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Journals of the Century in Law

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Christopher D. Byrne

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Ranking things is an inherently human behavior that never ceases to either gratify or antagonize. Rankings create order where none existed. They convey information quickly and eliminate grey areas by simplifying the complex. That simplification can illuminate or mislead, especially if the reader is unaware of the methodology used in the ranking process.

No one can deny the appeal of lists, however. I remember reading the Book of Lists as a child and being entertained for hours by the rankings of the banal and the bizarre. Today, on the Internet, one can find an almost inconceivable number of lists on a multitude of topics. Rankings are interesting, fun, and conversation starters.

In this essay I will humbly add my contribution to this vast literature by ranking the twentieth century's best law journals. I am not treading upon virgin ground. Over the past twenty years a number of scholars have ranked law reviews and journals using a variety of methodologies.

Studies have ranked by the number of citations to them in law reviews and court cases, the prestige of the authors of the articles published in them, and library usage.¹ I reviewed these studies and performed a rough citation analysis using Westlaw (JLR database) and Lexis (LAWREV;ALLREV database) to derive my own rankings. My analysis covers citations of journals from 1985 to mid-1999. I compared general law reviews with other general law reviews and specialized journals in a given discipline with the other journals in the field. I do not desire to gloss my results with a scientific veneer of respectability. The rankings are subjective based upon my citation analysis, interpretation of other studies, and experience as a lawyer and law librarian.

Before delving into the results, an overview of what law reviews are and

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why they are worthy of ranking will be useful to those unfamiliar with the law as an academic discipline. Law reviews contain articles written by law professors, students, practitioners, and other scholars. The articles explore legal topics in-depth. Reviews also can contain brief commentaries on recent cases or current topics, the writings from legal symposiums, and book reviews. The format of law reviews has changed little since the publication of the Harvard Law Review in 1887.

Law students edit and publish most law reviews in contrast to the peer edited journals in other academic disciplines. Most students strive to be on the staff of their law school's main law review publication. The law students on journals usually have either "written on," i.e., passed a test, and/or "graded on," i.e., had a sufficient grade point average to warrant recognition.

Like any professional literature, law reviews are useful sources of scholarly discussion and relevant citations. Articles are heavily footnoted with references to cases, statutes, regulations, and secondary sources. Some articles have influenced court decisions including those of the United States Supreme Court.

Law reviews provide legal scholars with a forum for their ideas and with a rough tool to measure the contributions of their colleagues. Scholars that are published in the more prestigious law reviews have better opportunity to work and obtain tenure at a top law school. Law review prestige is usually pegged to the prestige of the law school associated with its publication.

Law reviews in the United States are a relatively recent phenomenon, originating at the end of the nineteenth century. Initially, most law reviews covered all areas of the law. Over the past fifty years the number of subject-specific law reviews has exploded. They now far outnumber the general reviews. Their growth reflects increasing specialization in the law and a desire of law students to participate in the law review experience.

Most law schools accredited by the American Bar Association produce a general law review. The number of law reviews covering a certain topic varies with the topic, but some topics, such as administrative law, may only be covered by a few reviews. That is not to say that general law reviews do not cover administrative law issues, they do, but to compare a law review on administrative law with a general law review is to compare an apple to an orange. They serve different functions. While general law reviews cover major areas of law, subject-specific journals can publish articles that are much more technical in nature and of primary interest only to people involved in the field.

General law reviews from top law schools are more prestigious than specialized journals from the same top schools. In law review rankings, specialized journals do not rank as highly as the top general law reviews. In a fairly recent ranking of the top law reviews based on frequency of citation in other
reviews, only the *Journal of Legal Studies* and *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review* broke the top 20.²

I have ranked general and subject-specific law reviews separately because of their differing purposes and prestige. Most of the specialized journals listed below as the best in their categories would not be considered more prestigious than the top twenty or so general law reviews. Therefore, journals listed in the specialized journals section cannot automatically be presumed better than law reviews not listed in the general law review section.

A final word of caution before the rankings. Librarians should view these law review rankings with circumspection. Attorneys and pro se litigants are bound by the law of their jurisdiction. An attorney or lay patron only cares about finding articles that further their understanding of a particular topic, not about the relative merits of a particular journal. For example, a practitioner in Virginia, researching a state law issue, often will find that only law journals published in Virginia will cover the Virginia law on the topic. The same is true for practitioners in other states. A local law review can be more valuable to attorneys and lay patrons than a prestigious, out-of-state review.

No more than 3 or 4 journals are ranked in each category because of the editorial rules governing the Journals of the Century Project. A number of top notch law reviews could not be included. The absence of a particular law review is not a negative comment on its overall merit.

The law reviews are listed by name with the country of publication, publisher, and date of first issue in parentheses. The subject categories used for specialized law reviews are from *Anderson's 1997 Directory of Law Reviews and Scholarly Legal Periodicals*.³ The subject areas reviewed include business law, constitutional and public law, criminal law, environmental law, human rights law, intellectual property and entertainment law, international law, medicine and health law, public policy, taxation, and women’s issues. With those explanations, let’s go to the rankings!

**GENERAL LAW REVIEWS**


In 1886 members of the Langdell Society, a student organization devoted to the discussion of legal topics, decided to create a law journal after becoming aware of the *Columbia Jurist*, a short-lived law review produced by Columbia Law School students. Their creation, the student-edited *Harvard Law Review*, set a standard of success that other journals strive to achieve.

Initially, financial problems beset the law review. Harvard Law School professors refused to participate in the journal, which received no funding
from the law school. Fortunately, the Harvard Law School Association’s decision to purchase subscriptions for its members removed the journal’s financial difficulties. The eventual success of the Harvard Law Review led other law schools to develop law reviews based upon the Harvard model, including Yale and Columbia among others.

In the various studies I reviewed, the Harvard Law Review consistently ranked first in terms of library usage and frequency of citation in other journals and by the courts. My own citation analysis confirmed the previous authors’ findings. Law reviews and the United States Supreme Court have cited the Harvard Law Review more times than any other review. By 1995 the Harvard Law Review had published 42 of the 102 most cited law review articles of all-time and 30 of the 103 most cited articles published between 1982 and 1991. By all measures the Harvard Law Review has been and continues to be a heavily influential law review.


Unlike the students at Harvard, the students starting the Yale Law Journal had the support of the law school and the faculty. A Quiz Club conceived of the new journal in 1890 and a student committee was formed, which recommended that the project be commenced the following year. The dean of the law school and several professors guaranteed the financial stability of the enterprise, but the guarantee was not needed. From its beginning, the Yale Law Journal succeeded financially and academically.

A law review in the same mode as the Harvard Law Review, the Yale Law Journal, like its counterpart, consistently ranks in the top two or three law reviews in studies using citation and other analyses. In my citation analysis the Law Journal is the second most cited law review by the United States Supreme Court and other law reviews. In only one study did the Yale Law Journal fail to rank in the top 3. It ranks second to only the Harvard Law Review in the number of articles published that are listed as the most frequently cited law review articles. The Yale Law Journal continues to be considered one of the premier law reviews published in the United States.

Columbia Law Review (USA, Columbia Law students, 1901)

As mentioned above, Columbia law students published the Columbia Jurist for two years before the first issue of the Harvard Law Review. The Columbia Jurist lasted just one more year before being discontinued and replaced by the Columbia Law Times, which ran until 1893. The hiring of a professional law librarian and an improving law library helped renew student interest in publishing a law review, and in 1901 they established the Columbia
Columbia Law Review. Columbia’s dean told the law review members to seek the advice of the Harvard Law Review’s editors and to emulate its format.11

In the studies reviewed, the Columbia Law Review most often ranked third behind Harvard and Yale’s law reviews. My citation analysis confirmed those results in terms of citations to its law review by the Supreme Court and other law reviews. The Columbia Law Review can rightfully take its place in the pantheon of great law reviews of the twentieth century.

Three of the oldest law reviews are among the top law reviews in the nation. The explanation lies in Harvard, Yale, and Columbia law schools’ continuing reputation for excellence. First rate facilities attract similarly first rate faculty and students. Therefore, the regard in which the law reviews at those schools are held is not surprising.

Honorable Mention: I easily could have included the Stanford Law Review as one of the top three general law reviews. Established in 1948, it consistently ranks among the top three or four law reviews in recent citation studies. Other notable reviews are the California Law Review, Michigan Law Review, University of Chicago Law Review, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, and University of Virginia Law Review.

SPECIALIZED LAW REVIEWS

Law school admissions enjoyed a marked increase after World War II. The growth of existing law schools and the creation of new institutions helped spur the creation of general and specialized law reviews. Criticism of the proliferation and uniformity of general law reviews fueled the rise in the number of specialized journals as did the needs of students and faculty.12 From 1950 through the 1990s law students and law schools created 324 specialized journals. The 1990s alone saw the creation of 137 titles.13

The boom in subject-specific law reviews reflects the increasing complexity and specialization of legal practice and disciplines. Disciplines such as environmental law, employment discrimination, and entertainment law, to name only a few, did not exist over thirty years ago. Specialized reviews provide an outlet for scholarship in these relatively new areas of law.

The top law schools often publish several subject-specific law reviews. Some law schools form a subject-specific law journal to signify a specialty in a given area of law.14 As a practical matter, more journals allow more students to have the law review experience and offer more publishing opportunities for legal scholars.

I have only analyzed special journals that have a significant number of competitors in their subject area as listed in Anderson’s 1997 Directory of Law Reviews and Scholarly Legal Periodicals. I did not analyze journals that
have no or only a few direct competitors. If the top three journals are the only journals on the subject, the ranking of such journals becomes relatively meaningless.\textsuperscript{15} The end result is that some excellent journals were not evaluated in this article because there were not enough direct comparisons available to make a ranking meaningful. I do include a list of the more notable omissions at the end of the article.

With that caveat, here are the rankings for specialized journals:

**BUSINESS LAW REVIEWS**

*Business Lawyer* (USA, *Section of Business Law of the American Bar Association*, 1946)

The *Business Lawyer* is published jointly by the American Bar Association’s Business Law and students at the University of Maryland Law School. A quarterly publication, the journal contains case law, analysis, developing trends, book reviews, and annotated listings of recent literature. The ABA claims on its Web site that only the *Harvard Law Review* is cited more in other law reviews.\textsuperscript{16} In my citation analysis the *Business Lawyer* is the most cited business law review over the past 14 years by a wide margin. Using a citation analysis derived from *Shepard’s Law Review Citations*, Lindgren and Seltzer rank the *Business Lawyer* 15th in a list of the top 40 law reviews. It is also the only specialized journal listed in that ranking. Using the *Social Sciences Index* instead of *Shepard’s*, Lindgren and Seltzer found that the *Business Lawyer* is the 27th most frequently cited journal.\textsuperscript{17}


The *Journal of Corporation Law* is the nation’s oldest student-published periodical specializing in corporate law.\textsuperscript{18} Professors George and Guthrie listed *The Journal of Corporation Law* 7th in their ranking of the top 100 specialized journals based upon author prominence.\textsuperscript{19} My citation analysis ranked them second only to the *Business Lawyer*.


Widener’s primary law review, the *Delaware Journal of Corporate Law*, ranks 18th in the George and Guthrie study. The *Columbia Business Law Review* ranks 19th in the same study. My citation analysis ranked both journals closely, especially over the last five years, but clearly behind the *Business Lawyer* and *The Journal of Corporation Law*. 
CONSTITUTIONAL AND PUBLIC LAW JOURNALS

Supreme Court Review (USA, The University of Chicago Press, 1960)

The Supreme Court Review is the preeminent publication of its kind in the United States. Edited by University of Chicago Law School faculty members, the Supreme Court Review contains articles written by legal scholars, attorneys, judges, and other experts. The articles analyze the important cases decided during the most recently completed Supreme Court term. The review is published once a year as a book. It really is not a true law review in its traditional form. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court Review is a very influential resource. It ranks first in the George and Guthrie study.

Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly (USA, students of the University of California, Hastings College of Law, 1974)

The Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly is a heavily cited law review focusing on constitutional issues.


The William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal focuses on constitutional issues involving civil and individual liberties. In a very short period of time the journal has become one of the most well regarded constitutional law journals. George and Guthrie ranks the journal as the 7th best specialized journal based upon author prominence. Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly ranks 64th.

Honorable Mention: Constitutional Commentary ranks 3rd in the George and Guthrie study. It is one of the country’s few faculty-edited law reviews. Founded in 1984 by faculty at the University of Minnesota Law School, it contains shorter articles than the articles in traditional law reviews and features review essays, book reviews, and a popular commentary.

CRIMINAL LAW JOURNALS

American Criminal Law Review (USA, Georgetown University Law Center, 1963)

Originally titled the American Criminal Law Quarterly, the American Criminal Law Review is published by students at Georgetown University
Law Center. One of the most cited criminal law reviews in the country, it ranks as the 30th most cited law review in the Lindgren and Seltzer survey. The study by George and Guthrie lists it as the 12th best specialized review. The journal is particularly known for its White Collar Crime Project, a comprehensive guide to developments in the field of white collar crime published each Spring.

*Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (USA, Northwestern University School of Law, 1910)*

The *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* is published by students at Northwestern University School of Law. It and the *American Criminal Law Review* are the only criminal law reviews listed in the Lindgren and Seltzer study.\(^{20}\) The journal is one of only four criminal law journals ranked in the top 100 specialized journals by George and Guthrie.

**Honorable Mention:** *American Journal of Criminal Law* is published by students at the University of Texas Law School and is ranked 68th by George and Guthrie. According to my citation analysis, it is the 3rd most cited criminal law journal over the past five years, but the number of citations does not approach those to the *American Criminal Law Review* and the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

*Ecology Law Quarterly (USA, University of California Press, 1971)*

Students at Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California produce the *Ecology Law Quarterly*. The journal published its first issue in 1971. A sizable grant from the Ford Foundation helped secure the financial footing of the quarterly. In 1990 the United Nations Environmental Programme awarded the *Ecology Law Quarterly* its global 500 award, a recognition of the journal’s outstanding achievements in the protection and improvement of the environment. The quarterly ranks as the most cited environmental law review in my citation analysis and 1st in Professor Scott Crespi’s survey of environmental law professors asked to name the top law reviews in the field.\(^{21}\)


The *Harvard Environmental Law Review* has earned a reputation as one of the top environmental law reviews. It ranks 2nd in my citation analysis and second in Crespi’s faculty survey.\(^{22}\)

Columbia law students founded the journal in 1973 with a grant from the Ford Foundation. It is one of the most frequently cited environmental law reviews and is one of the few environmental law reviews ranked in the George and Guthrie study.

Honorable Mention: Environmental Law, a publication of the students of Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College, is the nation’s oldest environmental law review. It ranks 3rd in Crespi’s study. Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review claims, as does the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law, to be the second oldest environmental law review. In my citation analysis it ranked ahead of the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law for the last five years and was ranked 7th by Crespi.

HUMAN RIGHTS JOURNALS


This law review publishes articles analyzing individual civil rights and civil liberties. In my citation analysis it has nearly twice the number of citations than the next leading human rights journal. It ranks as the 17th most cited law review and the 14th best specialized review in terms of author prominence.


Established three years after the Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review, the Review of Law & Social Change publishes articles that provide innovative solutions to social, economic, and political injustice. Managed by students at the New York University School of Law, it is the 2nd most cited human rights journal in my citation analysis.


Columbia law students publish this review which contains articles that discuss and analyze human rights and civil liberties under both domestic and
international law. Over the past five years, the *Columbia Human Rights Law Review* ranked 3rd in my citation analysis.

**Honorable Mention:** The *Journal of Law Reform*, published by University of Michigan law students beginning in 1968, ranks 31st in the George and Guthrie study and was cited almost as much as the *Columbia Human Rights Law Review* over the past five years according to my citation analysis.

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND ENTERTAINMENT LAW JOURNALS**

**Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal (USA, students of the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, 1982)**

Founded in 1982 as the first student-edited law review focused on entertainment law, sports, telecommunications, and intellectual property law, the *Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal* ranks 1st in my citation analysis.26

**Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal (USA, students of the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, 1977)**

Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal covers communications, entertainment, and intellectual property law. It ranks 2nd in my citation analysis.

**Columbia-VLA Journal of the Law and the Arts (USA, students of the Columbia University School of Law, 1974)**

This journal ranks 3rd in my citation analysis. It explores the national and international aspects of law and the arts, entertainment, media and intellectual property.

**Honorable Mention:** The Copyright Society of the U.S.A. has published the *Journal of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A.*, formerly the *Bulletin of the Copyright Society*, since 1953. The goal of the organization is to gather and disseminate information concerning protection and use of rights in intellectual property. It was one of the first journals to specialize in copyright law. The *Journal of Intellectual Property*, published by students at the University of Georgia Law School, ranks 17th in the George and Guthrie study.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNALS**

**American Journal of International Law (USA, The American Society of International Law, 1907)**

This is one of the nation's preeminent journals in international law. Published quarterly since 1907 by the American Society of International Law, the
Journal contains commentaries, articles, editorials, and summaries of decisions of national and international courts and tribunals. Professor Crespi ranks the *American Journal of International Law* first in his survey of law school professors specializing in international law. According to Lindgren and Seltzer, it is the 23rd most cited law review.

**American Journal of Comparative Law (USA, The American Society of Comparative Law, 1952)**

The American Society of Comparative Law is an organization of institutional members (including universities) devoted to study, research, and writing on foreign and comparative law in the United States. The journal combines scholarly writing of both a theoretical and practical nature. The journal ranks 2nd in Crespi's study.

**Virginia Journal of International Law (USA, Virginia Journal of International Law Association, 1960)**

The *Virginia Journal of International Law* is the oldest continuously-published, student-edited international law journal in the United States. The journal continues to rank highly, especially vis-a-vis its student-edited peers, the *Harvard International Law Journal, Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, and the *Yale Journal of International Law*. In my citation analysis of international law reviews, the *Virginia Journal of International Law* is the most cited student edited review. It is the highest ranked international law journal in the George and Guthrie study and the 6th ranked journal in the Crespi survey.

**Honorable Mention:** The *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, *Harvard International Law Journal*, and the *Yale Journal of International Law* are all highly regarded international law journals that easily could have taken a place among the top three without any strenuous objections being made on my part. The *Harvard International Law Journal*, ranks 39th in the Lindgren and Seltzer study.

**MEDICINE, HEALTH, PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW**

**American Journal of Law & Medicine (USA, American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics and Boston University School of Law, 1975)**

This journal is one the premier journals focused upon the nexus between law and medicine. It ranked first in my citation analysis.
Law and Human Behavior (USA, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 1977)

Law and Human Behavior is the official journal of the American Psychology–Law Society division of the American Psychological Association. It discusses issues arising out of the relationship between human behavior and the law, legal system, and legal process. In addition to articles, comments and book reviews, the journal contains sections on research issues in practice and an adversary forum for debates. Lindgren and Seltzer list it as the 29th most frequently cited law review.

Journal of Contemporary Health Law & Policy (USA, a student editorial board drawn from the Columbus School of Law of The Catholic University of America, 1985)

Founded in 1984, the Journal of Contemporary Health Law & Policy is dedicated to the in-depth legal analysis of the recent trends in modern health care. It ranks 3rd in my citation analysis.

PUBLIC POLICY JOURNALS

Law & Contemporary Problems (USA, Duke University School of Law, 1933)

Established by the faculty of the Duke Law School in 1933, this journal remained exclusively faculty edited and managed until a student editorial review board was established in the 1970s. The articles published usually take an interdisciplinary approach to contemporary problems. It easily outpaced the competition in my citation analysis of comparable journals and ranked 13th out of 161 journals surveyed in Richard Mann's citation analysis of law reviews. Law & Contemporary Problems also placed 32nd in the Lindgren and Seltzer study.


Students at Harvard Law School publish this journal on law and public policy. It ranks 28th in the George and Guthrie survey and second in my citation analysis.

Yale Law and Policy Review (USA, students of the Yale Law School, 1982)

This review focuses on American domestic policy. It ranks 44th in the George and Guthrie survey and third in my citation analysis.
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TAX JOURNALS

Tax Law Review (USA, Warren, Gorham & Lamont, 1945)

The Tax Law Review is managed and edited by faculty at the New York University School of Law. Each issue contains articles and essays by legal academics, practitioners, and economists. It ranks 1st in my citation analysis and 2nd in George and Guthrie’s ranking of the top 100 specialized law journals.

Journal of Taxation (USA, RIA Group, 1954)

This monthly journal is devoted to in-depth articles, written by scholars and practitioners, that provide planning and suggest solutions to problems faced by tax lawyers and accountants. It ranks 2nd in my citation analysis.

National Tax Journal (USA, National Tax Association, 1948)

The National Tax Association is an educational association founded in 1907 that fosters the study and discussion of complex and controversial issues in tax theory, practice and policy, and other aspects of public finance. The National Tax Journal’s audience is mainly practitioners, scholars, and administrators. It ranks 3rd in my citation analysis.

Honorable Mention: The Virginia Tax Review, a student-edited journal at the University of Virginia Law School, ranked 2nd in my citation analysis over the last five years and was listed 24th in the George and Guthrie study.

WOMEN’S ISSUES


The Harvard Women’s Law Journal is devoted to developing and advancing feminist jurisprudence. This student-edited journal ranks 89th in the George and Guthrie survey and 1st in my citation analysis.

Berkeley Women’s Law Journal (USA, University of California Press, 1985)

Founded in 1984, this student-edited journal takes a multi-disciplinary approach to critical legal issues affecting women, particularly under-represented women: women of color, poor women, lesbians, and disabled women.
The journal ranks 3rd in my citation analysis. It is the first women’s law journal listed in the George and Guthrie survey and 27th overall.


Feminist activists, legal workers, and law students founded the *Women’s Rights Law Reporter* in 1970 and published it independently until it affiliated formally with Rutgers School of Law at Newark in 1974. Now entirely managed and edited by law students, it is the oldest law review devoted to women’s rights law.\(^3\) It ranks 2nd in my citation analysis.

**OTHER SPECIALIZED JOURNALS OF NOTE**

Not all of the significant law journals fit neatly into subject categories or can be compared to rival publications, especially if there are none. Nevertheless, these journals deserve recognition because of their continued excellence and contribution to legal scholarship. They are listed here in alphabetical order.


The *Journal of Law & Economics* explores the complex relationships between law and economics, focusing on the influence of regulation and legal institutions on the operation of economic systems. It is published semiannually by the University of Chicago. It ranks 15th in the Lindgren and Seltzer study.

**Journal of Legal Education (USA, Association of American Law Schools, 1948)**

The *Journal of Legal Education* fosters an interchange of ideas and information about legal education. Lindgren and Seltzer rank it 30th.

**Journal of Legal Studies (USA, University of Chicago Press, 1972)**

The *Journal of Legal Studies* is an interdisciplinary journal of theoretical and empirical research on law and legal institutions. It is published semiannually. The journal ranks as the top specialized journal in the Lindgren and Seltzer’s citation study based upon the *Social Sciences Citation Index* and 10th overall.
**Law and History Review (USA, University of Illinois Press for the American Society for Legal History, 1983)**

The American Society for Legal History sponsors the Law and History Review. Founded in 1956, the society fosters scholarship, teaching, and study concerning the law and institutions of all legal systems, both Anglo-American and international. Articles in the Law and History Review focus on the social history of law and the history of legal ideas and institutions. The American Journal of Legal History, the former official publication of the American Society for Legal History established in 1957, is currently published by Temple University School of Law.

**Law & Social Inquiry (USA, University of Chicago Press, 1976)**

Law & Social Inquiry is a multi-disciplinary quarterly that features both empirical and theoretical studies of socio-legal processes. The American Bar Foundation sponsors this peer-reviewed journal, hence its former title, the American Bar Foundation Research Journal. It ranks 37th in the Lindgren and Seltzer survey of the most frequently cited law reviews.

**Law & Society Review (USA, Law and Society Association, 1966)**

Law & Society Review publishes articles exploring the relationship between the legal process and society. The review focuses on the cultural, economic, political, psychological, or social aspects of law and legal systems. Lindgren and Seltzer rank it as the 20th most cited law review.

**NOTES**


2. James Lindgren and Daniel Seltzer, The Most Prolific Law Professors and Faculties, 71 Chi.Kent L. Rev. 781, 791 (1996). They based their citation analysis on the Social Sciences Citation Index and Shepard's Law Review Citations. More specialized journals made the top twenty when they used data from only the Social Sciences Citation Index.


6. See footnote 1 for a list of studies reviewed.


8. Fred C. Hicks, Yale Law School: 1869-1894 Including the County Court House Period 65-70 (Yale University Press 1937).


10. Shapiro, supra note 7, at 763.


14. Id.

15. That does not mean that all the specialized journals cannot be generally compared to each other regardless of subject area. One interesting study that I have used in my analysis evaluates and ranks all specialized journals on the basis of author prominence. See George and Guthrie, supra, note 12.

17. Lindgren and Seltzer, supra, note 2, at 787, 789. Hereafter referred to in the text as Lindgren and Seltzer.


22. Id.


25. Lindgren and Seltzer, supra note, 2, at 787; George and Guthrie, supra, note 12.


28. Id.


