * Western New England Law Review (1978)
- * Western State University Law Review (1972)
- * West Virginia Law Review (1984)
- * Whittier Journal of Child and Family Advocacy (2002)
- * Whittier Law Review (1978)
- * Widener Law Journal (1992)
- * Widener Law Review (1996)
- * Willamette Journal of International Law and Dispute Resolution (1993)
- * Willamette Law Review (1959)
- * William and Mary Bill of Rights Journal (1967)
- * William and Mary Business Law Review (2010)
- * William and Mary Environmental Law and Policy Review (1975)
- * William and Mary Journal of Women and the Law (1994)
- * William and Mary Law Review (1957)
- * William & Mary Policy Review (2010)
- * William Mitchell Law Review (1974)
- * Wisconsin International Law Journal (1982)
- * Wisconsin Journal of Law, Gender & Society (1985)
- * Wisconsin Law Review (1938)
- * Women's Rights Law Reporter (1971)
- * Wyoming Law Review (1966)
- * Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal (1998)
- * Yale Journal of Health Policy, Law, and Ethics (2001)
- * Yale Journal of International Law (1974)
- * Yale Journal of Law and Feminism (1989)
- * Yale Journal of Law & the Humanities (1988)
- * Yale Journal on Regulation (1983)
- * Yale Law & Policy Review (1982)
- * Yale Law Journal (1891)

Appendix B

Law School Student-Edited Journals Indexed by CILP 2010

**denotes a journal edited by students and peer-edited

***denotes a journal edited by students and refereed

<p>Albany Law School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Albany Government Law Review * Albany Law Journal of Science & Technology * Albany Law Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Boston University Law Review * Boston University Public Interest Law Journal * Review of Banking & Financial Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Journal of Contemporary Health Law & Policy * Journal of Law, Philosophy & Culture
<p>American University (Washington)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * American University International Law Review * American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy & the Law * American University Law Review * Administrative Law Review 	<p>Brigham Young University (Clark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Brigham Young University Education & Law Journal * Brigham Young University Law Review * BYU Journal of Public Law 	<p>Chapman University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Chapman Journal of Criminal Justice * Chapman Law Review * NEXUS***
<p>Appalachian School of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Appalachian Journal of Law 	<p>CUNY Brooklyn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Brooklyn Journal of Corporate, Financial & Commercial Law * Brooklyn Journal of International Law * Brooklyn Law Review * Journal of Law & Policy 	<p>Charleston School of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Charleston Law Review
<p>Arizona State University (O'Connor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Arizona State Law Journal * Jurimetrics*** 		<p>Charlotte School of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Charlotte Law Review
<p>Ave Maria School of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ave Maria Law Review 	<p>California Western School of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * California Western International Law Journal * California Western Law Review 	<p>Cleveland State University (Cleveland-Marshall)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cleveland & State Law Review
<p>Barry University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Barry Law Review 	<p>Campbell University (Wiggins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Campbell Law Review 	<p>College of William & Mary (Marshall-Wythe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal * William & Mary Business Law Review * William & Mary Environmental Law & Policy Review * William & Mary Journal of women & the Law * William & Mary Law Review * William & Mary Policy Review
<p>Baylor University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Baylor Law Review 	<p>Capital University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Capital University Law Review 	
<p>Boston College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review * Boston College International & Comparative Law Review * Boston College Law Review * Boston College Third World Law Journal 	<p>Case Western Reserve University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Canada-United States Law Journal * Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law * Case Western Reserve Law Review * Health Matrix 	<p>Columbia University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * American Review of International Arbitration * Columbia Business Law Review * Columbia Human Rights Law Review * Columbia Journal of Asian Law * Columbia Journal of Environmental Law * Columbia Journal of European Law * Columbia Journal of Gender & Law
<p>Boston University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Boston University International Law Journal * Boston University Journal of Science & Technology Law 	<p>Catholic University of America (Columbus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Catholic University Law Review * CommLaw Conspectus : Journal of Communications Law & Policy 	

- * *Columbia Journal of Law & Social Problems*
- * *Columbia Journal of Law & the Arts*
- * *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*
 - * *Columbia Law Review*
 - * *National Black Law Journal*

Cornell University

- * *Cornell International Law Journal*
- * *Cornell Journal of Law & Public Policy*
 - * *Cornell Law Review*

Creighton University

- * *Creighton Law Review*

CUNY

- * *New York City Law Review*

DePaul University

- * *DePaul Business & Commercial Law Journal*
- * *DePaul Journal of Healthcare Law*
 - * *DePaul Journal for Social Justice****
 - * *De Paul Law Review*
- * *Journal of Art, Technology & Intellectual Property Law*

Drake University

- * *Drake Law Review*

Drexel University

- * *Drexel Law Review*

Duke University

- * *Alaska Law Review*
- * *Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum*
 - * *Duke Forum for Law & Social Change*
- * *Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law*
- * *Duke Journal of Constitutional Law & Public Policy*
 - * *Duke Journal of Gender Law & Policy*
 - * *Duke Law Journal*
- * *Law & Contemporary Problems*

Duquesne University

- * *Duquesne Law Review*
- * *Duquesne University Business Law Journal*

Elon University

- * *Elon Law Review*

Emory University

- * *Emory Bankruptcy Developments Journal*
- * *Emory International Law Review*
 - * *Emory Law Journal*

Faulkner University (Jones)

- * *Faulkner Law Review*

Florida A & M University

- * *Florida A & M University Law Review*

Florida Coastal School of Law

- * *Florida Coastal Law Review*

Florida International University

- * *FIU Law Review*

Florida State University

- * *Business Law Review*
- * *Florida State University Law Review*
 - * *Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law*
- * *Journal of Transnational Law & Policy*

Fordham University

- * *Fordham Environmental Law Review*
 - * *Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal*
- * *Fordham International Law Journal*
 - * *Fordham Law Review*
 - * *Fordham Urban Law Journal*

George Mason University

- * *Journal of Law, Economics & Policy****
 - * *George Mason Law Review*
- * *George Mason University Civil Rights Law Journal*

George Washington University

- * *George Washington International Law Review*
 - * *George Washington Journal of Energy & Environmental Law*
- * *George Washington Law Review*
- * *Public Contract Law Journal***

Georgetown University

- * *American Criminal Law Review*
- * *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal*
 - * *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review*
- * *Georgetown Journal of Gender & the Law*

- * *Georgetown Journal of International Law*
- * *Georgetown Journal of Law & Public Policy*
 - * *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics*
 - * *Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law & Policy*
 - * *Georgetown Law Journal*
 - * *Tax Lawyer***

Georgia State University

- * *Georgia State University Law Review*

Golden Gate University

- * *Annual Survey of International & Comparative Law*
 - * *Golden Gate University Environmental Law Journal*
- * *Golden Gate University Law Review*

Gonzaga University

- * *Gonzaga Law Review*

Hamline University

- * *Hamline Journal of Public Law & Policy*
 - * *Hamline Law Review*

Harvard University

- * *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*
- * *Harvard Environmental Law Review: HELR*
 - * *Harvard Human Rights Journal*
 - * *Harvard International Law Journal*
 - * *Harvard Journal of Law & Gender*
 - * *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology*
 - * *Harvard Journal on Legislation*
- * *Harvard Journal on Racial & Ethnic Justice*
 - * *Harvard Latino Law Review*
 - * *Harvard Law & Policy Review*
 - * *Harvard Law Review*
- * *Harvard Negotiation Law Review*

Hofstra Law University

- * *Hofstra Labor & Employment Law Journal*
 - * *Hofstra Law Review*
- * *Journal of International Business & Law*

Howard University

- * *Howard Law Journal*
- * *Human Rights & Globalization Law Review*

- Illinois Institute of Technology
(Chicago-Kent)**
- * *Chicago-Kent Law Review*
- Indiana University—
Bloomington (Maurer)**
- * *Indiana Law Journal*
 - * *Indiana Law Review*
 - * *Federal Communications Law Journal*
- Indiana University--
Indianapolis**
- * *Indiana Health Law Review*
 - * *Indiana International & Comparative Law Review*
- John Marshall Law School**
- * *John Marshall Journal of Computer & Information Law*
 - * *John Marshall Law Review*
- Lewis & Clark College
(Northwestern)**
- * *Animal Law*
 - * *Environmental Law*
 - * *Lewis & Clark Law Review*
- Liberty University**
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 - * *I/S : a Journal of Law & Policy for the Information Society*
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 - * *University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform*

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- * *UMKC Law Review*
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- * *Journal of Appellate Practice & Process*
- * *Journal of Eurasian Law*
- * *Journal of International Aging, Law & Policy*
- * *Journal of Maritime Law & Commerce*
- * *Journal of Southern Legal History*
- * *Law Library Journal*
- * *Legal Studies Forum*
- * *Military Law Review*
- * *Perspectives: Teaching Legal Research & Writing*
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- * *Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Law Journal*

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- * *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*
- * *Journal of International Media & Entertainment Law*
- * *Public Contract Law Journal*
- * *Tax Lawyer*
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- * *Jurimetrics: The Journal of Law, Science, & Technology*
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Appendix E

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