Appendix 21 D: Resources

With links to abstracts for proprietary references

General:

Broitman, Mel. (September 22, 2016). Corruption in Higher Ed: Canada in the crosshairs. Inside Higher Education, accessed 19 October 2016 https://www.insidehighered.com/blogs/world-view/corruption-higher-ed-canada-crosshairs?mc_cid=8373632e40&mc_eid=3eebe3e1c7

<u>Daniel J.</u> (2016) Advisory statement for effective international practice: Combatting corruption and enhancing integrity: A contemporary challenge for the quality and credibility of higher education, March, 2016, UNESCO, Washington D.C. accessed 19 October at http://www.chea.org/pdf/advisory-statement-unesco-iiep.pdf

<u>Douglass, J. A.</u>, ed. (2016). The new Flagship University: Changing the paradigm from global rankings to national relevancy. Basingstoke UK: Palgrave MacMillan.

<u>Hawkins</u>, John N. (2016) The Predicament of the quest for WCU status and seeking an Asian Flagship University, Chapter 5 in Douglass. Pgs. 115-138

Marginson, Simon (2011). Higher education in East Asia and Singapore: rise of the Confucian Model. Higher Education 61 (5); pgs. 587-611.

Mohrman, K., Ma, W. & Baker, D. (2008). the research university in transition: The emerging global model. Higher Education Policy, 21(1). The EGM is another model for research universities, designed to create world class universities. While some characteristics overlap the Flagship model, this approach emphasizes a global mission, worldwide recruitment and global collaboration.

National Science Foundation (2016). Research & Development National trends and international comparison, Table 4.4 in National Science Board Science & Engineering Indicators 2016 accessed 19 October 2016 at http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2016/nsb20161/#/data

Rhoads, R.A. (2011). The U.S. research university as a global model: Some fundamental problems to consider. Interactions, UCLA's Journal of Education and Information, 7(2) accessed 19 October 2016 at https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8b91s24r

RSF- Reporters without Borders. World Press Freedom Index 2016 accessed 19 October 2016 at https://rsf.org/en/ranking also known as Reporters sans frontières (RSF)

<u>Vasquez, I.and Porcnik, T. (2016).</u> The Human Freedom Index: A global measurement of personal, civil and economic freedom Cato Institute, accessed 19 October 2016 at http://www.cato.org/human-freedom-index The Cato Institute is a libertarian think tank.

<u>UNESCO Institute</u> for Statistics (2014). <u>Higher education</u> in Asia: Expanding out, expanding up: The rise of graduate education and university research. Montreal: UNESCO Institute for Statistics accessed 19 October 2016_at http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/tertiary-education.aspx

China

<u>Ka Ho Mok</u> and Jin Jiang (19 August 2016) Higher education widens the gap between rich and poor. University World News Issue No: 424 accessed 19 October 20t6 http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20160816133130108

Metzgar, Emily T. (2016). Institutions of higher education as public diplomacy tools: China-based university programs for the 21st century. Journal of Studies in International Education, 20(3)223-241.

The article discusses two new English language graduate programs established at two of China's Flagship universities, Tsinghua and Peking Universities which are designed to bring international students to China. Unlike Douglass' call for Flagships to take a more regional and national approach, these programs are part of China's Soft power diplomacy.

<u>Marginson</u>, Simon (10 June 2016) Iran, China lead rapid growth in Asia's research University World News Global Edition Issue 417 accessed 19 October 2016 at http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20160609010432897

Postiglione, G. A. (2015). Research universities for national rejuvenation and global influence: China's search for a balanced model. *Higher Education*, 70(2), 235-250. As China grows its higher education system, it is faced with the problem of balancing quality, the WCU, and quantity. While China has provided funding beyond the levels of most countries to build its research universities, it still lacks autonomy and academic culture with faculty salaries the lowest of the BRIC countries (pg 237).

Japan

<u>Yonezawa</u>, Akiyoshi (2007). Japanese flagship universities at a crossroads. *Higher Education*, 54 (4), 483-499.

<u>Yonezawa, A.</u> & Shimmi, Y. (2015). Transformation of university governance through internationalization challenges for top universities and government policies in Japan. Higher Education, 70(2) 173-186. PowerPoint accessed 19 October 2016 at http://www.shanghairanking.com/wcu/wcu6/4.pdf

Korea:

<u>Seong.</u> S. et. al. (2008) Brain Korea 21 Phase II: A new evaluation model. Santa Monica CA, Rank Corporation accessed 19 October 2016 at http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG711.pdf

<u>Suh</u>, Geo-Suk (November 2013). The Korean Government's Policies and Strategies to Foster World-Class Universities, PowerPoint presentation accessed 19 October 2016, taken from <u>How World-Class Universities Affect Global Higher Education</u> (pp. 65-83). SensePublishers.

Flagship universities in other countries:

<u>Teferra, D.</u> (2016) African flagship universities: their neglected contributions. Higher Education 72 (1): 79-99.

<u>Teferra, D.</u> (January 2016) Flagship universities – Enrolment, typology, graduates. University World News 396 accessed 19 October, 2016 at http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20160115172324411

Zamora, E.A. (2016). The Role of Flagship Universities in developing countries: The case of the University of the Philippines. Asian Journal of Innovation and Policy (2016) 5. (1):19-34. *DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.7545/ajip.2016.5.1.019*