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› **Africa**

› **Asia**

› **Latin America**

› **the Caribbean**

› **the Pacific**

and equity development and equity development and

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.

the Netherlands

Voorwoord

'Development and Equity' is het centrale thema in de activiteiten van de Prins Claus Leerstoel. Deze leerstoel is begin 2003 ingesteld door de Universiteit Utrecht en het Institute of Social Studies, om daarmee de nagedachtenis van Prins Claus der Nederlanden te eren. De start was voortvarend met in maart 2003 de benoeming van de eerste leerstoelhouder prof. Mansoob Murshed.

Voor u ligt het eerste jaarverslag van het Curatorium. U leest over de achtergrond van de leerstoel, over de naamgever Prins Claus, over de manier waarop leerstoelhouders worden gekozen en over de activiteiten van de eerste leerstoelhouder.

Het Curatorium hoopt dat u door het lezen van het jaarverslag zich betrokken voelt bij 'development and equity'.

Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden
voorzitter Curatorium

Foreword

This is the first 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 in early 2003 in honour of Prince Claus of the Netherlands. The appointment of Professor Mansoob Murshed as the first holder of the Chair marked the expeditious start of the initiative.

Inside, you will find information about the Chair, Prince Claus himself, the procedure whereby appointments to the Chair are made, and the activities of Professor Mansoob Murshed.

The members of the Curatorium hope that reading this report will engage you in development and equity issues.

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 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.

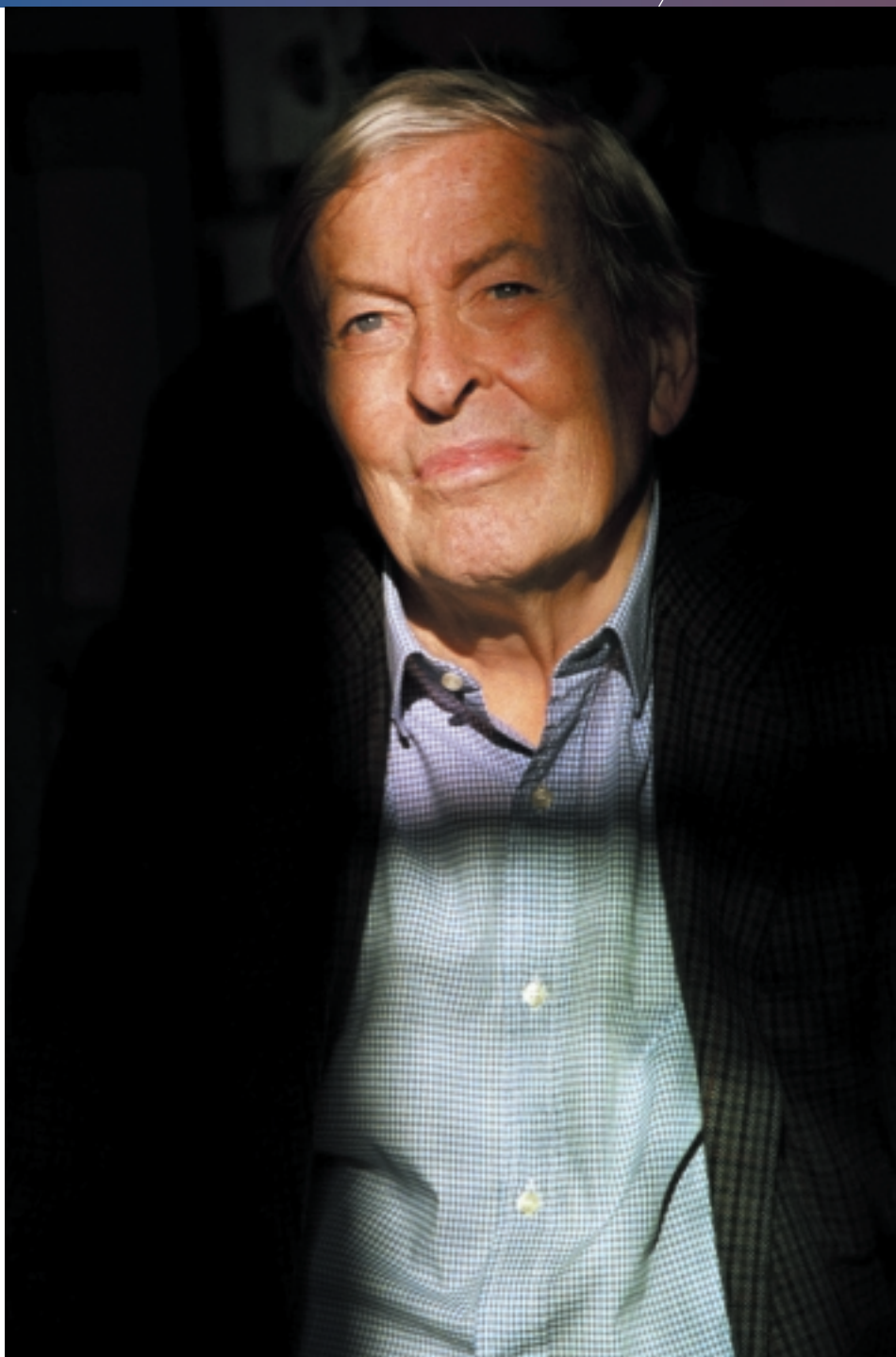
Een Curatorium, onder voorzitterschap van Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden, draagt een kandidaat voor benoeming voor. De leerstoel is in december 2002 ingesteld.

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 coordination.

A candidate for the Chair will be nominated by a Curatorium, chaired by Princess Máxima of the Netherlands.



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 ISS 'in recognition of his continued insistence on the importance of reducing the differences between rich and the poor in national and international fora, while emphasizing 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 op 6 september 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 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 on 6 September 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.

Hij stierf op 6 oktober 2002.

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.

The Prince passed away on 6 October 2002.



Propositions of Prince Claus on development and equity

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.



6 March 2003, Utrecht University, prof.dr. S. Mansoob Murshed, HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Princess Máxima, Jan G.F. Veldhuis, HRH Prince Carlos

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

- ★ Hare Koninklijke Hoogheid Prinses Máxima der Nederlanden (voorzitter);
- ★ Prof.dr.mr. B. de Gaay Fortman (vice voorzitter), professor of Political Economy of Human Rights, Universiteit Utrecht;
- ★ Prof.dr. W.H. Gispen, rector magnificus Universiteit Utrecht;
- ★ Prof.dr. J.B. Opschoor, rector Institute of Social Studies.

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 consists of the following people:

- ★ 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.

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



6 March, Utrecht University, prof.dr. S. Mansoob Murshed, HM Queen Beatrix, Enrique V. Iglesias, HRH Princess Máxima.

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 24.000 studenten en 7.000 medewerkers de grootste universiteit van Nederland. Zij is penvoerder van 23 onderzoeksscholen, waaronder de onderzoeksscholen CERES (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 8500 studenten uit meer dan 160 landen hebben in de afgelopen 50 jaar gestudeerd. Gemiddeld verblijven er elk jaar 350 studenten aan het ISS. Er werken ruim 130 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. Het ISS is verbonden met FION en SAIL, koepelorganisaties van alle Nederlandse internationale onderwijs instituten.

Het ISS is onderdeel van de academische gemeenschap in Nederland. Er is intensieve samenwerking door deelname in de onderzoeksschool 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 24,000 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)

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 8,500 students from more than 160 countries have studied at the Institute – over 350 every year. The ISS employs some 130 FTEs.

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 is affiliated to FION and SAIL, umbrella organisations that represent thirteen international educational institutes in the country.

The ISS 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.

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

Criteria bij de selectie van kandidaat leerstoelhouders

Het Curatorium van de Prins Claus Leerstoel heeft de volgende criteria geformuleerd:

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.

Selection criteria for candidates for the Prince Claus Chair

The Curatorium has drawn up the following criteria:

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 UU and/or ISS;
- ★ Select themes/issues that are up to date (e.g., international relations, sociology, economics, human rights, conflict and peace, religion, and 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, and have affinity with the subject of culture and development;
- ★ Be a young, excellent academic;
- ★ 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.



First holder of the Chair: Professor S. Mansoob Murshed, PhD

Professor S. Mansoob Murshed (1958), econoom uit Bangladesh, is op 6 maart 2003 door de Universiteit Utrecht benoemd als eerste bekleeder van de Prins Claus Leerstoel 2002/2003.

Redenen benoeming

Prof. Murshed 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 prof. Murshed is de economie van het conflict. Zijn onderzoek levert antwoorden op de vraag waarom sommige landen er wel of niet in slagen een conflict te vermijden.

Beknopt CV

- ★ Murshed studeerde economie aan de University of London en promoveerde aan de University of Birmingham (England) op het proefschrift 'Analytical Models of North-South Interactions';
- ★ Hij bekleedde functies als Lecturer, Research Fellow en Associate Professor aan: University of Birmingham (86-89), University of Surrey (89-93), Northern Ireland Economic Research Center in Belfast (93-94), University of Bradford (94-99), UNU-WIDER in Helsinki (1999-2001) en ISS in den Haag (2001-heden);
- ★ Hij was adviseur bij het Development Programme van de Verenigde Naties en voor de Europese Unie in Bangla Desh;
- ★ Vanaf 2000 participeerde hij o.a. 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);
- ★ Murshed is lid van de redactieadviesraad van verschillende wetenschappelijke tijdschriften op het gebied van Economie en Ontwikkeling en is editor van de in 2002 verschenen boeken 'Issues in Positive Political Economy' en 'Globalization, Marginalization and Development'.

Meer gegevens op www.princeclauschair.nl.

On 6 March 2003, Professor S. Mansoob Murshed was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University for the period 2002/2003. Born in 1958, Professor Murshed is an economist from Bangladesh.

Qualifications

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. His research will provide answers to the question of why some countries manage to avoid conflict, while others do not.

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 (1986-89), the University of Surrey (1989-93), the Northern Ireland Economic Research Centre in Belfast (1993-94), the University of Bradford (1994-99), UNU-WIDER in Helsinki (1999-2001) and the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague (2001 onwards);
- ★ Professor Murshed has undertaken consultancy activities for the United Nations Development Programme and for the European Union in Bangladesh;
- ★ 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;
- ★ Professor Murshed serves on the editorial advisory boards of a number of academic journals in the fields of economy and development, and is the editor of Issues in Positive Political Economy and Globalization, Marginalization and Development, both published in 2002.

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

Oratie eerste leerstoelhouder prof. S. Mansoob Murshed, Universiteit Utrecht, op 12 mei 2003

Inaugural speech of the first holder of the Chair, Professor S. Mansoob Murshed, Utrecht University,
12 May 2003

The Decline of the Development Contract and the Development of Violent Internal Conflict

The central argument of this inaugural lecture is that the development contract that characterised North-South interaction prior to 1980 has been steadily declining since that time. Instead of concern with genuine development, we have instead a culture of containment motivating the North's relations with the South. International development policies are not truly developmental, but are motivated by security considerations, which include the danger of excessive poverty in the South becoming a threat to the North. By contrast, in the earlier pre-1980 era of ideological rivalry between capitalism and socialism, policies and prescriptions with regard to the third world were more developmental and the North-South dialogue more meaningful.

The period since 1980 has also been the period of accelerating globalisation. Globalisation has resulted in the marginalisation of vast swathes of the South. Evidence for that is declining growth rates in Africa and Latin America, and the rise in the inequality of incomes between rich and poor nations. In fact, the middle group in the international community of nations has shrunk in the past forty years. Our concern with poverty reduction is laudable, but true development also necessitates the narrowing of the North-South income gap. This is all the more true in a digital age when information disseminates rapidly. At the same time we have seen the rise in violent internal conflict, civil wars, international crime, terrorism and aggressive unilateralism on the part of some great powers despite the growth of multi-party electoral competition. This too is a symptom of development failure, and of institutions of conflict management, domestically and internationally. Ultimately, a policy of containing the South is self-defeating, as the developed world cannot live safely and in prosperity in a world where certain developing nations are stagnating. Reform of the international institutions of global governance is key to restoring the development contract.

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

Activiteiten prof. Murshed

- ★ Dr. Mansoob Murshed resideerde in april, mei en juni 2003 bij the Utrecht School of Economics van de Universiteit Utrecht;
- ★ Op 12 mei 2003 hield Prof. Murshed zijn oratie in Utrecht met de titel 'The decline of the development contract and the development of violent internal conflict' (zie kader);
- ★ Gedurende zijn periode als leerstoelhouder vervaardigde Prof. Murshed papers voor the World Bank Conference on Poverty and horizontal Inequality, gehouden van 9 – 11 juni 2003 te Washington en voor de Conference on Globalization, gehouden van 5 – 7 juni 2003 te New York;
- ★ Prof. Murshed gaf seminars bij the Netherlands Center for Human Rights en bij the Utrecht School of Economics en in september een symposium bij het ISS over het onderwerp 'Conflict and Development';
- ★ In het kader van de leerstoel gaf Prof. Murshed in 2003 lezingen bij the Utrecht School of Economics en bij de universiteiten van Eindhoven en Amsterdam;
- ★ Prof. Murshed was lid van het Steering Committee of PREM (Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management) at the IVM of Free University of Amsterdam (VU). Responsibilities included membership of a selection committee to choose research projects in developing countries funded by DGIS (development Cooperation directorate) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Voor deelnemers aan het project werd op 16 juni 2003 een lezing gehouden;
- ★ Op het gebied van onderwijs doceerde Prof. Murshed een nieuwe cursus georganiseerd door het Utrechtse Centrum for Conflict Studies en had hij de supervisie over werkstukken die door studenten in de bachelorfase van the Utrecht School of Economics gemaakt worden en in de masterfase van het ISS.

Activities

- ★ As holder of the Prince Claus Chair for 2002/2003, 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 speech entitled 'The Decline of the Development Contract and the Development of Violent Internal Conflict' (see left);
- ★ During his term as holder of the Chair, Professor Murshed wrote papers for the World Bank Conference on Poverty and Horizontal Inequality, held in Washington on 9–11 June 2003, and for the New York Conference on Globalization, held on 5–7 June 2003;
- ★ Professor Murshed gave seminars at the Netherlands Centre for Human Rights and the Utrecht School of Economics, as well as at an ISS Symposium on Conflict and Development in September 2003;
- ★ As holder of the Chair, in 2003 Professor Murshed gave lectures at the Utrecht School of Economics and at the universities of Eindhoven and Amsterdam;
- ★ Professor Murshed was a member of the Steering Committee of PREM (Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management) at the IVM of the Free University of Amsterdam (VU). Responsibilities included membership of a selection committee for research projects in developing countries funded by the DGIS (Development Cooperation Directorate) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A lecture was held for the project participants on 16 June 2003;
- ★ Professor Murshed's teaching duties included giving a new course organised by the Utrecht Centre for Conflict Studies and supervising assignments carried out by Bachelor's degree students of the Utrecht School of Economics and by Master's degree students of the ISS.



Second holder of the chair: Professor Amina Mama, PhD

Professor Amina Mama (1958), expert gender studies uit Nigeria, is in september 2003 door het Institute of Social Studies (ISS) benoemd als bekleder 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 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 gelijkheid en ontwikkeling binnen het Afrikaanse continent.

Beknopt CV

- ★ 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 het proefschrift 'Race and Subjectivity: A Study of Black Women';
- ★ Prof. Mama werkte bij internationale academische instituten in Groot Britannië (The University of London, 1982-1983), en het 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);
- ★ Prof. Mama was adviseur bij verschillende scholings- en ontwikkelingsorganisaties in de Caraïben en in Oost-, Zuid- en West-Afrika;
- ★ Prof. Mama is lid van de Board of Directors van het Verenigde Naties Institute on Social Development, de Board van Directors van het Global Fund for Women, het wetenschappelijk comité van de Council for the Development of Social Science in Afrika, en is Ministerial nominee van de Council of the Cape Technikon;
- ★ Prof. 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 an expert in gender studies from Nigeria.

Qualifications

Professor Mama was appointed for her contribution to the academic field of African culture and its relationship to development. She is a Professor at the University of Cape Town and leads a research programme that aims to contribute to equality 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 entitled Race and Subjectivity: A Study of Black Women;
- ★ Professor Mama has held positions at international academic institutions in the United Kingdom (at the University of London (1982-1983) and in the 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 Wellesly 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. She is also a Ministerial Nominee on the Council of the Cape Technikon;



Meer gegevens op www.princeclauschair.nl.

Activiteiten

Prof. Mama resideert van half april tot eind juli 2004. Zij hield haar oratie op 28 april 2004. Informatie over overige activiteiten van prof. Mama via 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.

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

Activities

Professor Mama will reside from mid-April until the end of July 2004. She has given her inaugural speech on 28 April 2004. For more information about Professor Mama's activities, please visit www.princeclauschair.nl.



Bereikbaarheid Curatorium



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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.

Nederland

› Afrika

› Azië

› Latijns-Amerika

› de Cariben

› de Pacific

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