Western Cape Bar

Contributed by **Gregory Solik**

LESSONS FROM ROB PATRICK SC: HOW TO BE AN EFFECTIVE JUNIOR COUNSEL

by **Liam Tully**

At a recent lunchtime talk, senior counsel Rob Patrick shared practical and candid insights on how to be an effective junior. His message was clear: Excellence as a junior is built on discipline, preparation, communication and professionalism.

1. MANAGE THE ATTORNEY RELATIONSHIP CAREFULLY

A junior must take their cue from their senior when dealing with attorneys. Avoid independent communication that the senior does not know about. Keep the senior informed of any developments to which they are not privy and use discretion about what requires immediate reporting. Some communications, particularly advice, should come directly from the senior.

2. RESPECT HIERARCHY AND PROTOCOL

When dealing with opposing counsel, a junior should operate at their level. A junior should not approach a senior on the other side without first raising it with their senior. Similarly, should a junior's attorney request that they be provided with the draft which was given to the senior, the junior should consult their senior before sending their draft to the attorney.

3. MASTER THE BRIEF

Preparation begins with organisation. A clear electronic folder structure should be created. Documents should be renamed logically, preferably beginning with the date, and a running chronology should be built as one works through the material. A well-prepared paginated bundle that cross references to a chronology makes the matter easier for both the junior and the senior to understand.

If the brief is extensive, the junior should communicate clearly about their availability and set realistic timelines. Commit to dates and perform and keep the senior updated if circumstances change.

4. DRAFT FIRST, THINK THROUGH WRITING

The junior generally will prepare the first draft of pleadings and affidavits. Most of the work involves setting out the factual history of the matter. This must be clear, concise and accurate. Keep it simple.

The senior's contribution is often focused on the more complex, contentious aspects of the case and will involve refining causes of action and defences. The junior should attempt a draft before seeking guidance, as often writing forces one to properly analyse a matter, though a junior should not hesitate to ask for direction when needed.

One should keep arguments focused, two or three strong alternatives tend to be more persuasive than a scattergun approach of five or six. And very importantly, a junior must be able to navigate Word. Being on top of headings, formatting and tables are not optional skills.

5. RESEARCH WITH JUDGMENT

Do not overwhelm a court with thirty authorities. Identify two to three truly important cases. A good junior must note the cases up properly. If a case is old or seminal, understand its current relevance and the position of the Supreme Court of Appeal and Constitutional Court on the case.

6. PREPARE WITNESSES THOROUGHLY

In trials and arbitrations, preparation includes knowing the record intimately and identifying which witnesses can speak to which documents. A junior must keep detailed consultation notes and be capable of producing a witness statement if required.

7. BE INDISPENSABLE AT THE HEARING

Know the record. Know where everything is. A good junior should stay off their phone, concentrate fully and take detailed notes. In particular, a junior should attempt to record important answers as close to verbatim as possible. The junior's role is to assist their senior and never distract the court.

8. INVOICE PROFESSIONALLY

Be clear about your rate from the outset. It is good practice for a junior to share a draft invoice with their senior before sending it. Many counsel now invoice monthly, often around the 26th or 27th to align with attorneys' billing cycles. If the junior's payment is delayed and the senior has been paid, the junior should inform their senior so the issue can be addressed by them with the attorney.

Rob Patrick SC's overarching message was practical and grounded. A good junior is organised, disciplined, communicative and professional. Master the detail, respect the structure and make the senior's job easier. In doing so, the junior can build a reputation that will carry them throughout their career.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE MR JUSTICE J H CONRADIE
REQUIESCAT IN PACE

by **Trevor Emslie SC**

In late November 2025 I learned from a colleague at the Bar that the Honourable Mr Justice J H Conradie had died a day or two previously in a motor car accident near Arniston in the Cape. This was awful news, yet I was still surprised by the extent of the sense of loss I felt on learning that my path will never again cross that of Judge Conradie's, whom I regard an outstanding judge.

Johannes Hendrik Conradie was born on 15 June 1938 in Johannesburg. He attended Laerskool Jan Celliers and Helpmekaar High School, and he graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand with a BA and an LLB, the latter *cum laude*, in 1959 and 1963 respectively. He was admitted as an advocate in 1964 and practised at the Johannesburg Bar for 23 years, taking silk in 1982.

In July 1987 J H Conradie SC was appointed as a judge of the Western Cape Division of the High Court (as it now is) where he served until the end of May 2002, becoming a judge in the Supreme Court of Appeal on 1 June 2002. He retired from the bench at the end of December 2007. South Africa thus benefitted from the judicial wisdom of Judge Conradie for twenty years and six months: an illustrious innings by any standards.

I first became aware of Johan Conradie in 1974, when I spent a year as the registrar of the Honourable Mr Justice Cecil Margo in Johannesburg. It was in that capacity that I witnessed the skills of the then junior counsel who seemed to me to have a busy motion court practice, who stood out with his colourful courtroom presence. These are impressions that still linger in the memory of an erstwhile judge's registrar, keen to learn by observation while working for a judge who was a stickler when it came to punctuality, formality, and what he regarded as correct behaviour in court (insights not provided by a university education). I doubt whether Johan Conradie and I ever spoke to each other in those days, but he certainly made an impression on me.

The first time I spoke to the learned judge would have been shortly before

I appeared in front of him for the first time in the Cape Town Tax Court, during the customary exchange of pleasantries between the judge, the accounting and commercial members of the court, and the representatives of the parties. This would have been sometime after July 1989, and I said not a word to him about the fact that I remembered him from about 15 years before, when he was a junior counsel in Johannesburg. The formalities tacitly instilled in me by Margo J ruled out any such familiarity with a judge.

Judge Conradie often sat in the Tax Court and as my practice was exclusively in the field of tax, our paths began to cross regularly if not frequently. Conradie J had the reputation of being *pro fiscus*, the high – or low – point of which was when the learned judge referred in court to my client, the taxpayer, as "the accused". I allowed this linguistic slip to pass without mention, but it nevertheless acquired a certain subsequent notoriety, and I recall hearing that certain of Conradie J's fellow judges – perhaps some of those who had sat in full bench appeals from one or other of his Tax Court judgments – sometimes teased him about his *pro fiscus* stance. My source of this information was an older colleague who often sat as an assessor in the High Court, and in this way became privy to light-hearted – and no doubt good-natured – banter between certain of the judges. Thus functioned the tax-lore grapevine within highly esoteric circles, often preceded by the disclaimer: "There is no truth in the rumour that…".

Make no mistake, however, I always regarded Judge Conradie as an excellent judge, and it is my view that he was mostly correct in his judgments. The fact that he sometimes gave me a "hard time" in court is neither here nor there, for he was never overly severe. Without fail, I always deferred to his seniority, his judicial presence and his undoubted ability.

Many years later I was invited to act as a judge for a period of three months, and it so happened that my temporary judicial chambers were close to those of Conradie J. It was natural, in those circumstances, for me to be somewhat more relaxed in his presence, and it was then that I mentioned to him for the first time that I remembered him from the days when, in 1974, more than a quarter of a century before, I had sat in court with Margo J in Johannesburg when he was a young and busy junior counsel appearing before us. This was the start of more friendly relations – which had never been unfriendly but had always been formal.

When not very long after this *toenadering*, the learned judge became Conradie JA, I had occasion to appear before him in Bloemfontein on a few occasions, and it was always a pleasure to be able to do so. When I was in the Supreme Court of Appeal and Conradie JA was *not* on the Bench before which I was appearing, I would sometimes take him a copy of a book I'd been involved in publishing, and there were occasions when the learned judge reciprocated.

Looking back, I think one of the reasons why I truly liked and respected Judge Conradie to the extent that I did was due to the fact that his judgments exhibited an exceptionally fine turn of phrase, not often seen – by me – in judicial pronouncements.

In the remainder of this tribute, I give examples of memorable *dicta* of both Conradie J and Conradie JA, in which he enriched our tax jurisprudence with his apt and canny use of language.

In *ITC 1583* 1997 *Taxpayer* 11, 57 SATC 58, Conradie J, finding against the taxpayer, remarked that:

> "The rearrangement of the appellant's affairs was designed to secure a fiscal advantage, not to maintain the flow of income from his practice."

* * *

In *ITC 1546* 1993 *Taxpayer* 98, 54 SATC 477, Conradie J said the following about a deeming provision in proviso (vii) to section 11(*e*) of the Income Tax Act, governing the wear-and-tear, or depreciation, allowance:

> "It is used by the Revenue under circumstances where one has to pretend that there has been a cash transaction where there has been none. A sale is then deemed to have taken place at a cash market price. In this case there was, of course, a cash sale at a market price, so that there is no need to construct a model of such a sale."

* * *

In *ITC 1467* 1994 *Taxpayer* 94, 52 SATC 28, a case dealing with the recoupment of hotel building allowances previously claimed by the seller of the hotel, in circumstances where the purchaser intended to demolish the hotel building and build a new hotel, and had accordingly placed no value on the building acquired with the erf on which it was situated, Conradie J had the following to say:

> "The present case is not, to my mind, an apportionment case at all. Permanent structures like buildings adhere to the soil on which they are built. For this reason, land and buildings cannot, leaving aside innovations like sectional title ownership, be separately owned. There is only one *res* in existence – the property which comprises land and buildings.
>
> The price of a thing cannot be 'apportioned' to parts of that very same thing. If parties to a contract, for whatever reason, did make such an 'apportionment' it might be interesting from the point of view of seeing how they arrived at the price, but not legally significant."

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In *ITC 1704* 63 SATC 259, Conradie J, also in a case dealing with recoupments, made the point that prescription did not operate automatically but had to be invoked by the debtor, and that it was only when a plea of prescription had been successfully raised that a debt could be said to have prescribed. He also said the following:

> "That which is included in income must itself be income; there is no indication that, in providing that recovered or recouped expenses should be included in income, the Legislature does not mean to characterise them as income. The only criterion for these amounts to be included in income (and thus, as I have suggested, to be assimilated to income) is that they should have been recovered or recouped. Income is defined as the amount remaining of the gross income of any person after deducting any amounts exempt from tax from normal tax. Once an amount is included in income, it must, therefore, necessarily, form part of gross income. Amounts recovered or recouped under section 8(4)(*a*) are therefore gross income because that section makes them income."

* * *

In *ITC 1489* 1992 *Taxpayer* 75, 53 SATC 99, a case dealing with the valuation of closing stock by a used car dealer, Conradie J observed that:

> "By the time the accountants came to compile the accounts they knew that the appellant had managed to dispose of most of its stock without losing its managing director to the grim reaper or going into liquidation or suffering some other disaster. Moreover, by the time the appellant's accounts came to be drawn up most of the motor cars making up the year's opening stock had been sold and it was possible to determine which had been sold at a loss. Those which were not could be taken in at cost, and those on which losses were made could be taken in at the price realised. This left only a small number of cars in respect of which an estimate had to be made and this could be made fairly accurately on the basis of what had happened to the rest. We find this an attractive line of reasoning. There would appear to be no reason to speculate when the march of events has made uncertain things certain. There is no need to value stock on a calamity basis, if, through the benefit of hindsight, there is no need to do so. This is also good accountancy practice."

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In *Wyner v Commissioner, South African Revenue Service* 2002 (4) SA 744 (C), 64 SATC 254, a case dealing with the tax consequences of the "sale" of a "Clifton bungalow", Conradie J, writing for a full bench, had the following to say at 747F-I:

> "[T]his is an unusual case. There is a public law, or at least a public policy, dimension to it that I think, with respect, the Court *a quo* overlooked. The lease gave the appellant no more than the right to remain on the property until a notice of termination came from the lessor. But the lessor was also the Council which, as local authority, was vested with powers of control over the area; and it decided that, for policy and developmental reasons, it would, whatever its lease said, not give such a notice. Its promises as lessor conflicted with its conduct as administrator. I think that in determining the tax consequences of the relationship between the parties it would be wrong to take account only of the former and ignore the latter. The appellant did not have common law ownership of the property, but the mix of private rights and public forbearance that she enjoyed gave her a *sui generis* claim to the property that was close to ownership. Had the appellant been the owner of the property and sold it at the time when she did, the proceeds would without a doubt have been of a capital nature. The question really is whether the claim which she had to the site which was less than ownership but more than a

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monthly tenancy was sufficiently distinct from ownership to change the fiscal characterisation of the proceeds of its sale. I do not consider that it was.”

The full bench’s finding that the amount in question was of a capital nature was in due course overturned by the Supreme Court of Appeal in *Commissioner for Inland Revenue v Wyner* 2004 (4) SA 311 (SCA), but it is respectfully submitted that the judgment of Conradie J was correct.

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In *Warner Lambert SA (Pty) Ltd v Commissioner, South African Revenue Service* 2004 *Taxpayer* 35, 2003 (5) SA 344 (SCA), 65 SATC 346, Conradie JA said the following in the first paragraph of his judgment on behalf of a unanimous bench of the Supreme Court of Appeal:

> “Reverend Sullivan was an anti-apartheid activist. He became known for his “Sullivan Principles”. There were seven of them. They were assembled into a code intended to govern the conduct of their business by American companies trading in apartheid South Africa. One realises with the bewilderment of hindsight that they were at the time considered by many South Africans to be revolutionary. …”

In paragraph 14 of his judgment, Conradie JA said the following:

> “The consequences of an act often proclaim its purpose.

> After all, a person is presumed to have intended the natural consequences of his acts. Nevertheless, a Court must look carefully at the evidence. If there is credible evidence about a taxpayer’s purpose it is not open to the Court to turn what is in reality a consequence into a purpose and ascribe that to the taxpayer. ‘In a tax case,’ says Smalberger JA in *Commissioner for Inland Revenue v Pick ‘n Pay Employee Share Purchase Trust* 1992 (4) SA 39 (A) at 58F-H, ‘one is not concerned with what possibilities, apart from his actual purpose, the taxpayer foresaw and with which he reconciled himself. One is solely concerned with his object, his aim, his actual purpose.’ As Lord Brightman explains in a passage from *Mallalieu’s* case *supra*, (at 1100*a*) ‘An expenditure may be made exclusively to serve the purposes of the business, but it may have a private advantage’.”

And in paragraph 17, Conradie JA – in my opinion breaking new ground, which he was finally free to do in the then apex court (having once rejected the same reasoning when he was a puisne judge) – expressed himself as follows:

> “Where no new asset (for the enduring benefit of the trading operation) has been created any questioned expenditure naturally tends to assume more of a revenue character. …”

He elaborated on this in paragraph 18:

> “The appellant’s income earning structure had been erected long ago. It was now a question of protecting its earnings. Periodic payments were required to preserve it from harm, or at least to avert the risk of harm. I regard these payments as similar to insurance premiums. If they are anything like that, they were payments of a revenue nature. There is support for this approach in England. In *Morgan (Inspector of Taxes) v Tate & Lyle Ltd* [1954] 2 All ER 413 (HL), it was held that expenditure incurred in a propaganda campaign against nationalising the sugar industry was revenue in nature. In *Lawson (Inspector of Taxes) v Johnson Matthey plc* [1992] 2 All ER 647 (HL), a payment by the appellant to avert a threat to its business due to the collapse of a banking subsidiary was held to be an expense of a revenue nature. …”

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In the result, the unanimous judgment of Conradie JA overturned the finding of the Tax Court that the disputed expenditure had been of a capital nature, and therefore not deductible.

Of course, the judicial wisdom of Johan Conradie ended when he retired from the bench in December 2007, not when he died in November 2025. It is nevertheless a consolation in the face of the abrupt end to the life of this distinguished judge that his judgments have not perished with him but live on in our law reports.

In Scene II of Act II of the play *Hamlet*, the following exchange takes place:

> *Polonius*: What do you read, my lord?
> *Hamlet*: Words, words, words.

In my opinion, the jurisprudence of Judge Conradie – far more than mere “words, words, words” – will, as I have attempted to illustrate above, albeit within the confines of tax law and with a touch of tax lore added, last every bit as long as the immortal words of William Shakespeare.

RIP, Johan Conradie.

OF GIANTS AND HEROES

by **Willie Duminy SC**

Peter Barrie Hodes SC retired from full-time practice at the Cape Bar on 31 December 2025. He practised full-time for nearly 62 years and was in his same chambers for nearly 52 years.

It is the end of an era of giants and heroes.

When I started practice at the Johannesburg Bar in February 1980, not many advocates from the other bars were respected and feared – except for Cape Town's Peter Hodes. His name was peppered throughout the SA Law Reports and spoken with awe in the Bar Common Room (a sadly forgotten institution). He was known as a tough but fair opponent, and a cross-examiner of rare ability and flair.

On closer inspection, many giants have feet of clay. But not all. A few grow in presence and stature. And so it was with Peter. He was the true remaining colossus of our bar: a symbol of excellence for an unimaginable length of time.

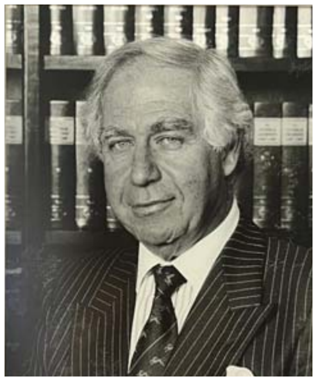
Peter celebrated his 84th birthday on 21 October 2025. His stamina does not seem to have flagged over the 44 years that I have known him.

His career at the Bar, from the age of 22, has been phenomenal. He matriculated in 1958 from Grey High School in what was then Port Elizabeth (this is also the *alma mater* of Springbok rugby captain Siya Kolisi). He attended Stellenbosch University where he graduated with a BCom degree in 1961 and a LLB in 1963. When he stood for election to the SRC on a liberal ticket, his campaign manager was the late Justice Dennis van Reenen, also a Cape Bar stalwart.

He read in chambers with Harold Berman and was admitted as an advocate on Friday, 29 May 1964. At that time there were between 80 and 90 counsel in practice in Cape Town (today there are nearly 500). Three days later, on Monday 1 June 1964, he appeared in his first *pro Deo* before Beyers JP.

In his first case in the AD he acted for a man convicted of murder who had left 17 fingerprints at the scene of the crime but denied ever having been there. Such are the challenges of trial advocacy.

As a junior he appeared with legendary seniors, such as Issy Maisels, Harry Snitcher, Sam Aaron, Gerald Friedman and Robin Marais.



Peter took silk on 19 March 1982. He has had many of South Africa's pre-eminent lawyers as his juniors. Amongst those who have risen to judicial prominence are Fritz Brand, Owen Rogers, David Unterhalter and Bob Nugent. There is hardly a silk at our bar who has not been briefed as a junior to Peter at some point, and many here and elsewhere, such as Jeremy Gauntlett KC and Brian Doctor KC. He has also appeared against most of the leading silks of our time and beaten the pants off many.

Peter is renowned for his exceptional memory for facts and detail. For many years he disavowed knowledge of the law. However, like many others who have worked with and against him, I can vouch for his thorough knowledge of the law, and his uncanny instinct for finding the true legal essence of a complex case.

Peter appeared as counsel in numerous reported matters; a search on Jutastat yielded close to 200 hits, many of them in the SCA and the Constitutional Court. This shows a remarkable breadth of practice at all levels and throughout Southern Africa. For example, my first case as his junior in 1983 involved a trial in the Walvis Bay court. Later, he led me in matters in the High Court of Botswana and many jurisdictions of the South African High Court. He led a high-powered team in probably the most important case in our recent history, in the Constitutional Court for the certification of the 1996 Constitution and did so in many other celebrated cases in that court and others. I think one case he enjoyed more than most was the "Black Label" ripoff (*Laugh it Off Promotions v SA Breweries*). He still has a memento from it in his chambers. When he advised that client to think carefully of the catastrophe an adverse costs order on appeal might entail, the latter famously responded: "We will jump off that bridge when we get to it."

Peter has been *the* pre-eminent leader of the Cape Bar. He served three times as chair of the Cape Bar Council, and twice as chair of the GCB. But that is incidental. He is an advocate and a Bar Man through and through. He is the one person whose professional and ethical guidance is sought by colleagues at all levels of seniority. Over the years, he set the standard. New arrivals at our bar present their credentials to Peter, and those who leave hardly ever fail to say their farewells to him, above all others.

For at least a decade in the eighties and nineties, Peter ran the most successful social club at our bar. Every Friday, at his expense, there was a delivery to his chambers on the 16th floor of selected wines and beer from the erstwhile Palm Bottle Store, and a large amount of biltong and wors from Joubert and Monty's, both then of Long Street. The rule was that a single invitation lasted for life, but I do not recall any "gatecrashers" – or even attorneys – ever being refused entry. Regular attendees I remember were Fritz Brand, Leon Kuschke, Andre Blignaut, Milton Seligson, Roelof van Riet, Hennie Carstens, Charles Louw, Deon Irish, Pat Gamble, Marius Scholtz, Francois van Zyl, Dennis van Reenen and Josie Jordaan, and I think I recall some occasions with the late Merwe Scholtz, Kosie Olivier and Francois Klopper. I even have a dim recollection of Johnnie van der Berg having attended once or twice.

For 35 years I have shared a suite with Peter. He has been an exceptionally generous friend, colleague, confidant, mentor and example to me, and to many others.

As we know him, Peter will not "go easily into that dark night" of total retirement. He will remain a member of the Cape Bar, soon to be elevated to richly deserved Honorary Member status. More importantly, he will remain available to accept briefs as counsel and as arbitrator, a role in which he has excelled. This is thanks for the years, the effort, the wisdom, and the friendship.

Peter is – and for many of us will remain – the heart and soul of our bar.

We say with Catullus: *ave atque vale* — hail, and farewell, Great Man.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BOET SMIT

by: **Susan Smit**

Arnoldus Johannes Smit was born on 21 August 1942 in Riversdale, though very few ever knew or called him by his birth name. He was known to all simply as "Boet". He passed away on 13 July 2025 in Cape Town, just shy of his 83rd birthday.

Boet spent his childhood in the town of Dordrecht, in the now Eastern Cape, and for high school he was sent to Paul Roos Gymnasium in Stellenbosch, where he matriculated in 1959. After school he completed one year of military service at the air force gymnasium in Valhalla near Pretoria.

He returned to Stellenbosch to finish a BA Law degree in 1963 and an LLB in 1965. However, it was perhaps his tenure in the men's residence Wilgenhof, where he served as deputy primarius, that would leave the biggest impact on him during his time at Stellenbosch University.

He finished his articles at the firm De Klerk & Van Gend in Cape Town and was admitted as an attorney in 1967. From 1967 to 1968 he worked as a public prosecutor in the Magistrate's Court in Wynberg.

In 1969 he started practising as an advocate, taking silk in 1989 and specialised in civil disputes and litigation. He also held several stints as an acting judge in the Western Cape High Court.

During the 1960s and 1970s, he played rugby at the Hamilton Sport Club, partly because he adored the sport and partly because he needed to brush up on his English, and was advised that this legendary institution, with its largely English-speaking players, was the ideal place to practise.

Sakkie van Staden first met Boet when he started as a candidate lawyer at De Klerk & Van Gend, where Boet had previously completed his articles. As a

clerk he was often tasked with delivering messages and briefings to Boet and had to help him carry his court reports to court.

Sakkie remembers that in contrast to many of his colleagues, Boet treated him with the utmost respect. He was approachable and friendly, and it was therefore no wonder that during that time he was commonly known as "Smiley Smit".

When Sakkie started practising as an advocate in 1976, he would often approach Boet for advice, regarding him as a mentor from the get-go. Once again, unlike his senior peers, Sakkie recalls, Boet never looked down on those who were still developing their knowledge of the law and always made time to offer his advice on how to approach a case.

Hansie Botha met Boet in 1979 when he reported to him as his pupil, 10 years his junior. He states that Boet's influence on his life was huge and permanent, describing him as a very loyal friend, and a clever, practical and level-headed counsel. They also completed the Comrades Marathon together in 1989.

Hansie recalls with humour how at the first bar dinner after he obtained his silk in 1996, Mike Fitzgerald delivered a speech to honour the new silks and referred to Hansie as "the poor man's Boet Smit". Hansie accepted the "title" with honour, knowing that Mike's comment was meant as a compliment to both men.

Those who knew Boet will attest to his love for dining out and good conversation.

Sakkie recalls that he was invited to join lunches at the Court Lounge opposite the Cape Town High Court with a core group consisting of Boet, John Foxcroft, Bob Lewin and Fred Stander.

In later years, they would be joined by other advocates including Hansie Botha, Gerrit van Schalkwyk, Roelof van Riet, Louis Olivier and Sakkie Maartens. For almost four decades they were lunchtime regulars at some of Cape Town's most memorable eateries, from the De Waal Hotel and Pickwick to Maharaj and Okkie Taljaardt's Underwater Club.

Sakkie remembers Boet as an unparalleled storyteller. He regaled his friends with retellings from his youth and student days and with priceless stories from the courts, but he was also known to be an attentive listener.

Shortly before his planned retirement in 2016, Boet suffered a serious stroke, and although he lost the ability to speak, he enjoyed his remaining years travelling and spending time with family and friends.

He was at the Cape Bar for more than 45 years.

He died peacefully at his home in Oranjezicht in July 2025 at the age of 82. He leaves behind his wife of 52 years, Sassa, his four children, Charlotte, Nico, Marié and Susan, as well as six grandchildren.

He will be remembered for his sociability, generosity, loyalty, integrity, and sense of humour, and for creating a home that was always open to family, friends and colleagues.