American Council of Learned Societies
228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398

ACLS

SUMMARY INSTITUTE
COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM PROJECT
15 - 17 November, 1989
Princeton, New Jersey

Participant Information

ABDULLAHI AHMED AN-NA'IM is Professor of Human Rights at the College of Law of the University of Saskatchewan in Canada, a position he will hold through June 1990. A citizen of the Sudan, Mr. An-Na'im is also Associate Professor of Law at the University of Khartoum. His main field of research and publication is the relationship between Islam and human rights in cross-cultural perspective.

ATILIO A. BORON is Founder and Director of the Center for European-Latin American Research (E.U.R.A.L.), in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Mr. Borón has held many teaching positions in Argentina and abroad, most recently serving as Professor Titular of the Chair of Political Theory at the University of Buenos Aires, from August 1986 on, and as Tinker Professor of Latin American Affairs at Columbia University, New York, in the Fall of 1987.

JULIO COTLER is the Director of the Institute of Peruvian Studies (I.E.P.) in Lima. A political scientist by training, in the Spring of 1988 he served as Tinker Professor of Latin American Affairs at Columbia University, in New York. In October of 1989 Mr. Cotler was a visiting scholar at the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana.

JULIO FAUNDEZ is Professor of Law at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom. He recently served as a consultant to the United Nations Institute for Namibia in 1988. He has participated in many conferences and seminars including the Warwick/EURAL International Seminar on Anglo-Argentine Relations, and the CEISAL Fourth Seminar on Latin America, both in 1988. Mr. Faundez has published many books and articles, including Marxism and Democracy in Chile: From 1932 to the Fall of Allende (1988), and Namibia: A Direct United Nations Responsibility (1987).

YASH GHAI is currently Professor of Law at the University of Warwick, England. At the end of 1989 he will take up a chair in Public Law at the University of Hong Kong. He has previously taught at the University of East Africa, Yale Law School, Uppsala, and the University of the South Pacific, among others, and has served as a legal and constitutional consultant to several governments and international organizations. Mr. Ghai is the author of numerous articles and books on public law, state owned enterprises, race relations, and economic integration.

DOUGLAS GREENBERG, Vice President of A.C.L.S., came to the Council from Princeton University, where he taught in the History Department and was Assistant Dean of the Faculty. A former Guggenheim Fellow, Mr. Greenberg specializes in American Colonial and legal history, and has written extensively on that subject. Mr. Greenberg currently serves as Chairman of the New Jersey Historical Commission, and is working on a book about public festivities in early America.

PETER HARDI is Professor of Political Science at MKKE University of Economics, Budapest, and Director of the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs, and Vice-President of the Hungarian Political Science Association. In 1978-1979 Mr. Hardi was Visiting Professor at Yale University, and between 1985-1987 was a Senior Associate at the Institute for East-West Security Studies, New York. His main fields of interest are political pluralism, East European decision-making, and environmental conflict management.

EBOE HUTCHFUL is Associate Professor in Political Science at Trent University in Ontario Canada, and Adjunct Professor at Scarborough College of the University of Toronto. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 1973, and has taught at the Universities of Ghana, in Legon, and Port Harcourt, in Nigeria. Mr. Hutchful has researched and written on military politics, debt and structural adjustment, and the environmental aspects of the oil industry in Nigeria. He is the author of The IMF and Ghana (1987), and of a forthcoming study on oil, ecology, and public policy in Nigeria.

STANLEY N. KATZ is President of A.C.L.S., and a leading authority on American legal and constitutional history. He formerly served as Class of 1921 Bicentennial Professor of the History of American Law and Liberty at the Woodrow Wilson School and the History Department at Princeton University, and is currently a Senior Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School. He holds all his degrees from Harvard University and has taught at Harvard, the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago, as well as at Princeton. He is the author of numerous publications.

MIRIAM KORNBLITH is a visiting scholar at Stanford University, where she became affiliated under the auspices of the Fulbright Program for International Exchange. She is also Assistant Professor at the Institute of Political Sciences of the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, affiliated with the Catholic University "Andrés Bello." She previously worked as a researcher for the Center of Development Studies of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, in the areas of Scientific and Technological Development and Socio-Political Development. She is a writing her doctoral thesis in Political Science at the Central University of Venezuela, and has published a volume on State and Public Expenditure in Venezuela: 1936 - 1980 (1985), and several articles and essays on related topics.

LUDGER KÜHNHARDT has been "Privatdozent" for Political Science at the University of Bonn since 1986, where he previously was Dr. Phil. and Habilitation, and Executive Assistant for the Seminar for Political Science. From 1987-1989 he was the Main Speech writer for the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Kühnhardt studied history, philosophy, and political science in Bonn, Geneva, and Tokyo, and has served as a Research Associate at Harvard University's Center for European Studies. He is 1989-1990 Senior Associate Member of St. Antony's College at Oxford University.

WALTER F. MURPHY is McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence in the Department of Politics at Princeton University, where he is also Faculty Associate at the Center of International Studies. He has received numerous academic honors and awards, including Guggenheim, N.E.H., and Fulbright Scholarships. The author of many books and articles on the judiciary, comparative constitutionalism, and public law, Mr. Murphy is also an award-winning novelist, his most widely known and translated work being The Vicar of Christ. He served with distinction in United States Marine Corps, retiring as Colonel in the Reserves in 1974. He has lectured widely in the United States and abroad, and is currently preparing a volume on comparative constitutionalism based upon his work with this project.

CARLOS SANTIAGO NINO is a lawyer, Senior Research Member of the Center of Institutional Studies in Buenos Aires, and Guggenheim Fellow. From 1983-1989 he served as Advisor to the President of Argentina since 1983 on constitutional reform, and was Coordinator of the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy from 1985-1989. Receiving his degree in law from Buenos Aires and Ph.D. from Oxford University, he twice served as Visiting Professor of Law at Yale University, and is Professor of Law at the University of Buenos Aires. He is the author of numerous books and articles on legal and political philosophy and criminal and constitutional theory, and his forthcoming volume, El constructivismo ético, will be published in Madrid.

SAMUEL C. NOLUTSHUNGU is Lecturer in Government at the University of Manchester in the United Kingdom. Born and raised in South Africa, he has also held university positions in Nigeria, Canada, and the United States. Mr. Nolutshungu has published widely, and is the author of South Africa in Africa: a study of ideology and foreign policy and Changing South Africa: political considerations. His study on Intervention and Civil Strife in Chad 1960-1987 will be published in 1990.

H.W.O. OKOTH-OGENDO is Director of the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi, where he formerly served as Dean of the Faculty of Law. He has held positions as visiting professor at universities in the United States and Africa, and currently acts as consultant to a number of international and national agencies, including the U.N.-F.A.O., the World Bank, the Kenyan Commission for Higher Education, and the Kenyan National Council for Population and Development. He is the author of numerous articles on agrarian reform planning, constitutional politics and human rights law, the environment, and labor.

MELANIE BETH OLIVIERO serves as Project Director for the A.C.L.S. Project on Comparative Constitutionalism. Formerly Executive Director of the Indian Rights Association, Ms. Oliviero received her B.A. from Kirkland College and her Ph.D. from Georgetown University in sociolinguistics. She has taught and practiced applied social science in the U.S. and Canada. Among her more important activities at the Indian Rights Association was the planning of a symposium in 1987 entitled "In Search of 'A More Perfect Union': American Indian Tribes and the United States Constitution."

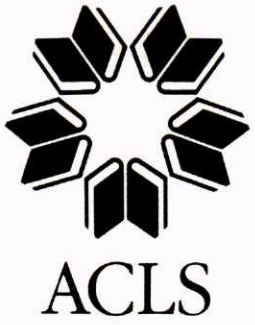
TAPAN RAYCHAUDHURI is Reader in South Asian History at the University of Oxford, and Professorial Fellow at St. Antony's College, and has taught at Oxford since 1973. A graduate of the University of Calcutta and Oxford University, he previously taught history and economic history at Delhi University. Mr. Raychaudhuri's main area of interest is the social and economic history of India during the Mughal and Colonial period. His publications include the Cambridge Economic History of India, of which he was general co-editor, and Europe Reconsidered: Perceptions of the West in 19th Century Bengal.

CHAI-ANAN SAMUDAVANIJA is Professor on the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, as well as being Secretary-General of the Social Science Association of Thailand. He received his degrees at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, and at the University of Wisconsin, where he obtained his Ph.D. Mr. Chai-Anan has served as visiting fellow, scholar, or professor, respectively, at the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University, at the East Asian Institute of Columbia University, and at the University of Wisconsin. He has published widely in Thai and English on aspects of Thai and Southeast Asian politics.

JORDI SOLÉ TURA is Full Professor (Catedrático) of Constitutional Law on the Faculty of Law of Barcelona University, where he formerly served as Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1985-1988. He was a Member of the Spanish Parliament from 1977-1982, serving as a Member of the Parliamentary Drafting Commissions of the Spanish Constitution and Catalonia Statute of Autonomy, in 1978 and 1979, respectively. Last year Mr. Solé Tura became a Deputy of the Catalonian autonomous Parliament, and was elected Senator in the Upper Chamber of the Spanish Parliament. He is a columnist in El País (Madrid), and El Periódico (Barcelona).

NEELAN TIRUCHELVAM is a lawyer in Sri Lanka. He is the Director of the International Centre for Ethnic Studies, and a Trustee of the Law and Society Trust, both in Sri Lanka. Mr. Tiruchelvam has written and taught extensively on constitutional law and ethnic pluralism, most recently holding a visiting post at the Harvard Law School in 1988.

STEVEN C. WHEATLEY is Director of the American Studies Program at the American Council of Learned Societies. He received his undergraduate training at Columbia University, and earned his Ph.D. in History at the University of Chicago, where he was later Dean of Students of the Public Policy Program and taught American History. He is the author of The Politics of Philanthropy: Abraham Flexner and Medical Education (1989).



Melanie Beth Oliviero
Project Director

Summary Institute
ACLS Comparative Constitutionalism Project
November 15-17, 1989
Princeton, New Jersey

Questions for Consideration

Advisory Panel

Tatsuo Arima
San Francisco, CA
(Japan)

Lucius Barker
St. Louis, MO

Jose A. Cabranes
New Haven, CT

Francis Deng
Washington, DC
(Sudan)

Bolivar Lamounier
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Antonio La Pergola
Rome, Italy

Donald L. Robinson
Northampton, MA

Judith Shklar
Cambridge, MA

Laxmi Mall Singhvi
New Delhi, India

ACLS Staff

Stanley N. Katz
President

Douglas Greenberg
Vice President

Steven C. Wheatley
Director of American Studies

How would you define constitutionalism as it operates in your region of the world?

How does the experience with constitutionalism of your region compare with that of other regions as presented at the Institute(s) you attended?

In developing your thoughts further on constitutionalism within your region, or comparatively across regions, what other aspects of the phenomenon of constitutionalism would you want to explore; for example, have its social, cultural and economic aspects been sufficiently explored?

Has your view of constitutionalism changed in any significant way as a result of your experience with the ACLS/Ford project on comparative constitutionalism?

N.B. Please type your responses using double spaces. If possible, please send them to the office before the meeting. If not, then please bring them with you when you come. Thank you.

American Council of Learned Societies
228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398
212 697 1505
Fax: 212 949 8058
Telex: 798921 ACLS UD

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Participants

Abdullahi An-Na'im
College of Law
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 5Z8
Canada

Atilio Borón
Center for European-Latin American Research
Corrientes 2554, 3A
1046 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Julio Cotler
Institute of Peruvian Studies
Horacio H. Urteaga 694
Jesus María, Lima 11
Peru

Julio Faundez
Faculty of Law
University of Warwick
Coventry CV4 7AL
United Kingdom

Yash Ghai
Faculty of Law
University of Warwick
Coventry CV4 7AL
United Kingdom

Douglas Greenberg
ACLS
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA

Peter Hardi
Hungarian Institute of International Relations
Bérc U. 23
1016 Budapest
Hungary

Eboe Hutchful
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto, Scarborough
1265 Military Trail
Toronto, Ontario M1C 1A4
Canada

Stanley N. Katz
ACLS
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA

Miriam Kornblith
Center for Latin American Studies
Stanford University
582 Alverado Row
Stanford, CA 94305
USA

Ludger Kühnhardt
St. Antony's College
Oxford University
Oxford 0X2 6JH
United Kingdom

Rui Chancerelle de Machete *
Executive Council
Luso-American Foundation
Rua do Sacramento à Lapa, 21
1200 Lisbon
Portugal

Walter Murphy
240 Western Way
Princeton, NJ 08540
USA

Carlos Nino
Center for Institutional Studies
Leandro N. Alem 1180 9º
1001 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Samuel Nolutshungu
Department of Political Science
University of Manchester
Oxford Road
Manchester M13 9PL
United Kingdom

HWO Okoth-Ogendo
Population Studies and
Research Institute
University of Nairobi
PO Box 30197
Nairobi
Kenya

Melanie Beth Oliviero
ACLS
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA

Tapan Raychaudhuri
St. Antony's College
Oxford University
Oxford OX2 6JH
United Kingdom

Chai-Anan Samudavanija
Institute of Public Policy Studies
184 Suite 1B Sompun Court
Sukhumvit Road, Prakanong
Bangkok 10110
Thailand

Jordi Sole Turá
El Pedro de la Creu, 21
Piso 1
08034 Barcelona
Spain

Neelan Tiruchelvam
Law and Society Trust
8 Kynsey Terrace
Colombo 8
Sri Lanka

Lynn Walker
Human Rights and Governance
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017
USA

Steven C. Wheatley
ACLS
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017
USA

* Unconfirmed

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15-17 November, 1989
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Schedule

Tuesday, 14 November

7:00 PM
DINNER, NASSAU INN

Wednesday, 15 November

12:00 - 1:00 PM
LUNCH, NASSAU INN

1:30 - 3:30 PM Nassau Inn
SESSION ON DEFINITIONS OF CONSTITUTIONALISM
discussion of constitutionalism as it is defined from regional perspectives

3:30 PM - 3:45 PM
BREAK

3:45 - 5:45 PM Nassau Inn
SESSION, CONTINUED

6:30 PM
DRINKS AND DINNER (DINNER AT 7:30), THE PEACOCK INN

Thursday, 16 November

8:30 - 11:30 PM Woodrow Wilson School
SESSION ON COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES OF CONSTITUTIONALISM: THEMES AND PARALLELS
discussion of key topics, parallel themes, transcendent issues, and variations on a theme

12:00 - 1:00 PM
LUNCH, NASSAU INN

Room 3, Basement level.

1:30 - 4:00 PM Woodrow Wilson School
SESSION ON ISSUES FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION
discussion of additional factors to be considered in developing an understanding of constitutionalism, i.e. social, cultural, economic, historical factors

6:30
RECEPTION AND DINNER, NASSAU INN

Friday, 17 November

8:30 - 10:30 AM Woodrow Wilson School
SESSION ON OUTCOMES OF THE ACLS COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM PROJECT
discussion of new insights on constitutionalism derived from this project; evaluation of existing materials such as papers and tapes, and exploration of other follow-up activities

10:30 - 10:45 AM
BREAK

10:45 AM - 12:45 PM Woodrow Wilson School
SESSION, CONTINUED

1:00 - 2:00 PM
LUNCH, NASSAU INN

Valerie Wilson Travel, Inc.

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35TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016
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800-722-1116 • 212-532-3400

September 22, 1989

ATTENTION: All Participants in Summary Institute
ACLS Comparative Constitutionalism Project
Princeton, New Jersey
15-17 November 1989

FROM: Matthew Gill
Travel Coordinator
Valerie Wilson Travel
212-532-3400 Telephone
212-779-7073 FAX

At the request of the American Council of Learned Societies here in New York I am enclosing a tentative itinerary for your perusal.

If you are planning on attending this meeting it is urgently important that you respond as soon as possible. Kindly indicate if you concur with the itinerary or wish to make changes.

I stand ready to help you in any way I can. Please return a copy of the itinerary with your "OK", or FAX/phone/write with required changes.

Thank you!

SUMMARY INSTITUTE

ACLS Comparative Constitutionalism Project

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QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

I. In ContinentAL Europe, constitutionalism has developed mainly as a juridical discipline, based on written Constitutions, as opposed to the British tradition on non-written constitutionalism. In recent years, however, a main trend has developed along a sociological and political-science approach, in which the problems of decision-making, of political party organizations, of public opinion and of historical roots have complemented the juridical approach with very interesting results.

II. In Continental Europe, present constitutionalism is deeply marked by the consequences of the two world wars and mainly by the II World War and the immediate development of the division of Europe in two opposed political and military blocks. In Western Europe, Constitutions have stressed some very important aspects, both related to the problems arised in post war societies. First, the development and the protection of civil and political rights -- with the significant spreading of Consitutional Courts -- and the stressing of parliamentary institutions, both against the consequences of nazi and fascist dictatorships and against the new authoritarian systems on Eastern Europe. Second, the juridical implementation of an extended system of new collective civil and political rights, in

the general prospect of a reinforced Welfare State. This constitutionalism has developed in different waves, as some Western European countries, like Spain, Portugal and Greece, have remained longtime under military dictatorhips and they have joined the general post-war constitutional movement later in the seventies, through different national processes.

In the Eastern countries, the main feature has been the uniformization of all the constitutional systems along the URSS model, after a first period of national diversity through the so-called popular democracies. The main point to stress for further study is, obviously, the present trends to radical change throughout the Eastern block, which have already led to constitutional changes in the URSS, in Poland, in Hungary and in the DDR. I think that any further development of ACLS Constitutionalism Project has to be focused on the problems arised by these changes in Eastern Europe.

Finally, I think that constitutionalism in other regions must be approached through their own particularities. Comparative projects are of course very interesting, but conclusions must be essentially tentative.

In my opinion there is, anyway, a very important topic to be studied from a comparative point of view, regardless of the regional particularities. I mean the topic of federalism, as the political and juridical trends and solutions of the more developed federal systems can furnish good possibilities of technical implementations in other systems, regardles of sociological differences and of non identical juridical traditions.

III. I think that the new trends to which I refer in point (I) are very significant, but that they have been not sufficiently explored. Particularly, I should like to stress the need to develop the historical approach of constitutionalism, as a way to a better understanding of the actual roots of constitutional problems.

IV. I don't should say that my view of constitutionalism has changed in a significant way, but of course my own approach has been enriched through the discussion of comparative informations and analysis. I think that the most important consequence of the ACLS-FORD project, as I have known it, is the call to develop a multilateral approach of constitutionalism problems. I don't mean to abandon the formal-juridical approach, neither in its more general and theoretical European tradition, nor in the case-study American tradition. I mean that this approach has to be complemented by social, cultural, economic and historical explorations in a single theoretical constitutional system, not as a case-by-case addition of different scientific disciplines.

JORDI SOLE TURA
University of Barcelona, SPAIN.

THE ACLS SUMMARY INSTITUTE
ON COMPARITIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM
November 15-17, 1989
Princeton, New Jersey

Some Reflections on Constitutionalism by HWO Okoth-Ogendo

I. On Constitutions and Constitutionalism

An important outcome of the ACLS institutes, at least from an intellectual point of views, is the very clear distinction which has emerged between the idea of a constitution, per se, and the phenomenon of constitutionalism. Conceived of in terms of a basic, fundamental and constitutive norm or act, a constitution is clearly at the root of every organized society. The fact that in some societies constitutions exist in the form of written texts while in others, they are embodied in authoritative symbols is simply a matter of form, or of "social technology".

But whereas every society may thus be said to have a constitution, not all societies may be said to be living in a state of constitutionalism. That condition, many will agree, implies the existence of a dynamic and operative process of creation, distribution, legitimation, and reproduction of power in an environment in which one or all of the following conditions exist:

- a tradition of just government based on certain universal principles, or (human) rights;
- a doctrine and practice of limitation of power;
- a liberal form of democracy;
- respect for the rule of law or some higher abstraction theory;
- commitment to a broad spectrum of fundamental principles and mechanisms which the business of rational governance requires;
- a tradition of popular democracy.

Constitutionalism as a domain of study must therefore seek to explain whether or not the structure erected by the constitution (however defined) are functioning, the promises held out in it are being kept, or the aspirations embodied in it are achievable in the area of politics and economy. In other words, constitutionalism is the study of a constitution in motion.

II. On Comparative Constitutionalism

It was readily apparent from the four institutes I attended (USA, Latin America, Asia, and Africa) that there are levels at which the problems of constitutionalism in contemporary societies are very similar. One of these is that whereas constitutions (i.e. models thereof) can be imported, implanted, transplanted or imposed from society to society, whether or not a constitutional process develops in the recipient/subject society ultimately depends or the material conditions in existence in or generated by social struggles in not society. The widespread rejection of liberal demographic models in Latin America, Asia and Africa is clear indication of this. Similarly, the development of constitutional order in the United States had as much to do with the larger cultural tradition and philosophy of government in vogue in 18th century Europe and which Americans clearly expoused, as with their historical struggle against British colonialism.

Further, in terms of "vital" events in the evolution of constitutional order the material presented in the four institutes indicate very similar trends. The most visible of these was the rapidity with which constitutional texts changed or were discarded. Latin America, for example, had reported at least two hundred and one texts, numerous military table-overs and an equally large number of judicial pronouncements on constitutional matters. In Africa, although no inventory of constitutional texts was given, the fact that as of November 1988, seventy-two coups had occurred in at least thirty of the continent's fifty-one states (in some of them as much as six times), is an indication of the rapidly will- which constitutional texts have changed in the last thirty years. The hope which the history of the USA and some countries of Asia holds for Africa and Latin America, however, is that stability even in this area, is possible over time!

But the institutes also brought out a number of very fundamental differences between regions. It was clear, for example, that although the military was very much in evidence in Latin American, Asian, and African constitutional struggles, the dynamics of that factor was very different in each region. For while Latin American soldiers often claimed a higher legitimacy (over civilians) in respect of access to institutions of government, the African military is and will always remain an external force in society. Indeed it may well be partly for this reason that African military governments would rather "civilize" themselves and their operations than return to the barracks. Other points of divergence between regions relate to the way in which economic and social factors affect the processes of governance, the impact of the world economy on domestic power processes, and the role of religion and ethnicily as much mediating or even disruptive factors in the evolution of constitutional orders.

III. On Outstanding Tasks

Clearly not all of the complexities of governance in these societies were unraveled in the context of discussions at the institutes I attended. A great deal remains to be "excavated" especially on a country by country basis, if the comparative study of constitutionalism across cultures which the ACLS has initiated is to continue. Tasks yet outstanding include:

- a more rigorous assessment of the historical tradition of each country hence the tendency to generalize (especially in respect of the African region) will have to be avoided;

- a more careful evaluation of popular (or grass-roots) processes and struggles especially in relation to their contribution to the developments of constitutional (or democratic) cultures;

- a better understanding, from the historical experiences of older political regimes in Europe and North America, of the normative and structural conditions which a society must undergo before it can sustain a stable constitutional process.

- a fully multi-disciplinary examination of the phenomena of power: its generation, appropriation, exercise, reproduction, and socialization in particular societies is given historical contexts.

Finally, there is great need for the development of new theories, typologies and heuristics with which to examine constitutions and constitutionalism. One of the most frustrating things in discussions at all institutes I attended was the assumption (quite explicit in many papers) that the only constitutional regime is a liberal democratic one! In Africa where most constitutional experiments (whether liberal democratic socialist or some other variant) are in disarray, the need for further theorising is even more urgent.

IV. On the Value of the Project

Perhaps the greatest value of the ACLS/Ford Foundation project has been the opportunity it has given many participants to fully appreciate the centrality of constitutionalism in the operation of a just system of government. The fact that many third world countries have not attained stable constitutional conditions is therefore a challenge not only to scholars but more so to practioners of government. Further the institutes have, in a very direct way led to the establishment of important networks in Latin America, Asia and Africa. These, it is hoped, should be able to redirect their activities away from study and research per se towards constructive activism for sustainable constitutional development.

NASSAU INN
AT PALMER SQUARE

Rule of law:
who and how
how the legitimacy
to define law
and to ensure its enforcement?

Two dividing lines:
a) Human
b) framed rights or codified rights

judicial appeal to values or principles

I)

1. The juridical tradition. Cohabitation with social science is uneasy.
But new problems: a) East Europe
b) E.E.C.
East Europe: the disgrace of positive law among marxist thinkers

2. In West constitutionalism began > the affirmation of the right to rebel against oppression in the name of equality and rule of law. Divine right of power into people

3. Hayroden: it [redacted] look another way: the organization of power in a system abundated by a powerful authority: the limitation of scope. Constitutional - because a juridical discipline (the "pound theory of state")

4. [redacted] began another phase of development: the civil and political rights attached and the so-called nationalization of judicature and ruled by the judiciary. This was the main line after II World War.

Russian Revolution

framed and enforced rights

Many Parties

5. In Eastern Europe: the so-called communist reductionism about positive law (framed rights as opposed to natural rights)

6. The juridical spirit (right to rebellion) was revived in dissenting and anticolonial movement. But at the same time, lack of attention to "found positive law".

7. Now in East Europe: new flow of revival of right to rebellion and in the name of the rule of positive law.

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NASSAU INN
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II)

But [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] every society has its rules which we call constitution
[illegible] a system of rules used to govern the country.
State: monopoly of power:

Two basic [illegible]: founded on duality, rule of law (legitimacy): The big role of State: legitimacy → monopoly of power. & common
which monopoly: of the authority, decency
fiscality. But also efficacity? Who pays taxes?
1) Unification of the country.
2) Legitimacy depends on efficacity in enforcing
equality & public rights and justice.
3) Continuity of the State: the notion of
reform of inherited State

III) Amendment: founded on duality
and rule of law, law protected by
representatives elected by citizens
Legitimacy is ensured by two ways
- monopoly of force
- Consent: Consent is obtained
through different ways and means: culture,
state, religion, participation, laws, media,
effectivity of State actions.

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6	11/16	LONG DISTANCE	000-0000 0003		1.00
7	11/16	ROOM	271	GP	115.00
8	11/17	ROOM SERVICE	22		11.51
9	11/17	DIRECT BILL A/R DB		1414	389.87-
			BALANCE		.00

THANK YOU

NASSAU INN

GUEST SIGNATURE _____

I agree that my liability for this bill is not waived and agree to be held personally liable in the event that the indicated person, company or association fails to pay for any or the full amount of these charges.

Thank You for choosing the NASSAU INN on your trip to the Princeton Area. We trust your stay was enjoyable, and we hope to see you again soon. We appreciate your business and continued patronage.

TOLL FREE RESERVATIONS
CALL 1-800-922-3432



AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

10542

Vendor No / Name: TURAJS / Jordi Sole Tura

Invoice	Reference	Inv Date	Inv Amt	Amt Paid	Discount	Adj Amt	Net Amt
6938	CONSTIT	11/16/88	919.69	919.69	0.00	0.00	919.69

Check Date = 12/06/88 Check Total = 919.69