

ENKELE GEDAGTES OOR TUKKIES SE AFGELOPE EEU EN ONS FAKULTEIT REGSGELEERDHEID SE 90 JAAR¹

Johan Scott

BA LLB BAHons (Pret) Dr Iur (Leiden)

Geagte oud-Tukkies:

Dit is vir my vanmiddag 'n eer en 'n voorreg om met u in gesprek te tree oor ons fakulteit. Waar Tukkies vanjaar sy eeufes vier, vier ons as Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid ons negentigste bestaansjaar. Daar het baie water in die see geloop in die periode 1918 (die jaar van die Groot Griep) tot 2008 (die jaar van die Groot Piep, as ek in gedagte hou hoeveel van my derdejaarsklas in Sakereg verlede week te "siek" was vir hul semestertoetse en nou siektetoetse moet aflê)!

Ek sal geensins poog om 'n gedetailleerde chronologiese beeld te skets nie – daarvoor sal mens jou moet toespits om, in die ware sin van die woord, jou gedagtes in die vorm van 'n wetenskaplike artikel neer te pen. Dit is 'n taak wat iemand te geleener tyd sal moet onderneem. Ek is daarvan oortuig dat 'n behoorlike historiese beskrywing van ons fakulteit twee of drie dik volumes sal beslaan. Dit is my voorneme om u te vermaak (of te verveel) deur my voordrag in twee afdelings te verdeel: Eerstens sal ek enigermate lukraak aandag skenk aan geselekteerde geskiedkundige momente wat vir ons van waarde is. Tweedens het ek met die samewerking van Annelize Brynard (aan wie ek veel dank verskuldig is vir haar bekwame en vriendelike bystand), wat instaan vir die skakelwerk in ons fakulteit, 'n seleksie gemaak van foto's uit die verlede om die geskiedenis van die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid op te helder. Namate die beelde deur middel van rekenaartegnologie hier vertoon sal word, sal ek probeer om aspekte van die persoonlikhede en objekte wat vir ons op die beeldskerm ten toon gestel word, op te helder.² Hierdie inleiding sluit ek af deur te verwys na die opinies – oor die algemeen sinies – van mense wat geen waarde heg aan 'n historiese oorsig van enige aard nie. Diegene beskou die geskiedenis óf as 'n relaas van die wandade van die mensdom ('n standpunt wat ondersteuning vind uit die geleedere van die feministiese beweging wat na geskiedenis as "his story" verwys), óf as 'n weergawe, meestal onwaar, van gebeurtenisse, meestal onbenullig. Ek huldig egter persoonlik 'n veel positiewer standpunt, gebaseer op die goeie raad van die sterwende staatsman, Paul Kruger, wat die volgende boodskap uit die verre Switserland aan sy volk gestuur het:

¹ Hierdie is 'n geredigeerde weergawe van 'n voordrag gehou tydens die sogenaamde Tukkies "tuiskomsdag" – 14 Mei 2008. Hierdie weergawe van my toespraak word in hoofsaak aangebied as 'n aandenking van die geleentheid vir diegene wat teenwoordig was. Ek het die oorspronklike voorlesing afwisselend in Afrikaans en Engels gehou. Die Engelse gedeeltes het ek in Afrikaans vertaal. Daar bestaan geen akademiese pretensies met hierdie werkie nie; geen verwysings word byvoorbeeld verskaf nie. Ek hoop egter van harte dat die foto's wat in hierdie boekie opgeneem is soete herinneringe by die talle duisende van ons oud-Tukkies sal oproep.

² Vir doeleindes van hierdie boekie het ek 'n derde deel bygevoeg, waarin foto's van finalejaar LLB-klasse opgeneem is.

“Want wie zich een toekomst scheppen wil, mag het verledene niet uit het oog verliezen. Daarom: zoekt in het verledene al het goede en schoone dat daarin te ontdekken valt, vormt daarna Uw ideaal en beproeft voor de toekomst dat ideaal te verwezenlijken.”

1 *HISTORIESE OORSIG*

Dit is noemenswaardig dat van die eerste kragtige pogings om ‘n universiteit in die ou ZAR te vestig, uitgegaan het van president Paul Kruger en generaal Piet Joubert, wat reeds in 1889 £20 000 daarvoor bewillig het. Uit die besprekings in die Ou Volksraad blyk die beweegredes duidelik: naamlik, *eerstens*, dat jong Transvalers nie buite die landsgrense hul geleerdheid moes gaan soek waar die sedebederf in Europa hulle kon aantast nie; en, *tweedens*, dat die eie landsburgers toegerus moes word om self poste in die staatsdiens te beset, sodat dit nie *ipso facto* aan Kolonialers of Hollanders moes toeval nie! Met dit in gedagte, is dit nogal komies dat vooraanstaande inwoners van Middelburg in dieselfde periode ‘n formele memorie onderteken het waarin op grond van die ligging, klimaat en die sedes van Middelburg versoek word dat die regering die universiteit daar moet oprig, omdat “eene eenvoudige plaats” soos hulle dorp te verkies sou wees bo die “grootte steden” soos Pretoria, Heidelberg, Johannesburg en Potchefstroom, “waar te veel aanleiding word gegee voor jonge mense om van het pad der jeugd weg te dwalen”! Daar het van hierdie goeie voornemens niks tereggekome nie en seer sekerlik het die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog (1899-1902) waardeur die voormalige Transvaalse Republiek as ‘n absolute puinhoop agtergelaat is, ook hiertoe bygedra.

Dit is op rekord dat daar reeds voor die oorlog van 1899-1902 informele regsklasse in Pretoria aangebied is deur mense soos regter JW Wessels, wat dit op sy kamers behartig het. So vroeg as 1904, as deel van die formele aktiwiteite van die pasgestigte *Transvaal Technical Institute*, is daar in Pretoria “law classes” aangebied. Die dosent was adv GT Morice wat in 1905 reeds 43 regstudente op sy Pretoria klaslys gehad het. Hy het uitsluitlik die Romeins-Hollandse reg doseer (waarskynlik op basis van sy baie bekende 1903-publikasie, *English and Roman-Dutch Law*). In 1906 is adv Pittman by regsopleiding betrek. Hy was die eerste deeltydse professor in die regsgeleerdheid aan die Transvaal University College wat op 10 Februarie 1908 sy deure geopen het. Toe die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid formeel in 1918 tot stand gekom het, is Pittman as eerste dekaan aangestel.

Die mees voor-die-hand-liggende rede vir die feit dat die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid eers in 1918 tot stand gekom het, is die Eerste Wêreldoorlog (1914-1918): Daar bestaan tasbare bewys dat nie eens een student enige belangstelling in die periode 1915-1916 vir die regstudie getoon het nie. Dié feit word toegeskryf aan die deelname van jongmense aan die Suidwes-veldtog wat toentertyd plaasgevind het. In die rekord van 1920 staan 20 regstudente aangeteken. Na die bedanking van prof Pittman in 1925 het die fakulteit ‘n krisis beleef. Gelukkig kon Daan Pont, ‘n gegradueerde van die Universiteit Utrecht in Nederland en van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, in 1927 as die eerste voltydse regsprofessor aangestel word. Op daardie stadium was daar 126 ingeskrewe regstudente wat onderrig van 15 dosente ontvang het. Tien van hierdie personeellede was regspraktisyns wat deeltydse klas gegee het. Nadat Afrikaans in 1925 amptelike status as landstaal ontvang het, was prof Pont die eerste dosent om

Afrikaanse lesings aan te bied. Hy het sy lesings egter in Engels vir die Engelssprekende minderheidsgroep herhaal.³ Nadat al die dosente na Afrikaans as onderrigtaal oorgeskakel het, het probleme egter ontstaan: Engelssprekende studente het hul studies gestaak of bloot versuim om hier in te skryf en dit was beslis waar dat die regbank en die balie vertrouwe in die fakulteit verloor het. Die onmiddellike gevolg hiervan was dat die studentegetalle staties gebly het, dat planne beraam is vir 'n alternatiewe sentrum vir regsopleiding in Pretoria en dat selfs die Afrikaanssprekende studente ongelukkig was oor die toedrag van sake omdat hulle die mening toegedaan was dat hul toekomstige loopbane daaronder sou ly. In hierdie tydperk het prof Pont na vore getree as 'n verbete kampvegter vir die voortbestaan van die fakulteit; indien u slegs die geringe moeite sou doen en om u rondkyk, dames en here, sal u moet toegee dat sy vasberadenheid vrug gedra het.

In 1933 is die oud-Matie en prokureur, LI Coertze, as tweede voltydse regsprofessor aangestel en dit sou voortaan beleid wees om die deelydse poste af te skaf ten einde permanente personeel aan te stel. In hierdie tydperk is daar ook 'n begin gemaak om pro-aktiewe stappe te doen om Afrikaans as regstaal te vestig: So was prof Pont die stukrag agter die totstandkoming van die *Tydskrif vir Hedendaagse Romeins-Hollandse Reg* in 1937 en in 1939 is 'n komitee saamgestel om die belangrike Romeins-Hollandse regsbron, Van der Keessel se *Praelectiones iuris hodierni ad Hugonis Grotii Introductionem ad Iurisprudentiam Hollandicam* in Afrikaans te vertaal. Hierdie sesdelige *magnum opus* het vanaf 1961 tot 1975 die lig gesien onder die titel *Voorlesinge oor die hedendaagse reg na aanleiding van De Groot se "Inleiding tot de Hollandse Rechtsgeleerdheid"*. (Hierdie werk word vandag nog internasionaal – met besondere verwysing na Nederland en België – hoog aangeslaan en dit is vir ons universiteit 'n bron van trots.) In 1938 is EM Hamman, jonk gegradueer as *Doctor in de Rechtsgeleerdheid* aan die Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, as voltydse dosent in Handelsreg aangestel en later bevorder tot die derde voltydse professor in die fakulteit. Paul van Warmelo sou hom kort daarna volg as dosent in Romeinse reg, maar hy kon nie betyds uit Europa padgee nie en moes vir die loop van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog harde bene in Nederland kou onder die Duitse besetter. Gelukkig het hy dit oorleef en hy kon die pos wat hom beskore was in 1946 opneem. Hy is later bevorder tot die vierde voltydse regsprofessor aan die Universiteit van Pretoria.

Nadat prof Coertze in 1953 bedank het ten einde sy heil in 'n politieke loopbaan te soek, het prof Johann verLoren van Themaat in 1955 tot die personeelkorps van die fakulteit toegetree om die leerstoel in Staatsreg, Administratiefreg en Volkereg te beklee. In 1960 het die vyfde professoraat bygekom toe adv JAG Maré bevorder is tot professor in Bantoreg (soos Inheemse Reg of Regspluralisme destyds bekendgestaan het). Aan die einde van die sestigerjare is die sesde en sewende leerstoel in onderskeidelik Straffreg, en Prosesreg en Bewysleer ingestel en albei is in 1970 en 1971 gevul, deur proff JCW van Rooyen en P Oosthuizen onderskeidelik.

Dit is merkwaardig dat die studentetal vir die 1971 akademiese jaar reeds die 1 500 perk oorskry het. Sedertdien het die getal studente met rasse skrede toegeneem tot

³ Dit is noemenswaardig dat die Departement Privaatreg – die moderne eweknie van prof Pont se Departement Romeins-Hollandse Reg – die eerste akademiese departement in die nuwe bestel (toe Afrikaans die enigste taal van onderrig was) was om lesings vir Engelse studente in Familiereg en Personereg te dupliseer: dit het in 1990 plaasgevind.

waar ons vandag staan. Tydens die laaste gradeplegtigheid is bykans 300 LLB-grade toegeken; teen die einde van 2007 was daar in totaal 60 voltydse akademiese personeellede, van wie 32 volprofessore en drie medeprofessore is, ingedeel in ses akademiese departemente (indien mens in gedagte hou dat die Sentrum vir Menseregte as 'n volwaardige department beskou word). Daarbenewens kan ons spog met 'n Sentrum vir Gevorderde Ondernemingsreg en Insolvensiereg, asook 'n Sentrum vir Kinderreg en 'n Sentrum vir Sportreg. 'n Volwaardige regscliniek is ook op die been gebring, met 'n voltydse direkteur aan die hoof. Ons is bevoorreg om 13 honorêre professore en ses buitengewone professore uit alle vertakkinge van die regswêreld onder ons kollegas te tel, te wete uit die geledere van die personeel van ander universiteite (te lande en oorsee), die regbank, privaat praktyk en die besigheidswêreld, ten einde ons kapasiteit uit te bou om die bes moontlike regsopleiding aan ons studentekorps te verskaf. Mens kan inderdaad verklaar dat ons sedert 1918 'n lang pad geloop het: "*Tandem fit surculus arbor*".⁴

'n Gebrek aan tyd maak dit onmoontlik om die name te vermeld van talle van ons alumni wat die hoogste sport bereik het. Ons staan nie alleen breëbors oor 'n oudstudent wat hoofregter geword het nie (regter FHL Rumpff), maar ook oor baie van ons oud-Tukkies wat ons regbank versier het en steeds versier (tans is daar regter J van der Westhuizen van die Konstitusionele Hof; en appèlregters LTC Harms en PE Streicher, asook waarnemende appèlregter FR Malan, om maar enkeles te noem). Ons alumni beklee talle akademiese poste aan ander universiteite: Prof Derek van der Merwe is tans die pro-vicekanselier van die Universiteit van Johannesburg; Prof Jannie Otto is dekaan van die regs fakulteit aan dieselfde universiteit; prof Danie Visser was meer as een keer al dekaan van die regs fakulteit aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad. Oor 'n lang tydperk het ons personeel en oudstudente 'n magdom publikasies die lig laat sien in die vorm van handboeke en artikels in geakkrediteerde regstydskrifte. Wyle prof JMT Labuschagne span in alle waarskynlikheid die kroon in hierdie opsig met sy bykans 570 publikasies: sommige van sy artikels verskyn selfs vandag nog, meer as drie jaar na sy ontydige afsterwe. En dan, les bes, is u daarvan bewus dat die eerste vrou wat te lande die LLD-graad behaal het 'n alumna van Tukkies is? Vandag vereer sy ons hier met haar teenwoordigheid – Susan Scott.

Ek sluit die eerste deel van my aanbieding af met die verontskuldiging: "*Inclusio unius non est exclusio alterius*." Ek is daarvan bewus dat mens die gevaar loop, wanneer jy spesifieke name vermeld, dat diegene wat onvermeld bly as onbelangrik ervaar word. 'n Oomblik se nadenke sal toon dat dit nie die geval kan wees nie: u begryp dat ek met 'n voëlvlug besig was en, soos 'n valk met 'n skerp oog, hier en daar op die grond ver onder, sekere objekte (of moet ek liever sê, subjekte) in fokus wou bring.

⁴ Eindelik het die loot 'n boom geword.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON A CENTURY OF TUKKIES AND 90 YEARS OF OUR LAW FACULTY¹

Johan Scott

BA LLB BAHons (Pret) Dr Iur (Leyden)

Dear Tukkies alumni:

I am indeed honoured and privileged to share a few thoughts with you concerning our faculty this afternoon. Whereas the university itself celebrates its centenary this year, we as the Faculty of Law celebrate our ninetieth birthday. Much has happened in the period 1918 (the year of the Great Flu) to 2008 (the year of the Great Blue, if I keep in mind how many of my present third year Property Law students were in such a sad state of health a week ago that they could not write their semester tests)!

I shall not endeavour to give a chronological review in any detail – for that purpose one should put your thoughts to paper in proper fashion. That is a task for another day. I am sure that a detailed history of our faculty would comprise two or three bulky tomes. I intend to entertain (or bore) you by dividing my presentation into two parts: First, I shall utter some random thoughts on selected facts of historical importance. Secondly, with the assistance of our liaison officer in the faculty, Annelize Brynard (whom I wish to thank for her most competent, friendly assistance), I have chosen some photographs of yesteryear to render an insight into the history of the Faculty of Law. As the images are displayed by means of power point technology, I shall try to elucidate aspects of the subjects and objects which will come to life on the screen.² Finally, by way of introduction, I would wish to call your attention to the reflections, mostly cynical, of people who do not afford any worth to a survey of past events. They either regard history as a record of the evil that men do (a view supported by feminists bemoaning history as “his story”), or as an account, mostly false, of events, mostly unimportant. However, my own opinion is much more positive, founded on the sound advice of the dying statesman, Paul Kruger, who, as an exile in far-off Switzerland, sent his people the following message:

“He who wishes to create a future for himself, may never forget the past. Therefore: Seek in the past all that is good and beautiful, form your ideal in conformity therewith and endeavour to achieve that ideal.”

1 *HISTORICAL SURVEY*

¹ This is an edited version of an address delivered during the so-called Tukkies “homecoming” day – 14 May 2008. This version of my speech is primarily presented as a simple souvenir of the occasion to those who were present. The original was delivered alternately in Afrikaans and English. I have translated the Afrikaans parts into English. This pamphlet has no academic pretensions; for instance, references are not furnished. However, I sincerely hope that the photographic material included in the booklet will rekindle fond old memories in the minds of the many thousands of our law alumni.

² For purposes of this booklet, I have added a third part containing photographs of final-year LLB classes.

It is indeed noteworthy that some of the earliest vigorous attempts to establish a university in the old ZAR were initiated by President Paul Kruger and General Piet Joubert, who had as early as 1889 already put aside £20 000 for that purpose. From the debates in the old Volksraad the motivation for their efforts appears to be as follows: *first*, that young Transvalers should not be compelled to acquire their learning abroad, where the decaying morals of Europe, in particular, could corrupt them; and, *secondly*, that the own citizens should be empowered to hold offices in the civil service, in order to avoid that educated personnel from the Cape Colony and from Holland would *ipso facto* occupy the majority of those vacancies. Keeping this in mind, it is rather amusing that the leading citizens of Middelburg signed a formal petition at the same time, claiming their town as the centre for such an institution, furnishing as reasons *inter alia* its location, climate and morals, asserting that “a humble place” like their town is to be preferred above the “big cities” like Pretoria, Heidelberg, Johannesburg and Potchefstroom, “where there are too many temptations to lure young people away from the good old ways”! However, all these good intentions bore no fruit, and certainly part of the blame for this can be placed on the Second Transvaal War of Independence (1899-1902) which devastated the country.

It is on record that even before the war of 1899-1902 informal law classes were presented by Judge JW Wessels in his chambers in Pretoria. As early as 1904, as part of the activities of the newly established Transvaal Technical Institute, formal law classes were presented in Pretoria. The lecturer was Adv GT Morice who recorded a total of no less than 43 law students for the year 1905. He taught exclusively Roman-Dutch law (probably on the basis of his well-known 1903 publication, *English and Roman-Dutch Law*). In 1906 Adv Pittman joined the ranks of those who gave lectures in Pretoria. He was the first part-time law professor at the Transvaal University College which formally opened its doors on 10 February 1908. With the formal establishment of the law faculty in 1918 Pittman was appointed its first dean.

A probable reason for the late establishment of a law faculty, is the First World War (1914-1918). It is recorded that not even one student showed any interest in legal studies during 1915-1916, and this is ascribed to the participation of young men in the South West Africa campaign of those years. The record of 1920 reflects a total of 20 law students. After Prof Pittman's resignation in 1925, the faculty found itself in a crisis. Fortunately Daan Pont, a graduate of the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands and of the University of South Africa, could be appointed as the first full-time professor in 1927. At that stage 126 law students were enrolled and 15 lecturers catered for them. Of these, ten were practitioners who were employed on a part-time basis. After Afrikaans had been recognised as an official language in 1925, Prof Pont became the first lecturer to present Afrikaans lectures. He simultaneously lectured to the English minority in English.³ After the switch to Afrikaans had been made by all the lecturers, difficulties arose: English-speaking students left the faculty or simply failed to enrol and it is a fact that the bench and bar lost faith in the faculty. The immediate effect was that student numbers remained static, that plans were made for an alternative training centre for law students in Pretoria, and that even the Afrikaans

³ It is noteworthy that the Department of Private Law, the successor to Prof Pont's Department of Roman-Dutch Law, was the first law department under the new dispensation, where Afrikaans was the only language of tuition, to duplicate lectures in English for first-year Family Law and Law of Persons students: that took place in 1990.

speaking students were unhappy with the state of affairs, because they were of the opinion that their future careers would be detrimentally affected. In this period Prof Pont emerged as a tenacious fighter for the preservation of the faculty. If you look around you today, ladies and gentlemen, you will realise that his strategies prevailed.

In 1933 a Stellenbosch alumnus and attorney, LI Coertze, was appointed as the second full-time law professor and henceforth it was the policy of the university to phase out part-time lecturers and to replace them with permanent academics. In this period the faculty embarked on pro-active steps to establish Afrikaans as a language for legal practice: Thus Prof Pont was the driving force behind the establishment of the *Tydskrif vir Hedendaagse Romeins-Hollandse Reg (Journal for Contemporary Roman-Dutch Law)* in 1937 and in 1939 a committee was constituted to translate the very important Roman-Dutch source, Van der Keessel's *Praelectiones iuris hodierni ad Hugonis Grotii Introductionem ad Iurisprudentiam Hollandicam*, in Afrikaans. This set of six volumes was published from 1961 to 1975 under the title *Voorlesinge oor die hedendaagse reg na aanleiding van De Groot se "Inleiding tot de Hollandse Rechtsgeleerdheid"* (*Lectures on contemporary law according to Grotius's "Jurisprudence of Holland"*). Even today this work earns high acclaim internationally (particularly in the Netherlands and Belgium and it is indeed a feather in our faculty's cap.) In 1938 EM Hamman, newly graduated as a doctor of law at the Dutch university at Leyden, was appointed as a full-time lecturer in Mercantile Law. He was later elevated to be the third full-time professor. It was intended that Paul van Warmelo should follow shortly afterwards as lecturer in Roman law, but he was unable to escape from Holland before the Germans occupied it in 1940. He was forced to remain in occupied Holland for the rest of the Second World War. Fortunately he survived this ordeal and joined the staff of the faculty in 1946. Somewhat later he was promoted to be the fourth full-time professor in our faculty.

After Prof Coertze resigned in 1953 to try his hand at politics, Prof Johann verLoren van Themaat joined the Faculty of Law in 1955 to occupy the chair of Constitutional, Administrative and Public International Law. In 1960 the fifth full-time chair was added when adv JAG Maré was promoted to the position of professor in Bantu Law (as Indigenous Law or Legal Pluralism was known at the time). At the end of the sixties the sixth and seventh full-time chairs were added in Criminal Law, and Law of Procedure and Evidence respectively. In 1970 Prof JCW van Rooyen was appointed in Criminal Law and Prof P Oosthuizen became head of Procedure and Evidence in 1971.

It is worthy of mention that the student numbers for the 1971 academic year already totalled in excess of 1 500. From then on the faculty boomed in numbers to what it is today. At the last graduation ceremony close on 300 students received their LLB degrees; at the end of 2007 we totalled 60 permanent academic staff members, of whom 32 are full professors and three are associate professors, organised in six academic departments (keeping in mind that the Centre for Human Rights is regarded as an academic department). Furthermore, we boast a Centre for Advanced Corporate and Insolvency Law as well as Centres for Child Law and Sports Law. A Law Clinic has also been established, with a full-time director in charge. In addition 13 honorary and six extraordinary professors from all walks of academia (here and abroad), the bench, private practice and the corporate world are associated with our faculty to boost our capacity to render the best possible legal education to our student corps.

One can indeed say that we have come a long way since 1918: “*Tandem fit surculus arbor*”⁴

Time constraints have made it impossible to mention the names of scores of our alumni who have made it to the top. We boast not only to have educated a chief justice (Justice FHL Rumpff), but many members of the bench, past and present (at present there is Judge J van der Westhuizen of the Constitutional Court; and judges LTC Harms and PE Streicher and acting judge FR Malan of the Supreme Court of Appeal, to mention but a few). Our alumni hold scores of academic appointments at other universities: Prof Derek van der Merwe is the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Johannesburg; Prof Jannie Otto is the dean of the law faculty at the same university; Prof Danie Visser has been dean at the law faculty of the University of Cape Town more than once. Our staff and ex-students have over the years produced a plethora of publications in the form of standard text books and articles in accredited law journals. The late Prof JMT Labuschagne was probably the most prolific author of them all, with his close to 570 publications: some of his articles are even published today, three years after his untimely death. And last, but not least, did you know that the first woman to have graduated with an LLD in South Africa is an alumna of Tukkie's? We are honoured by her presence here today – Susan Scott.

I now conclude the first part of my presentation by furnishing the following excuse: “*Inclusio unius non est exclusio alterius.*” I realize that there is a very real danger, when specific persons are mentioned, that we may conclude that those whose names were omitted are not of any importance. However, a moment's reflection will show that this cannot be true: you will realise that I am conducting a bird's flight and, like a falcon with sharp eye, I bring into focus objects (or, rather, subjects) which I randomly spot far below.

⁴ At long last the shoot has grown into a tree.

2 GESELEKTEERDE FOTO'S / SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Ons wisselende sentra / Our changing centres

- 1.1 Ou Letteregebou / Old Arts Building
- 1.2 Nuwe Letteregebou / New Arts Building
- 1.3 Wiskundegebou / Mathematics Building
- 1.4 Opvoedkunde-Regsgeleerdheidsgebou / Education/Law Building

2 Dekane / Deans

- 2.1 Adv Pittman
- 2.2 Prof LI Coertze
- 2.3 Prof D Pont
- 2.4 Prof EM Hamman
- 2.5 Prof P van Warmelo
- 2.6 Prof DF Mostert
- 2.7 Prof P Oosthuizen
- 2.8 Prof DJ Joubert
- 2.9 Prof NJ Olivier
- 2.10 Prof DG Kleyn
- 2.11 Prof CH Heyns

3 Enkele beroemde alumni / Some famous alumni

- 3.1 M Bliss – Eerste LLB gegradueerde./First LLB graduate
- 3.2 M Bliss – graadsertifikaat / graduation certificate
- 3.3 Hoofregter / Chief Justice FHL Rumpff

- 3.4 Appèlregter / Judge of Appeal A Botha
- 3.5 Appèlregter / Judge of Appeal G Viljoen
- 3.6 Appèlregter / Judge of Appeal J Trengove
- 3.7 Appèlregter / Judge of Appeal WG Boshoff
- 3.8 Appèlregter / Judge of Appeal FH Grosskopf
- 3.9 Regter / Judge J van der Westhuizen

4 Ons dosente / Our lecturers: In memoriam

- 4.1 Prof D Swanepoel
- 4.2 Prof MP Vorster
- 4.3 Mnr S Mbonani
- 4.4 Prof FJ van Heerden
- 4.5 Prof FFW van Oosten
- 4.6 Prof JMT Labuschagne
- 4.7 Prof PJ Visser

5 Miscellanea

- 5.1 Van der Keessel-vertaling / translation
- 5.2 Gala-geleentheid / occasion: Vd Keessel vrystelling / launch
- 5.3 *Tydskrif vir Hedendaagse Romeins-Hollandse Reg*
- 5.4 *Scintilla Iuris*
- 5.5 Juridiese Vereniging / Juridical Society 1954
- 5.6 Juridiese Vereniging / Juridical Society 1958
- 5.7 Regshuis / Law House 1983
- 5.8 Regshuis / Law House 1987

