

4-1-2010

Indexing Open Access Law Journals ... or Maybe Not

Edward T. Hart

Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center, University of Florida, Gainesville

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholarship.law.cornell.edu/ijli>

The *International Journal of Legal Information* is produced by The International Association of Law Libraries.

Recommended Citation

Hart, Edward T. (2010) "Indexing Open Access Law Journals ... or Maybe Not," *International Journal of Legal Information*: Vol. 38: Iss. 1, Article 5.

Available at: <http://scholarship.law.cornell.edu/ijli/vol38/iss1/5>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at Scholarship@Cornell Law: A Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in *International Journal of Legal Information* by an authorized administrator of Scholarship@Cornell Law: A Digital Repository. For more information, please contact jmp8@cornell.edu.

Indexing Open Access Law Journals...or Maybe Not

EDWARD T. HART*

Introduction

At the 2007 Charleston Conference, Elaine Yontz and Jack Fisher, library science professor and librarian respectively at Valdosta State University, gave a presentation on their study of indexing by the leading information science indexers of the seventy-eight open access journals (OAJ) listed for library and information science in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). They discovered that less than 47% of the journals listed in the DOAJ were indexed.² Additional observations made were the relative newness of many of the library science journal titles listed in DOAJ, the breadth of languages in which OAJ were being published, and the quality of many of the publishers or groups behind the journals.³ Yontz and Fisher are concerned that American scholars overlook these potentially helpful journals because of the lack of indexing.

The concern over lack of indexing OAJ is shared. Katherine Bell of the University of Windsor wrote in 2009 about indexing of business journals contained in the DOAJ.⁴ Of the then 83 titles listed, the greatest number indexed was 36, or just 43%.⁵ Bell believes that, “In order for the increasing

* Assistant University Librarian and Head of Technical Services, Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center, Levin College of Law, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, U.S.A. Thanks to Elaine Yontz and Jack Fisher for the idea and for the opportunity to present on this topic with them at the 2009 Charleston Conference, Michelle Pearse for our conversations about open access legal journals, and my colleagues Elizabeth Outler, Patricia Morgan, Christopher Vallandingham, and Bronwyn McCarthy.

² Elaine Yontz and Jack Fisher, “Are They Being Indexed? Tracking the Indexing and Abstracting of Open Access Journals, *Charleston Conference Proceedings 2007*, 126-130.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Katherine Bell, “The Indexing of Scholarly Open Access Business Journals,” 10 *Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship* (2009). See also E. A. Nowick, C. A. Jenda, & J. Azzam, “Indexing of Open Access Journals in Agriculture,” 49 *IAALD Quarterly Bulletin* 20 (2004).

⁵ Id, 4.

number of open access ... journals to achieve credibility and flourish ... it is not enough to simply be published and freely available on the Internet. Researchers need a means to be able to systematically search across the broad spectrum of ... journals, and retrieve the articles in their particular areas of research and study.”⁶ Without indexing there is a lack of access that cannot be overcome by keyword searching.

Yontz and Fisher’s presentation naturally caused this author to wonder, what would be the results of a similar study of the law journals listed in the DOAJ? That is what I set out to discover. Below are:

- a brief description of scholarly open access publishing and the Directory,
- a look at the law journals listed in the DOAJ,
- standards for selection of journals for indexing in the four primary indexes used in United States legal research,
- results of the study of inclusion of DOAJ law journals in these four indexes, and
- a conclusion that considers what the impact of indexing - or not indexing - open access journals means for legal research.

Directory of Open Access Journals

The Directory of Open Access Journals is a non-profit effort headed up by Lund University Libraries.⁷ The DOAJ defines open access journals “as journals that use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access.” The statement from the Directory founders continues, “From the BOAI [Budapest Open Access Initiative] definition of ‘open access’ we take the right of users to ‘**read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles**’ [emphasis original] as mandatory for a journal to be included in the directory.”⁸ But it takes more than just open access to be included in the Directory. For an OAJ to be listed in the Directory it must exercise quality control, such as peer review, and publishes research articles in a regular manner, usually at least once a year in consecutively numbered or dated issues.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The directory can be found at <http://www.doaj.org>.

⁸ Directory of Open Access Journals, About available at <http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=about> citing Budapest Open Access Initiative, Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/boaifaq.htm#openaccess> (last visited 9 June 2010)

The DOAJ is a great tool for those that know of its existence. I only became aware of it after the electronic acquisitions librarian at the University of Florida (UF) Smathers Libraries added DOAJ to be tracked by *SerialsSolutions*,⁹ and that service began populating our OPAC with records of law OAJ.

The DOAJ is a leading innovator of access, and its work has been recognized by the scholarly community, including receiving the 2009 Europe SPARC Award.¹⁰ For librarians, the DOAJ provides a central clearinghouse of OAJ. It also provides two other services:

1. a search engine that crawls through the content of many of the open access titles listed and
2. metadata which librarians can use in their own catalogs to connect their user communities to the titles in the Directory.

The Directory lists seventeen broad subject areas as the top layer of its expandable subject tree. For Yontz and Fisher's titles of interest, Library and Information Science, there is a secondary level of entry under Social Sciences. Law is paired with Political Science as one broad, top level subject area. Clicking through to the next level, the two subjects are split allowing legal scholars to focus on just the titles related to this subject. The number of Law OAJ titles has varied some over the past two years. For example, at the

⁹ SerialsSolutions is proprietary library software that, among other things, enables libraries to provide a comprehensive approach to accessing their library collections. Detailed information is available here: <http://www.serialssolutions.com/e-discovery-solutions/>. According to the SerialsSolutions website, their products include:

- Web-scale discovery, discovery layer, and federated search services that enable single search box queries revealing content from a variety of sources. They also can work together as an integrated solution to deliver the most comprehensive access to your library collection.
- OpenURL link resolvers enable patrons to find the appropriate full-text electronic content using citations.
- MARC records make it easy to keep OPACs updated with electronic content.
- An A-to-Z title list makes it easy to browse the breadth and depth of content your library offers.

¹⁰ SPARC Europe, "The Directory of Open Access Journals Receives SPARC Europe Award for Outstanding Achievements in Scholarly Communications, 2009" is available at <http://www.sparceurope.org/news/the-directory-of-open-access-journals-receives-sparc-europe-award-for-outstanding-achievements-in-scholarly-communications-2009> (last visited 9 June 2010)

time of my survey June 2009, there were sixty-one titles, whereas now there are close to eighty.

Law Journals in DOAJ

The seventy-seven law titles currently in the directory run a gambit of entries. They represent geographically twenty countries, from Chile to Canada, Australia to India.¹¹ Common law and civil law traditions are both represented. Most represented in title count is the United States, with an interesting three way tie for second place between Chile, Spain, and the United Kingdom. OAJ in the DOAJ are published in ten languages.¹² English is the most common language represented in the OAJ. It is used by both native speakers and by non-English speakers who adopt English as a language of scholarly transmittal, there are also smaller populations speaking Catalan and Afrikaans are also represented.

Sponsoring institutions of the law-related OAJ are mostly universities, but also include learned societies and private publishers. Duke University School of Law has the greatest number of titles in the directory, as that law school actively promotes open access for all of its publications.¹³

Indexes in U.S. Legal Research

The four most widely held and used indexes in the U.S. are *Index to Legal Periodicals and Books* (ILP); *Current Law Index* (CLI), also known as LegalTrac; *Current Index to Legal Periodicals* (CILP), and the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* (IFLP).

The *Index to Legal Periodicals*, to use its more common name, is published in both print and as an electronic database by the H.W. Wilson company.¹⁴ The ILP has been published for over fifty years and currently

¹¹ Countries include Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Venezuela

¹² Languages are Afrikaans, Catalan, Dutch, English, Estonian, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

¹³ See Richard A. Danner, "Applying the Access Principle in Law: The Responsibilities of the Legal Scholar," 35 *Int'l J. of Legal Information* 355-395 (2007).

¹⁴ H. W. Wilson Compnay, *Index to Legal Periodicals*, available at <http://www.hwwilson.com/libretro/legal.cfm> (last visited 9 June 2010).

includes 1,025 legal serials. Among these are law reviews and journals, yearbooks, and bar associations' publications. Retrospectively, Wilson indexed journals back to 1908. Additionally, in its electronic format the ILP provides full text access to 325 titles going back as far as 1994. Wilson is guided in its selection of what to index by its Editorial Advisory Committee, whose members include law librarians from a cross section of law libraries and law faculty. Wilson suggests that decisions for adding and deleting titles in the ILP should be addressed to the committee care of the company.

Current Law Index is published by Gale, which is part of Cengage Learning. The company offers this description of the CLI product:

Current Law Index is a monthly publication that contains coverage of more than 900 key law journals, legal newspapers and specialty publications from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. These sources provide information on the interpretation and analysis of laws, cases, statutes, legal trends and law firm management. Titles covered include academic reviews, bar association journals, specialty journals and selected journals treating allied disciplines such as criminology, accounting, business, criminal, international law, taxation, estate planning and much more. *Current Law Index*, produced in cooperation with the American Association of Law Libraries, is the most comprehensive overview of law-related articles available in print and is the perfect companion to your current electronic reference databases.¹⁵

The electronic counterpart of the CLI is called *LegalTrac*. The cooperation between the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) and LegalTRac centers on the association's Indexing Legal Periodicals Committee. The committee has two duties:

1. it "reviews newly published legal periodicals and makes recommendations ... concerning inclusion of those titles in the Legal Resources Index/Current Law Index," and,
2. the committee considers, "Where the scope of periodical titles presently indexed does not adequately reflect the needs of the AALL

¹⁵ Gale Cengage Learning, *Current Law Index*, available at <http://www.gale.cengage.com/servlet/BrowseSeriesServlet?region=9&imprint=000&titleCode=CLI&edition> (last visited 9 June 2010).

membership, the Committee makes recommendations ... concerning the adjustment of that scope.”¹⁶

The *Current Index to Legal Periodicals* is a weekly alert, now sent via email, indexing the most recent issues of 570 legal periodicals. CILP been compiled since 1948 by librarians and staff of the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library at the University of Washington School of Law.¹⁷

The *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* was started in 1960. It is published by the University Press of California for AALL and is compiled by an editorial staff housed in the law library at University of California, Berkeley. The editors of the index are advised on what to index by the AALL Index to Legal Periodicals Committee. The IFLP indexes 470 journals from around the world focusing on international, comparative, and foreign law, all from jurisdictions other than the United States. The electronic edition of the index is provided by Ovid Technologies. This publication also has an AALL committee, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals Committee, to advise it. Among other duties, this committee “suggests new journals to be indexed and revisions to the Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals.”¹⁸

Each index has its own selection criteria for inclusion of journals into their products. How the criteria for adopting material in these indices came to include - or not include - open access law journals is worth consideration before looking at the results of the study.

For the ILP, Wilson and its advisory committee listed fourteen points they consider for selecting titles to index.¹⁹ Some of the criteria are similar to

¹⁶ American Association of Law Libraries, Indexing of Periodical Literature Committee, *Charge* available at http://www.aall.org/committee/ipl_com.asp (last visited 9 June 2010).

¹⁷ Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, *Current Index to Legal Periodicals* available at <http://lib.law.washington.edu/cilp/cilp.html> (last visited 9 June 2010)

¹⁸ American Association of Law Libraries, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals Committee, *Charge* available at http://www.aall.org/committee/iflp_com.asp (last visited 9 June 2010).

¹⁹ H. W. Wilson, Index to Legal Periodicals & Books Editorial Advisory Committee Selection Policy (2003)

SELECTION POLICY

- Include only periodicals with legal content.
- A periodical's content must be of high quality and have permanent reference value.

the DOAJ's criteria in that the journals must be published annually and "e-journals should be of a scholarly nature, have stable content, be produced by a reputable major publisher, and be archived."²⁰ More recently, Wilson amended its policies to review the selection of OAJ.²¹ This new policy seems

-
- Most of the periodical's content must consist of indexable articles of sufficient length, i.e. at least half a page.
 - Periodicals must contain original articles rather than reprinted features.
 - A periodical containing articles with footnotes and other scholarly apparatus is preferred over those with undocumented discussion.
 - Periodicals must be in English or bilingual.
 - Political orientation will not be considered as a criterion
 - Avoid adding periodicals that are indexed in other Wilson indexes.
 - Periodicals must be published at least annually and must have a regular publication schedule.
 - A periodical supplied only to subscribers to another work or service is considered a supplement to that work and should not be included in ILP.
 - Newsletters, loose-leaf services and newspapers are not considered.
 - High-priced periodicals should have wide circulation and broad coverage.
 - Periodicals available in full-text electronic formats are desirable.
 - Periodicals available only in e-journal format online should be of a scholarly nature, have stable content, be produced by a reputable major publisher, and be archived.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ H. W. WILSON, *OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS: SELECTION CRITERIA* (2007)

The open access movement aims to put peer-reviewed scientific and scholarly literature on the Internet. It makes this literature available free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. The goal is to remove barriers to serious research. An overview of open access concepts may be found at <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>.

As an important new mode of scholarly communication, open access journals deserve indexing. The following points should be considered before adding open access journals to an H.W. Wilson index:

- **Open Access Status.** Consider the following to be evidence of open-access status:
 - *Publication in electronic format only.* Journals that publish parallel print and electronic editions should be treated as print journals for indexing purposes.
 - *No charge for access.* Exclude any electronic journals that charge subscription or article-access fees.
 - *No mandatory registration barriers.* H.W. Wilson e-journal links must be able to take users directly from WilsonWeb citations to the text of an article on the journal's website. Exclude any journal that interposes mandatory registration before viewing an article.
- **Audience.** The audience for H.W. Wilson databases is composed of high school students, undergraduate students, graduate students, educators, librarians,

researchers, and the general public. Of these, undergraduate students are the most important users.

- **Scope.** The subject matter of open access journals should correspond to the range of disciplines covered by H.W. Wilson indexes.
- **Indexability.** Open access journals should contain indexable articles no shorter than a standard printed page.
- **Reference value.** Permanent reference value is required.
- **Peer review.** Peer review is required for open access journals. The journal should publish the names of its editorial advisory board members, together with their academic or scholarly affiliations. The members should represent a variety of institutions. Exclude publications where more than 50% of board members come from a single institution.
- **Language.** English or bilingual publications are preferable. If a journal is published in a foreign language, then informative English abstracts are required.
- **Publishers.** Publishers of open access journals should be organizations dedicated to the dissemination of scholarly information and research. These include colleges and universities, foundations, professional associations and societies, government agencies, other research institutions, and independent publishers committed to providing free access to peer-reviewed research. Open access publishers may be non-profit or for-profit.
- **Authorship.** Prefer journals whose authors come from a variety of institutions and geographic locations. Avoid “house organs”, whose authors and editorial board members are predominantly affiliated with the journal’s publisher.
- **Abstracting.** Prefer journals that provide informative author abstracts.
- **International scope.** Prefer journals that do not limit their geographic scope. Evidence of international scope can be ascertained in author affiliations, editorial board affiliations, article content, and references to works cited.
- **Stable content.** Open access journal web sites and their content must be stable and continuously available to the general public.
- **Archives.** Previously published articles must be accessible and organized by date of publication or issue number. Archives must provide author names and titles of articles. Archives that provide searchability without an organized listing of articles are not acceptable.
- **Frequency.** Open access journals follow many different publication patterns. Some publish articles grouped as complete issues; others publish articles as they are received and reviewed. Regardless of the method, articles should be added on a regular basis. The total number of articles per year should be roughly predictable. Journals must produce at least one issue annually to be considered. Exclude journals that have no stated frequency.
- **Publication alerts.** Prefer journals that provide an email alerting service to announce the appearance of new issues. Email alerts are required for journals that publish individual articles rather than entire issues.

to reaffirm Wilson's prior broad acceptance of OAJ, but also includes now a few technical points as part of the criteria for inclusion. These criteria include set URLs for *each* article in a given journal – not just for each issue of the journal.

For CILP, the two primary criteria for inclusion in the index are that the title must be “associated with an accredited U.S. law school and [the journal must also] be of a nature where indexing would be of a benefit.”²² This allows CILP editors to focus on general law reviews which may have articles on a wide range of topics while not indexing specialty journals, such as journals on bankruptcy, where the subject(s) of articles are self-evident. CILP has not ‘ventured’ into electronic journals as they feel their review process is not set up to handle the sporadic publishing pattern sometimes associated with that format.²³

CLI has sought to include OAJ that are from accredited U.S. law schools, but they have been slow in picking up other OAJ. This is a situation Michelle Pearse, a past chair and current member of the AALL Indexing of Periodicals Committee, claims the committee is seeking to address.²⁴ The committee has a number of concerns and problems to overcome in reviewing OAJ at U.S. law schools for inclusion in the index. The most interesting [but probably actually the most frustrating] one from Pearse's point of view is the lack of clarity on the journals' web sites where they claim their publications are open access, but where there is a relative lack of availability of content.²⁵ Additionally, as student run organizations, many law reviews change policies nearly as frequently as they change editors.²⁶ Still, Pearse's goal is for the CLI to expand its coverage of adopting current standards such as requiring

- **URLs.** Each article must be assigned its own URL so that H.W. Wilson e-journal hotlinks take the user directly to the desired article, not to the site of the issue as a whole. Do not add journals where a single URL is assigned to the entire issue.

- **Graphic design.** Open access web sites should be quick to load, easy to navigate, and highly readable.

²² Email from Jonathan A. Franklin, Associate Law Librarian, University of Washington to Edward T. Hart, Assistant University Librarian, University of Florida (7 Oct 2009, 11:26 AM) (on file with author).

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Email from Michelle Pearse, Librarian for Open Access and Scholarly Communication, Harvard Law School Library to Edward T. Hart, Assistant University Librarian, University of Florida (9 May 2008, 10:58 AM) (on file with author).

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

quality-control and predictable publication patterns so that more OAJ are indexed.²⁷

IFLP's general editor, Tom Reynolds, says indexing open access is a question that comes up often.²⁸ As potential new titles come to the attention of IFLP editors, they look at them carefully and consider their quality control and knowledge of the publisher or institution. As IFLP is focused on foreign and international law, coverage of these dominates selection. Regardless of format, when considering a foreign journal and its coverage of a jurisdiction's domestic law, the selectors for ILP weigh their current coverage of the country or region and the substance of articles and knowledge of the publisher.²⁹ In other words, focus is more on quality journals with good coverage than trying to index every possible title.

Study of Inclusion of DOAJ Law Journals in Indexes

Looking at the sixty-one titles in the Directory of Open Access Journals during the month of June 2009 the following raw numbers can be reported. Fifteen titles were indexed at least once. CILP indexes nine. CLI indexes seven. ILP had the most coverage indexing twelve. IFLP indexes only one of the titles. The six titles indexed by CILP, CLI, and ILP are all from U.S. accredited law schools.

Of the non-United States OAJ, only two are indexed by the four indexes. The *International Journal of Communications Policy and Law* is indexed by ILP, and probably so because it is published by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at Oxford University. The other title is *Juridica International* which is indexed in IFLP and is published by the Law Faculty at the University of Tartu.

In terms of journals published in languages other than English, the principal journal/index that contains articles not published in English is *Juridica International*. The lack of indexing of foreign language OAJ by U.S. indexers denies U.S. or English-speaking scholars the ability to even locate materials they might be able to read or which may be important enough to

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Email from Thomas Reynolds, General Editor, Index to Legal Periodicals to Edward T. Hart, Assistant University Librarian, University of Florida (3 Oct 2010, 7:19 PM) (on file with author).

²⁹ Ibid.

seek translation. That leaves forty-six quality-controlled, regularly published open access legal journals not indexed by the leading U.S. legal indexes.

Conclusion

The typical legal researcher in the United States depends upon these four indexes for access to articles. As this study reveals, researchers could be missing out on relevant content. As more open access journals are published – a trend supported by the law library community in such declarations as the Durham Statement – the continued lack of a traditional access point to articles becomes a greater obstacle for the legal community’s flow of ideas and exchange of thoughts.

The forty-six titles not indexed by the mainstream U.S. indexes are nearly as good as lost. The saving grace is the accessibility via the DOAJ, even though that site lacks the value added by indexers. Researchers who do come across the DOAJ are limited to keyword searching of the text of these journals; furthermore, they must do so in the language of the publication. Also, articles are not being reviewed by indexers to identify subjects that may classify the articles using headings not discoverable by standard keyword searching.

Much like Yontz and Fisher found in the library science literature, legal scholars in the U.S. who depend on indexes are missing out on rich content from around the globe, particularly in areas that lend themselves to comparative study. Part of the concern here is the lack of inclusion by three indexes, CILP, ILP, and CLI, of foreign titles, especially those not published in English. IFLP is the natural indexer for picking up many of the current titles in DOAJ, but its resources would probably be overwhelmed by trying to digest all of this new content.

What is a researcher to do? Aside from the observation that law librarians inform their scholars about DOAJ, one additional method includes an analysis of the incorporation of open access legal journals in other indexes, particularly those covering other jurisdictions. *Law Journals Index*, published in Great Britain by Sweet and Maxwell, is an example. It is available in academic Westlaw accounts used by U.S. law schools. Another idea for researchers who do discover useful materials in these OAJ is bringing those titles to the attention of law librarians or submitting journal titles directly to the selection committees of the various indexes.

In the meantime, the selection committees of these indexes need to review and continue to evaluate their policies to seek broad inclusion of open access legal journals. If they, along with the rest of the law librarian profession, are to believe and support Richard Danner and the proponents of the Durham Statement, we need to ponder how we can access the growing mountain of legal information in an era of open access.

APPENDIX A: DOAJ Titles and Their Inclusion in Legal Indexes

Titles	Current Index to Legal Periodicals	Current Law Index	Index to Legal Periodicals	Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals
Acta Societatis Martensis				
Alfa Redi : Revista de Derecho Informático				
Ancilla Iuris				
Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional				
Asian-Pacific Law & Policy Journal			Y	
The Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal	Y			
Duke Environmental Law & Policy	Y	Y	Y	
Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law	Y	Y	Y	
Duke Journal of Gender Law & Policy	Y	Y		
Duke Law Journal	Y	Y	Y	
E Law – Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law				
Electronic Journal of				

Comparative Law				
Entertainment and Sports Law Journal				
Erasmus Law and Economics Review				
Estudios Constitucionales				
European Journal of Legal Studies				
Federal Courts Law Review			Y	
Titles	Current Index to Legal Periodicals	Current Law Index	Index to Legal Periodicals	Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals
Forum Historiae Iuris				
Gaceta Laboral				
Harvard Human Rights Journal	Y	Y	Y	
Historia Constitucional				
Hoechstrichterliche Rechtsprechung im Strafrecht				
Human Rights & Human Welfare				
IDP				
International Journal of Baltic Law				
International Journal of Communications Law and Policy			Y	
International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law				
The Internet Journal of Law, Healthcare and Ethics				
Italian Labour Law e-journal				
Ius et praxis (En línea)				

The Journal of Academic Legal Studies				
Journal of Autoimmune Diseases (JAD)				
Journal of Information, Law and Technology				
Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology				
Titles	Current Index to Legal Periodicals	Current Law Index	Index to Legal Periodicals	Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals
The Journal of Philosophy, Science and Law				
Juridica International				Y
Jurisprudence				
JurPC				
Law and Contemporary Problems	Y	Y	Y	
Law , Environment and Development				
Law, social justice & global development				
Lex et Scientia				
Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review	Y		Y	
New England Law Review	Y	Y	Y	
Northwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property				
Papers Lextra				
Política Criminal				

Revista CENIPEC				
Revista Chilena de Derecho				
Revista de Derecho				
Revista de estudios histórico-jurídicos				
Richmond Journal of Law and Technology			Y	
Rutgers Journal of Law and Religion				
SCRIPT-ed				
Titles	Current Index to Legal Periodicals	Current Law Index	Index to Legal Periodicals	Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals
Stanford Technology Law Review				
Unbound: Harvard Journal of the Legal Left				
University of Ottawa Law and Technology Journal				
Utrecht Law Review				
War Crimes, Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity				
Web Journal of Current Legal Issues			Y	
Zeitschrift für Internationale Strafrechtsdogmatik				

Appendix B: Law Titles in the Directory of Open Access Journals

Acta Societatis Martensis

Publisher: Martens Society
 Language: English, Estonian
 Start year: 2005

Alfa Redi : Revista de Derecho Informático

Publisher: Comunidad Alfa-Redi
 Language: Spanish, Portuguese, English
 Start year: 1998

Ancilla Iuris

Publisher: Ancilla Iuris
Language: German, English
Start year: 2006

Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional

Publisher: Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas
Language: English, Spanish, French
Start year: 2001

Asian-Pacific Law & Policy Journal

Publisher: William S. Richardson School of Law, Univ. of Hawaii
Language: English
Start year: 2000

The Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal

ISSN: d0000043
Publisher: The University of Connecticut School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law
Start year: 2001

Duke Environmental Law & Policy

ISSN: 10643958
Publisher: Duke University School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law, environmental law

Start year: 1991

Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law

ISSN: 10536736
Publisher: Duke University School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law
Start year: 1997

Duke Journal of Gender Law & Policy

ISSN: 10901043
Publisher: Duke University School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law, gender
Start year: 1997

Duke Law Journal

ISSN: 00127086
Publisher: Duke University School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law
Start year: 1997

E Law - Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law

ISSN: 13218247
Publisher: Murdoch University, School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law

Start year: 1993

Electronic Journal of Comparative Law

ISSN: 13873091

Publisher: Tilburg University

Schoordijk Institute

Language: English, French, German

Keywords: methodology of comparative law

Start year: 1997

Entertainment and Sports Law Journal

ISSN: 1748944X

Subject: Sports Science --- Law

Publisher: Electronic law journals project

Language: English

Keywords: socio-legal studies, football, entertainment law

Start year: 2005

Erasmus Law and Economics Review

ISSN: 18243886

Publisher: Erasmus Law and Economics Students Society

Language: English

Keywords: law, economics

Start year: 2004

Estudios Constitucionales

ISSN: 07180195

Publisher: Centro de Estudios Constitucionales

Language: Spanish

Keywords: constitutions, constitutional law, government

Start year: 2006

European Journal of Legal Studies

ISSN: 19732937

Publisher: European University Institute

Language: all EU official languages

Keywords: legal theory, comparative law, European law, international law

Start year: 2007

Federal Courts Law Review

ISSN: 19362463

Publisher: Federal Courts Law Review

Language: English

Keywords: law

Start year: 1998

Forum Historiae Iuris

ISSN: 18605605

Publisher: FHI

Language: German, English, French

Keywords: legal history

Start year: 1997

Gaceta Laboral

ISSN: 13158597

Publisher: Universidad del Zulia

Language: Spanish

Keywords: law, political science

Start year: 2005

Harvard Human Rights Journal

ISSN: 10575057

Publisher: Harvard Law School

Language: English

Keywords: human rights, civil rights

Start year: 1999

Historia Constitucional

ISSN: 15764729

Publisher: Universidad de Oviedo,
Centro de Estudios Politicos y
ConstitucionalesLanguage: Spanish, English, French,
German, Italian, PortugueseKeywords: public law, legal history,
modern history, contemporary
history, political science
Start year: 2000**Hochstrichterliche
Rechtsprechung im Strafrecht**

ISSN: 18656277

Publisher: Gerhard Strate

Language: German

Keywords: criminal law, criminal
procedure, civil rights
Start year: 2000**Human Rights & Human Welfare**

ISSN: 15330834

Publisher: University of Denver

Language: English

Keywords: human rights, human
security, humanitarianism,
development
Start year: 2001**IDP**

ISSN: 16998154

Publisher: Universitat Oberta de
Catalunya

Language: Spanish, Catalan

Keywords: Internet, Law, Politics
Start year: 2005**International Journal of Baltic
Law**

ISSN: 16489349

Publisher: Vytautas Magnus
University (Lithuania)

Language: English, Lithuanian

Keywords: Baltic law

Start year: 2002

**International Journal of
Communications Law and Policy**

ISSN: 14396262

Publisher: Oxford University, Centre
for Socio-Legal Studies

Language: English

Keywords: law, communications law
Start year: 1998**International Journal of Not-for-
Profit Law**

ISSN: 15565157

Publisher: International Center for
Not-for-Profit Law

Language: English
Keywords: civil society, law,
legislation
Start year: 1998

**The Internet Journal of Law,
Healthcare and Ethics**

ISSN: 15288250

Publisher: Internet Scientific
Publications, LLC
Language: English

Keywords: ethics, healthcare,
medical law
Start year: 2000

Publisher: Universidad de Talca,
Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y
Sociales

Language: Spanish

Keywords: legal sciences

Start year: 2002

**The Journal of Academic Legal
Studies**

ISSN: 18620280

Publisher: University of Hannover

Language: English

Keywords: legal education, law,
legal research, legal teaching

Start year: 2005

Italian Labour Law e-journal

ISSN: 15618048

Publisher: Università degli studi di
Bologna

Language: Italian, Spanish, English,
French, German

Keywords: trade unions law,
employment law, social security
systems, international labour law,
comparative labour law

Start year: 1999

Ius et praxis (En línea)

ISSN: 07172877

EISSN: 07180012

**Journal of Autoimmune Diseases
(JAD)**

ISSN: 17402557

Publisher: BioMed Central

Language: English

Keywords: autoimmunity, diabetes
mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis,
thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis

Start year: 2004

**Journal of Information, Law and
Technology**

ISSN: 13614169

Publisher: University of Strathclyde,
Centre for Law, Computers and
Technology

Language: English

Keywords: law

Start year: 1996

**Journal of International
Commercial Law and Technology**

ISSN: 19018401

Publisher: International Association
of IT Lawyers

Language: English

Keywords: international commercial
law, business law, IT law,
information technology

Start year: 2006

**The Journal of Philosophy,
Science and Law**

ISSN: 15498549

Publisher: The Journal of
Philosophy, Science and Law

Language: English

Keywords: philosophy, science, law

Start year: 2001

Juridica International

ISSN: 14061082

Publisher: Faculty of Law,
University of Tartu, Iuridicum
Foundation

Language: English, German, French

Keywords: law

Start year: 1996

Jurisprudence

ISSN: 1512181X

Publisher: Georgian Internet
Academy

Language: Georgian, Russian,
English

Keywords: law

Start year: 2002

JurPC

ISSN: 09371125

EISSN: 16155335

Publisher: Makrolog Content
Management AG

Language: German, French, English

Keywords: law, informatics

Start year: 1997

Law and Contemporary Problems

ISSN: 00239186

Publisher: Duke University School
of Law

Language: English

Keywords: law

Start year: 1996

**Law, Environment and
Development Journal**

ISSN: 17465893

Publisher: International
Environmental Law Research
Centre, School of Oriental and
African Studies

Language: English, French
Keywords: environmental law, law
and development
Start year: 2005

Keywords: law, technology law,
patents, trademarks, copyright,
biotechnology, pharmaceutical,
internet law
Start year: 1994

**Law, Social Justice & Global
Development**

ISSN: 14670437
Publisher: Electronic Law Journals
Project, University of Warwick
Language: English
Keywords: social justice, law,
human rights
Start year: 2000

New England Law Review

ISSN: 00284823
Publisher: New England School of
Law
Language: English
Keywords: legal scholarship, law
Start year: 1995

Lex et Scientia

ISSN: 1583039X
Publisher: University of Bucharest
and Nicolae Titulescu University
Language: English, French
Keywords: interdisciplinary, law,
economics, public administration
Start year: 2006

**Northwestern Journal of
Technology and Intellectual
Property**

ISSN: 15498271
Publisher: Northwestern University
School of Law
Language: English
Keywords: law, biotechnology,
copyrights, Internet, media, patents,
telecommunications, trademarks
Start year: 2003

**Michigan Telecommunications
and Technology Law Review**

ISSN: 15288625
Publisher: University of Michigan
Language: English

Papers Lextra

ISSN: 18852785
Publisher: Institut Joan Lluís Vives
Language: Catalan, English

Keywords: translation, interpreting,
law, economics
Start year: 2005

Política Criminal

ISSN: 07183399

Publisher: Universidad de Talca,
Campus Santiago

Language: Spanish, Portuguese

Keywords: public law, criminology,
penal justice, penal science

Start year: 2006

Keywords: law, jurisprudence

Start year: 2006

Revista de Derecho

ISSN: 07169132

EISSN: 07180950

Publisher: Universidad Austral de
Chile, Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas
y Sociales

Language: Spanish

Keywords: legal sciences

Start year: 2003

Revista CENIPEC

ISSN: 07989202

Publisher: Universidad de Los Andes
(Venezuela)

Language: Spanish

Keywords: criminology,
delinquency, deviation, social
control, penal justice, prison systems

Start year: 2001

**Revista de estudios histórico-
jurídicos**

ISSN: 07165455

EISSN: 07176260

Publisher: Ediciones Universitarias
de Valparaíso

Language: Spanish

Keywords: social sciences

Start year: 1997

Revista Chilena de Derecho

ISSN: 07160747

EISSN: 07183437

Publisher: Pontificia Universidad
Católica de Chile

Language: Spanish

**Richmond Journal of Law and
Technology**

ISSN: 10917322

Publisher: University of Richmond
School of Law

Language: English

Keywords: law

Start year: 2004

Start year: 1995

Rutgers Journal of Law and Religion

ISSN: d0000989

Publisher: Rutgers Law

Language: English

Keywords: law, religion

Start year: 1999

Unbound : Harvard Journal of the Legal Left

ISSN: 19323808

Publisher: Harvard Law School

Language: English

Keywords: social justice, critical left

Start year: 2005

University of Ottawa Law and Technology Journal

ISSN: 17106028

EISSN: 1715006X

Publisher: University of Ottawa,
Faculty of Law

Language: French, English

Keywords: law, technology

Start year: 2003

SCRIPT-ed

ISSN: 17442567

Publisher: AHRC Research Centre
for Studies in Intellectual Property
and Technology Law

Language: Multilingual

Keywords: law, technology, policy,
ethics, intellectual property,
information technology, medical law

Start year: 2004

Utrecht Law Review

ISSN: 1871515X

Publisher: Igitur Publishing &
Archiving, Utrecht University
Library

Language: English

Keywords: international law,
comparative law

Start year: 2005

Stanford Technology Law Review

ISSN: 10984267

Publisher: Stanford Law School

Language: English

Keywords: law, technology

War Crimes, Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity

ISSN: 1551322X

EISSN: 15513238

Publisher: The Genocide Research
Project & Penn State Altoona

Language: English

Keywords: war crimes, international criminal law, genocide

Start year: 2005

Web Journal of Current Legal Issues

ISSN: 13601326

Publisher: University of Newcastle

Language: English

Keywords: judicial decisions, law reform, legislation, legal research, legal information, information technology, information practice

Start year: 1995

Zeitschrift für Internationale Strafrechtsdogmatik

ISSN: 18636470

Language: German, English, Spanish

Keywords: German criminal law, international criminal law, criminal procedure law

Start year: 2006