

Prins Claus Leerstoel

Prince Claus Chair

Jaarverslag

Annual Report

2004

A man in a suit is sitting at a desk in an office. He is holding a pair of glasses to his mouth with his right hand. On the desk, there is a desk lamp, a telephone, and some papers. The background shows a bookshelf and a bust.

development and equity

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.

Voorwoord

Voor u ligt het tweede 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'.

In 2004 resideerde de tweede leerstoelhouder professor Amina Mama bij het Institute of Social Studies in Den Haag. In september 2004 werd de socioloog professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado door de Universiteit Utrecht benoemd als bekleder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel 2004/2005.

In dit jaarverslag leest u meer over de achtergrond van de leerstoel, over de naamgever Prins Claus, over de manier waarop leerstoelhouders worden gekozen en over de activiteiten van de leerstoelhouders.

Het Curatorium hoopt dat u zich door het lezen van het jaarverslag betrokken voelt bij ontwikkelings-samenwerking en een evenwichtige ontwikkeling in de wereld.

Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden
voorzitter Curatorium

Foreword

This is the second 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 and legacy of Prince Claus of the Netherlands.

In 2004, the second holder of the Chair, Professor Amina Mama, resided at the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague. In September 2004, her successor, sociologist Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado, was appointed to the Chair by Utrecht University for the period 2004/2005.

Inside this report, you will find information about the Chair, Prince Claus himself, the procedure whereby appointments to the Chair are made, and the activities of those appointed.

The members of the Curatorium hope that reading this report will encourage you to remain involved in development cooperation and the pursuit of balanced development throughout the world.

Princess Máxima of the Netherlands
Chair

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Doelstelling Prins Claus Leerstoel

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

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.

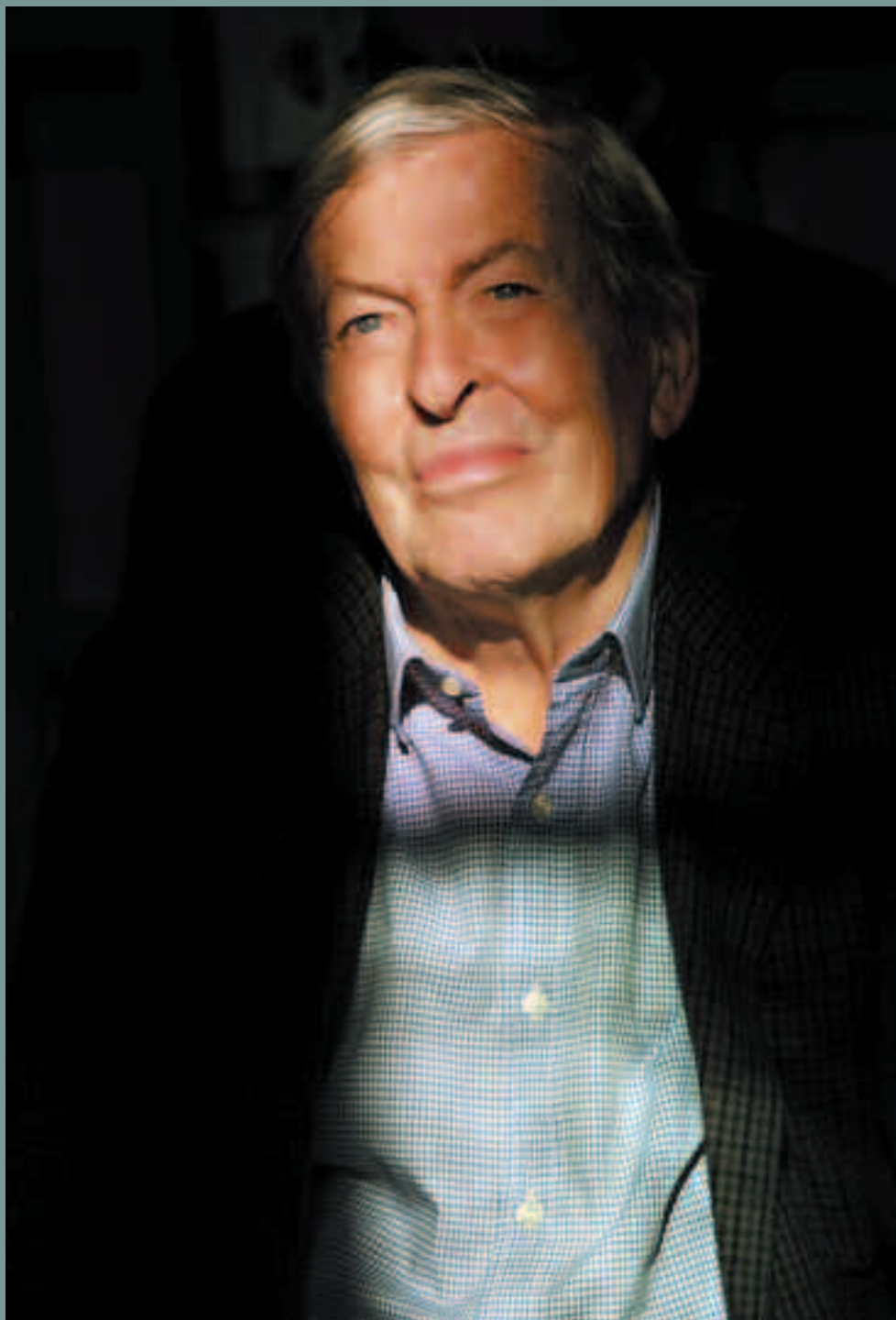
Een Curatorium, onder voorzitterschap van Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden, draagt een kandidaat voor benoeming voor. De leerstoel is in december 2002 ingesteld.

Objectives of the Prince Claus Chair

To continue the work of Prince Claus (1926-2002) in development and equity by establishing a rotating 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, naamgever van de leerstoel

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 van en vooral ook 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 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.

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 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.

Na zijn huwelijk in 1966 met Prinses Beatrix, ging zijn bijzondere aandacht uit naar ontwikkelings-samenwerking. 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.

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.



Excerpt of the Prince's acceptance speech upon receiving an Honorary Fellowship, Institute of Social Studies, 1988

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.
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.



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 Amina Mama

Professor Amina Mama (1958), sociaal wetenschapper en expert in gender studies uit Nigeria, is in september 2003 door het Institute of Social Studies (ISS) benoemd als bekleeder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel 2003/2004.

Redenen benoeming

Professor Mama is benoemd vanwege haar academische bijdrage aan het terrein van cultuur in Afrika in relatie tot ontwikkeling. Zij is als hoogleraar in gender studies 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.

Beknopt CV

- ★ Professor Mama behaalde haar BSc in Psychology aan de University of St Andrews in Schotland en haar MSc Social Psychology aan de University of London en promoveerde aan de University of London op een proefschrift dat later gepubliceerd is onder de titel 'Beyond the Masks: Race, Gender and Subjectivity (Routledge 1995)';
- ★ Zij werkte bij internationale academische instituten in Groot-Brittannië (The University of London, 1982-1983, en het Development and Project Planning Centre van de University of Bradford, 1991-1997) en in Nederland (ISS, 1989-1991); zij was Visiting Associate Member bij het St Anthony's College in Oxford (3 maanden, 1998) en bij het Wellesly College (6 maanden, 2002). Zij is hoogleraar Gender Studies bij het African Gender Institute, University of Cape Town in Zuid Afrika sinds 1999, waar ze tevens directeur was (1991-2002);
- ★ Professor Mama was adviseur bij verschillende scholings- en ontwikkelingsorganisaties in de Cariben en in Oost-, Zuid- en West-Afrika;
- ★ Zij is lid van de Board of Directors van het Verenigde Naties Institute on Social Development, de Board of Directors van het Global Fund for Women en het wetenschappelijk comité van de Council for the Development of Social Science in Afrika;
- ★ Professor Mama is lid van de redactieadviesraad van verschillende wetenschappelijke tijdschriften op het gebied van ontwikkeling, mensenrechten en vrouwenstudies;

In September 2003, Professor Amina Mama was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the Institute of Social Studies for the period 2003/2004. Born in 1958, Professor Mama is a social scientist from Nigeria who has specialised in gender studies.

Qualifications

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.

Summary CV

- ★ Professor Mama holds a BSc in Psychology from the University of St Andrews in Scotland and an MSc in Social Psychology from the University of London. She obtained her PhD from the University of London, with a thesis later published under the title *Beyond the Masks: Race, gender and Subjectivity (Routledge 1995)*.
- ★ Professor Mama has held positions at international academic institutes in the United Kingdom (at the University of London (1982-1983) and in the Development and Project Planning Centre of the University of Bradford (1991-1997) and in the Netherlands (The Institute of Social Studies, The Hague (1989-1991). She was Visiting Associate Member of St Anthony's College, Oxford, for 3 months in 1998, and of Wellesley College for 6 months in 2002. Since January 1999, she has held the Chair in Gender Studies at the African Gender Institute, University of Cape Town, South Africa, where she also served as Director from 1999 to 2002.
- ★ Professor Mama has undertaken consultancy activities in the Caribbean and in East, Southern and West Africa on behalf of various academic and development organisations.
- ★ Professor Mama sits on the Board of Directors of the United Nations Institute for Research on Social Development, the Board of Directors of the Global Fund for Women, and the Scientific Committee of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa.



Inaugural lecture of the second holder of the Chair, Professor Amina Mama, Institute of Social Studies, 28 April 2004

Critical Capacities: Facing the Challenges of Intellectual Development in Africa

Professor Mama's inaugural lecture presents a critical analysis of the challenges that have inspired and constrained African intellectual development in the changing post-colonial context of the 20th and 21st centuries. African intellectual identities have been hard to articulate and institutionalise within formal educational institutions reluctant to move beyond the universalising premises of the scholarly paradigms developed in post-industrial capitalist contexts. These include certain globally hegemonic organisations of power and knowledge – intellectual regimes that have constrained the emergence of African-focused intellectual culture within the formal structures of African universities, and that are currently being propagated through the globalisation of higher education policy in a manner insensitive to the meaning and impact of higher-education reform in African contexts.

African intellectuals have responded to the situation in a variety of creative ways, both within and outside African universities, in a manner that offers useful insights and strategies for the future. The present scenario underscores the need to establish strong, creative and intellectually productive institutions that are equipped to address continental knowledge needs in a manner grounded in the political and cultural aspirations of Africa's diverse societies. This requires African intellectuals responsive to the challenges of democratisation, gender equality and social justice.

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

★ Na afloop van de leerstoelperiode is Professor Mama voor vijf jaar benoemd tot Affiliated Professor in Culture and Transformation bij het ISS. Zij gaat werken bij de vakgroep 'States, Societies and World Development.'

Activiteiten in het kader van de leerstoel

- ★ Professor Mama resideerde van half april tot eind juli 2004 bij het Institute of Social Studies;
- ★ Op 28 april 2004 hield zij haar oratie in Den Haag met de titel 'Critical Capacities: Facing the Challenges of Intellectual Development in Africa' (zie p. 16);
- ★ Gedurende haar periode als leerstoelhouder schreef professor Mama artikelen voor het UNESCO forum 'Knowledge Society vs Knowledge Economy: Knowledge, Power and Politics', voor de 'New Dictionary for the History of Ideas', voor het IDS Bulletin 'Gender Myths and Feminist Fables Conference' en voltooide ze de monografie 'Towards Academic Freedom for Africa in the 21st Century' voor de Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA);
- ★ Professor Mama verzorgde de keynote lezing op het congres van de Wiardi Beckman Academy en de HIVOS conferentie 'Humanism in an Age of Inhumanity';
- ★ In het kader van de leerstoel gaf professor Mama lezingen bij het Koninklijk Instituut voor de tropen en bij Vrouwenstudies aan de Universiteit Utrecht;
- ★ Professor Mama nam deel aan de UNRISD 40th Anniversary Commemoration Conference, waar zij zitting had in het panel over Globalisering en het Hoger Onderwijs. Zij adviseerde de Gender Working Group over hun 'Policy Report on Gender and Development Ten Years after Beijing';
- ★ Op het gebied van onderwijs verzorgde professor Mama cursussen en seminars op de CERES Summer School in Nijmegen, bij Vrouwenstudies aan de Universiteit Utrecht en bij het ISS en werd zij benoemd tot de CERES board;
- ★ Professor Mama gaf interviews aan de dagbladen Trouw, De Volkskrant en het Financieel Dagblad, aan de tijdschriften Elsevier, Opzij en Transfer en aan Radio 1.

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

★ Professor Mama serves on the editorial advisory boards of a number of academic journals in the fields of development, human rights and feminist studies.

★ Following her term as holder of the Prince Claus Chair, Professor Mama was appointed Affiliated Professor in Culture and Transformation at the ISS for five years, where she will work in the States, Societies and World Development Department.

Activities as holder of the Chair

- ★ Professor Mama resided at the Institute of Social Studies from mid-April to the end of July 2004.
- ★ Op 28 April 2004, she gave her inaugural speech in The Hague, entitled 'Critical Capacities: Facing the Challenges of Intellectual Development in Africa' (see p. 16).
- ★ During her term of office, Professor Mama wrote articles for the UNESCO forum *Knowledge Society vs Knowledge Economy: Knowledge, Power and Politics*, the *New Dictionary for the History of Ideas*, the IDS Bulletin *Gender Myths and Feminist Fables Conference* and completed a monograph *Towards Academic Freedom for Africa in the 21st Century* for the Council for Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA).
- ★ Professor Mama gave the keynote speech at the conference of the Wiardi Beckman Academy and the HIVOS conference 'Humanism in an Age of Inhumanity'.
- ★ As holder of the Prince Claus Chair, Professor Mama gave lectures at the Royal Tropical Institute and within the Women's Studies Department of Utrecht University.
- ★ Professor Mama took part in the UNRISD 40th Anniversary Commemoration Conference, where she sat on the panel for Globalisation and Higher Education. She advised the Gender Working Group with regard to their *Policy Report on Gender and Development Ten Years after Beijing*.
- ★ 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 and was appointed to the CERES Board.
- ★ Professor Mama gave interviews to the daily quality newspapers *Trouw*, *De Volkskrant* and *Financieel Dagblad*, to the periodicals *Elsevier*, *Opzij* and *Transfer*, and to Radio 1.

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



Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado

Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado

2004/2005

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 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;

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).
- ★ 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.

★ Hij is oprichter en lid van de Board of Directors van het Binational Center for the Development of Oaxacan Indigenous Communities, van de Advisory Board van de Frente Indígena Oaxaqueño Binacional (Binational Oaxacan Indigenous Front) en van de Advisory Board van de Federación Oaxaqueña de Organizaciones y Comunidades Indígenas en California;

★ Professor Rivera-Salgado is lid van de American Sociological Association en van de Latin American Studies Association.

Activiteiten in het kader van de leerstoel

Professor Rivera-Salgado resideert van april tot juni 2005 bij het Studie- en Informatiecentrum Mensenrechten (SIM) en de Onderzoekschool Rechten van de Mens van de faculteit Rechtsgeleerdheid aan de Universiteit Utrecht. Hij zal meerdere cursussen en seminars verzorgen op het gebied van de rechten van inheemse volken. Hij hield zijn oratie op 12 april.

Meer informatie over professor Rivera-Salgado vindt u op www.princeclauschair.nl.

★ He is the founding president and a current member of the Board of Directors of the Binational Center for the Development of Oaxacan Indigenous Communities, the Advisory Board of the Frente Indígena Oaxaqueño Binacional (Binational Oaxacan Indigenous Front), and the Advisory Board of the Federación Oaxaqueña de Organizaciones y Comunidades Indígenas en California.

★ Professor Rivera-Salgado is a member of the American Sociological Association and the Latin American Studies Association.

Activities as holder of the Chair

Professor Rivera-Salgado will reside at Utrecht University's Netherlands Institute of Human Rights and School of Human Rights Research from April to June 2005. He will give a number of courses and seminars on the rights of indigenous peoples. Professor Rivera-Salgado gave his inaugural lecture on 12 April.

For more information about Professor Rivera-Salgado, please visit www.princeclauschair.nl.



Professor S. Mansoob Murshed

Professor S. Mansoob Murshed

2002/2003

Professor S. Mansoob Murshed (1958), econoom uit Bangladesh, werd door de Universiteit Utrecht benoemd als eerste bekleder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel 2002/2003. 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.

Beknopt CV

- ★ Professor Murshed studeerde economie aan de University of London en promoveerde aan de University of Birmingham (Groot-Brittannië) op het proefschrift 'Analytical Models of North-South Interactions';
- ★ Hij bekleedde functies als Lecturer, Research Fellow en Associate Professor aan de University of Birmingham (1986-1989), University of Surrey (1989-1993), Northern Ireland Economic Research Center in Belfast (1993-1994), University of Bradford (1994-1999), UNU-WIDER in Helsinki (1999-2001) en ISS in den Haag (2001-heden);
- ★ Op 1 januari 2005 is professor Murshed benoemd tot Honorary Professor Development Economics aan de Utrecht School of Economics van de Universiteit Utrecht;
- ★ Murshed was adviseur bij het Development Programme van de Verenigde Naties, voor de Europese Unie in Bangla Desh en vele andere internationale organisaties en NGOs. Hij participeerde onder andere in de United Nations DESA Expert Group on the Report on Social Protection (paper on the Economic Causes of Civil War), de United Nations DESA Expert Group on Conflict en in de World Bank Research Network on Conflict (2000-heden).

Professor S. Mansoob Murshed was appointed as the first holder of the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University for the period 2002/2003. Born in 1958, Professor Murshed is an economist from Bangladesh. Reasons for appointing Professor Murshed include 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.

Summary CV

- ★ Professor Murshed studied Economics at the University of London and obtained his PhD from the University of Birmingham (England). His PhD thesis was entitled *Analytical Models of North-South Interactions*.
- ★ He has been a Lecturer, Research Fellow and Associate Professor at the University of Birmingham (1986-1989), the University of Surrey (1989-1993), the Northern Ireland Economic Research Centre in Belfast (1993-1994), the University of Bradford (1994-1999), UNU-WIDER in Helsinki (1999-2001) and the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague (2001 onwards).
- ★ On 1 January 2005, Professor Murshed was appointed Honorary Professor of Development Economics at the Utrecht School of Economics, part of Utrecht University.
- ★ Professor Murshed has undertaken consultancy activities for the United Nations Development Programme, the European Union in Bangladesh and many other international organisations and NGOs. Since 2000, he has been a member of the United Nations DESA Expert Group on the Report on Social Protection (a paper on the economic causes of civil war), the United Nations DESA Expert Group on Conflict, and the World Bank Research Network on Conflict.

Activiteiten in het kader van de leerstoel

- ★ Dr. Mansoob Murshed resideerde in april, mei en juni 2003 bij de Utrecht School of Economics van de Universiteit Utrecht. Op 12 mei 2003 hield hij zijn oratie getiteld 'The decline of the development contract and the development of violent internal conflict';
- ★ Gedurende zijn periode als leerstoelhouder vervaardigde professor Murshed verscheidene papers, begeleidde hij studenten in het bachelor- en masteronderwijs en gaf hij cursussen, seminars en lezingen;
- ★ Professor Murshed was lid van het Steering Committee of PREM (Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management) aan de Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

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

Activities as holder of the Chair

- ★ Professor Murshed resided at Utrecht University's Utrecht School of Economics in April, May and June 2003. On 12 May 2003, Professor Murshed gave his inaugural lecture entitled 'The Decline of the Development Contract and the Development of Violent Internal Conflict'.
- ★ During his term as holder of the Chair, Professor Murshed worked on various papers, supervised Bachelor's and Master's degree students, and gave courses, seminars and lectures.
- ★ Professor Murshed 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 Murshed, please visit www.princeclauschair.nl.



Dr J.M.M. Kessels, Prof. J.B. Opschoor, HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands, Prof. W.H. Gispen, Prof. B. de Gaay Fortman

Het Curatorium van de Prins Claus Leerstoel

The Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair

De benoeming van de kandidaat voor de Prins Claus Leerstoel wordt voorbereid door het Curatorium van de Prins Claus Leerstoel. Het Curatorium bestond in 2004 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. J.B. Opschoor, rector Institute of Social Studies.

Vanwege zijn terugtreden als rector van het Institute of Social Studies is prof. dr. J.B. Opschoor op 1 januari 2005 opgevolgd door de nieuwe rector van het Institute of Social Studies, prof. dr. L. de la Rive Box.

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

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 2004:

- ★ 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 J.B. Opschoor, Rector of the Institute of Social Studies.

Professor Opschoor retired in December 2004 as Rector of the Institute of Social Studies and member of the Curatorium. He was succeeded by Professor L. de la Rive Box, the current Rector of the Institute of Social Studies.

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

Algemeen

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 eenvoudige voordracht, waarna de Universiteit Utrecht of het ISS de leerstoelhouder benoemt.

Criteria

Het Curatorium past de volgende criteria toe voor het selecteren en benoemen van de kandidaten:

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.

General

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 selection 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:



Constituerende instellingen

Participating institutes

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 kenniscentrum 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 22 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.

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. Er 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 verbonden met FION en SAIL, koepelorganisaties van de Nederlandse internationale onderwijsinstituten. Het ISS is onderdeel van de academische gemeenschap in Nederland. Er is intensieve samenwerking door deelname in de onderzoekschool CERES, via benoeming van hoogleraren aan universiteiten en door gemeenschappelijke onderwijsprogramma's.

Voor meer informatie zie www.iss.nl.

The Prince Claus Chair was established by Utrecht University and the Institute of Social Studies.

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 22 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)

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 – nearly 400 every year. 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 ISS is affiliated to FION and SAIL, umbrella organisations that represent the international educational institutes in the country. The Institute is deeply rooted in the academic community in the Netherlands, with close relationships with individual institutes through participation in the CERES research school, appointments of professors at other universities and 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 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.

development and equity

2004

2004