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NEWSLETTER

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OSALL

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EDITORIAL

From the Chair:

I was instructed to be 'nice' with my first editorial of the year so here goes....

It already feels like the year can end with all the activities the committee has been engaged in. All will be revealed to our members either as they occur or at the 2019 AGM, which I promise will leave you feeling rejuvenated and excited. It is going to be totally different from previous ones, please make a point to attend in August.

Osall has honoured an invitation from the American Library Association to make contributions to the global community, an initiative we strongly believe in. The committee was asked to make a video, which will be shown at the ALA conference in June and OSALL members can watch at the AGM.*

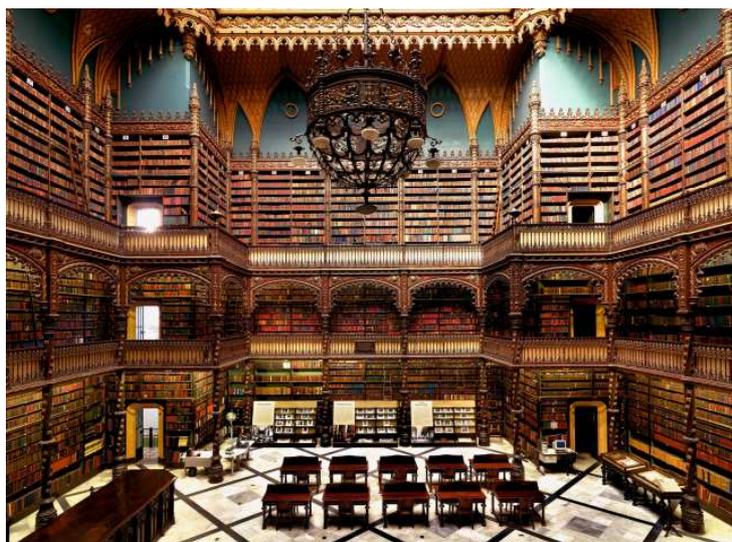
Thank you for your continued support in making OSALL a success, the committee appreciates YOU.

Engage with me on chair@osall.org.za and let's continue to work towards linking and connecting law librarians around the World.

Happy reading!!!
Karabo Moleya

*[editor: The OSALL Chair is the shining star – you won't want to miss it!]

Came across this article on the World's most beautiful libraries – this one is amazing!



Real Gabinete Português de Leitura, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/gallery/2018/jul/31/libraries-world-most-beautiful-in-pictures>

News

SO LONG...FAREWELL...TOTSIENS EN SALANI

KAHLE

By Olwyn Garratt



I am leaving Fasken (Bell Dewar) after 13 very rewarding years and there is the inevitable sadness as I work through the closing of a chapter, but foremost is a deep sense of gratitude for the opportunities that this line of work afforded me.

My first jobs were in school libraries in Johannesburg and Durban, and it was a chance meeting with a law librarian in Cape Town that steered me into the legal field. I was completely unfamiliar with law and had it not been for the patience of my colleagues at Fairbridges—now Fairbridges Wertheim Becker Attorneys, in Cape Town—and for the safety net of OSALL, I would never have made the grade. Thank you OSALL, for introducing me to colleagues who came to play a pivotal role in my career and who have been my friends for more than 20 years.

When I realised I had to upgrade my qualifications I chose as the subject of my Masters thesis the determination of value of Library and information services in SA law firms. OSALL members in top South African law firms were given permission to send me data relating to library services for a period of one year. They never complained about the tedium of compiling stats and submitting same to me. Colleagues, thank you for supporting me in my research efforts. That process of upskilling was personally and professionally enriching and made me a more valuable employee as a result.

My move to Johannesburg in 2006 was eased by the knowledge that I was part of an extraordinarily competent and generous network whose aim was to enhance the work in which we were engaged. You who read this know what I am talking about.

OSALL has taught me the importance of finding people who can walk on a new path with me. I began planning for retirement some years back by undertaking volunteer work on an exciting project to help digitise part of the

photographic collection held by the Transnet Heritage Library. This showed me that library skills are transferrable and I now want to move into the archival and legacy space using what I have learnt on the journey thus far.

Thank you to everyone who has shared so willingly via OSALL, and thank you to the management teams over the years who have ensured that OSALL offers top-class support to its members and trustworthy service to the wider legal community.

BALANCED BETWEEN TWO WORLDS....SOME THOUGHTS

By Marina Rubrige

The New Law Journal which was established in 1822 as the *Law Journal*, ran a series of articles in the 80ies focussing on lawyers and the new technology. The issue dated 21 June 1985, touches on information retrieval systems. It indicates that a computer data base is a means of storing large quantities of legal data. This then harnesses the power of the computer to extract information as needed. *(As an aside, we forget that the original meaning assigned to the word "computer" used to be "a person who makes calculations, especially with a calculating machine")* This carefully collated and stored information, caselaw, precedents, opinions, articles, all served as tools that ensured the legal soundness of contracts, and that cases and opinions were based on an established and recognised foundation" *(Legal reasoning traditionally involves "looking backwards" and building on precedents and analogies with an emphasis on previous experience and rules. Legal reasoning in a digital age therefore needs to be adjusted and out-of-the-box thinking needs to be incorporated. New "legal" models need to be created in order for lawyers to take center stage.)* <https://hackernoon.com/the-rise-of-lawyers-in-a-digital-world-a3098353c24c> Traditionally the law libraries and librarian played a key role in doing this research

With the advent of the 4th Industrial Revolution, where even our humanity is being challenged, we are increasingly being called on to align our work methodologies and work spaces, to evolving corporate strategies. Changes that are a necessary part of remaining ahead in this new, unfamiliar and sometimes threatening world. As a result of this, not only are law firms, but in-house-legal departments are being challenged to evolve and join the race. Traditional established norms of reference will no longer be applicable, the new world is still emerging. There can only be speculation as to what legal issues will be faced in the future and there will be no established precedents to refer to for advice.

Currently my world has been turned upside down ...I too am being confronted and challenged by a call from our

CEO. No paper, hot desks, think pods, mobile working, destination X?!! This call has necessitated a complete overhaul of my physical library. Each and every hardcopy document has to be weighed and measured, as I will not be allocated a traditional library space.

The questions that I am grappling with are challenging:

1. Is this available in an electronic database somewhere? If you're lucky, this means that the item only needs to be dealt with at a later date.
2. Are items that have been captured in the catalogue (If they have been catalogued they are generally important), available electronically via catalogue searches? If not:
 - 2.1 I have made extensive use of the "WayBackMachine" and Google to see if I am able to find electronic versions of texts. As you all know however, these too have their limitations. Blocked at work as it is "unsafe". Not much available further back than 1994. Just not out there.
 - 2.2 Items not found in soft copy, and that are still of relevance need to be digitized. The Margo Commission Report being one of the hefty tomes that just cannot be assigned to the shredding bin without being digitized.
3. The old card catalogue needs to be re-captured! I will forever be in awe of those dedicated librarians who dutifully typed or wrote out those library catalogues on a whole series of cross-referenced cards.
4. Do we keep or discard old editions for possible future questions that might ask questions about the way things were? I have just had to refer to an old text commenting on a section in the old Companies Act. My input was gratefully received and it gave me a refresher on how we used to do it! A reminder that we still do refer to the old.
5. Do I discard all hardcopies in favour of electronic databases, as and when they become available? At least this will no longer mean that we will no longer have to work out the "who dunnit" and removed a book without checking it out.
6. Is all this effort really necessary, as old texts will no longer be consulted in this the newly developed world of the 4th Industrial Revolution?

Clearly the stark reality is no technology: no future, we need to adapt. . . there are certain skills that are still required, and it is my sincere hope will always remain relevant, and this is the human touch. We need to hone

our skills as "Good Listeners and Smooth Talkers". Complex communication is a domain that would stay on the human side in the new division of labour, for now. *"Conversations critical to effective teaching, managing, selling, and many other occupations require the transfer and interpretation of a broad range of information. In these cases, the possibility of exchanging information with a computer, rather than another human, is a long way off."* Levy and Murnane, *The New Division of Labor*, p. 29."

Our way forward is not clear, as we are all involved in creating and designing tools that enhance our areas of expertise and service delivery. We are designing the future, so it is up to us to develop and shape it. The publication, *The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies* a 2014 book by [Erik Brynjolfsson](#) and [Andrew McAfee](#) clearly describes some of the complex issues that are challenging the old replacing the new. It is a worthwhile read.

Our futures are in our hands so take up the challenge and run with it!

"HAVE YOU CHECKED THE CATALOGUE?"



"The real problem is not whether machines think but whether men do."

— B. F. Skinner

A CONSPECTUS OF SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PERIODICALS: PAST TO PRESENT

By WG Schulze

1 Introduction

Legal periodicals and their content have played an important role in the development of South African law as well as South African juridical science.¹

However, these materials do not have binding authority in South African law.² Binding authority in South Africa consists of legislation, judicial precedent and Roman-Dutch authority. These alone can be said to constitute the legal or formal sources of our law.³

The writings of modern authors thus do not qualify as a legal or formal source of our law; at best they may be described as persuasive materials.⁴

But the decisions of our courts that create judicial precedent may themselves be founded on persuasive material. Counsel may adduce such persuasive material to convince the court of a case. And the court itself may refer to persuasive material to justify and explain its reasoning and conclusions.⁵

The views of modern legal writers are found primarily in textbooks and articles in journals.⁶ The opinions of modern writers - be they judges in an extra-mural capacity, teachers of law or legal practitioners - may prove of strong persuasive force to a judge having to enunciate, explain or apply a principle of law.⁷ Through the influence it may have on judicial decisions, the research of modern writers may thus have a direct impact on the development of judicial precedent.

In the early history of South African judicial science, the writings of modern authors, at least those writers to whom the courts referred, were published primarily in textbooks.⁸ It was only in 1884 that the first South African legal periodical - the *Cape Law Journal* - was published. In the next seventy years there were only a handful of new South African legal periodicals. But since the 1960s, and especially since the late 1980s and early 1990s, there has been a flood of South African legal periodicals.⁹

This upsurge of new legal periodicals has resulted from two main factors.

Firstly, in 1985 the Department of National Education introduced a programme to encourage scientific publishing in South Africa.¹⁰ On 1 January 2005 the Department of Education's revised policy on South African research outputs, embodied in a document entitled "Policy and Procedures for the Measurement of Research Outputs for Public Higher Education Institutions", came into operation.¹¹ This policy document lists a number of journal categories that qualify for subsidy purposes. Qualifying journals are also generally

referred to as accredited journals for South African Post Secondary Education ("SAPSE") purposes.

It has been argued that the South African system of remunerating authors directly for published articles (but also for other forms of research) in accredited journals is unique in the world.¹² This system of subsidising research outputs has undoubtedly contributed to the large number of new South African legal journals.

Secondly, the advent of a democratic dispensation in South Africa in 1994 resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of law students at tertiary institutions. There was a similar increase in the number of law teachers, which resulted in an increase in the number of research outputs. This increase in the number of legal research outputs inevitably created the need for more publication space. This, in turn, paved the way for the appearance of a number of new legal periodicals over the last eighteen years, including online-only periodicals.

The purpose of the present article is to provide a concise conspectus of a number of South African legal periodicals. The list of periodicals discussed below does not claim to be complete.

My aim in compiling such a conspectus is modest, namely to provide a brief and chronological survey of the development and growth of South African legal periodicals since 1884.¹³ The majority of the periodicals listed below are available in both hard copy and electronic format.¹⁴

For a number of reasons I have provided biographical information only on editors of those journals first published before the Second World War.

The images of front covers of journals, which accompany the text, illustrate the development in layout and graphic design of legal journals over the last 130 years. The written word provides only a one-dimensional experience of information. The purpose of the illustrations in this article is to visually contextualise the development of South African law journals and to complement the text by providing additional information. Finally, copies of legal periodicals dating back to the nineteenth century, and also the first numbers of journals first published fifty or sixty years ago, are sometimes extremely scarce. A reproduction of the front cover of each journal should help to bring the existence of these periodicals to the attention of a wider audience. For obvious reasons I decided to use an image of the front cover of the very first number of each journal where this was available.¹⁵

It was necessary to lay down parameters of what to include in and exclude from the current survey. I decided to include only journals that have an unrestricted pool of authors, and to exclude periodicals and bulletins with a limited number of authors or editors. Excluded on this basis were, for example, the *Insurance Law Bulletin* (written and edited by Johan van

Niekerk); *Contemporary Labour Law* (originally written and edited by Peter le Roux and Adolph Landman (Le Roux is the current managing editor)); the *Commercial Law Bulletin* and *South African Property Law* (both written and edited by Henk Delpert); and the *Journal for Corporate Law Development* (edited by Johan Henning).

Only South African legal journals, not those published elsewhere in Southern Africa, have been included. This means that journals such as the *Lesotho Law Journal*, the *Swaziland Law Journal*, the *Journal of the Law Society of Swaziland*, the *Zimbabwean Law Journal* and the *Namibian Law Journal* have been excluded for purposes of the present study. However, the *SADC Law Journal*, which contains legal perspectives from all the African Development Community countries, including South Africa, has been included.

In addition, only periodicals in which most of the articles relate to law are included. Thus periodicals such as *Child Abuse Research in Africa*, *Acta Criminologica*, *SA Tax Review*, *Tax Law* (and its electronic version: *Tax Journal e-Book Reader*), the *Insurance and Tax Journal* and *Land Update* have been excluded from the present study.

Newsletters of legal firms and law faculties have also been excluded, except those that have developed into fully-fledged law journals.

Journals that do not claim to publish legal scientific material have also been omitted from the present study.¹⁶

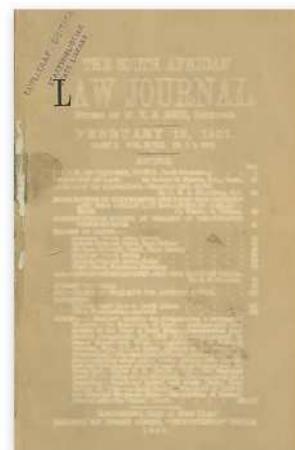
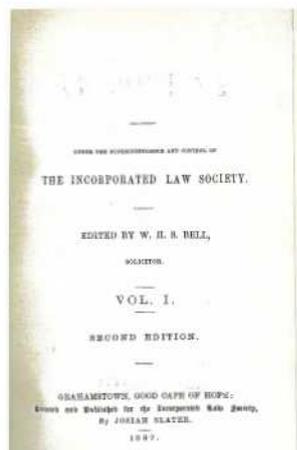
Also disregarded were series of monographs such as those published by the Centre for Tax and Business Law in the Department of Mercantile Law of the University of South Africa during the 1980s; the *Annals/Annale Series* published by the Faculty of Law of the University of Stellenbosch as well as the *Transactions/Mededelings* series of the Faculty of Law of the University of the Free State (1986 to date).

In South Africa a broad distinction is drawn between so-called accredited journals and unaccredited ones. Both accredited and non-accredited periodicals were considered for inclusion in the present survey.

2 South African Legal Periodicals: 1884-2013

2.1 *Cape Law Journal* (Cape LJ) (1884-1900); *South African Law Journal* (SALJ) (1901 to date)¹⁷

On 17 January 1884 the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope resolved to introduce a legal periodical. William Henry Somerset Bell was offered the editorship of the proposed *Cape Law Journal*.¹⁸ First published in 1884, it was the first ever South African legal periodical.¹⁹ It was published and printed by Richards, Slater & Co in Grahamstown on behalf of the Eastern Districts' Law Society.²⁰



Initially there were six issues a year dealing with legal matters in general and containing articles, analyses, case comments and book reviews.²¹ In 1889 the *Cape LJ* became a quarterly.²²

Bell served as editor from 1884 until 1896, when his editorship was interrupted as a result of his involvement as a member of the Reform Committee at the time of the Jameson Raid. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but was released after two months on medical grounds and then emigrated to England, where he stayed until 1900. He was succeeded as editor by Herbert Tamplin.²³ On his return to South Africa in 1900, Bell resumed the editorship of the *Cape LJ*.

Volumes 1 to 17 were published under the title *Cape Law Journal*, before the name was changed to the *South African Law Journal* in 1901.²⁴

Bell continued as editor and remained at the helm until Shepherd Kitchin²⁵ assumed the editorship in 1913, which he held up to the publication of the May issue of 1918. Subsequent editors of the SALJ included Robert Howes (1918-1937 and honorary editor from 1937-1942),²⁶ Cyril Hall (1943-1949),²⁷ Robert McKerron (1950-1958),²⁸ Robert (Bobby) Hahlo (1950-1968)²⁹ and Ellison Kahn (1959-1999).³⁰ After Ellison Kahn's retirement at the end of 1999, the SALJ had many editors, which underlines the heavy workload that Ellison Kahn carried for forty years.

The current editors are Graham Glover, Hugh Corder, Marita Carnelley, Jacqueline Heaton, Jaco Barnard-Naudé, Pamela Adanda and Helen Kruise.³¹

The SALJ was first published by the African Book Co Ltd of Grahamstown (1901-1909),³² and from 1910 onwards by Juta & Co Ltd (now Juta Law).³³ It is one of the oldest law journals of its kind in the world, and possibly the second oldest English-language law journal in the world.³⁴

It publishes articles, notes and case notes, as well as book reviews on all fields of law. Its official website proclaims the SALJ to be "South Africa's premier law

journal".³⁵ Because of the proliferation of new South African legal periodicals over the last forty years, the *SALJ* no longer dominates the South African legal periodical scene in the way it did for the first six decades of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, the *SALJ* may rightly claim to have been South Africa's leading law journal for most of its existence.

It is a peer-reviewed journal, which is approved by the Department of National Education for SAPSE purposes.

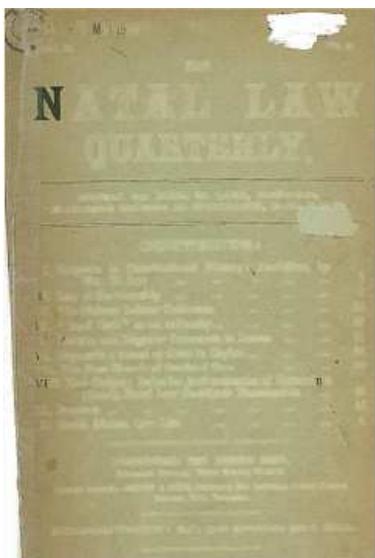
2 2 *Natal Law Quarterly* (*Natal LQ* (1902-1907)

The *Natal Law Quarterly* was first published on 31 March 1902 under the editorship of William Lee.³⁶ It was a quarterly journal printed and published by Robinson & Co for "the Durban Moot, an Association comprised mainly for the younger members of the legal profession in Durban".³⁷ Volume 1 consists of four parts and an index. Volume 2 consists of numbers 1 (March), 2 (June), 3 and 4 (not dated; but they appeared some time during 1904). Volume 3, number 5 (which was edited by Lee and Arthur Carlisle³⁸) is not dated but appeared in 1904, contains pages 1 to 55, and should have been volume 3.

Volume 4, number 1 (date: 31 March 1905) was edited by Archie Findlay³⁹ and Carlisle and contains a notice that Lee has been prevented from "giving the necessary attention to the paper and had been compelled to give up the editorship". The new editors promised "regular and punctual appearance for the future". Numbers 2, 3 and 4 appeared quarterly, as did volumes 5 (1906) and 6 (1907).

Each volume contained five sections: "Notes", "Bench and Bar", "Articles", "Reports" and "Miscellaneous". The "Miscellaneous" section consisted of humour, book reviews and a South African law list.

With the index to volume 6 appeared the notice of merger with the *Natal Law Journal*. (see below).⁴⁰



2 3 *Natal Law Journal* (*Natal LJ*) (1905-1908)

The *Natal Law Journal* was first published in July 1905 under the editorship of RL Hitchens.⁴¹ It was a monthly journal published in Durban.

In February 1908 the *Natal Law Quarterly* ceased publication and announced that in the future it would appear every two months in conjunction with the *Natal LJ*, under the joint editorship of Arthur Carlisle and Hitchens. The title of the new periodical was the *Natal Law Magazine* (see below).⁴²

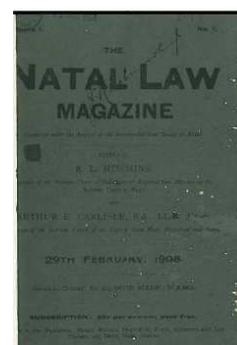
2 4 *Natal Law Magazine* (1908-1909)

The *Natal Law Magazine* resulted from the merger of the *Natal Law Journal* and the *Natal Law Quarterly*. It was first published on 29 February 1908 in Durban under the editorship of RL Hitchens and Arthur Carlisle. According to the information on the front cover it was "conducted under the Auspices of the Incorporated Law Society of Natal".⁴³ The *Natal Law Magazine* was the second South African law journal (following the example of the *Cape Law Journal*) that was published under the auspices of a provincial law society.⁴⁴

Volume 1 was a bi-monthly publication and appeared on the twenty-ninth of the month. It was in six parts and had an index. Volume 2 was published on the twenty-seventh of the month, and was in six parts.

It appears that after the publication of those two numbers it ceased to exist.⁴⁵

2 5 *Union Law Review* (*Union LR*) (1910-1911)



The *Union Law Review* was first published in 1910, and was printed and published by the *Transvaal Leader* in Johannesburg. It was edited by Manfred Nathan.⁴⁶ The second volume was published in 1911, after which it ceased to exist.⁴⁷

Its content and lay-out mimicked that of the *South African Law Journal* and the two hefty volumes that were published in 1910 and 1911, respectively, contain a treasure trove of South African legal literature and legal biographical material on South African lawyers of the early twentieth Century, including studio photographs of many of these lawyers. One is tempted to suggest that the *Union LR* overshadowed the *South African Law Journal* and that South African legal literature is the poorer for its early demise. It included contributions by some of the leading South African lawyers of that era, including judges (Parry J) and soon-to-be judges (Leslie Blackwell, Percy Jones, George Sutton, Frederick Tatham and others).⁴⁸

It contains a detailed list of contents *cum* index of both the 1910 and 1911 volumes

2 7 *Tydskrif vir Hedendaagse Romeins-Hollandse Reg (THRHR)/Journal for Contemporary Roman-Dutch Law (1937 to date)*

The *Tydskrif vir Hedendaagse Romeins-Hollandse Reg* is the second oldest South African legal periodical still in print. It was first published in February 1937 in Pretoria by JH de Bussy, a sister company of the Dutch firm, *NV Drukkerij en Uitgeverij JH de Bussy* of Amsterdam. Initially the editorial seat of the *THRHR* was based in both the Netherlands and South Africa. The first editors were Lambertus van Appeldoorn,⁵¹ Jan Donner,⁵² Petrus Idenburg, Robert Lee,⁵³ Eduard Meijers,⁵⁴ Julius van Oven, Andries Beyers,⁵⁵ Naas Coertze, Toon van den Heever,⁵⁶ Daniël Pont⁵⁷ and Lucas Steyn.⁵⁸

The genesis of the *THRHR* is to be found in a 1933 collaboration agreement between academics of the University of Leiden and their counterparts in the Faculty of Law at the University of Pretoria. This collaboration resulted from a visit in that year by Professor Daniël Pont of the University of Pretoria, to the University of Leiden.⁵⁹ It was hoped that publication of the *THRHR* would ensure that Roman-Dutch law was accorded its rightful place in South African law. In its first number it was stated that Roman-Dutch law had to be studied in conjunction with the law of other jurisdictions that also acknowledged Roman law as the basis of their legal systems. This, so it was argued, would facilitate comparative legal research.⁶⁰ It also served as a platform for the publication of legal articles in Afrikaans.⁶¹

During the Second World War (1939-1945) it became increasingly difficult to publish the *THRHR* on time, and gradually a backlog developed in the printing and publishing schedule. Because of these and other logistical problems the editors decided to skip a volume.

As a result, the 1948 edition was numbered as volume 11, instead of volume 12.⁶² This explains why the *THRHR* is now (in 2013) only in its seventy-sixth volume, although it is seventy-seven years since it was first published in 1937.

As a result of a unanimous decision by the previous editorial board, the editorial seat was moved from the Netherlands to South Africa in 1955.⁶³ As from that year the *THRHR* was published under the auspices of the *Vereniging Hugo de Groot*.⁶⁴ This move was also reflected in the composition of the list of editors for 1955: JC de Wet, Herman Fischer, Chris Joubert, Willem Joubert and Daniël Pont. All but one, Fischer of Leiden in the Netherlands, were South African lawyers.⁶⁵

Although the *THRHR* retained its predominantly Afrikaans character for the better part of six decades, during the last ten years there has been a significant swing to the publication of English language contributions.

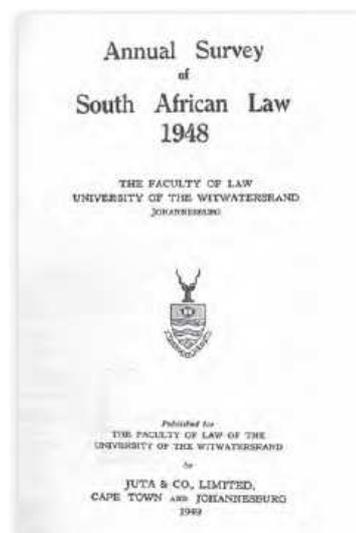
In 1994 *THRHR* published a consolidated index covering the period 1937-1994.⁶⁶

The current managing editor of the *THRHR* is Chris Nagel and it is published by Lexis Nexis Publishers.⁶⁷

It is a peer-reviewed journal, which is approved by the Department of National Education for SAPSE purposes.

2 8 *Annual Survey of South African Law (Annual Survey) (1947 to date)*

The *Annual Survey of South African Law* has been published, without interruption, since 1947.⁶⁸ The first editors were Robert (Bobby) Hahlo and Robert McKerron.⁶⁹ From 1947 to 2006 it was produced under the auspices of the School of Law of the University of the Witwatersrand. From 2007 to date it has been published under the auspices of the Centre for Business Law of the University of South Africa.



As its name suggests, it is an annual review of the law in South Africa. It provides an exhaustive overview, by recognised judicial experts and commentators in their fields, of the year's developments. Although it is regarded and referred to as a periodical, its content is more in the nature of an all-encompassing encyclopaedia on legal developments in South Africa during any particular year. On average it contains more than thirty chapters covering most areas of South African law.

Authors are invited by the Editorial Committee to contribute to the *Annual Survey*.

Because of its enormous scope and depth,⁷⁰ it is usually published only during the year following the one in which the legal developments discussed in the survey took place, or even after that.

Each chapter commences with details of relevant legislative developments during the year in question and then analyses the relevant case law of note. Cross-references to other chapters are supplied where cases are of relevance in different areas of the law.

Each chapter concludes with a list of relevant literature (reviews, articles and case discussions) published during the year in question. Each volume contains, in addition, a table of statutes, a table of cases and a comprehensive index of materials and concepts referred to in that volume.

The editors of the most recent edition (2011) of the *Annual Survey* were Coenraad Visser, Jacqueline Heaton and Philip Stoop.

It is a peer-reviewed journal, which is approved by the Department of National Education for SAPSE purposes.

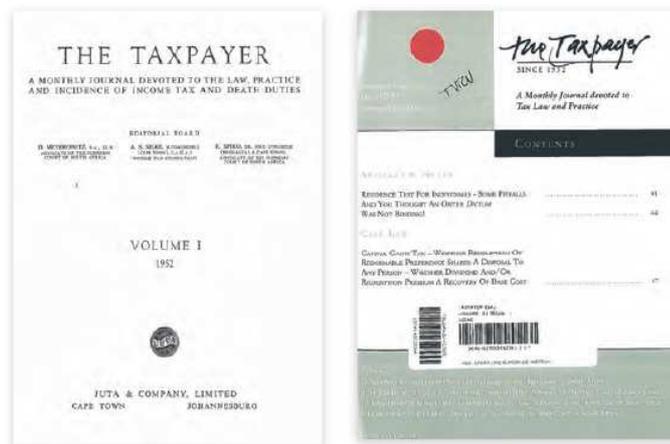
2.9 *The Taxpayer* (1952 to date)

The Taxpayer is South Africa's oldest tax law journal and was first published in 1952.⁷¹ It is published monthly.⁷²

Its first editors were David Meyerowitz, Aubrey Silke and Erwin Spiro.⁷³ In the first number the editors confessed that they "were persuaded ... that a periodical which would provide its subscribers with an up-to-date account of the changes in legislation and practice, as well as the

current legal decisions in taxation matters, and which would at the same time bring to their attention interesting features and problems connected with taxation, would be welcome".

Although the editors initially provided the bulk of the articles and other contributions published in *The Taxpayer*, it also published contributions from other tax lawyers.



It has retained this format for the last sixty-one years. Its current editors are Dennis Davis, Trevor Emslie, Joe van Dorsten and Peter Dachs, assisted by Clare Emslie.⁷⁴

It is not approved by the Department of National Education for SAPSE purposes.

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http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1021-545X2013000100005#back

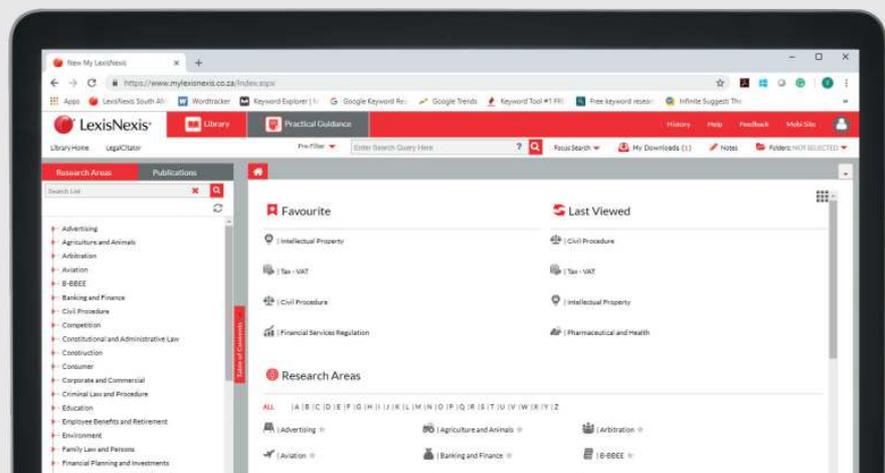
Schulze, WG. (2013). A conspectus of South African legal periodicals: past to present. *Fundamina*, 19(1), 61-105. Retrieved March 08, 2019

[editor: I would have loved to have included the entire article but it would have made the newsletter file too large to distribute]

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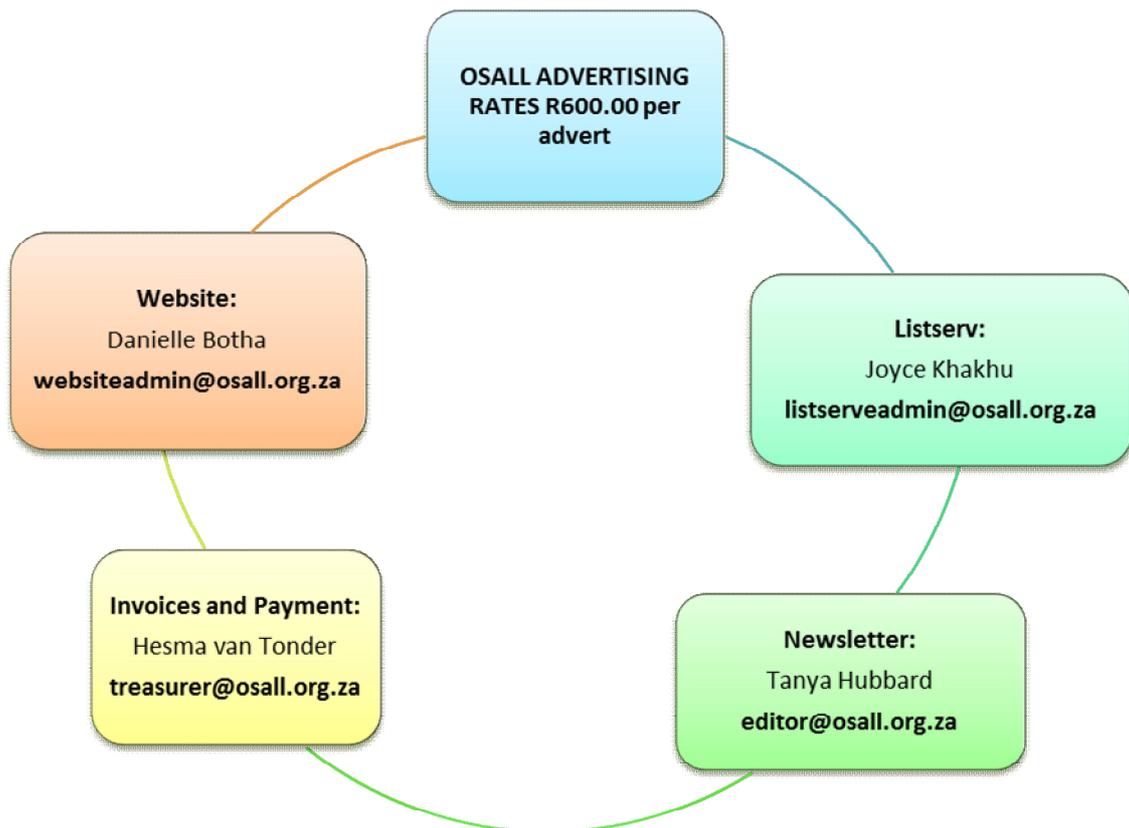
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