

Prins Claus Leerstoel

Prince Claus Chair

Jaarverslag / Annual Report

2005



Utrecht University and the Institute of Social Studies will alternately appoint an outstanding young academic from

Prins Claus Leerstoel

Prince Claus Chair

development and equity

Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean or the Pacific to the Prince Claus Chair, for the advancement of research and teaching in the field of development and equity.

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Voor u ligt het derde jaarverslag van het Curatorium van de Prins Claus Leerstoel. Deze leerstoel is begin 2003 ingesteld door de Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies (ISS), om daarmee het gedachtegoed van Prins Claus der Nederlanden te eren. Het centrale thema in de activiteiten van de Prins Claus Leerstoel is 'Development and Equity'.

Het jaarverslag besteedt aandacht aan de leerstoelhouder professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado die in 2005 bij het Studie- en Informatiecentrum Mensenrechten (SIM) en de Onderzoeksschool Rechten van de Mens aan de Universiteit Utrecht verbleef. Hij gaf lezingen, leidde seminars en had ontmoetingen met personen die buiten de academische kring betrokken zijn bij ontwikkelings-samenwerking. Daarnaast was hij actief bij de 'Universitaire Vredesdagen' en het scholierenproject 'Mensenrechten en Migratie'.

Ook gaat het jaarverslag in op de benoeming van de Prins Claus Leerstoelhouder 2005/2006, de antropologe en politicologe professor Rema Hammami. Voorts leest u over de algemene achtergrond van de leerstoel, over de naamgever Prins Claus en over de manier waarop leerstoelhouders worden gekozen.

Het Curatorium hoopt dat u zich door dit jaarverslag betrokken voelt bij 'Development and Equity' en bij de visie die Prins Claus hierop heeft gegeven. Wij spreken de verwachting uit dat u, net als wij, geïnspireerd raakt door het onderzoek van jonge wetenschappers en hun inzet voor een meer rechtvaardige ontwikkeling in onze wereld.

Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden
voorzitter Curatorium

VOORWOORD FOREWORD

This is the third annual report of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair in Development and Equity. The Chair was established by Utrecht University and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in early 2003 to honour the memory of Prince Claus of the Netherlands.

This report provides extensive information about the work of the holder of the Chair, Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado, who in 2005 resided at the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights and the School of Human Rights Research at Utrecht University. In the course of 2005, Professor Rivera-Salgado gave lectures, led seminars and held meetings with individuals involved in development cooperation outside the academic community. In addition, he was involved in the University Peace Days (Universitaire Vredesdagen) and the Schools Network project 'Human Rights and Migration'.

The report also contains information about the appointment of anthropologist and political scientist Professor Rema Hammami to the Chair for the period 2005/2006, as well as background information on the Chair, Prince Claus himself and the procedure whereby appointments to the Chair are made.

The members of the Curatorium hope that reading this report will strengthen your commitment to development and equity issues and to the vision of Prince Claus on these issues. We also hope that, like us, you will be inspired by the research carried out by young academics and their commitment to more equitable development in the world.

Princess Máxima of the Netherlands
Chair

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Het uitdragen van het gedachtegoed van Prins Claus (1926-2002) over rechtvaardigheid in de Noord-Zuid verhoudingen door het instellen van een wisselleerstoel.

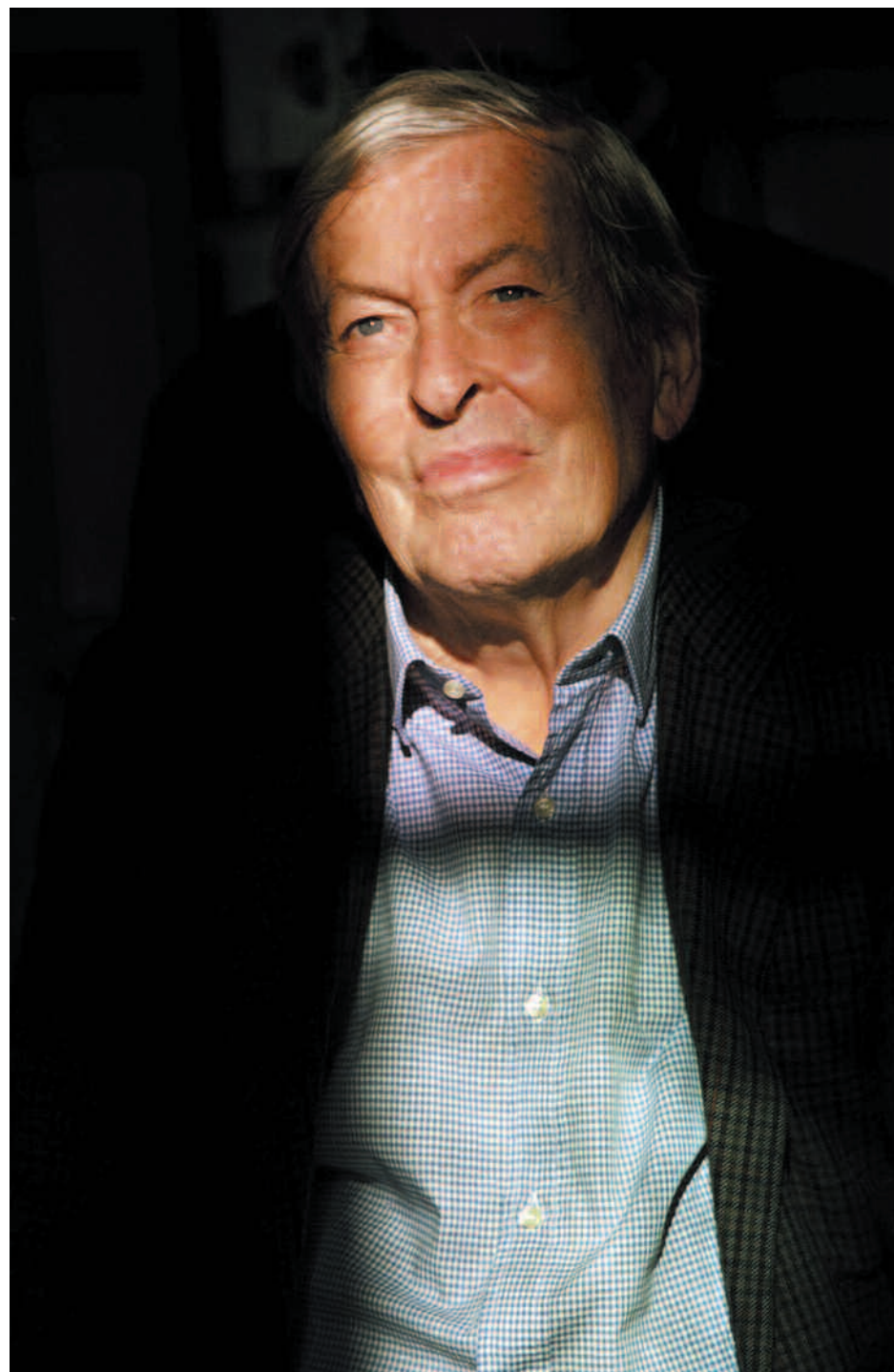
De Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies benoemen om beurten een uitmuntende, jonge wetenschapper uit Afrika, Azië, Latijns-Amerika, de Cariben of de Pacific op de Prins Claus Leerstoel ter bevordering van het onderzoek en onderwijs op het gebied van ontwikkelingssamenwerking.

Een Curatorium, onder voorzitterschap van Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden, draagt een kandidaat voor benoeming voor. De leerstoel is in december 2002 ingesteld.

To continue the work of Prince Claus (1926-2002) in development and equity by establishing a rotating Academic Chair.

Utrecht University and the Institute of Social Studies will alternately appoint an outstanding young academic from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean or the Pacific to the Prince Claus Chair, for the advancement of research and teaching in the field of development and equity.

A candidate for the Chair will be nominated by a Curatorium, chaired by Princess Máxima of the Netherlands. The Chair was established in December 2002.



Prince Claus of the Netherlands (1926 - 2002)

Prins Claus voelde zich sterk verbonden met het streven naar rechtvaardigheid in de Noord-Zuid verhoudingen. Zijn werk, zijn reizen, en zijn persoonlijke contacten gaven hem een scherp inzicht in de mogelijkheden daartoe en vooral ook in de belemmeringen daarvoor. Hij was een onvermoeibare pleiter voor evenwichtige verhoudingen in de wereld, en bracht mensen bij elkaar om belemmeringen op te heffen en om kansen te verzilveren. Zijn kennis van zaken, zijn toegankelijkheid en zijn persoonlijkheid waren hierbij zeer behulpzaam. Hij was en is hierdoor een inspiratiebron voor velen.

Prins Claus ontving in 1988 een Honorary Fellowship van het Institute of Social Studies (ISS) 'in recognition of his continued insistence on the importance of reducing the differences between the rich and the poor in national and international fora, while emphasising the human dimension of this process and not only that of international policy and strategy'. Tijdens de officiële ceremonie sprak hij een dankwoord uit in de vorm van 23 stellingen over 'development and equity'. Deze stellingen zijn in dit jaarverslag integraal afgedrukt.

Met de instelling van de Prins Claus Leerstoel geeft de academische gemeenschap van de Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies blijk van haar grote respect en waardering voor de persoon van Prins Claus, zijn werk, en zijn inzet voor en gezag op het terrein van een evenwichtige ontwikkeling in de wereld. De Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies zijn vereerd dat Koningin Beatrix toestemming heeft verleend de naam van Prins Claus aan deze leerstoel te verbinden.

Prins Claus der Nederlanden werd in 1926 als Claus von Amsberg geboren in Dötzingen (Hitzacker), Nedersaksen. Hij studeerde aan de Universiteit van >

PRINS CLAUS

NAAMGEVER VAN DE LEERSTOEL

PRINCE CLAUS

THE INSPIRATION FOR THE CHAIR

Prince Claus was strongly committed to development and equity in North-South relations. Through his work, his travels and his personal contacts, he gained a deep understanding of the opportunities for and particularly the obstacles to this type of development. He was indefatigable in his work of development and equity throughout the world, bringing people together to solve problems and make the most of opportunities. His knowledge, his accessibility and his personality all made an important contribution to his work. As a result, he was – and remains – a source of inspiration to many.

In 1988, Prince Claus received an Honorary Fellowship from the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) 'in recognition of his continued insistence on the importance of reducing the differences between the rich and the poor in national and international fora, while emphasising the human dimension of this process and not only that of international policy and strategy.' At the official ceremony for the Fellowship, Prince Claus gave an acceptance speech stating his views on development and equity in the form of 23 propositions, included in full in this report.

The establishment of the Prince Claus Chair attests to the deep respect and appreciation of the academic community of Utrecht University and the ISS for Prince Claus as a person, for his work, and for his commitment to and authority in the field of development and equity throughout the world. Both Utrecht University and the ISS are honoured that Queen Beatrix has agreed to naming the Chair after the Prince.

Prince Claus was born Claus von Amsberg in 1926, in Dötzingen (Hitzacker), Nedersaksen. He studied at the University of Hamburg, in the Faculty of Law >

Hamburg bij de faculteit der Rechten en Staatswetenschappen (1948–1956), waarna hij werkzaam was op de Duitse ambassade in de Dominicaanse Republiek en als Chargé d’Affaires in Ivoorkust. Van 1963 tot 1965 werkte hij bij het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken in Bonn bij de sectie Economische Betrekkingen met Afrika.

Na zijn huwelijk in 1966 met Prinses Beatrix, ging zijn bijzondere aandacht uit naar ontwikkelingssamenwerking. De Prins werd onder meer benoemd tot lid van de Nationale Adviesraad voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, tot lid van het Bureau van deze Raad, tot voorzitter van de Nationale Commissie voor de Ontwikkelingsstrategie 1970-1980 en tot Bijzonder Adviseur van de minister voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking. In 1984 werd hij tevens inspecteur-generaal Ontwikkelingssamenwerking. Ter gelegenheid van de zeventigste verjaardag van Prins Claus heeft de Nederlandse regering het initiatief genomen tot de oprichting van het Prins Claus Fonds voor Cultuur en Ontwikkeling. Doel van het Fonds is het vergroten van het inzicht in cultuur en ontwikkeling. Prins Claus was erevoorzitter van het Fonds.



and Political Science (1948–1956), after which he worked at the German embassy to the Dominican Republic and as Chargé d’Affaires to the Republic of the Ivory Coast. From 1963 to 1965, he worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn, in the Department of African Economic Relations.

After his marriage to Princess Beatrix in 1966, Prince Claus focused his efforts on development cooperation. He was appointed member of the National Advisory Council for Development Cooperation (Nationale Adviesraad voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, NAR), member of the Office of this Commission, Chair of the National Committee for Development Strategy (Nationale Commissie voor de Ontwikkelingsstrategie), a position he held from 1970 to 1980, and Special Advisor to the Minister of Development Cooperation. In 1984, he was appointed Inspector General of Development Cooperation. To commemorate the Prince’s seventieth birthday, the Dutch government established the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development (Prins Claus Fonds voor Cultuur en Ontwikkeling), of which Prince Claus was Honorary Chair. The objective of the Fund is to increase cultural awareness and promote development.

1. The object of ‘development cooperation’ is to help the recipient countries to achieve greater independence, in particular economic independence, in the light of the realisation that the achievement of political independence alone means very little. In reality though, the result of development cooperation in most cases is merely to confirm or even reinforce a state of dependence. One might dub this as ‘neo-colonialism with the best of intentions’.
2. While money is important as a means of promoting the economic development process, development is essentially a cultural process. It is not a question of material goods but of human resources. In fact it is impossible to ‘develop’ another person or country from outside; people develop themselves, and so do countries. All that we can do is assist that process if asked to do so and then in a particular context or socio-cultural environment.
3. An awareness of one’s own cultural identity and past is a fundamental condition for sustainable autonomous development. Where support is sought for cultural projects, the development of visual arts, literature, music, dance etc., donor organisations should respond whole-heartedly.
4. A rich country which sees itself as playing a pioneering role in development cooperation should untie its aid. This will increase both the efficiency of aid and the autonomy of decision-making in the recipient country, enabling it to purchase goods – and indeed expertise – from the supplier offering the most favourable terms.

EXCERPT OF THE PRINCE’S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH UPON RECEIVING AN HONORARY FELLOWSHIP INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES, 1988

5. It is not so much a question of how much money you spend on development cooperation but how you spend it. A smaller amount may be made to count for more. I would advocate a system of evaluating aid in gross and net terms. This would mean deducting from the gross aid flow all of the failures, adverse effects (for example in the ecological sphere) and the costs of tied aid – to name just a few – to arrive at a more relevant figure for the genuinely effective, or net, flow of aid.
6. We talk a lot about relevance in the context of ‘development cooperation’, but we still all too often confuse our own interests with those of developing countries.
7. When we enter into cooperation, our principle must be that we do not interfere in matters where the recipient country is capable of taking action itself. So if a country possesses adequate manpower we should draw on it and not try to appoint our own national experts. Even if we think our experts are more expert we should still recruit and finance more local manpower and expertise. It is better to have a project that is technically only 80% successful but completely integrated in the local environment and thus sustainable than one that scores 100% in technical terms but which one knows for certain will not be sustainable once our own experts withdraw.

8. In development cooperation, as in many other fields, output is more important than input. We are still far too fixated on input. Sustainability in sociological, economic and ecological terms should be the paramount criterion of success.

9. Donor governments should leave aid projects aimed directly at specific – mostly underprivileged – target groups to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) both in developing and industrialised countries.

10. Developing countries should have a greater say in the way development funds are spent, including the way they are divided between project aid and balance of payments support. If a country so wishes it should be possible to transfer all of the available funds in the form of balance of payments support – untied.



Prince Claus on a field trip to Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso) in 1979, in his role as Chairman of the National Committee for Development Strategy.

11. Certain LLDCs are currently only able to absorb emergency aid, such as food aid, and import assistance and should not be saddled with project aid against their will.

12. Protectionism in the rich countries does more harm than good which development aid even under most favourable conditions can do.

13. Agricultural policy in the rich countries must take account of the justified interests of the developing countries. Dumping of agricultural produce (such as grain, sugar and meat) on the world market has disastrous social and economic consequences for many countries and undermines their position in world trade. Dumping and protectionism are in fact twin evils.

14. The provision of development funds is no more than a minor attempt to offset the losses which many commodity-exporting developing countries are suffering as a result of the continuing fall of commodity prices. Their terms of trade are still deteriorating. Their loss is our gain. I therefore regard development aid not as a favour but as a universal social duty.

15. An international macroeconomic policy aimed at improving the terms of trade of developing countries would be more valuable than any amount of development aid.

16. The processing of commodities – for example coffee and cocoa – must not be penalised by protectionist measures which hit imports. The anti-processing clauses must be replaced by a policy encouraging processing of raw materials or commodities in the countries of origin.

17. The Multi-Fibre Agreement should be abolished and replaced by complete freedom of imports. At the same time we should differentiate more between the various types of developing countries: NICs should be treated differently from LDCs. NICs should be brought under the GATT regulations.

18. The debt problem is a complex one. Far too many people who know nothing or too little about the subject are voicing opinions. I shall not therefore venture any comment other than this: I do believe that the LLDCs at least should have their official debts cancelled. This is purely a matter of common sense. We should never have burdened them with loans to pay back in the first place.

19. The suggestion of a Marshall Plan for the Third World is unrealistic and misleading. The situation in which Europe found itself at the end of the last World War cannot be compared with the very diverse circumstances of the developing countries today. A suggestion of this sort serves to raise expectations which can only lead to disappointment, frustration and disruption.

20. We must be prepared to lend vigorous support to regional South/South cooperation which would include generating trade flows (for example regional food supplies) and technical cooperation, with a view to untying all development aid from the North.

21. Much of the human suffering in developing countries cannot be attributed to global power structures, natural disasters, multinational companies, the World Bank, the IMF or other exogenous evil doers and easy scapegoats.

22. Development in the true sense of the word is impossible without some form of democracy which gives the people some say in the process. It is a question of enabling people to direct their energies within their own cultural context to bring about change, in the belief that this is in their own interests. I am not using democracy here in the formal western sense but in its more basic meaning of 'by the people for the people'.

23. Freedom of speech is an essential element in any form of democracy and therefore a prerequisite for true development. The power elite, wherever they may be in the world, cannot be trusted if their country knows no freedom of speech. It is a fact of human life and also essential for the protection of those in power who are worthy of trust.

Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado (1965), socioloog uit Mexico, is in september 2004 door de Universiteit Utrecht benoemd als bekleder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel 2004/2005.

REDENEN BENOEMING

Professor Rivera-Salgado is benoemd vanwege zijn academische bijdragen aan het terrein van 'indigenous rights' in met name Latijns-Amerika en de Verenigde Staten. Hij is gepromoveerd in de sociologie en werkt momenteel als zelfstandig consultant in de non-profit sector. Zelf behorend tot de Mixteco Indiaanse bevolkingsgroep heeft hij vele publicaties op zijn naam staan over de rechten van inheemse volken.

BEKNOPT CV

- * Professor Rivera-Salgado behaalde zijn BA in Latin American Studies en zijn MA in Sociology aan de University of California in Santa Cruz (Verenigde Staten). In 1999 promoveerde hij aan dezelfde universiteit op het proefschrift 'Migration and Political Activism: Mexican Transnational Indigenous Communities in a Comparative Perspective';
- * Hij werkt als zelfstandig consultant in de non-profit sector en is tevens directeur van het Transnational Communities Program bij het New Americans Immigration Museum and Learning Center (San Diego). Eerder bekleedde hij functies als Assistant Professor en Researcher aan meerdere universiteiten >

CHAIRHOLDER

2004-2005

PROFESSOR GASPAR RIVERA-SALGADO

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Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University in September 2004. Born in 1965, he is a sociologist from Mexico.

QUALIFICATIONS

Professor Rivera-Salgado was appointed on the basis of his academic work in the field of indigenous rights, particularly in Latin America and the United States. He holds a doctorate in Sociology and currently works as an independent consultant in the non-profit sector. A Mixteco Native American himself, he is the author of many publications about the rights of indigenous peoples.

SUMMARY CV

- * Professor Rivera-Salgado holds a BA in Latin American Studies and an MA in Sociology from the University of California in Santa Cruz (USA). He obtained his PhD from the University of California in 1999, with a thesis entitled *Migration and Political Activism: Mexican Transnational Indigenous Communities in a Comparative Perspective*.
- * He works as an independent consultant in the non-profit sector, and is also Director of the Transnational Communities Program at the New Americans Immigration Museum and Learning Center (San Diego). He has also worked as Assistant Professor and Researcher at several universities in the United States, including Columbia University in New York (1994-1995), the University of California in Santa Cruz (1995-1997), the University of California in San Diego (1998-1999) and the University of Southern California (1999-2003). >

in de Verenigde Staten, waaronder de Columbia University in New York (1994-1995), de University of California in Santa Cruz (1995-1997), de University of California in San Diego (1998-1999) en de University of Southern California (1999-2003);

- * Professor Rivera-Salgado heeft verscheidene onderscheidingen en onderzoekssubsidies ontvangen, onder andere van de Rockefeller Foundation, het Los Angeles Immigrant Funders Collaborative Fund, het Zumberge Research and Innovation Fund, het Center for US-Mexican Studies en een Fellowship van de Social Science Research Council;
- * Hij was oprichter en lid van de Board of Directors van het Binational Center for the Development of Oaxacan Indigenous Communities (2001-2004), lid van de Advisory Board van de Binational Oaxacan Indigenous Front (1999-2001 & 2001-2004) en van de Advisory Board van de Federación Oaxaqueña de Organizaciones y Comunidades Indígenas en California (2001-2004);
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado is lid van de American Sociological Association en van de Latin American Studies Association.



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- * Professor Rivera-Salgado has been awarded various distinctions and research grants, including from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Los Angeles Immigrant Funders Collaborative Fund, the Zumberge Research and Innovation Fund, and the Center for US-Mexican Studies, as well as a Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council.
- * He was the founding president and member of the Board of Directors of the Binational Center for the Development of Oaxacan Indigenous Communities (2001-2004), member of the Advisory Board of the Binational Oaxacan Indigenous Front (1999-2001 & 2001-2004) and of the Advisory Board van de Federación Oaxaqueña de Organizaciones y Comunidades Indígenas en California (2001-2004);
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado is a member of the American Sociological Association and the Latin American Studies Association.



12 April 2005

EQUAL IN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS:

THE STRUGGLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS IN AN

AGE OF MIGRATION EXCERPT OF INAUGURAL ADDRESS GIVEN ON 12 APRIL 2005

‘An awareness of one’s own cultural identity and past is a fundamental condition for sustainable autonomous development.’ With this observation, Prince Claus proposed a crucial link between cultural identity and development as an autonomous process. In this inaugural address, an attempt is made to explore certain implications of that link, while focusing on the dialectics of home and migration. Cultural identity for indigenous Americans, as we know, is both individual – determined by our ‘ombligo’ (umbilical cord) – and collective. It is particularly in the latter respect that the ‘Confession’ of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – ‘All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights’ – appears to touch upon serious constraints in implementation.

Indeed, the Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples came to an end without much fanfare in December 2004. The more than 370 million indigenous peoples throughout the world have expressed their concern about how little progress has been made with respect to the adoption of the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Only two articles out of 45 had been adopted so far at first reading, even though the United Nations General Assembly had called for its adoption before the end of the Decade of Indigenous Peoples. The two articles that have been adopted refer to individual rights: to the right of indigenous peoples to be recognised as citizens of their country, and to the equality between men and women. But the other 43 articles, which refer to indigenous peoples as collective actors, have been met with tremendous resistance from the part of nation states. The most controversial articles are the ones that refer to self-determination and the right of indigenous peoples to control the natural resources within their territories.

Indigenous communities in the Americas and in other parts of the world are still wondering what happened to the generous intentions of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. What happened to the promise that ‘indigenous peoples are equal in dignity and rights to all other peoples, while recognising the rights of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such’? Why the lack of will on the part of the nation state members of the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples? Indeed, if agreed upon, this declaration would stand alongside the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, marking a turning point for indigenous peoples across the globe.

These questions do not arise in a vacuum, since they describe the current context of the uneven power relationship between western colonial nation states and the continuation and resistance of pre-existing indigenous societies on the same territory. Hence, these are not issues of mere academic interest, since they touch upon historically entrenched injustice and social disadvantage. Ultimately, they concern the survival of the indigenous peoples on this planet. Such issues should concern any reflective citizen of a contemporary democratic nation state.

It is true that indigenous peoples in the Americas face tremendous challenges for their own survival. However, in spite of centuries of poverty, discrimination and genocide, indigenous communities are no longer the passive victims of exploitative conditions, and have now become actors of social change. No longer able or willing to wait for the nation states to deliver on the long-awaited promises of universal human rights, equality before the law, and individual and collective freedom (since these nation states are the ones which have denied such entitlements to indigenous peoples), indigenous communities are experimenting with new ways of being autonomous in practice, since the legal framework has yet to be worked out in the international institutions in the coming years, if not decades.

This address attempts to incorporate the experience of indigenous migrants in the larger debate about indigenous peoples’ rights. Hopefully that will encourage further collaborative initiatives among researchers to help fill the many gaps that remain, as well as among other social and civic actors concerned with building sustainable bridges across multiple cultural divides to defend indigenous people’s rights. This will require rethinking the current nature of indigenous communities from the perspective of migration in terms of the diversity of different ethnic, gender and regional experiences. This recognition has very practical implications. First, it can help to inform potential strategies through which indigenous migrants can bolster their own capacity for self-representation. Second, this recognition of diversity is crucial for broadening and deepening coalitions with other social actors. New international approaches such as the 2002 Declaration of The Hague on the Future of Refugee and Migration Policy are paving the way to make this possible.

To sum up, indigenous migrants’ organisational initiatives and rich collective cultural practices open a window on their efforts to build new lives in distant places far from their homelands, while remaining who they are and remembering where they come from. This is the challenge they face at the dawn of the 21st century. It may give them the opportunity to achieve the long cherished goal of being ‘equal in dignity and rights to all other peoples, while recognising the rights of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such.’

The full text of the inaugural lecture is available at www.princeclauschair.nl.

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Mixteco Community Assembly, San Miguel Cuevas Oaxaca

ACTIVITEITEN IN HET KADER VAN DE LEERSTOEL

- * Professor Rivera-Salgado verbleef van april tot juni 2005 bij het Studie- en Informatiecentrum Mensenrechten (SIM) en de Onderzoekschool Rechten van de Mens aan de Universiteit Utrecht.
- * Hij hield er op 12 april 2005 zijn oratie met de titel 'Equal in Dignity and Rights: the Struggle of Indigenous Peoples of the Americas in an Age of Migration' (voor de samenvatting zie pag. 14).
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado gaf vele lezingen: de CERES keynote lezing bij het Institute of Social Studies met als titel 'Indigenous peoples, Migration and Governance'. Bij de Foundation The Hague Process on Migration and Refugees gaf hij in het Vredespaleis de lezing 'Between Hands and Faces: Positive Approaches to the Refugee and Migration Agenda from a Political and Development Perspective'. Ook was hij te gast bij het Center for Transboundary Legal Development van de Universiteit van Tilburg waar hij de lezing 'Migration amongst Indigenous Peoples, and the Legal Consequences for Indigenous Communities of the Americas' uitsprak. Voor het Expertisecentrum Latijns-Amerika (ELA) en de Society for International Development (SID) gaf hij aan de Universiteit Utrecht de lezing 'Advancing Democracy at Home: Transnational Politics and Mexican Migrants'. De lezing 'The Role of Religion and Mexican Migrants' Experience in the USA' bracht hij ten gehore voor het Research Centre for Intercultural Theology (IIMO).
- * Tijdens zijn periode als leerstoelhouder heeft professor Rivera-Salgado seminars geleid voor studenten van het SIM. Hij gaf de gastlezing 'Multiculturalism: anthropological perspectives' bij de opleiding Culturele Antropologie van de Universiteit Utrecht en bij de Faculteit der Archeologie van de Universiteit Leiden gaf hij de lezing 'Mexico's Indigenous Transnational Communities'.

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ACTIVITIES AS HOLDER OF THE CHAIR

- * Professor Rivera-Salgado resided at Utrecht University's Netherlands Institute of Human Rights and School of Human Rights Research from April to June 2005.
- * On 12 April 2005, he gave his inaugural address entitled 'Equal in Dignity and Rights: the Struggle of Indigenous Peoples of the Americas in an Age of Migration' (see p. 14 for the summary).
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado gave numerous lectures, including the CERES keynote speech at the Institute of Social Studies, entitled 'Indigenous peoples, Migration and Governance', and at the Foundation The Hague Process on Migration and Refugees he gave a lecture entitled 'Between Hands and Faces: Positive Approaches to the Refugee and Migration Agenda from a Political and Development Perspective'. He was also invited as a guest to the Centre for Transboundary Legal Development at Tilburg University, where he gave a lecture entitled 'Migration amongst Indigenous Peoples and the Legal Consequences for Indigenous Communities of the Americas'. For the Centre for Latin America (ELA) and the Society for International Development (SID) at Utrecht University, he gave a lecture entitled 'Advancing Democracy at Home: Transnational Politics and Mexican Migrants'. He gave a lecture entitled 'The Role of Religion and Mexican Migrants' Experience in the USA' at the Research Centre for Intercultural Theology (IIMO).
- * During his term of office, Professor Rivera-Salgado gave seminars for the students at the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights. He gave a guest lecture on 'Multiculturalism: Anthropological Perspectives' for Cultural Anthropology students at Utrecht University. During a seminar at the School of Archaeology at the University of Leiden, he gave the lecture entitled 'Mexico's Indigenous Transnational Communities'.

- * De Prins Claus leerstoelhouder nam deel aan de conferentie 'Advancing the Refugee and Migration Agenda in the Middle East' in Amman, Jordanië. De conferentie werd georganiseerd door de Foundation The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration en The Arab Thought Forum.
- * Voorafgaand aan de documentaire 'El Rebozo de mi Madre' ('mijn moeders sjaal') van Ita Jensen gaf Professor Rivera-Salgado een openbare lezing, bij het Latin American Film Festival in Utrecht.
- * Met Professor Annelies Zoomers van het Centre for Latin America Research and Documentation (CEDLA) van de Universiteit van Amsterdam had Professor Rivera-Salgado een ontmoeting; hij zal een hoofdstuk bijdragen aan het boek 'Global Migration and Local Development', waarvan zij de redactie voert (dit boek verschijnt eind 2006).
- * Met Leila Rispens-Noel van het Novib heeft hij gesproken over migratie en ontwikkelingssamenwerking en de rol van charitatieve organisaties.
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado heeft toegestemd extern lezer te zijn van de dissertatie met als werktitel 'The political Economy of Violent Uprising in Southern Mexico' die Luís Matias Cruz schrijft aan de Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam.
- * Interviews met professor Rivera-Salgado zijn verschenen in het Utrechts Nieuwsblad, Trouw, het Financieel Dagblad, het Reformatorisch Dagblad en in het jaarboek van de Nationale Commissie voor Internationale Samenwerking en Duurzame Ontwikkeling (NCDO).



12 April 2005

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- * In Amman, Jordan, he took part in the conference 'Advancing the Refugee and Migration Agenda in the Middle East', organised by The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration and the Arab Thought Forum.
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado gave a public speech prior to the showing of Ita Jensen's documentary 'El Rebozo de mi Madre' ('my mother's shawl') at the Latin American Film Festival in Utrecht.
- * He met with Professor Annelies Zoomers from the Centre for Latin America Research and Documentation (CEDLA) at the Universiteit van Amsterdam, and is to contribute a chapter to the book *Global Migration and Local Development*, of which she is the editor (due to be published in late 2006).
- * Professor Rivera-Salgado spoke with Leila Rispens-Noel from the Dutch NGO NOVIB about migration and development cooperation and the role of charitable organisations.
- * He agreed to act as external reviewer for a thesis provisionally entitled *The Political Economy of Violent Uprising in Southern Mexico*, by Luís Matias Cruz of the Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam.
- * Interviews with Professor Rivera-Salgado were published in *Utrechts Nieuwsblad*, *Trouw*, *Het Financieel Dagblad*, *Reformatorisch Dagblad* and the yearbook of the National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development (NCDO).

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Indigenous Mexican migrants marching for their rights. Fresno California USA, 2004

Het Curatorium heeft het initiatief genomen tot verbreding van de activiteiten van de leerstoelhouder naar de publieke sfeer. Daar zijn twee projecten uit voortgekomen. Het Studium Generale van de Universiteit Utrecht organiseerde in het kader van de 'Universitaire Vredesdagen' een symposium waarbij professor Rivera-Salgado actief is geweest. Daarnaast werd in nauwe samenwerking met hem en het Scholennetwerk van de Universiteit Utrecht een scholierenproject over 'Migratie en mensenrechten' uitgevoerd.

SYMPOSIUM IN HET KADER VAN DE UNIVERSITAIRE VREDES DAGEN

In 2004/2005 stonden de universitaire vredesdagen in het teken van 'de universaliteit van mensenrechten'. Via lezingen, een tentoonstelling en een essaywedstrijd stelde de organisatie van Studium Generale zich de vraag óf die mensenrechten wel voor iedereen, altijd en overal gelden. Zijn sommige rechten fundamenteleler dan andere? Worden mensenrechten bepaald door verschillen in cultuur, religie en economische omstandigheden? Is de vijftig jaar geleden overeengekomen 'Universele Verklaring' een westers instrument om onze waarden en normen op te dringen aan andere culturen?

In dit kader werd op 26 april 2005 het symposium 'Handel zonder grenzen: mensenrechten onder druk?' gehouden. Verschillende visies op het verschijnsel globalisering kwamen naar voren. Klassieke economen zien het positief: door de vrije handel kan elk land produceren waar het goed in is. Bedrijven die in lage-lonen landen produceren, exporteren ook arbeidsvoorwaarden en verbeteren daarmee de werkomstandigheden in die landen. Anti-globalisten zetten hier juist vraagtekens bij. Zij missen juist het maatschappelijk bewustzijn bij grote bedrijven en vrezen een toenemende ongelijkheid en slechtere handhaving van mensenrechten.

The Curatorium took the initiative to extend the activities of the holder of the Chair into the public arena. Two projects have resulted from this. In the context of the University Peace Days, the Studium Generale of Utrecht University organised a symposium in which Professor Rivera-Salgado played an active part. In addition, a secondary-school project on Migration and Human Rights was carried out in close collaboration with him and the Schools Network of Utrecht University.

SYMPOSIUM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE UNIVERSITY PEACE DAYS

In 2004-2005, the theme of the University Peace Days was 'the universal nature of human rights'. Through talks, an exhibition and an essay competition, the organisers of the Studium Generale posed the question of whether those human rights really do apply to everyone, at all times and everywhere. Are some rights more fundamental than others? Are human rights determined by differences in culture, religion or economic circumstances? Is the Universal Declaration agreed 50 years ago a Western device for forcing our values and standards on others?

In this context, a symposium was held on 26 April 2005 on the theme 'Trade without Borders: Human Rights under Pressure?'. Various views on the phenomenon of globalisation were put forward. Traditional economists are optimistic: through free trade, each country can produce what it is good at. Companies manufacturing in low-wage countries also export working conditions and thereby improve the working conditions in those countries. But it is precisely this point that anti-globalists question. They fail to see any social awareness on the part of big business and fear an increase in inequity and a worsening of the human rights situation.

In het dagprogramma hebben wetenschappers van binnen en buiten de Universiteit Utrecht workshops geleid en lezingen gegeven. Professor Rivera-Salgado gaf een workshop die druk werd bezocht. In het avondprogramma gaf hij de lezing 'Globalization and Indigenous People'. Prof. Dr. Noreena Hertz, die in 2005 drie maanden lang de Utrechtse Belle van Zuylen-leerstoel bekleedde, gaf haar lezing 'On Globalization'.

Het symposium werd georganiseerd door de Studentenvereniging voor Internationale betrekkingen (SIB-Utrecht), Stichting Oikos en Studium Generale van de Universiteit Utrecht.

Met dank aan Het K.F. Hein Fonds.



During the day, academics from Utrecht University and elsewhere led workshops and gave guest lectures. Professor Rivera-Salgado gave a highly popular workshop and, in the evening, he gave a lecture entitled 'Globalisation and Indigenous People'. Professor Noreena Hertz, who held the Belle van Zuylen Chair at Utrecht University for three months in 2005, gave a guest lecture entitled 'On Globalisation'.

The symposium was organised by the Student Club for International Relations (SIB-Utrecht), Stichting Oikos and the Studium Generale of Utrecht University. The symposium was made possible by a grant from The K.F. Hein Fund.

PROJECT MENSENRECHTEN EN MIGRATIE

Het Scholennetwerk van de Universiteit Utrecht organiseerde een project 'Mensenrechten en Migratie', het onderzoeksgebied van professor Rivera-Salgado. In juni 2005 ontmoette hij docenten uit het scholennetwerk en stelde met hen een plan op voor de slotbijeenkomst in 2006.

Docenten uit het scholennetwerk maakten in samenwerking met studenten van de universiteit een grote hoeveelheid lesmateriaal voor leerlingen van klas 4 en 5 vwo, gerelateerd aan de vakken maatschappijleer, geschiedenis, aardrijkskunde, economie en levensbeschouwing. Vanaf januari 2006 zijn vijfhonderd leerlingen van twaalf scholen uit het Utrechtse Scholennetwerk intensief met het lesmateriaal gaan werken. Het project Mensenrechten en Migratie was erop gericht dat leerlingen nadenken over de manier waarop zij zelf tegen mensenrechten aankijken en hoe zij dit in hun eigen omgeving meemaken of toepassen.

Op 17 maart 2006 vond de slotbijeenkomst van het project plaats op de Universiteit Utrecht onder auspiciën van professor Rivera-Salgado. De bijeenkomst stond in het teken van uitwisseling. Vijfhonderd leerlingen uit het scholennetwerk presenteerden hun projecten aan elkaar en wisselden ideeën uit met de aanwezige wetenschappers. Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden was als voorzitter van het Curatorium aanwezig bij de conferentie.

Voor meer informatie over het project Mensenrechten en Migratie zie www.mensenrechten.ivlos.uu.nl.

Het project Mensenrechten en Migratie werd ondersteund door Het K.F. Hein Fonds en de Nationale Unesco Commissie Nederland.



17 March 2006



17 March 2006

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MIGRATION PROJECT

The Schools Network of Utrecht University organised a project entitled 'Human Rights and Migration', the research field of Professor Rivera-Salgado. In June 2005, he met teachers from the Schools Network and together with them drew up a plan for the closing event in 2006.

Teachers from the Schools Network, together with students from the University, created a large quantity of teaching materials for pupils of Classes 4 and 5 in pre-university education secondary schools, related to the following subjects: social studies, history, geography, economics and belief systems. From January 2006, 500 pupils from 12 schools in the Utrecht Schools Network worked intensively with the teaching materials. The Human Rights and Migration project was designed to make pupils think carefully about their own attitudes to human rights and how they experience or apply this in their everyday life.

The closing event of the project took place at Utrecht University led by Professor Rivera-Salgado on 17 March 2006.

The conference was intended to promote the exchange of ideas. Some 500 pupils from the Schools Network presented their projects to each other and exchanged ideas with the scholars present. H.R.H. Princess Máxima of the Netherlands attended the conference in her capacity as Chair of the Curatorium.

More information about the Human Rights and Migration project can be found at www.mensenrechten.ivlos.uu.nl.

The Human Rights and Migration projects was made possible by grants from The K.F. Hein Fund and the Dutch National Unesco Committee.

Ik doe veel onderzoek in mijn geboortestreek en bezoek er mijn familie. Mijn vader die achttien jaar in Californië heeft gewerkt en later is teruggegaan naar zijn gezin, heeft net als anderen in ons verafgelegen dorp een mobiele telefoon. Ik bel met mijn ouders vanuit New York of Long Beach. Mede daardoor is emigratie zo anders dan vroeger. Je snijdt geen banden door, je deelt veel meer dan vroeger je ervaringen en je bestaan. *(NCDO jaarboek 2004-2005)*

I do a lot of research in my home area, and visit my family there. My father, who worked in California for 18 years and later returned to his family, has, like others in our remote village, a mobile phone. I call my parents from New York or Long Beach. Partially as a result of this, emigration today is quite different than it was in the past. You don't cut any ties: much more than in the past, you share your experiences and your life. *(NCDO yearbook 2004-2005)*

QUOTES

Professor Rivera-Salgado heeft tijdens zijn verblijf in Nederland voor kranten en tijdschriften interviews gegeven. Hieronder vindt u een aantal citaten uit die interviews.

QUOTATIONS

During his stay in the Netherlands, Professor Rivera-Salgado gave a number of interviews to newspapers and magazines. A number of quotations from these are given below.



Dus hoeven ze niet te beslissen of ze Amerikaan moeten worden of Mexicaan moeten blijven, nee, ze willen beide. Zo tekenen zich contouren af van een 'dubbel burgerschap' en dat vind ik een buitengewone interessante ontwikkeling. *(NCDO jaarboek 2004-2005)*

So they don't need to decide whether they should become American or stay Mexican; no, they want both. In this way, we're beginning to see a form of 'dual citizenship' arising, which I think is an extraordinarily interesting development. *(NCDO yearbook 2004-2005)*

Inheemse migranten nemen deel aan een rijke culturele uitwisseling tussen de VS en Mexico, door goederen, stijlen en opvattingen mee terug te brengen naar hun gemeenschap van herkomst. *(Utrechts Nieuwsblad, 13 april 2005)*

Indigenous migrants take part in a rich cultural exchange between the US and Mexico by bringing back goods, styles and attitudes to the communities where they were born. *(Utrechts Nieuwsblad, 13 April 2005)*

De migranten horen bij beide landen, omdat ze in beide landen belangen hebben. Mexicanen in de Verenigde Staten zijn zeer actief in het verdedigen van hun rechten daar. Ze nemen deel aan allerlei maatschappelijke activiteiten, aan het politieke proces. Maar tegelijkertijd strijden ze voor het recht om hun stem uit te kunnen brengen in de Mexicaanse verkiezingen. *(NCDO jaarboek 2004-2005)*

The migrants belong to both countries because they have vested interests in both of them. Mexicans in the USA are very active in standing up for their rights there. They take part in all sorts of community activities and in the political process. But at the same time, they fight for the right to be able to vote in the Mexican elections. *(NCDO yearbook 2004-2005)*

In heel Latijns-Amerika is altijd sterk de nadruk op de eenheid gelegd. Iedereen was Mexicaan, Argentijn, Braziliaan; er was geen ruimte voor onderlinge verschillen. Pas vijf jaar geleden heeft Mexico officieel erkend dat het een multiculturele samenleving heeft. *(Reformatisch Dagblad, 12 april 2005)*

Throughout Latin America, strong emphasis has always been placed on unity. You were Mexican, Argentinean, Brazilian: there was no room for mutual differences. Mexico only officially acknowledged that it has a multicultural society five years ago. *(Reformatisch Dagblad, 12 April 2005)*



12 April 2005

Het algemene beeld is dat arbeidsemigranten worden uitgebuit. Maar je moet ook oog hebben voor onvoorziene positieve neveneffecten. Om voor je eigen rechten op te komen, moet je je organiseren. Dat gebeurt in sterke mate onder migrantengemeenschappen in de VS waarbij de banden met het land van herkomst intact blijven. Je krijgt dus 'transnationale actoren', waarmee natiestaten zich vaak geen raad weten. *(Het Financieele Dagblad, 11 april 2005)*

The general image is that work migrants are exploited. But you also have to see unpredicted positive side-effects. To stand up for your own rights, you need to get yourselves organised. That is happening to a considerable degree in migrant communities in the US, whereby the links with the country of origin remain intact. So that way you get 'transnational actors' that nation states have no idea how to deal with. *(Het Financieele Dagblad, 11 April 2005)*



Mixtec girl, Oaxaca

Op voordracht van het Curatorium is Professor Rema Hammami, politicologe en cultureel antropologe, door het Institute of Social Studies benoemd tot bekleder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel 2005/2006.

REDEN BENOEMING

Professor Hammami is benoemd vanwege haar excellente wetenschappelijke bijdragen aan het onderzoek op het gebied van machtsstructuren in Palestina. Haar originele en op de verhoudingen tussen mensen gerichte benadering zorgt voor een waardevolle invalshoek bij de zoektocht naar vrede in de regio. Professor Hammami is een in Saoedie Arabië geboren Palestijnse en thans werkzaam aan het Instituut voor Vrouwenstudies van de Birzeit University, Ramallah, Palestina.

BEKNOPT CV

- * Professor Hammami behaalde haar MA in Cultural Anthropology aan de Temple University in Philadelphia en daarvoor haar BA in Political Science (magna cum laude) aan de University of Cincinnati. In 1994 promoveerde zij aan de Temple University op het proefschrift 'Between Heaven and Earth; Transformation in Religiosity and Labor among Peasant Refugee Women in South Coastal Palestine/Gaza Strip 1922-1992'.
- * Zij was voorzitter van het MA Program in Gender, Law and Development bij het Institute of Women's Studies aan de Birzeit University (1996-2004) en daarvoor Assistant Professor Anthropology en Research Coordinator bij hetzelfde instituut (1994-1996). >

CHAIRHOLDER

2005-2006

PROFESSOR REMA HAMMAMI

Proposed by the Curatorium, political scientist and cultural anthropologist Professor Rema Hammami was appointed by the Institute of Social Studies to the Prince Claus Chair for the period 2005/2006.

QUALIFICATIONS

Professor Hammami was appointed on the grounds of her excellent contributions to research in the field of power structures in Palestine. Her original approach, which focuses on relationships between people, provides a valuable perspective on the search for peace in the region. Professor Hammami is a Palestinian, born in Saudi Arabia and is currently working at the Institute for Women's Studies at Birzeit University, Ramallah, Palestine.

SUMMARY CV

- * Professor Hammami received a BA in Political Science (Magna Cum Laude) from the University of Cincinnati, followed by an MA in Cultural Anthropology from Temple University, Philadelphia. In 1994, she received her PhD from Temple University with a thesis entitled *Between Heaven and Earth: Transformation in Religiosity and Labor among Peasant Refugee Women in South Coastal Palestine/the Gaza Strip 1922-1992*.
- * She was Chair of the MA Programme in Gender, Law and Development at the Institute of Women's Studies at Birzeit University (1996-2004), where she had also been Assistant Professor in Anthropology and Research Coordinator (1994-1996).
- * She was Executive Director (1993-1994) of Shu'un al Mar'a - Women's Affairs Research and Training Centre in Nablus. She was one of the organisation's founders and a research coordinator there from 1991 to 1993.
- * She was a Visiting Scholar at the Women's Studies Institute, New York (1998), and received a research award from the Diana Tamari Sabbagh >

- * Professor Hammami was Executive Director (1993-1994) van het Shu'un al Mar'a - Women's Affairs Research and Training Centre in Nablus en van dit centrum was zij medeoprichter en onderzoekscoördinator (1991-1993).
- * Zij was Visiting Scholar bij het Women's Studies Institute, New York (1998), heeft een onderzoeksonderscheiding van de Diana Tamari Sabbagh en de Write-up Award van de Temple University ontvangen.
- * Zij adviseerde verschillende internationale organisaties vanuit haar onderzoeksgebieden gender, antropologie en politiek in Palestijnse aangelegenheden, onder andere het Institute of Development Studies, Sussex (1999-2000), het Swedish Development Aid (SIDA) in 1999, het Palestine Ministry of Labour (1996-1997) en ook NOVIB in 1990.
- * Zij verricht veel vrijwilligerswerk als lid van raden van bestuur. Onder andere voor MIFTAH, The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (vanaf 2003), voor MUWATIN, Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy (vanaf 2001) en voor het Institute for Jerusalem Studies (vanaf 1995).
- * Tenslotte is zij lid van de redactieraden van het Jerusalem Quarterly File (vanaf 1998 tot heden) en het Middle East Report (vanaf 1996 tot heden).

ACTIVITEITEN

Professor Hammami resideert van april tot en met juni 2006 bij het Institute of Social Studies. Zij zal meerdere cursussen en seminars geven over ontwikkelingen in het Palestijnse gebied vanuit het perspectief van gender, antropologie en politiek, onder meer aan de Universiteit Utrecht. Haar oratie hield zij op 20 april.

Meer informatie over professor Hammami vindt u op www.princeclauschair.nl



and the Write-up Award from Temple University.

- * Professor Hammami has acted as consultant to various international organisations in relation to her research fields of gender, anthropology and politics in Palestinian affairs, including the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex (1999-2000), the Swedish Development Aid (SIDA) in 1999, the Palestine Ministry of Labour (1996-1997) and, in the Netherlands, NOVIB in 1990.
- * She carries out a significant amount of voluntary work, as a member of the board of management of many organisations, including MIFTAH, the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (from 2003), MUWATIN, the Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy (from 2001), and the Institute for Jerusalem Studies (from 1995).
- * Professor Hammami is on the editorial boards of the Jerusalem Quarterly File (from 1998) and the Middle East Report (from 1996).

ACTIVITIES

Professor Hammami will reside at the Institute of Social Studies from April to June 2006. She will give various courses and seminars on developments in the Palestinian area from the perspective of gender, anthropology and politics, including at Utrecht University. Her inaugural lecture will be given on 20 April.

More information about Professor Hammami can be found at www.princeclauschair.nl.

Professor Mama (1958) is door het Institute of Social Studies (ISS) benoemd vanwege haar academische bijdrage aan het terrein van cultuur in Afrika in relatie tot ontwikkeling. Zij is als hoogleraar verbonden aan de Universiteit van Kaapstad. Zij geeft leiding aan een onderzoeksprogramma dat zich ten doel stelt door versterking van de gender studies bij te dragen aan verandering en ontwikkeling binnen het Afrikaanse continent.

Zij verbleef van half april tot eind juli 2004 bij het Institute of Social Studies. Voorbeelden van haar activiteiten zijn:

- * Op 28 april 2004 hield Professor Mama haar oratie in Den Haag met de titel 'Critical Capacities: Facing the Challenges of Intellectual Development in Africa'.
- * Zij verzorgde de keynote lezing op het congres van de Wiardi Beckman Academy en de HIVOS conferentie 'Humanism in an Age of Inhumanity'.
- * Op het gebied van onderwijs verzorgde Professor Mama cursussen en seminars op de CERES Summer School in Nijmegen, bij de Vrouwenstudies aan de Universiteit Utrecht en bij het ISS; zij werd benoemd tot lid van de CERES Board.

CHAIRHOLDER

2003-2004

PROFESSOR AMINA MAMA



Professor Amina Mama was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the Institute of Social Studies. Born in 1958, Professor Mama was appointed for her contribution to the academic field of African culture and its relationship to development. She holds the Chair in Gender Studies at the University of Cape Town and leads a research programme that aims to contribute to transformation and development across the African continent through an increased focus on gender studies.

Professor Mama resided at the Institute of Social Studies from mid-April to the end of July 2004. Her activities included the following:

- * On 28 April 2004, she gave her inaugural speech in The Hague, entitled 'Critical Capacities: Facing the Challenges of Intellectual Development in Africa'.
- * Professor Mama gave the keynote speech at the conference of the Wiardi Beckman Academy and the HIVOS conference 'Humanism in an Age of Inhumanity'.
- * In the field of education, Professor Mama gave courses and seminars at the CERES Summer School in Nijmegen, within the Women's Studies Department at Utrecht University, and at the ISS. She was also appointed to the CERES Board.

Professor S. Mansoob Murshed (1958), econoom uit Bangladesh, werd door de Universiteit Utrecht benoemd als eerste bekleeder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel. Hij is onder meer benoemd vanwege zijn academisch werk op het terrein van handel en handelsvrijheid, vrede en conflicthantering in relatie tot economische ontwikkeling. Recent onderzoeksgebied van professor Murshed is de economie van het conflict. Hij verbleef in april, mei en juni 2003 bij de Utrecht School of Economics van de Universiteit Utrecht. Enkele van zijn activiteiten:

- * Professor Mansoob Murshed hield op 12 mei 2003 zijn oratie getiteld 'The decline of the development contract and the development of violent internal conflict'.
- * Hij was lid van het Steering Committee of PREM (Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management) aan de Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Meer informatie over professor Mama en professor Murshed vindt u op www.princeclauschair.nl.

CHAIRHOLDER

2002-2003

PROFESSOR S. MANSOOB MURSHED



Professor S. Mansoob Murshed was appointed as the first holder of the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. Born in 1958, Professor Murshed is an economist from Bangladesh. Reasons for appointing Professor Murshed included his academic work in the fields of trade and freedom of trade and in the field of peace and conflict management in relation to economic development. Professor Murshed's most recent field of research concerns the economics of conflict.

Professor Murshed resided at Utrecht University's Utrecht School of Economics in April, May and June 2003. His activities as holder of the Chair included the following:

- * On 12 May 2003, Professor Murshed gave his inaugural lecture entitled 'The Decline of the Development Contract and the Development of Violent Internal Conflict'.
- * He was a member of the Steering Committee of PREM (Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management) at the Free University of Amsterdam (VU).

For more information about Professor Mama and Professor Murshed, please visit www.princeclauschair.nl.



Dr J.M.M. Kessels, Prof. B. de Gaay Fortman, Prof. G. Rivera-Salgado, HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands, Prof. W.H. Gispen, Prof. L. de la Rive Box

De benoeming van de kandidaat voor de Prins Claus Leerstoel wordt voorbereid door het Curatorium van de Prins Claus Leerstoel. Het Curatorium bestond in 2005 uit de volgende personen:

- * Hare Koninklijke Hoogheid Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden (voorzitter);
- * Prof. dr. mr. B. de Gaay Fortman (vice-voorzitter),
Hoogleraar politieke economie van de rechten van de mens, Universiteit Utrecht;
- * Prof. dr. W.H. Gispen,
Rector Magnificus Universiteit Utrecht;
- * Prof. dr. L. de la Rive Box,
Rector Institute of Social Studies.

Secretaris is dr. J.M.M. Kessels.

HET CURATORIUM THE CURATORIUM

VAN DE PRINS CLAUS LEERSTOEL OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR

The procedure for the appointment of a candidate to the Prince Claus Chair is carried out by the Curatorium of the Chair. The Curatorium consisted of the following people in 2005:

- * HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands (Chair);
- * Professor B. de Gaay Fortman (Vice Chair),
Professor of Political Economy of Human Rights, Utrecht University;
- * Professor W.H. Gispen,
Rector Magnificus of Utrecht University;
- * Professor L. de la Rive Box,
Rector of the Institute of Social Studies.

Dr J.M.M. Kessels is Secretary of the Curatorium.

VOORDRACHT EN BENOEMING

De Prins Claus Leerstoel roteert jaarlijks tussen de Universiteit Utrecht en het ISS. De leerstoelhouder wordt benoemd voor één academisch jaar en resideert voor een periode van drie maanden bij de benoemende instelling, in beginsel in april, mei en juni. Voorafgaand aan de selectie en de benoeming, kiest het Curatorium de thema's of onderwerpen die in het desbetreffende jaar centraal staan. Het Curatorium doet suggesties voor potentiële kandidaten aan de benoemende instelling. De rector van de instelling stelt een zoekcommissie in. Deze commissie draagt twee of meer kandidaten vertrouwelijk voor aan het Curatorium. Het Curatorium doet een enkelvoudige voordracht, waarna de Universiteit Utrecht of het ISS de leerstoelhouder benoemt.

CRITERIA

Het Curatorium past de volgende criteria (op pag. 37) toe voor het selecteren en benoemen van de kandidaten:

NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

The Prince Claus Chair alternates annually between Utrecht University and the ISS. Holders are appointed for one academic year and reside at the institute in question for three months, in principle in April, May and June. Prior to the selection and appointment of the candidate, the Curatorium identifies the main themes or topics for the period in question. The Curatorium then suggests potential candidates to the appropriate institute, and the rector appoints a search committee. This committee confidentially proposes two or more candidates to the Curatorium, which then nominates one candidate to be appointed to the Chair by the institute.

CRITERIA

The Curatorium has decided to apply the following criteria in the search for and the nomination of the candidates:

1. REINFORCING THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR

The Curatorium must:

- * Keep alive the thoughts of Prince Claus on culture and development by selecting themes and/or issues which are relevant to research and teaching at Utrecht University and/or the ISS.
- * Select themes/issues that are up to date (e.g., international relations, sociology, economics, human rights, conflict and peace, governance, culture and religion, sustainable development).
- * Ensure sufficient variation in themes/issues in subsequent years.
- * Nominate candidates from different regions (Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean or the Pacific) and ensure sufficient variation in the gender and regional background of the candidates in subsequent years.

2. OUTREACH PROGRAMME

The nomination must take into account:

- * The candidate's possibilities to attract students and to facilitate academic cooperation.
- * The possibilities of an outreach programme within the academic community of Utrecht University, the ISS and the Netherlands.
- * The possibilities of an outreach programme for the general public in the Netherlands.

3. THE CANDIDATE

Candidates for nomination must:

- * Have expertise in one or more aspects of development, have affinity with the subject of culture and development, and be inspiring for colleagues, students and the general public.
- * Have a strong academic profile and an active role in civil life.
- * As a rule, be younger than 45 years of age.
- * Take a multidisciplinary approach.
- * Be willing and able to contribute to an outreach programme.
- * Work in or originate from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean or the Pacific.
- * Be fluent in the English language. Add new contacts to the existing networks of Utrecht University and the ISS.

De Prins Claus Leerstoel is ingesteld door de Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies.

UNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT

De Universiteit Utrecht, gesticht in 1636, is een groot en veelzijdig kennis-centrum dat onderwijs en onderzoek van internationaal hoge kwaliteit levert. De Universiteit Utrecht is thuis op vrijwel alle wetenschapsgebieden en is met ruim 26.000 studenten en 7.000 medewerkers de grootste universiteit van Nederland. Zij is penvoerder van 23 onderzoekscholen, waaronder de onderzoekscholen CERES (deel van de Interuniversity Research School for Resource Studies for Development) en Rechten van de Mens.

De Universiteit Utrecht werkt op vele en uiteenlopende terreinen van onderwijs en vooral onderzoek samen met universiteiten en andere onderzoeksorganisaties en instituten in binnen- en buitenland. De Universiteit Utrecht is voor het ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap penvoerder van het Institute of Social Studies.

Voor meer informatie zie www.uu.nl.



Universiteit Utrecht

The Prince Claus Chair in Development and Equity was established by Utrecht University and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS).

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1636, Utrecht University is a large and multi-faceted knowledge centre that provides teaching and research of a high international standard. With over 26,000 students and 7,000 staff, Utrecht University is the largest university in the Netherlands, with expertise in almost every academic field. The University coordinates 23 research schools, including CERES (part of the Interuniversity Research School for Resource Studies for Development) and the School of Human Rights Research.

Utrecht University is involved in a wide variety of academic fields in both teaching and research, and is particularly active in joint research with other universities and research organisations and institutes both inside and outside the Netherlands. The University coordinates the Institute of Social Studies on behalf of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW).

For more information, please visit www.uu.nl.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES (ISS)

Het ISS is een internationaal post-graduate instituut op het gebied van sociale en economische ontwikkeling met een focus op ontwikkelingssamenwerking. Het ISS werd in 1952 opgericht door de Nederlandse universiteiten. Ruim 10.000 studenten uit meer dan 160 landen hebben in de afgelopen 50 jaar aan het ISS gestudeerd. Gemiddeld verblijven er elk jaar bijna 400 studenten aan het ISS, die een MA- of PhD- programma of een kortere cursus volgen. Bij het Instituut werken ruim 150 medewerkers.

Het ISS is een van de vijf internationale hoger onderwijs instituten: IHE, IHS, ITC, MSM en ISS. Elk focust op een eigen wetenschappelijke discipline. Voor het ISS zijn dat de sociale wetenschappen. Op het gebied van Development Studies is ISS een van de meest gerenommeerde instituten in Europa. Het ISS is onderdeel van de academische gemeenschap in Nederland, onder meer door een structurele verbintenis met de Universiteit Utrecht, deelname in de onderzoekschool CERES en gemeenschappelijke onderwijs-programma's.

Voor meer informatie zie www.iss.nl.



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES (ISS)

The ISS is an international institute of higher education in social and economic change, with a focus on development processes. It was founded in 1952 by the universities of the Netherlands to assist in the training and further education of professionals, especially those from developing countries. Over 10,000 students from more than 160 countries have studied at the Institute. On average, nearly 400 students attend the ISS every year to follow an MA or PhD programme or a shorter course. The ISS has some 150 employees.

The ISS is one of the five main international educational institutes in the Netherlands (along with the IHE, the IHS, the ITC and the MSM), each of which focuses on a different academic field. The ISS focuses on the Social Sciences and is one of the leading centres for Development Studies in Europe. The Institute is deeply rooted in the academic community in the Netherlands, including through its organisational link to Utrecht University, through participation in the CERES research school and through joint teaching programmes.

For more information, please visit www.iss.nl.

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De Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies
benoemen om beurten een uitmuntende, jonge wetenschapper

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development and equity

uit Afrika, Azië, Latijns-Amerika, de Cariben of de Pacific op
de Prins Claus Leerstoel ter bevordering van het onderzoek
en onderwijs op het gebied van ontwikkelingssamenwerking.

