

# ALADIN

Association for Law and Administration in  
Developing and Transition Countries

Volume 1

Number 2

# Newsletter

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## EDITORIAL

**F**red Riggs on the Next Aladin symposium?, we asked in the first edition of the Aladin Newsletter. Since then the Aladin board, especially its newly established 'Commissie Rode Draad', has been very active in its follow up to this early notification. Much to our delight we are happy to unfold this little mystery, announcing that Fred Riggs has indeed agreed to address the Aladin audience in June this year. Full details of dates and location were not available yet when printing this Newsletter. However, Aladin members will be informed shortly.

Last December the last Aladin lecture by Albie Sachs, judge at the South African Constitutional Court took place at the ISS in The Hague. The lecture was unfortunately attended by only twenty members. Nevertheless, the lecture by Albie Sachs was well appreciated by those present. In this Newsletter Barbara Oomen reports about the lecture. Also the Aladin Board elections were planned for this December Thursday afternoon. The attending members unanimously approved the composition of the Aladin Board for 2000. For details, see Aleid Bos' report in this Newsletter.

Furthermore, you will find the revised Aladin three-year plan of activities. This document has been sent with a corresponding budget to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a subsidy request. This request concerns co-financing of the Aladin lectures, annual conferences, and publications. We hope to inform you soon of the outcome of this request.

Other contributions in this second edition are a review of Fred Riggs academic contributions to Development Administration by Jan Michiel Otto, field experiences (IV) in Uganda by Bas Beek, an invitation to visit the VVI library by Albert Dekker, the list of Aladin members, and the Agenda. In this latter respect, we welcome you all to attend the first Aladin 'Borrel' on Friday 28 April at O'Caseys Irish Pub, Noordeinde 140 in The Hague, starting 18.00 hrs. If appreciated we intend to organise such informal gatherings every three months.

To conclude, upon the advise of *the* bank we decided to collect the annual membership contributions through an authorisation of Aladin

members. The 'form of proxy' and explanatory letter are attached to this Newsletter. We kindly ask you to return the signed 'form of proxy' to Aladin before 21 April 2000. Also, for easy e-mail communication with members we would like to collect your e-mail addresses. Therefore, we appreciate a simple e-mail to the Aladin secretary: [a.bos@law.uu.nl](mailto:a.bos@law.uu.nl) and the Newsletter editor [agda@worldonline.nl](mailto:agda@worldonline.nl). Enjoy reading!

### COLOPHON

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# RIGGS, PIONEER OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION: ALSO FOR LAWYERS!

*Jan Michiel Otto*

For anyone with an interest in development administration, Fred W. Riggs is a big name. He has greatly contributed to the understanding of administrative performance in developing countries. Unfortunately, so far his work has seldom been connected with law-and-development issues. But it should, since legal systems also depend on effective institutions. To those interested in the actual operation of legal systems I highly recommend his early works 'The Ecology of Administration' (1960) and 'Administration of Developing Countries; the Theory of Prismatic society'(1964). These books have been praised as extremely insightful, innovative and valuable contributions to the field. Riggs explained with great clarity why in many instances administration in developing countries would normally fail to fulfill its promises. Remarkably, he did so without blaming certain groups or taking a moralistic stance. In his view public administration in developing countries is caught in the historical transition from Agraria to Industria which entails a set of specific, interrelated social, economic, political and administrative phenomena. Because of the work of scholars like Fred Riggs administrative institutions in developing countries, which had so often been analysed in terms of closed management systems, are now commonly understood as integral, permeable parts of society reflecting both its culture and structure.

For the study and analysis of transitional societies, Riggs devised a model, an ideal-type of the 'prismatic society'. The word prismatic refers to the prism which is used in physics to diffract fused bundles of light. Within the prism one finds both undifferentiated and the differentiated beams. This metaphor is central to the model of 'prismatic society', which has three main characteristics. 'Heterogeneity' refers to the co-existence and mixture of both modern and traditional structures. 'Overlapping' refers to those two types of structures performing similar functions, for example dispute settlement by courts as well as by traditional leaders.

'Formalism' refers to a gap between prescribed norms and actual practice. These concepts are then applied to the subsystems of the 'prismatic society'.

For each subsystem a useful set of concepts is presented, some of them being new inventions phrased as neologies, for example 'polycommunalism' and 'clepts' (social), 'prices indeterminacy' and 'bazar-canteen' model (economic), and 'authority-control' differential (political). The administrative sub-system is extensively elaborated and explained as the 'sala' model, with its noble mission, its limited effectiveness, its low morale and endemic corruption. Here terms as 'tutelage' and 'sinecure' are presented.

Riggs' work has also been criticized, among others by Robert Tilman, and by Richard Chapman and Michel Monroe. Some critics found Riggs too gloomy. Of course those were the days of Big Government and the rise of big technical assistance or development co-operation. Others attacked the theoretical foundations of his theories, which were based on the tenets of structural-functionalism, that was seriously attacked by critical social scientists during the 1970s and 1980s. For public administration specialists it will be interesting to hear from Fred Riggs how he evaluates both his early works as well as the criticisms.

To me, as a student of public administration and law in developing countries, these criticisms have not mattered too much. While I struggled to understand the behaviour and opinions of civil servants in India, Egypt or Indonesia, to see what went wrong with decentralisation, participation and policy implementation, time and again the work of Riggs turned out to be a major support. Also in the fields of comparative law and sociology of law, which he has never explicitly touched on, his conceptual framework of 'polynormativism' and 'lack of consensus' has been quite helpful. So I found, for example, the concept of polynormativism in the context of prismatic societies having more explanatory value than the

well-known concept of legal pluralism in legal anthropology.

Today Fred Riggs lives as a retired professor at

Honolulu, Hawaii, where he continues to work as one can learn from his homepage (<http://www2.hawaii.edu/fredr>).

## ALADIN 2000-2003

*Georg Frerks and Hester Minnema*

Many countries in the developing world and those involved in a transition from an erstwhile communist regime to democratic rule and a market economy or emerging from conflict, face problems in the field of governance. They find it difficult to define policies and implement measures to guarantee their young democracies, and to bring peace, justice and development to their people. Often they lack proper systems of administration and law, and they need to develop the structures, procedures and operations to get these functioning. Reviewing the disappointing level of progress in many parts of the world, issues of quality legislation, good policies and governance, and an independent judiciary are now high on the agenda both internationally and in Dutch foreign and development policy. They increasingly are seen as necessary requirements and even conditions for international development efforts and aid. Though the subjects of development administration and legal cooperation were already topical in the 1960s, many of the issues require re-study and re-conceptualization in the current context. In addition, since then many new topics have been identified that need to be included in the debate, such as the emphasis on popular participation, citizens' rights and accountability to mention a few.

The AGDA (The Association for Graduates in Development Administration), the WBIO (The Working Group on Administration in Developing Countries) and the Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law and Administration in Non-Western Countries, supported by the Centre for International Legal Cooperation have joined hands to pay more attention to these issues. On 20 May

1999 their representatives established the Association for Law and Administration in Developing and transitional Countries (ALADIN).

### *1.1 Aims*

ALADIN aims at contributing to a just and democratic society and a process of political and socio-economic development by:

- Bringing together academia, policy-makers, the corporate sector and non-governmental organizations interested in law and administration in developing and transitional countries;
- Creating a platform for discussions, exchange and dissemination on the subject;
- Promoting of the study of law, administration and development;
- Studying the policy implementation on the subject in developing and transitional countries;
- Making these studies accessible and 'translating' them to practical needs;
- Publishing a newsletter.

### *1.2 Membership*

- ALADIN's membership includes:
- Natural members;
- Institutional members;
- Affiliated members (abroad).

### *1.3 Approach*

ALADIN's activities are characterized by the following features:

- Discussions must bring together diverse points of view and thus enable a critical reflection on reality including the practice of intervention;
- Discussions must reflect experiences from the

field and practitioners;

- Discussions must include, whenever relevant, attention to human rights issues as well as the role of civil society;
- Activities may reflect academic discourse as well as current discussions in society and policy-circles;
- Activities try to reflect institutional points of view as well as give space to 'voices from below' and thus attain a balanced combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches;
- Activities try to contribute to South-South and East-West dialogues;
- Discussions aim to achieve results that are relevant and applicable with regard to ongoing policy and practice;
- Topics selected for discussion may reflect Dutch policy priorities, but also do justice to the circumstances in the developing or transitional countries concerned.

## 2. Three-year plan of activities

### 2.1 Context

ALADIN's first major three-year theme is entitled 'Good Governance between State and Society'. Though good governance is embraced by institutions as varied as the World Bank, UNDP, bilateral donors and several NGOs as a major policy theme and even criterion for development aid, its contents and application in practical terms still remain elusive. This is partly caused by the fact that the concept itself and its way of operationalization are not always clear, especially in different legal and societal settings. Moreover the concept has a strong normative connotation. In addition, it may be asked which actors to consider when talking about the issue.

It is clear that governance, and 'good governance' for that matter, manifest themselves at a complicated and contested interface between government and other actors in society and are of a multi-dimensional nature that cannot be captured by a single variable. In the planned series of conferences it is attempted to highlight the multifaceted character of the notion.

In the *first year* attention will be paid to issues in relation to law and order, and security and social cohesion. This problem comprises a whole series of questions focusing on the role of the police and security sectors, of the legislation, the judiciary

and the line ministries, especially in the social sectors. The public at large is evidently worried about this aspect of governance in many Western countries. However, the situation is often far more serious in developing and transitional countries where the state seems to be incapable or sometimes unwilling to address the issue properly or where the state was retrenched due to adjustment policies. The situation is extreme in the case of failed states where the relevant institutions no longer function and people have to rely on alternative mechanisms emerging in society itself, or based on traditions from the past. In so called rogue-states, the institutions themselves may constitute the problem instead of the solution.

In the *second year* attention will be paid to political participation and local government and civil society initiatives that may comprise or promise forms of governance that are closer to the people, more responsive to their demands, and more equitable, effective and efficient in their way of operation. The whole history of decentralization, participation and civil society involvement is, however, full of contradictions and failures. There is no guarantee that the adoption of such approaches will, in fact, lead to any of the promises mentioned above. A critical assessment is required under what conditions and through what type of policy support the positive potential of these approaches may be realized. The analysis will have to be put into a historical perspective and further needs to be context and culture specific as well as sensitive to the type of political system in place.

In the *third year* the focus will be on the conduct of public affairs. Here the behavior of the state is seen affecting the interests and position of the citizens and society directly. Aspects that require further study are, among others, transparency and accountability, corruption, citizens' rights and possibilities of appeal, the existence of political interference and clientelism and the distribution and redistribution of rights and favors.

Each year the theme and topics identified will be discussed at a public one-day conference organized for the target groups of ALADIN, including speakers and/or representatives from the developing and transitional countries concerned. In addition to these thematic conferences, occasional meetings or workshops will be devoted to a current issue or a salient publication or author. These events will be planned twice a year and

communicated at relatively short notice. The results of the conferences and meetings will be published in proceedings, separate papers or a special issue of ALADIN's newsletter as well as put on internet.

## *2.2 Schedule of activities*

### Activity 1: ALADIN annual Conference

ALADIN will organise one major conference every year on issues related to its three-year theme 'Good Governance between State and Society'. These conferences will be open for ALADIN members, invited guests and others relating to these issues from policy, academic, corporate, or non-governmental sectors. The first conference is planned to take place in September 2000 on issues in relation to law and order, and security and social cohesion. The second annual conference (medio 2001) will focus on political participation and local government and civil society initiatives. The third conference in 2002 will address the conduct of public affairs (see section 2.1 for elaborate context).

Each conference will be attended by approximately 100 participants. For each conference 2 international speakers and 2 Dutch speakers will be invited. The conference logistics will be carried out by a temporary conference secretariat.

### Activity 2: ALADIN Lectures/workshops

ALADIN will organise two open lectures/workshops a year during which specific issues will be addressed related to the annual conference themes. Every year one national and one international distinguished lecturer will be invited. For 2000, ALADIN is planning a lecture in May by Fred Riggs on nation building, and a workshop in November on law and order, criminality, security and human rights. Additional events in the following two years will be detailed in due time.

### Activity 3: ALADIN Publications

ALADIN will publish a conference paper annually. This publication includes background articles and/or abstracts of conference lectures by invited speakers and summaries and key notes of plenary and/or workshop discussions. The conference paper will be mailed to all ALADIN

distinguished individuals. A total mailing of 300 is foreseen.

### Activity 4: ALADIN Newsletter

ALADIN will produce a Newsletter for its members four times a year. The Newsletter includes a.o. activity reports, field notes of ALADIN members, recent literature, membership information, and an agenda of planned activities by ALADIN or others.

# SOUTH AFRICA ACCORDING TO SACHS

*Barbara Oomen*

**A**lbie Sachs, who gave the second Aladin-lecture in December, is a man of many faces. He is a justice of South Africa's first constitutional court, known to combine a sharp legal mind with deep social involvement in his judgements. He is a poet with a large number of novels to his name. One of them, "The soft vengeance of a freedom fighter", reveals yet another identity: that of the ANC-activist who lost an arm through a car bomb placed by the South African Defense Force in Mozambique.

And then there is the teacher, the philosopher, the professor at law. To him the Aladin-lecture, squeezed inbetween a rendez-vous with the queen, who invited him to hand out the Prince Claus-award, and the ambassador, who has asked him to talk about his personal experience with the Truth Commission, seems like a relief. "Are there any journalists here?". After the negation he loosens his tie, sits down on top of the desk and starts talking. Slowly, in a deep baritone, with pauses for effect.

"It irritates me when people speak of the South African revolution with the M-word. Miracle!? Mandela was a miracle, a man who swallowed his pride and did more to eradicate racism in our country than anyone else. But our new constitution is not the result of a miracle. It was very, very hard work. During the struggle we would think that Freedom meant no more meetings. Instead, we

worked and worked and worked. We used all that we had learned from the countries where we had spent parts of our lives. But most of all we had to use our common sense, and to recognize the dignity of all the parties involved."

In the process of carving out a new South Africa the ANC-colleagues were often the fiercest critics. "When you have such a large majority as the ANC has in South Africa democracy becomes incredibly important. It is dangerous, when a political party suddenly becomes the State". The ruling party has to find a balance between decisiveness and internal democracy, between firmness and openness, "that is very difficult, always on the edge".

The same dilemma applies to the relation with the rest of Africa. A question of one of the Aladin-members on South Africa's relation with its neighbours sparks a long monologue. "If South Africa fails, the prospects for Africa are very bad. And if we succeed, the continent might be much better off. But it is very important to be sensitive to the feelings of the neighbouring countries. We have little to be proud of: many African countries welcomed us during the struggle, and supported our cause, while today we treat their migrants so badly. We can play an important role, but we have to be careful. After all, we don't want to become the yankees of Africa."

## A MZUNGU IN ARUA (IV)

*Bas Beek*

**W**orking and living in Arua - and for that matter unfortunately in most neighbouring countries - is necessarily accompanied with certain security considerations, which need some adjusting to when you grew up in the politically stable Netherlands. This is especially true for Arua, situated on the intersection of two (civil) war-ravaged countries.

Travelling fifteen kilometres in Western direction will get you in the complete anarchy of the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Sixty kilometres to the North, you'll find yourself in the region of Sudan, which has been terrorised by the government in Khartoum for over fifteen years. The region was - and to some extent still is - suffering from the activities of several rebel factions. To complicate matters, these groups are usually supported by opposing governments. For example, the SPLA has been battling the Sudanese government with backing from Kampala for years. While Khartoum on the other hand, supports the LRA determined to overthrow president Museveni of Uganda. Recently, the two heads of state signed an agreement in Nairobi, pledging to stop stabbing each other in the back. Moreover, an amnesty scheme for the rebels was included. Luckily, most of this you'll only learn about by reading the newspaper, but sometimes it tends to become more tangible. Traditionally, the period surrounding christmas witnesses an increase in attacks. Last year, a few busses speeding (kamikaze-like as usual) from Kampala to Arua were blasted by anti-tank missiles in Murchison Falls park by the LRA. Even last month (after the amnesty announcement), incidents have occurred, but most West Nilers believe that these are the LRA's last spasms. News about the rebel top executives executing each other is making recent headlines. Joseph Kony, the megalomaniac leader of the

LRA is suspected to be dying from Aids. This does not come as a surprise, when you realise that he and his men have the habit of dividing the many young girls they have been abducting from Northern Uganda among themselves. Kony has reportedly over thirty 'wives'.

But the situation is seemingly improving on certain fronts (no pun intended). Almost weekly, I find groups of former WNBF or UNRF-II rebels - known for having terrorised the north of Arua district - outside the window of my office. They have been released from prison and are now being rehabilitated (illustrated by their T-shirts stating they want 'Peace not War'). After a re-integration course, they're given some iron sheets, a few shillings, and transport back to their village. Rumour has it however, that some of them - upon arrival - rush straight back to 'the bush', in order to qualify for a next share of iron sheets.

As I'm writing this on a Sunday afternoon, I'm joined by two of my neighbours, Faidah and Sika, attracted by my (notoriously strong) coffee. They're both Aringa's from the North of the district who came to Arua a few years ago to escape the insecurity, and are now living in a few grass-thatched huts next-door. Most of the 1980s, they've spent either in Sudan, or in former Zaire - like all of my friends and colleagues -, when the Tanzanian liberation troops came to take revenge on the people of ousted president Idi Amin's home district.

Despite all this, I feel very safe in Arua. Nevertheless, it's sometimes good to realise that when the situation would escalate, all our project's capacity building efforts, could be nullified instantly. Mostly, it's just annoying. My planned outing to Yei in Sudan this week, has become somehow unlikely, after recent news of an Antonov bombing the place thoroughly (again).

## **INTRODUCING THE VVI LIBRARY**

*Albert Dekker*

Herewith we introduce the library of the Van Vollenhoven Institute, its collection, services, and personnel to the readers of Aladin. If ever there was user potential for this library, then it is the Aladin group. Their interest merges seamlessly with the collection profile of the institute's library, being at the cross-section of public administration (development administration) and law of developing countries.

The library was established in its contemporary appearance in 1978 as a co-operation between the Law Faculty Leiden and the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology. Its roots, however, date back to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At that time courses were taught at the law department and at the oriental languages department of the university in order to supply the need for colonial civil servants, who, for the greater part, were employed in the Netherlands Indies. In those days, professors such as Cornelis van Vollenhoven, the name-giver of the institute, collected material on colonial law, administration, customary law, and anthropology.

Many books, collected then, may still be consulted in the VVI library. After the decease of Van Vollenhoven in 1933, five professors established in 1949 the Documentation Office for Overseas Law. This office, ran by one executive in the beginning, carried on with collecting and documenting the law and administration of the, by that time, independent state Indonesia, and the Netherlands West Indies, consisting of the Antilles and Suriname.

Because of the deterioration of the relation between Indonesia and the Netherlands in the 1950s and 1960s which found its nadir in the New Guinea incident, the activities of the Documentation Office steeply dropped and came to an almost complete standstill in the 1970s. In 1978 the time seemed right to once more start the study of Indonesian law in Leiden, and so the institute, and with it the library were resuscitated, though in a form different to that of its predecessors. The library received the formal assignment to fuse the two colonial collections of both founding parties into one collection, to be made (electronically) accessible to the user, without, however, losing to possibility of identifying the formal donator of the material. In 1981 a change in the institute's management caused adjustments in the collection profile, this resulted in an extension of the acquisition policy

in terms of regions (the Middle East and North Africa were brought in) and in terms of academic discipline (development administration was added), which became more visible in the years from 1989 and onwards after a reorganisation in the library.

Since then the VVI buy books on law and development administration of developing countries in order to build a collection which serves mainly the common needs of students who take courses in Law and Administration of Developing Countries in general, and for those who choose to study the regional courses, like Indonesia, Antilles/Suriname, Egypt, China, and recently South Africa. Only constrained by our budget we aim to buy all leading books on development administration, comparative administration, general studies on all phases of the policy process, governance, democracy and public participation, institution-building, judicial reform, sector studies on land, investment, forestry, environment, housing, and international co-operation, civil service, bureaucracy, and corruption.

As for law, VVI tries to be complete for Indonesia, the Antilles, and Suriname, while we settle for handbook collections on Egypt, Morocco, the Middle East, the Indian sub-continent, South East Asia, China and south Africa. Thematic collections on Islamic law, law and development, legal anthropology, law and environment, law and international aid, and law and local government are present.

The users of our library do not belong to one single identifiable group, first of all there are the employees of the institute itself who use the library intensively. Second there are the students who follow course at the institute, or otherwise need literature for their papers. Students come from all Dutch universities, because of the unique character of the library collection. Lawyers, public notaries, consultants, members of the judiciary, etc. form another external group, though many of them never visit the library in person, but inform via phone, fax or email, since we have an internet

address (visit us at <http://www.leidenuniv.nl/law/vvi>), foreign law companies score among the users, even Indonesian law firms know where to find us in matters of pre-independence law.

If you come to visit the library, you may meet the following persons; ms Sylvia Holverda, general assistant or Albert Dekker, who takes care of the other collections. Finding the right publication asks for experience in handling the idiosyncracies of sources and other material available in the library. They are there to make it easier for you.

In the next issue of Aladin Newsletter we will inform you on recent acquisitions. The library is open on: Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday from 9-12.30 and 13.30-17. Wednesday and Friday from 9-12.30. Books may be taken out on production of a university library lending card.

## ALADIN BOARD 2000

*Aleid Bos*

The first elections of members to the Aladin Board took place at our meeting on December 9th 1999. These elections seemed to be in sharp contrast to what one usually hears about (national) elections wherever in the world. The Aladin Board elections were as spectacular as there was opposition. The outcome was with 100% consent the following; members elected to the Board are: Jim Bjorkman, Georg Frerks, Roeland van de Geer, Marc Janssen, Hester Minnema, Barbara Oomen, Jan Michiel Otto and myself. Being the only one available for the position of Chairman, the members unanimously appointed Jan Michiel Otto as Chairman for the next two years.

The Board has agreed to divide its positions and tasks as follows:

Chairman	-	Jan Michiel Otto
Treasurer	-	Marc Janssen
Secretary	-	Aleid Bos
Public Relations	-	Barbara Oomen
Editor Newsletter	-	Marc Janssen
Commissie Rode Draad	-	Hester Minnema
	-	Georg Frerks
	-	Jan Michiel Otto
Publications	-	Jim Björkman
Policy Practice	-	Roeland van de Geer

I think I may say that we are looking forward to a very constructive year.

## LIST OF ALADIN MEMBERS

J.C.N. Aeyelts Averink K. Arron W. Awiasi  
L.R. Bäck C.B. Bäcker A.W. Bedner B.J.M  
Beek J. van den Berg A.H. van den Berg J. van  
den Berg F.F. van Berkum J.W. Björkman R.D.  
Boeldak S.M. de Boer A.S.E.R. de Boer B. den  
Boer M. Bogaards L. Bonte R. van den Boom  
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Bours H.A. Brasz E.A. van Breemen J.C. van  
den Brink C. van de Broek A.J. Broenland W.L.  
Bronsgest W. Bruinsma J. Corkery S. van Dam  
H. van Dijk H.P. van Dijk J.E. Dreesens S. van  
den Dries D.B. van Dusseldorp W. Erath E.K.C.  
Esseling M.G. Faure G.E. Frerks B.F. Galjart  
N. Geelkerken W. Gelderloos G. Geuvers H.  
van de Glind B. van Gool M.de Graaf M.  
Haagh-Reijne J. Haagsma P.S. de Haan J.E.A.  
Haas H.A.T. de Haas van Dorsser J. ter Heegde  
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E.J. Hertogs G. Hesseling S.M.M. Hillege M.  
Holtkamp J. Howe J. Huigen M.J. Janssen P. de  
Jong K. de Jonge E.J. Kant L. Kelfkens A.J.J.  
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Korteweg T.E. Korthals Altes M.L.T. v.d. Kroft  
A.T. Krufft A.P. van der Lee A.C. van Lier M.

van het Loo J.H.A. van Loon F. Loose E.A.  
Maan W.H. de Man A.W.H. Massier H.  
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Nijwening Ch. Van Nispen tot Sevenaer M.  
Noordhoek J.F. van Olden B. Olij J.M. Otto A.  
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F. Poelhekke Ph. Quarles van Ufford A.A.  
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Rive Box E.A.B. van Rouveroy I.C. Rouw H.  
Ruijg E. Saaf D.J. Schaap D. Scheele S. Schijve  
A.T.M. Schreiner M.G. Schulte Nordholt P.C.A.  
Severijnen M.O. Simon P. Slits H.J.M. Snelder  
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Toonen J. Veenstra L.I. Venhuizen S. Verberk  
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der Vlies S. Volbeda G. Waayman E. Wegelin  
P.P. van der Wel G. van Westrienen K.W.  
Wiessing A. Wiggers G.C. van Wijnbergen J.  
Wismans J.J.J.M. Wuisman A.K. Yesilkagit  
A.W. Yusuf A. Zandvliet J. Zevenbergen Y. van  
Zorge F. de Zwart (150 members)

## AGENDA

**Aladin Lecture.** Fred Riggs will address Aladin in June for a lecture on Development Administration. His specific topic is to be defined. Details of dates and location of this next Aladin lecture will follow shortly. The next Aladin Newsletter is due for early June 2000, which will be dedicated largely to Fred Riggs' contributions to the field of Development Administration.

**Aladin Borrel.** Aladin organises its first quarterly informal gathering for talks and drinks on Friday 28 April at O'Caseys Irish Pub, Noordeinde 140 in The Hague, starting 18.00 hrs. Why not drop in for a beer (or anything less regular) and meet with your fellow Aladin members?

**Aladin Annual Conferences.** We are looking for members willing to prepare with an Aladin thematic group any of the three scheduled annual conferences. Themes are: 1. State, Security, Cohesion and Law; 2. Decentralisation and

Participation; and 3. Administrative Conduct. For further information or expressions of availability please contact the Aladin secretary, Aleid Bos. E-mail: [a.bos@law.uu.nl](mailto:a.bos@law.uu.nl) or tel. 030 253 7541.

**Inaugural.** Jan Michiel Otto holds his inaugural lecture (*oratie*) on Friday 16 June on 16.00 hrs. At the *Groot Auditorium* in Leiden. Further details can be obtained from the Van Vollenhoven Institute in Leiden.

**Country co-ordinators.** Amnesty International is looking for volunteer country co-ordinators for Venezuela, the Philippines, Cambodia/Laos, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic Congo, Liberia, and Cameroon. These co-ordinators represent Amnesty International in external relations and support different Amnesty groups. The volunteers are requested to be available for 2 half days a week for a minimum of two years. More information can be obtained at the Amnesty secretariat: 020 626 4436.

