

**PROFESSOR ARTHUR BRIAN WESTON  
AN OUTSTANDING ACADEMIC LEADER**

**STATEMENT<sup>1</sup>**

**by**

**Professor Gamaliel Mgongo Fimbo, Ph.D.**

**Background**

Professor Arthur Brian Weston was born in Australia in 1924 and was the pioneering Dean of the School, then Faculty of Law of the University College in 1961. He served as Dean of the School from 1961 to 1968 and helped establish the first law School in the East and Central African region. He also assisted in negotiating the creation of the University of East Africa in 1963. He compiled a Swahili Law dictionary after mastering the language.

The School of Law building along Mkwajuni Road at the University of Dar-es-Salaam Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere Campus was named in his honor by the University Council in recognition and appreciation of his outstanding and pioneering role in the establishment and development of the School and laying a solid foundation for legal education in East Africa. Prof. Weston died in London on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2008.

The School held a memorial for the founding Dean and requested Prof. `Fimbo to write this Statement, which aptly captures the legacy of the founding Dean of the School and his contribution to setting the foundation of the School, which has withstood the test of time until today. What follows is a slightly edited version of the Statement.

**Introduction**

We are gathered in this Lecture Theatre to pay homage to a fallen friend, **Arthur Brian Weston**.<sup>2</sup> He was dean of the Faculty of Law, University College Dar es Salaam from 1961 to 1968. Professor Weston was Dean when I was admitted as an LL.B. student to the Faculty in 1965. He did not teach me, but he nurtured me when I was a student.

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<sup>1</sup> Statement made at a Memorial Session at the University of Dar es Salaam NYERERE LECTURE THEATRE on Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008 at 3.00 pm.

<sup>2</sup> LL.B. (W. Aust.); B.C.L. (Oxon.).

## **Appointment**

In September 1960 there was an elected African majority in the Tanganyika Legislative Council. In December 1960 the Tanganyika Government sought the agreement of the other two Governments for the early establishment in Dar es Salaam of a Faculty of Law, which would be the first Faculty of the University College.<sup>3</sup> In February 1961 the Tanganyika Legislative Council passed an Act setting up a provisional Council of a University College, which College, heralded by a Faculty of Law serving all East Africa.

In March-April 1961 Professor Cranford Pratt was appointed Principal of the University College and Professor A. B. Weston was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law. Both of them had been teaching at the University of Toronto, Canada.

## **Academic Administrator**

Professor Weston was a highly successful academic administrator. Upon taking his post, he had four initial tasks, to:

- (i) Find syllabuses of courses,
- (ii) Buy library books,
- (iii) Seek professional recognition of the degree; and
- (iv) Find students.

With regard to professional recognition, a special relationship was negotiated with the University of London. And that done the syllabuses were those designed by the University of London. Makerere University College was an intermediary in this relationship.<sup>4</sup> The LL.B degree was done in two academic years preceded by one year for the Intermediate Examination in Laws. The Scheme of Special Relation published by the University of London in July 1962 revealed this tripartite arrangement, the parties being the University of London, Makerere University College and the University College Dar es Salaam. It stated in part,

P. 3550

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<sup>3</sup> See UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA, THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DAR ES SALAAM CALENDAR 1966-1967, HISTORICAL NOTE, p. 75.

<sup>4</sup> UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Scheme of Special Relation with Makerere University College Faculty of Laws at the University College Dar es Salaam, Regulations for the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS AND LL.B. EXAMINATION, July 1962, Senate House, London, W.C.1. The curriculum was revised in 1964 with effect from July.

## **INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS**

### **INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

These Regulations apply only to students in full-time attendance at the University College of Dar es Salaam, who are registered as students of the Faculty of Laws of Makerere University College.

P. 3553

## **LL.B. EXAMINATION**

### **INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

These Regulations apply only to students in full-time residence at the University College, Dar es Salaam who are registered as students at the Faculty of Laws of Makerere University College, *and who passed the Intermediate Examination in Laws in 1962.*

#### *Students*

The first intake of 14 students was in October 1961. Writing about these students *Twining* has stated,

Somehow everything was managed, and on October 8, 1961 ... I had the privilege of delivering the first lecture of the institution to our brave, but bewildered, first fourteen students.<sup>5</sup>

Twelve graduates were to emerge in 1964 under the guidance of Professor Weston.

*Twining* has assessed students at the Faculty in glowing terms,

The quality of the students coming to the Faculty has been a source of pleasure to their teachers and this quality seems likely to improve now that there is competition for places to read law at the university. If present trends continue the majority of entrants will have more than the minimum university entrance requirements.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Staff*

*Picciotto* who arrived in Dar es Salaam in 1964 as a junior lecturer stated that he found a talented group of colleagues. On Dean Weston he stated,

With great energy, he had drummed up resources, recruited excellent staff and got the Law Faculty off to a flying start, as well as cementing good relations with government through projects like his Swahili Law Dictionary.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Twining, W (1966), *Legal Education Within East Africa* in BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW (1966) Commonwealth Law Series, No. 5, EAST AFRICAN LAW TODAY, London, p. 115 at p. 120.

<sup>6</sup> Twining, (1966) *Legal Education Within East Africa*, op. cit. p. 134.

<sup>7</sup> Picciotto, S. (1986) *Law, Life and Politics in Shivji* (Ed.) (1986) *Limits of Legal Radicalism*, Faculty of Law, Dar es Salaam, p. 36 at p. 39.

The calibre of the academic staff was eminently impressive. Dean *Kanywanyi* was able to state,

Most of them were young scholars, if not fresh graduates, with an apparent sense of adventure and sympathy for the reformist nationalist cause. Those who held posts on the establishment were clearly of very good intellectual caliber and highly conscientious.<sup>8</sup>

In March 1965 there were two East Africans, four Englishmen and one Ghanaian filling established posts. In addition in each of the three years, 1962, 1963 and 1964 there was a distinguished Fulbright Visiting Professor from the United States.<sup>9</sup>

There were four graduate tutorial assistants, one being under the auspices of the Peace Corps, another from Canadian Universities Service Overseas and two from the United Nations Association of Great Britain.<sup>10</sup>

In 1967 *G. Eorsi*, Professor of Law, Budapest, Hungary was Visiting Professor; so was Professor Ian Brownlie (from Oxford University) in 1968.

### *Teaching approach*

Law in historical context/Going beyond the black letter approach

In his inaugural address at the Faculty, *Julius K. Nyerere*, the Chief Minister stated on 25<sup>th</sup> October 1961,

An essential part of our national philosophy must be a legal profession of great integrity, which not only knows the formalities of law but also understands the basic philosophy, which underlies our Society. Our lawyer and our Judiciary must in other words, not only appreciate that law is paramount in our society, [but] they must also understand the philosophy of the law.<sup>11</sup>

How did Dean Weston and academic staff respond to this direction?

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<sup>8</sup> Kanywanyi, J. L. (1989) *The Struggle to Decolonise and Demystify University Education: Dar's 25 Years Experience Focused on the Faculty of Law (October 1961 – October 1986)*, EALR Vol. 16 No. 1 (June 1989), 1 at p. 16.

<sup>9</sup> 1962 Professor Robert Stevens (Yale); 1963 Professor Quintin Johnstone (Yale); 1963-1964 Professor Charles Quick; 1965-66 Professor Ian Macneil (Cornel). In addition Professor Thomas Franck (New York University), one time legal advisor to President Abeid Amani Karume of Zanzibar taught in the Faculty during the first term of each academic year in 1963, 1964 and 1965.

<sup>10</sup> Twining, (1966) *Legal Education Within East Africa*, supra note 5, p. 128.

<sup>11</sup> Faculty of Law in Dar es Salaam in JAL (1962) Vol. 6 No. 2, p. 150.

The educational philosophy of the Faculty was stated in the University College Dar es Salaam: A Guide for Schools.<sup>12</sup> It stated boldly,

In the Faculty of Law at Dar es Salaam, lecturers have been appointed, syllabuses planned and methods of teaching devised, with a single important consideration in mind; **the fact that the lawyer in East Africa has to be much more than a competent legal technician.** With the coming of independence, the manifold problems that beset developing countries have to be faced, and in doing this great changes will have to be made in the framework of society. Lawyers have a vital part to play in these developments, for upon them will fall a major share of the work of putting into practice the principles and ideas of their colleagues in the fields of politics, economics and science, and ensuring that the resultant system works fairly and efficiently. **Legal education must take account of these facts, and see that students are made aware of and prepared for their future role.**

Legal education for East African lawyers must therefore entail more than the accumulation of knowledge about rules of law - to know much law is not necessarily to be a good lawyer, although it is the foundation upon which most legal education must rest. The good lawyer is the one who knows also something of the society in which the law operates and the processes by which the law may change and be changed by that society. Thus we teach the law as it exists in East Africa today, but we do not stop there; **we use this law as a firm base upon which future developments may be considered.** In this way we hope to be able to produce lawyers who will have thoroughly mastered the techniques of the law: how to search out all the relevant authorities on a particular point and marshal them into a coherent form; how to read a case in order to understand it fully; how to analyse and interpret a statute; and how to put across one's point of view in speech and writing. **But over and above all this, they will have studied that law against the social and economic background of the East African jurisdictions,** and will be in a good position to offer useful contributions to discussions on the problem of the law that ought to be in East Africa.<sup>13</sup>

So the teachers were expected to perform three tasks. These were to:

- (i) Impart knowledge of the law as it exists;
- (ii) Impart that knowledge against the social and economic background of East African countries: and
- (iii) Make the law graduates problem solvers.

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<sup>12</sup> Most probably it was written by or under the direction of Dean Weston.

<sup>13</sup> University College Dar es Salaam (1965), A Guide to Schools, NOTE 33 p. 16-17.

How did the teachers interpret these clear words of the Guide? Was there any coherent approach to teaching law in the Faculty?

*Twining* tried to explain his understanding of the issue in these words,

In the Faculty the approach is comparative: the law taught is the laws of all the East African jurisdictions; and foreign models from other parts of Africa and the Commonwealth and even from civil law countries are frequently examined.

...

The law and the courts with which the great mass of people most regularly come into contact are studied almost as much detail as the upper reaches of the system where the law is largely imported. **They are studied critically in the historical context of societies, which are undergoing very rapid change, political, economic and cultural as well as legal.**<sup>14</sup>

In an editorial comment, *Eastern Africa Law Review*<sup>15</sup> *Yash Ghai* (who succeeded Weston as Dean in 1968) wrote,

The priorities of law reform, therefore, are firstly, an accelerated programme of empirical or field research. We must get away from an excessive preoccupation with the written rules and their interpretation, and give more attention to how they affect the lives of the citizens and in what way they retard or promote national purposes or human justice. If we want to use law as an agency of change, **we must first find out what attitude to the law the people have, and what are the limitations of change through law.** In particular, we must study whether other agencies may not be more suitable for some forms of change, and how to frame laws to collaborate with those agencies rather than to oppose them.

*Dean Ghai* has been quick to point out that the teachers did not raise questions about the social and class basis of law.<sup>16</sup> In 1986 he stated the true position,

Twining had already introduced some anthropology into the course, so that the relevance of jurisprudence to African conditions was established to some extent, but I cannot remember that we anywhere raised questions about the social and class basis of law. We were all in our own ways trying to break out of legal positivism and we tried hard to relate the law we taught to the social and economic condition of East Africa. Operating on the assumptions that our graduates in the first few years would end up in high legal and judicial positions, we emphasized the choices available in law

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<sup>14</sup>Twining, (1966) *Legal Education Within East Africa*, supra note 5, p. 137-138.

<sup>15</sup> Vol. 1 No. 2 (August (1968) p. 114.

<sup>16</sup>See Kanywanyi's criticism in *The Struggle to Decolonize and Demystify University Education: Dar's 25 Years Experience Focused on the Faculty of Law* (October 1961 – October 1986) supra, note 6.

making and in the judicial process. Most of this was, however, in the framework of liberalism.<sup>17</sup>

In the foreword to a publication titled *East African Law and Social Change*<sup>18</sup> Dean Weston himself tried, in his own way, to articulate the teaching approach. He wrote as follows:

Much has been written about the revolution, which is – or is about to be – taking palace in the legal systems of African States. It is an appreciation of the proportions of that revolution, and of the demands and opportunities which must accompany it, that has led the Faculty of Law of the University of East Africa, Dar es Salaam, to insist from its inception that its students- the future leaders of the benches, bars and governments of East Africa – should be exposed to every relevant view point, all probable alternatives, any appropriate solution. They should be encouraged to assess critically rather than accept automatically every rule and institution, which have come into the present legal systems either from traditions of the local past or from the hands of the expatriate administrators.

...

It has been said that the nature of the legal revolution must be that of a reconciliation or at least a contest between the conflicting systems of common law and customary law ... But the real revolution in Africa today is far greater than this: it is a social revolution, reaching down into the very basis of society. Education, health, industry, commerce: these are the new factors, **and it is the revolution through which they are going that is creating the demand for revolution in law.**

So Dean Weston and his colleagues sought to train lawyers taking into consideration the roles such newly trained lawyers would play in matters of national development. The issue was one of relevance. However the law and development movement and the socio-economic contextual approach in teaching law are certainly post-Weston phenomena.<sup>19</sup>

*Dean Ghai* states that it was the Arusha Declaration of 1967 that impacted heavily on their teaching. He states that the basic frameworks within which they analyzed

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<sup>17</sup>Ghai, Y (1986) *Legal Radicalism, Professionalism and Social Action: Reflections on Teaching Law in Dar es Salaam* in Shivji (Ed.) (1986) *Limits of Legal Radicalism*, Faculty of Law, Dar es Salaam, p. 26.

<sup>18</sup>G. F. A Sawyerr (Ed.) (1967) *East African Law and Social Change*, East African Institute of Social and Cultural Affairs Contemporary African Monographs Series No. 6, East African Publishing House, Nairobi.

<sup>19</sup>See criticism of the law and development theorists by Tenga, R. W., *The Historical and Socio-Economic Approaches in Learning the Law: Dar es Salaam and 3<sup>rd</sup> World Perspectives in Jurisprudence* in Shivji (Ed.) (1986) *Limits of Legal Radicalism*, supra note 5, p. 95 .

the law came under attack. He adds that radical perspectives of campus Marxists attracted him but he “cannot claim to have joined the radical group.”<sup>20</sup>

## **Conferences**

Under Dean Weston the Faculty of Law was instrumental in organizing or being joint sponsor of conferences and workshops for legal discourse.

In 1963 the Faculty was a joint sponsor with the Government of Tanganyika of a Pan-African Conference on Local Courts and Customary Law, 8th September – 18<sup>th</sup> September 1963. The Conference was under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice of Tanganyika, Sheikh Amri Abedi. The proceedings were subsequently published.<sup>21</sup>

In 1964 the Faculty held two two-week seminars on Law and Economic Development under the direction of Professor Wolfgang Friedmann of Columbia University.<sup>22</sup>

In January 1966 the Conference on Penal Problems in East Africa convened at the University College, Dar es Salaam. It brought together representatives of various departments of Governments in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. A special first anniversary issue of the East African Law Journal was devoted to proceedings of this conference.<sup>23</sup>

The Seminar on Law and Social Change in East Africa was held at the University College, Dar es Salaam 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> April 1966. The editor of the publication bearing that title explained that Dean Weston had given much advice and guidance in the organization of the seminar but had been involved in a motor accident that prevented his attendance.<sup>24</sup>

In March 1967 (after the Arusha Declaration) the Faculty held a seminar on Law in Society. It was convened primarily for the benefit of students. The seminar dwelt on ethical issues that are presented to practicing advocates and magistrates.

## **Legal Literature**

### *Law Journals*

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<sup>20</sup> Ghai, Y (1986) Legal Radicalism, Professionalism and Social Action: Reflections on Teaching Law in Dar es Salaam, supra note 13, p. 27.

<sup>21</sup> African Conference on Local Courts and Customary Law, Report of the Proceedings of the Conference held in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, 8<sup>th</sup> September 1963 – 18<sup>th</sup> September 1963.

<sup>22</sup> Twining, (1966) Legal Education Within East Africa, supra note 5, p. 130.

<sup>23</sup> Vol. 2 No. 1 (March 1966).

<sup>24</sup> G. F. A Sawyerr (Ed.) (1967) East African Law and Social Change, supra note 18, p. 300.

## Journal of the Denning Law Society

Dean Weston encouraged students to form a law society. Consequently, the Denning Law Society was born in 1963. The Society's journal, Volume 1 No. 1 (Dec. 1963) contains a Preface by Lord Denning and an article by M. H. A. Kwikima<sup>25</sup> on Defamation in Nyamwezi Law and Custom. At page 3 of Volume 2 No. 2 (Dec 1964) Chipeta,<sup>26</sup> wrote,

Since its birth on 14<sup>th</sup> January 1962, the Denning Law Society has grown from strength to strength, both in numbers and activities. The Society's pioneers numbered barely twelve. This year, almost three years since the Society was born, our membership has risen to a hundred.

The Editorial Board contains the name of Z. R. Chesoni, Research Officer (one time Chief Justice of Kenya).

Writing about this society in 1965 Twining stated,

Law students of the Faculty have also been active; they have established a lively law society of their own, which they have named after Lord Denning ... in recognition of the major role played in the establishment of local facilities for legal education in East Africa. The Denning Law Society, *inter alia*, publishes its own law journal, which is entirely student run; two numbers of this journal have so far been published.<sup>27</sup>

In the preface to Vol. 2 No. 1 of the Journal (December 1967) Dean Weston wrote,

The members of the Denning Law Society are to be congratulated in having persisted against the difficulties and discouragements, which usually assail a new journal, especially one produced entirely by students. This is now the fifth number to appear, and we may safely assume that it has passed the dangerous period of infant mortality.

**From the inception of the Society I have been honoured to be its patron an honour which I now relinquish**, and in that time I have come to admire the sincere academic interest of its members, and to value their contributions to the literature on aspects of East African law.

Page iii of that Issue carries names of members of the Governing Council of the Society 1967/1968. There is W. J. Maina, Treasurer,<sup>28</sup> J. M. Ogoola, and Member without portfolio, currently Principal Judge of the High Court of Uganda.

In the Governing Council for 1968/69 B. J. Odoki was Research Secretary; the former Chief Justice of Uganda.

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<sup>25</sup> He described himself as a "Student- at- Law- Second Year," now Advocate based at Tabora, Tanzania.

<sup>26</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Student at Law, now Judge (retired) of the High Court of Tanzania.

<sup>27</sup> Twining, (1966) Legal Education Within East Africa, supra note 5, p. 131.

<sup>28</sup> Judge (retired) of the High Court of Tanzania.

### East African Law Journal

Dean Weston was Chairman of the Editorial Board from the inception of the Journal in 1965. The first issue contains articles by members of the Faculty of Law; Ghai and McAuslan (jointly), Kato, Read, and Patel. Dean Weston's article, too, appeared in this Volume, "*Law in Swahili – Problems in Developing the National Language*" at pages 60-75. Initially the Managing Editor of the Journal was based in Nairobi. In September 1967 Yash Ghai of the Faculty of Law became the Editor of the Journal. The fourth issue of the Journal in 1965 carries Dean Weston's plea for law in Swahili.<sup>29</sup>

### Eastern Africa Law Review

Vol. 1 No 1 is dated April 1968. This Law Review was born in the Faculty of Law. The first Issue showed Y. P. GHAI, Editor, R. W. JAMES and G. F. A. SAWYERR, Associate Editors and J. L. KANYWANYI, Business Editor. In this Issue there is a Case Note by A. B. LYALL of the Faculty of Law, "The Case of the Moveable Land."<sup>30</sup> The facts that occurred in Iringa area were as follows:

The appellant owned land on one side of a river and two islands in the stream itself. The respondent also owned land on the other side of the same river. For unknown reasons, the river changed its course so that it now flowed on the respondent's side of the islands, leaving dry the bed on the other side. The water in the new channel then began to erode the respondent's land and by some freak of nature the soil so taken was deposited over a period of years on the appellant's side, forming an area of about half acre. It seems that respondent's land had decreased by about the same area. Dismayed at these events, the respondent crossed the river and began to cultivate the half acre on the appellant's side. In court the appellant claimed an order that the respondent was not entitled to do so. The High Court summarized Hehe customary law in these words,

The customary law of the area in which the land is situated appears to be that, if the eroded area is considerable and is gradually deposited as an addition to another's property, the original holder of the eroded land can 'follow' it and he retains ownership.

Accordingly the judge refused the order sought, holding that the respondent was entitled to act as he did.

### *High Court Digest*

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<sup>29</sup> Weston, A. B (1965) *Law in Swahili – Problems in Developing a National Language*, (1965) 1 (4) E.A.L.J 60.

<sup>30</sup> Eastern Africa Law Review, Vol. 1 April 1968 No 1, p. 95. A digest of the case, *Ibrahim Lihoha v. Saidi Meda*, appears in [1967] H.C.D. n. 230.

The High Court Digest (HCD) commenced publication in 1967.<sup>31</sup> The digest was intended to fill the gap after cessation of publication of the Tanganyika Law Reports whose last issue was (1953 - 1957) 2 TLR (R). The 1967-1968 volume was edited by Mr. W. Black, Mr. S. Huber and Mr. L. Patel. The Editorial Board of the 1969 volume consisted of B. Slattery (Chairman), G. M. Fimbo and N. S. Rembe.

### *Books*

Dean Weston did not write a book on law or Tanzania law while in Dar es Salaam or thereafter.<sup>32</sup> However, he fervently pushed Faculty members to produce text books for our students. That push bore fruits over time.

Daley, J (1966) Agency Law in East Africa, Published by Legal Publications Ltd, Nairobi.

MACNEIL, I. R. (1966), Bankruptcy Law in East Africa, published by Legal Publications Ltd, Nairobi.

Morris, H and J. S. Read (1966) Uganda: The Development of the Laws and Constitution, Stevens & Sons, London.<sup>33</sup>

Sawyer, G. F. A (Ed.) (1967), East African Law and Social Change, East African Institute of Social and Cultural Affairs, Contemporary African Monographs No. 6, East African Publishing House, Nairobi. The editor of the volume, G. F. A. Sawyer noted the towering influence of Dean Weston in these words at page 13,

Finally, a word of appreciation for the contribution made by various institutions and persons to the preparation of this book,

...

**Professor A. B. Weston**, Dean of the Faculty of Law, for his constant encouragement and guidance, even from a hospital bed, in the course of the running of the Seminar and editing the proceedings.

MACNEIL, I.R (1968) Contract: Instruments for Social Cooperation in East Africa,<sup>34</sup> South Hackensack, N. J., F. B. Rothman.

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<sup>31</sup> In 1973 the High Court Digest was replaced by another publication of the Faculty, the Law Reports of Tanzania, LRT.

<sup>32</sup> The Principal of the University College, Dar es Salaam, Professor C. Pratt, on the other hand, wrote a book, Pratt, C. (1974) The Critical Phase in Tanganyika 1945 – 1966, Nyerere and the Emergence of Socialist Strategy, Cambridge University Press.

<sup>33</sup> James Read was Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Law University of Dar es Salaam. He taught me Criminal Law and Procedure in my first year for the LL. B degree, 1965/66.

<sup>34</sup> Prof. Macneil experimented the initial materials upon us in our first year Law of Contract course, 1965/66 academic year.

Ghai, Y. P and J. P. W. B. McAuslan (1970) *Public Law and Political Change in Kenya*, Oxford University Press, Nairobi.

James, R. W (1971) *Land Tenure and Policy in Tanzania*, East African Literature Bureau, Nairobi. In the preface written in 1970 the author thanked Dean Weston profusely,

I must also express deep indebtedness to the former Dean of the Law Faculty, University College, Dar es Salaam, **Professor A. B. Weston**, who, on my arrival to join the teaching staff of that Faculty in 1966, committed me to writing a book on Tanzania land laws and limited my teaching load to the land law course, thus affording me ample time for library as well as empirical research. He kindly read the first Chapter and the Conclusion of this work in draft stage and has been enthusiastic in his suggestions of changes, encouragement and counsel. Among many of my colleagues to whom I owe especial gratitude for reading large sections of the text at an early stage of writing and making proposal for revisions and corrections are Messrs. G. Fimbo, Peter Bayne, Brian Slattery and Peter Mutharika.

#### *Pamphlet*

Twining, W (1963), *The Place of Customary Law in the National Legal Systems of East Africa*, Lectures Delivered at the University of Chicago Law School in April – May 1963, published by the Law School, The University of Chicago.

#### **Public Service projects initiated by Dean Weston**

Dean Weston was in the forefront regarding public service.

#### *Institute of Public Administration (IPA)*

When the IPA was based at the University College Faculty members taught in the one-year course for lay magistrates. In the Calendar for 1966-67 of the University of East Africa, the University College, Dar es Salaam it is stated at p. 146,

The IPA commenced work in October 1962, with a residential course for district magistrates, arranged in conjunction with the Faculty of Law.

At p. 149 the University Calendar states further,

Course for District Magistrates  
(Sponsored jointly by the Faculty of Law in association with the Ministry of Justice)

Four courses have already been held. The fifth is now in progress:  
July 1966 – March 1967.

### *Certificate in Law Course*

This course commenced during his tenure as Dean. At first law lecturers were teaching students at the Institute of Adult Education, Lumumba Street, Dar es Salaam.

### *Legal aid*

In response to the Arusha Declaration of February 1967 the Faculty of Law established the Legal Aid Committee in June 1967. In November 1967 it opened a legal aid clinic at Magomeni Community Centre. Students participated under staff supervision.

### **University Administration**

The University of East Africa was established in 1962 by the University of East Africa Act (No. 16 of 1962 of the EA Common Services Organization). The following year saw the enactment of the University College, Dar es Salaam Act (No. 14 of 1963 of the East African Common Services Organization). Immediately thereafter Dean Weston became a member of the University Council and the University Senate.

In 1966/67 academic year Professor Weston was a member of the following organs of the University College, Dar es Salaam:

- The College Council,
- The Finance Committee of the College Council
- The Academic Board
- Faculty Board – Chairman

Ladies and Gentlemen, it was my pleasure and privilege to associate with Dean Weston for many years. I first met him when I was barely 22 years old. Little did I know that one day I would sit in his chair in the Dean's office.

### **Conclusion**

I would conclude that **PROFESSOR ARTHUR BRIAN WESTON** was an outstanding academic leader. As such he has left a permanent imprint not only on the University of Dar es Salaam but also on the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda.

Let me confess that in the course of my preparation of this statement Weston's stature was growing every minute as I was typing. The more I read about him the more I realized his exceptional qualities.

**MAY LORD REST HIS SOUL IN PEACE**

