

2006
Directory
of
Law
Reviews

compiled by
Michael H. Hoffheimer

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Professor of Law

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This Directory is published as a service to legal scholars by LexisNexis. It is the seventh hardcopy edition. Since its first appearance in 1994, the Directory has been repeatedly updated to include dozens of new journals, to record changes in name and format, to delete discontinued titles, and to make hundreds of changes and corrections.

To make the Directory still more useful, the Directory is also published online. Readers should contact us about corrections, including the omission of titles that should be included, new publications, and changes in title, frequency, or status of any journal at:

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The basic purpose of the Directory is to help authors identify and communicate with potential publishers, and this purpose has governed the selection and presentation of information.

Selection

Because of the number of legal periodicals included, only limited information is given for each journal. This includes each journal's editorial address. The address is the one to which submissions and editorial correspondence should be directed (as distinct from the publisher's or business office address). When known, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses are provided. The frequency of publication is also listed as an imprecise indication of the speed with which an article might appear in print.

The Directory is organized so that it is possible to determine for most journals their areas of specialization and their policies on considering work under simultaneous submission to other journals. Compensation (usually limited to copies of the journal or offprints of the article) is not indicated.

Even after reducing information to a minimum, it was necessary to be selective in deciding what titles to include.

Included

I have tried to include every law review and every other scholarly periodical edited by students or faculty at ABA accredited law schools. But because the Directory is designed for authors, I have excluded journals that do not accept unsolicited material for publication—both those that publish only solicited scholarship and those that publish only student work. The Directory also includes many other journals of legal scholarship that are published by academic associations, trade publishers, and bar groups in the United States. Forthcoming journals that have not yet appeared but that have announced an interest in reviewing manuscripts are included.

Excluded

The Directory omits journals that are not published in the United States and that are not principally vehicles for the publication of legal scholarship. I have followed five principles of exclusion. First, I have omitted scholarly periodicals that do not have a primary legal focus. This resulted in excluding journals that regularly include legally related research as well as journals that devote special issues to aspects of law. Second, I have omitted legal journals that are directed chiefly at practitioners, association members, and alumni and that are not intended primarily as fora for original scholarly research. This resulted in excluding many journals such as the *ABA Journal*, state and local bar publications, ABA and local bar section publications, and trade journals. (Those bar publications that are intended as vehicles of legal scholarship are included.) Third, I have defined "legal" narrowly so as to exclude journals in related disciplines such as finance, accounting, political science, and ethics. Fourth, I have excluded non-ABA law school publications. In general I preferred special focus and regional journals that print original scholarship over trade journals aimed mostly at practitioners.

For purposes of determining nationality, I have used the editorial address rather than the place of publication. Thus a few peer-review journals of European publishers with editorial addresses for submissions in the United States are included.

Organization

Each journal has only one full entry. Titles are listed alphabetically in the *Title Index* section at the back of this Directory.

Full entries are placed in one of three groups. Part I lists traditional law reviews published by students at ABA accredited law schools in the United States (including Puerto Rico) in alphabetical order. A few law reviews have a special area of interest, and many publish symposia or special issues devoted to a special topic, but almost all law reviews publish a wide variety of legal scholarship. Law reviews are edited and produced by second- and third-year law students, but a few employ a faculty member as an advisor in their decisionmaking process. Law reviews will consider work for publication that has been submitted simultaneously to another journal, and most authors submit their work to more than one law review. Virtually all law reviews prefer or require that citations conform to the *Bluebook*.

Part II lists journals published by law students that have a special topical focus. These journals are listed alphabetically under the most appropriate subject classification. Like traditional law reviews, these special focus journals are produced by second- and third-year law students. But these journals often include more active faculty participation in their decisionmaking process than traditional law reviews. Most of the journals listed in Section II will consider work that is under simultaneous submission to another journal. Because student editors are often uninformed about the meaning of peer review and the professional burdens of simultaneous submission, most special focus journals that employ peer review do not explicitly prohibit simultaneous submission of manuscripts. They often lack a formal policy for involving peer scholars in the review process, and the editorial policies of the journals change annually. Most special focus journals prefer the *Bluebook*. Although journals with a multidisciplinary

focus in the Social Sciences or Humanities often prefer citations that conform to the *Chicago Manual of Style*, they usually also accept and publish works that follow the Blue Book.

Part III lists peer-edited, trade publications, and other scholarly legal periodicals published in the United States. These journals specialize in particular topics, and they are listed alphabetically under appropriate subject classifications. Law students do not make principal editorial decisions about accepting and publishing works in these journals, but students often play a variety of editorial roles in proofing and preparing such works for publication. Many of these journals prohibit or discourage simultaneous submission of manuscripts. When the journal publishes a statement that prohibits simultaneous submission, it is indicated after the title [in brackets]. But the absence of a stated prohibition must not be interpreted to imply that any journal in this category accepts work that is submitted elsewhere. On the contrary, the practice of simultaneous submission is unacceptable, and indeed unknown, in most disciplines other than law, so the absence of a stated policy may evidence adoption of the prevailing academic norm that multiple submissions are improper. Citation practices vary so widely among journals included in the third group that no generalization is helpful.

Subject classifications in Parts II and III are based on content rather than formal editorial statement or title. Thus, *The Journal of Legal Studies* is placed under Economics and Law based on its recent articles. The classifications themselves are not exclusive, so authors should consult journals under all headings related to their topic. *Women & Criminal Justice* might validly appear under at least four different headings, but it is listed only once, under the heading *Criminal Law and Procedure*.

Frequency of Publication

Frequency of publication is indicated (in parentheses) after the title in the full entry for a journal. Where a journal publishes a statement about its frequency, that frequency is indicated even though the journal may have actually appeared more or less frequent in recent years.

How to Use*Multiple Submissions*

Non-student-edited journals must be contacted individually in order to obtain their policy on submissions, but student-edited journals traditionally consider work that is submitted simultaneously to other journals. To avoid misunderstandings, a cover letter should be included with any submission that clearly indicates whether the work is being submitted elsewhere. Obviously, the author should also clearly disclose any personal, financial, or legal interest in arguments made in published work; and he or she should clearly indicate any work that is non-original or that has been published previously.

Copies and Special Requirements

Many journals request that a certain number of copies of work be submitted. Some have special stylistic preferences (such as preferring the feminine for the indeterminate personal pronouns). Some require an Abstract or summary.

Many non-student-edited journals will not consider work that fails to conform to their particular stylistic requirements, that omits a required Abstract, or that has been submitted without accompanying copies. Authors should, accordingly, contact such journals prior to submitting work in order to obtain detailed information about their policies and requirements.

Sample Entry

Mississippi Law Journal¹ (3x)²
 University of Mississippi School of Law
 Law Center
 P.O. Box 849
 University, Mississippi 38677-1848³
 (662) 915-6870⁴
 FAX: (662) 915-7948⁵
 Email: pnail@olemiss.edu⁶

¹ Current journal title.

² Frequency of publication. This journal appears three times a year.

³ Editorial address to which submissions and communications about submissions should be sent.

⁴ Phone number of editorial office.

⁵ Fax number.

⁶ Email address.

This student-edited entry appears in *Section I: General Student-Edited Law Reviews*. Its location indicates that it is edited by law students at an ABA accredited law school. Student-edited law journals will consider work that is being submitted simultaneously to another journal and such journals typically employ *Bluebook* citation form.

