WUS AUSTRIA INTERNATIONAL

World University Service (WUS) is one of the oldest NGOs to be engaged in human rights.

Already after the First World War, WUS contributed to the reconciliation of the various European nations by organizing student exchanges and supporting disadvantaged students.

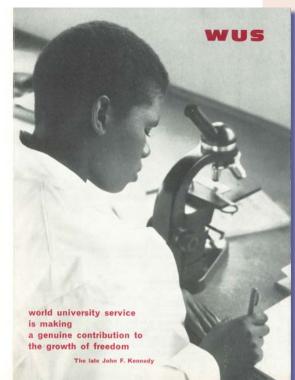
(Prof. Dr. Manfred Nowak)



End of the 80s - WUS International "Strategy Meeting for WUS 2000". Issa Salim, PhD, today Chairman of WUS Palestina (in the middle) and Prof. Wolfgang Benedek, Chairman of WUS Austria (4th from the right) with collaborators.

eople, students, staff and administrators, working together for the material and intellectual advancement of the internationa

Beginning of the 80s - WUS Austria Flyer



1920

"European Student Relief" was founded (in a Viennese cafe) by an inter-religious British initiative in order to support students of the University of Vienna, who were in a desperate situation after the First World War.

1950

"European Student Relief" changed its name to "World University Service - WUS".

WUS is organised as a loose federation of more than forty independent country committees with an International Management Board, presently chaired by WUS Canada. It has consultative status within the United Nations and UNESCO.

The first foundation of an Austrian **WUS Committee took place after the** Second World War, but it did not stay active for long.

1983

"World University Service - Austrian Committee" was re-founded in Graz with three active groups in Graz, Vienna and

> **GUIDELINES ON NON-SEXIST LANGUAGE**

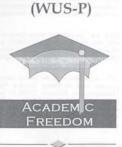


WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Until 1990

WUS International was involved in supportmainly higher education ing Africa and Latin America and offered thousands of refugee-students the chance to proceed with their education.

WUS Austria is a member of WUS International. Besides the Head Office in Graz, WUS Austria has operative offices in Belgrade, Podgorica, Pristina and Sarajevo and focal points in further 7 countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldavia,



WORLD

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

PALESTINE

World University Service

DECLARATION

ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND AUTONOMY OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Preface

During the past two decades there has risen an alarming tendency to undermine, restrict or suppress academic freedom and autonomy of nstitutions of higher education. This has a direct relation to a contracting system of higher education justified most often in terms of economic austerity and/or political expediency. The most alarming effect of this has been the increasing violations of human rights of teachers, students, researchers and educational writers irrespective of sociopolitical systems throughout the world.

The original idea of a Declaration emerged out of a WUS workshop held in Nantes in 1984 which launched a new WUS programme — 'Academic Solidarity and Cooperation' — under the responsibility of a special commission. The Commission, after organising an international workshop in Madrid in September 1986, requested Manfred Nowak, now Director of the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights, to propose a draft Declaration. The idea of a Declaration sprang out of the realisation that although there were extensive international instruments and guidance in the field of human rights in general, there was a lack of it in the field of higher education which covered academic freedom and autonomy.

The first draft of the Declaration was written by January 1987, and the Commission took on an arduous process to discuss, test and revise it in consultation with the international network of WUS national committees both at a national and regional level. The draft was also sent to over fifty specialist organisations for comments and their suggestions proved very useful for the final formulation of the Declaration. The draft was revised three times before it was approved by the WUS

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International General Assembly in September

There have been commendable attempts by university communities both at the national and international levels to respond to the various challenges emerging from the erosion of academic freedom. However, many attempts have faced problems without having a clear concept about academic freedom, its various dimensions and implications. This Declaration. WUS hopes, could pave the way for more understanding, more discussion and more action towards defending academic freedom and autonomy of institutions of higher

Academic freedom is a human right of special importance to the higher education sector. It is not the privilege of a small elite. The concept derives from the right to education and relates to the right to freedom of thought and freedom of opinion and expression. Autonomy is the institutional form of academic freedom and is a necessary precondition for higher education institutions to fulfil their proper functions. They must be protected from undue pressures from the state and business interests.

WUS has resisted the temptation to proclaim the Declaration as International. The 'Lima Declaration' allows the international community to move in the direction of proclaiming an International Declaration on Academic Freedom and Autonomy of Institutions of Higher Education through a process of discussion and consultation at a higher level and taking the present Declaration as a starting point. For this purpose we offer some sugge the back page of this leaflet.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (WUS) **CELEBRATES ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY**

ANNUAL REPORT

1981/82

Prof. Wolfgang Benedek, Chairman of WUS Austria (right)

1998 – WUS International meeting. Harald Dossi, PhD (in the middle), today Head

of the Department for European Affairs in the Austrian Federal Chancellery, and

To celebrate its 70th Anniversary, World University Service held a seminar on "WUS's contribution to Education, Human Rights and Development" at the University of Geneva on 9 April 1990.

lose working relations, as well as education-lists, former staff of WUS and long-standing

with refugee work was with WUS in 1952 when he was a member of the Norwegian WUS

are still a challenge in the present time. Re-sponding to Nigel Hartley, General Secretary of WUS, who in his intervention had expressed concern that current interest in Eastern Eu-rope could endanger support for the South, he

cold war, current changes in East-West rela-tions were a source of hope. As to the present, Mr. Stottenberg identified three major chal-lenges confronting humankind in the next decades: development, environment and mi-gration.

Two former General Secretaries of WUS foltwo former General secretaines of VIOS fol-lowed on with accounts of their experiences with WUS: Mr Douglas Ariken (1952-56) and Mr Bernard Ducrel (1957-61). Mr Aitken re-ferred to the continuing characteristic of WUS as an organisation bringing together teachers and students, to the organisation's ability to keep up with the times and recalled that neither development nor the right to education were priority issues in the 50s.

WUS and Human Rights

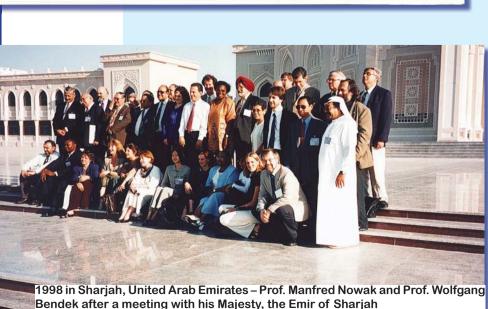
Manfred Nowak from WUS Austria focused on WUS and human rights, explaining that changes occurred in world politics and long-term trends during the 1980s were the major

ary social and political changes.

ing academic freedom and univeromy as concepts guaranteeing the prope functioning of teaching and research. As to the concrete work being done by WUS he men-

*the adoption in 1988 of the "Lima Decla-ration on Academic Freedom and Auton-omy of Institutions of Higher Education", of which more than 4000 copies in several languages have been distributed:





Today

Rumania, Slovenia).