Indexing Open Access Law Journals … or Maybe Not

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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. 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. 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. Of the then 83 titles listed, the greatest number indexed was 36, or just 43%. Bell believes that, “In order for the increasing
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. 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. 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.” 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.

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6 Ibid.
7 The directory can be found at http://www.doaj.org.
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, 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. 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

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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.

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. 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. 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.

**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. The ILP has been published for over fifty years and currently

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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.


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

membership, the Committee makes recommendations … concerning the adjustment of that scope.\footnote{16}

The \textit{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.\footnote{17}

The \textit{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.”\footnote{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.\footnote{19} Some of the criteria are similar to

\begin{itemize}
  \item Include only periodicals with legal content.
  \item A periodical’s content must be of high quality and have permanent reference value.
\end{itemize}

\footnote{18}{American Association of Law Libraries, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals Committee, \textit{Charge} available at http://www.aall.org/committee/iflp_com.asp (last visited 9 June 2010).}
\footnote{19}{H. W. Wilson, Index to Legal Periodicals & Books Editorial Advisory Committee Selection Policy (2003)}
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.” More recently, Wilson
amended its policies to review the selection of OAJ. 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.

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

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.”

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.

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. 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. Additionally, as student run organizations, many law reviews change policies nearly as frequently as they change editors. 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.

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citations:
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.
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

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Current Index to Legal Periodicals</th>
<th>Current Law Index</th>
<th>Index to Legal Periodicals</th>
<th>Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acta Societatis Martensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfa Redi : Revista de Derecho Informático</td>
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<td>Ancilla Iuris</td>
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<td>Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian-Pacific Law &amp; Policy Journal</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>The Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Duke Environmental Law &amp; Policy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Duke Journal of Gender Law &amp; Policy</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke Law Journal</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>E Law – Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law</td>
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<td>Electronic Journal of</td>
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<td>Titles</td>
<td>Current Index to Legal Periodicals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
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<td>Entertainment and Sports Law Journal</td>
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<td>Erasmus Law and Economics Review</td>
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<td>Estudios Constitucionales</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Journal of Legal Studies</td>
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<td>Federal Courts Law Review</td>
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<td>Forum Historiae Iuris</td>
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<td>Gaceta Laboral</td>
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<td>Harvard Human Rights Journal</td>
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<td>Historia Constitucional</td>
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<td>Hoechstrichterliche Rechtsprechung im Strafrecht</td>
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<td>Human Rights &amp; Human Welfare</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
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<td>International Journal of Baltic Law</td>
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<td>International Journal of Communications Law and Policy</td>
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<td>International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law</td>
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<td>The Internet Journal of Law, Healthcare and Ethics</td>
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<td>Italian Labour Law e-journal</td>
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<td>Ius et praxis (En línea)</td>
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<td>Titles</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Journal of Academic Legal Studies</td>
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<td>Journal of Autoimmune Diseases (JAD)</td>
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<td>Journal of Information, Law and Technology</td>
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<td>Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Journal of Philosophy, Science and Law</td>
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<td>Juridica International</td>
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<td>Jurisprudence</td>
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<td>JurPC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law and Contemporary Problems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law, Environment and Development</td>
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<td>Law, social justice &amp; global development</td>
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<td>Lex et Scientia</td>
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<td>Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review</td>
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<td>New England Law Review</td>
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### Appendix B: Law Titles in the Directory of Open Access Journals

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**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
Start year: 1991

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

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
2010] EDWARD T. HART 35

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 Constitucionales
Language: Spanish, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese
Keywords: 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
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<td>THE JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LEGAL STUDIES</td>
<td>18620280</td>
<td>University of Hannover</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>ethics, healthcare, medical law</td>
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<td>Italian Labour Law e-journal</td>
<td>15618048</td>
<td>Università degli studi di Bologna</td>
<td>Italian, Spanish, English, French, German</td>
<td>trade unions law, employment law, social security systems, international labour law, comparative labour law</td>
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<td>IUS ET PRAXIS (En línea)</td>
<td>07172877</td>
<td>Universidad de Talca, Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales</td>
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<td>Journal of Autoimmune Diseases (JAD)</td>
<td>17402557</td>
<td>BioMed Central</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>autoimmunity, diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Journal of Information, Law and Technology</td>
<td>13614169</td>
<td>University of Strathclyde, Centre for Law, Computers and Technology</td>
<td>English</td>
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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

**Law and Contemporary Problems**
ISSN: 00239186
Publisher: Duke University School of Law
Language: English
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, Environment and Development Journal**
ISSN: 17465893
Publisher: International Environmental Law Research Centre, School of Oriental and African Studies

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

**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

**Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review**
ISSN: 15288625
Publisher: University of Michigan
Language: English

**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

**Papers Lextra**
ISSN: 18852785
Publisher: Institut Joan Lluis Vives
Language: Catalan, English
Keywords: translation, interpreting, law, economics  
Start year: 2005

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

Política Criminal  
ISSN: 07183399  
Publisher: Universidad de Talca, Campus Santiago  
Language: Spanish, Portuguese  
Keywords: public law, criminology, penal justice, penal science  
Start year: 2006

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  
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Language: Spanish

Richmond Journal of Law and Technology  
ISSN: 10917322  
Publisher: University of Richmond School of Law  
Language: English
Keywords: law
Start year: 1995

**Rutgers Journal of Law and Religion**
ISSN: d0000989
Publisher: Rutgers Law
Language: English
Keywords: law, religion
Start year: 1999

Start year: 2004

**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