
Higher Education

in Federal Systems

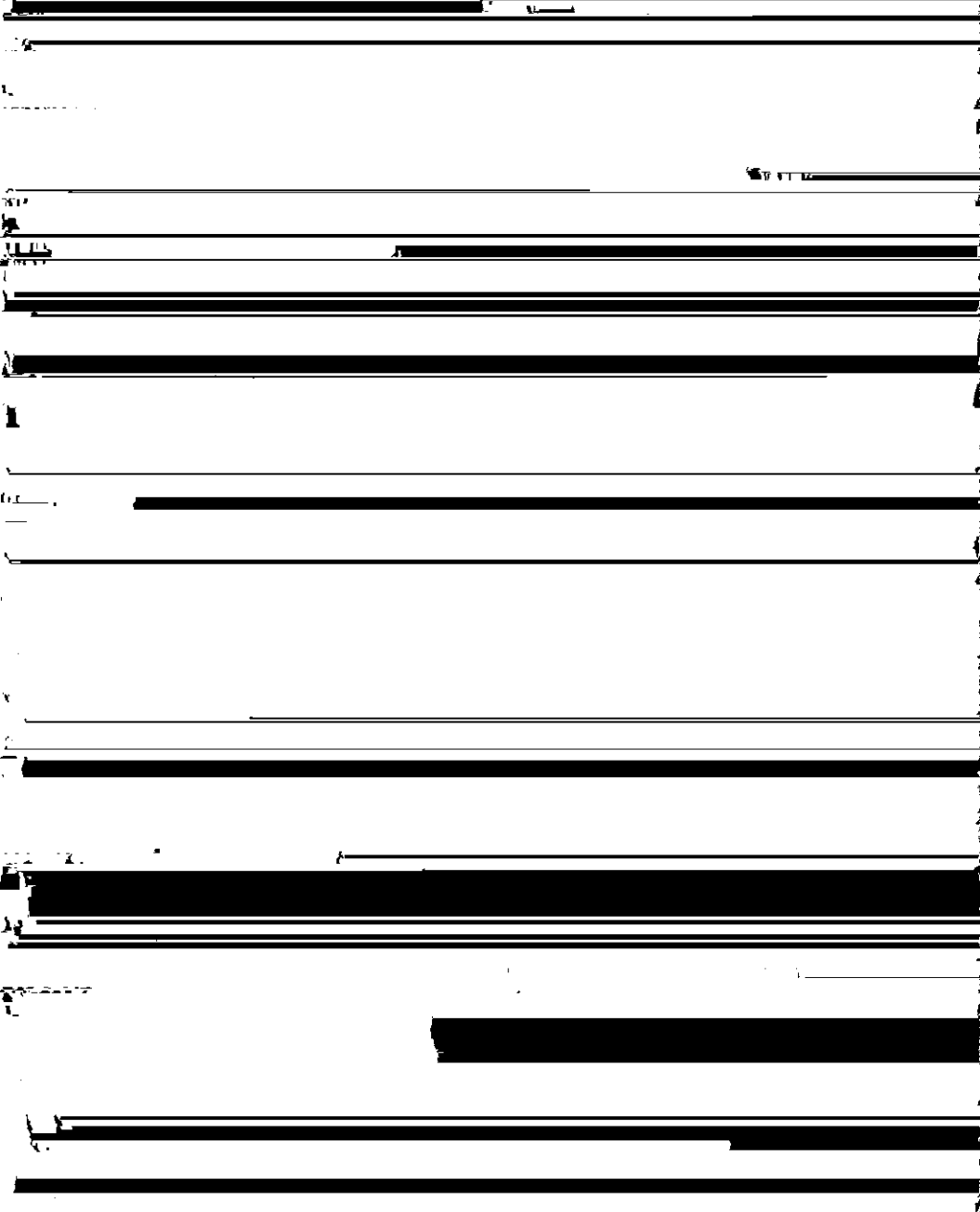
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PART I

The Federal Context

The Federal Context for Higher Education

Ronald L. Watts

INTRODUCTION

This document was prepared by the organizing committee of the



Ronald I. Watts

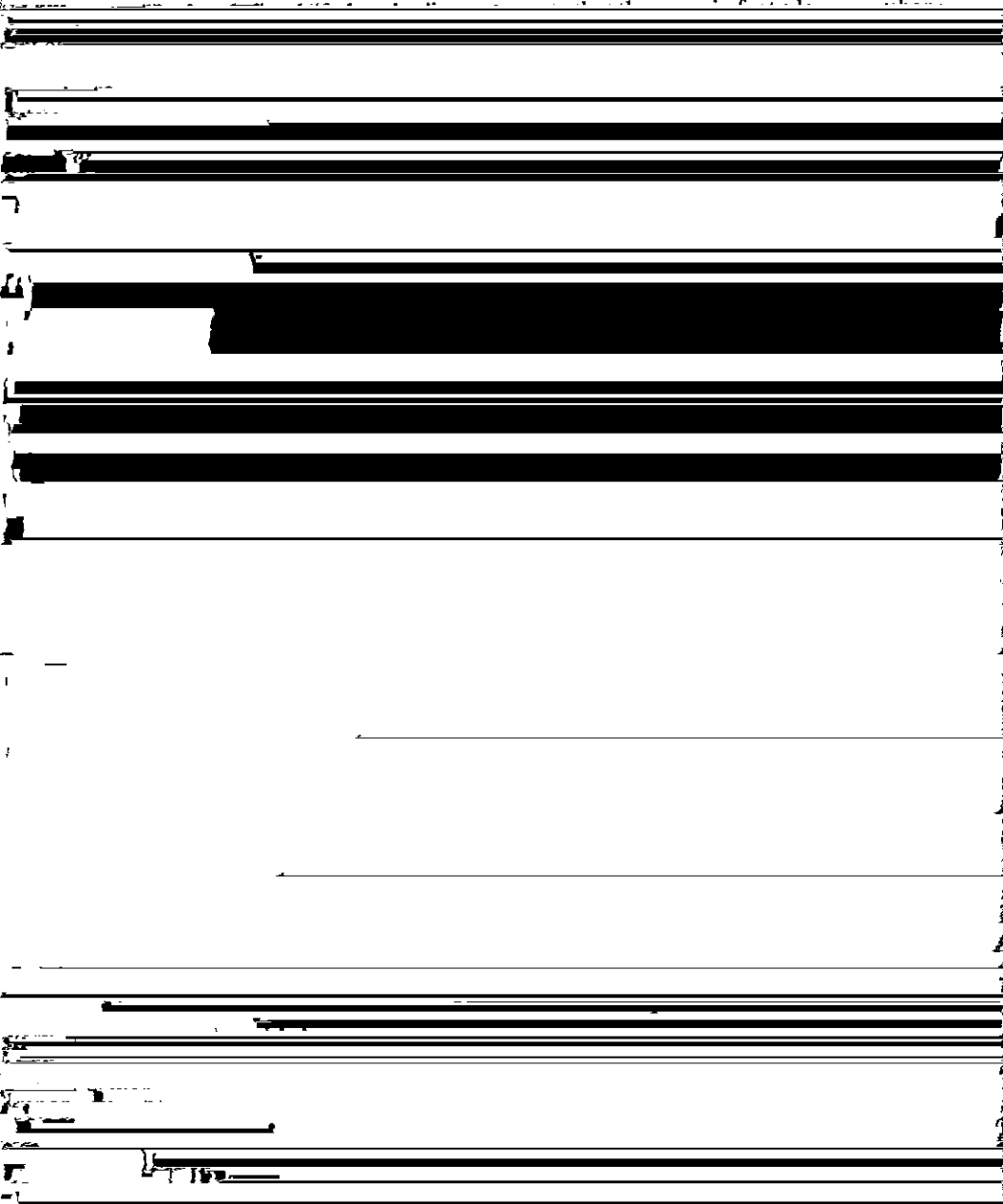
contact with Australians, and David Cameron of Dalhousie University. David not only prepared a paper on Canada and a synthesis of the other country papers, but also served in the post-war period.

federal legislation. And so all subsequent amendments to the Queen's Univer-

... Federal systems do this through establishing a framework within which

sense, we in Canada always like to confuse things and we describe the occasion

when the occasion



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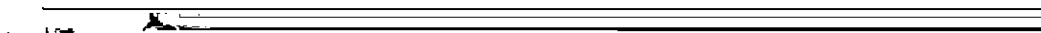
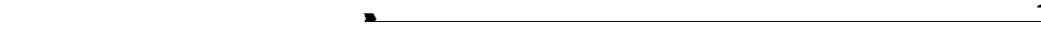







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A fourth and important common element among federations is that there

in which one level is not alone in being dependent on the other. Where dependence is in both directions, we have interdependence without subordination. In practice, every federation has found that sort of mutual interdependence

[The remainder of the page is obscured by horizontal black bars, indicating redacted content.]

Apart from these variations in the character of underlying social diversity, there are variations of institutional structure that affect the sort of policies that can be implemented within federations. There is a wide range of variations, for instance, in terms of number, relative size, and geographical distribution of



represents something like 37 percent within Canada and when you add to that

the relative dominance of these two

provinces as a percentage of the total population affects the political dynamics

in the operation of the federal system and the sort of interprovincial negotiations

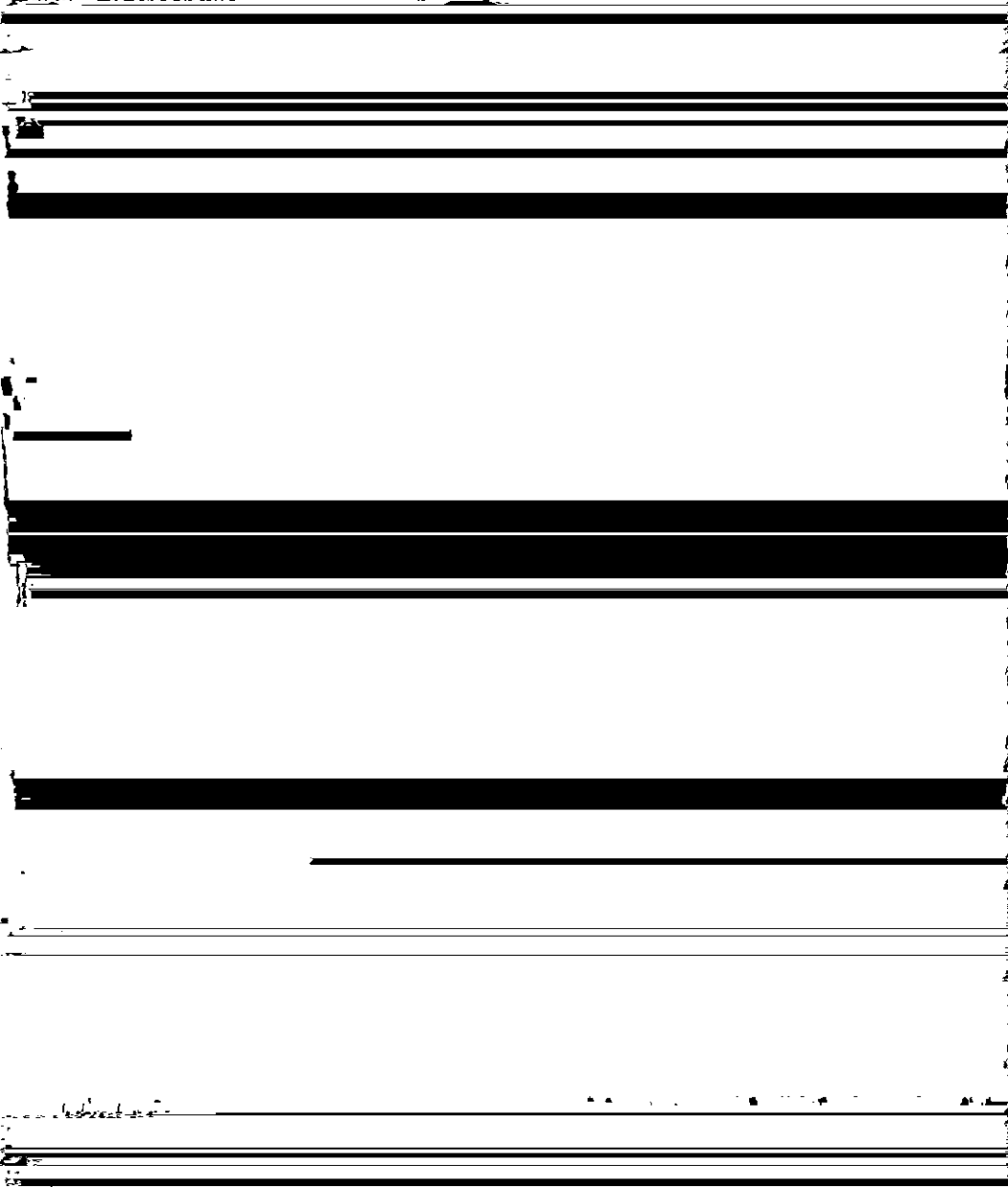
provide examples. But variations such as these do affect the relative roles of governments and the relative relationships that may exist between them.



a question of whether they are in a position to sustain any universities or major research institutions at all. In such cases, the

REFLECTION AS A RESPONSE TO UNUSUAL SITUATIONS

What distinguishes the latter decade of the twentieth century has been the strengthening of both apparently contradictory forces. We appear to have at the same time pressures for integration and for disintegration. On the one hand we see the establishment of supernational organizations and associations, the European community being a good example, but also the growth of small states and the pressures for disintegration. Events in Eastern Europe and the



Discussion

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launch of the first Soviet satellite. There is evidence that this technological challenge had a concerted impact on education.

It was noted that in the Canadian context any constitutional reform regarding

PART II

7-26

History of Education in Central Federal

respective roles of central and regional governments 3

Robert Smith and Fiona Wood describe this as a move from "soft federalism" to "hard federalism." The principal instrument in the transformation of the central government's role has been its preeminent fiscal position.

Conclusions that may be drawn from the experience of these federal systems

In each of the federal systems, the federal government has a role in the

[REDACTED]

position of the more powerful of their American counterparts, however, and
several countries have effected them elsewhere. Especially Canada

education simply in the light of a general theory of education.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

Financing higher education is in all of the federal systems a joint responsibility of the central and regional governments. Within this commonality, however,

Switzerland. Augustin Meakowat enters the central government's share of base

Partly also this difference may reflect differences in political culture. The

is most pronounced in Germany, where the concentration of the

facilitate a larger role for the central government in the

[REDACTED]

101

Higher Education in Federal Systems: Canada

David M. Cameron

CANADIAN FEDERALISM

Canadian federalism is in crisis. Little can be said with confidence about the outcome of this crisis at the moment - except that federalism in Canada is under

immense pressure, which is only likely to increase. Federalism is unlikely to survive as it is. It may not survive at all.

The crisis was triggered by the failure of the proposed Constitution Amend-

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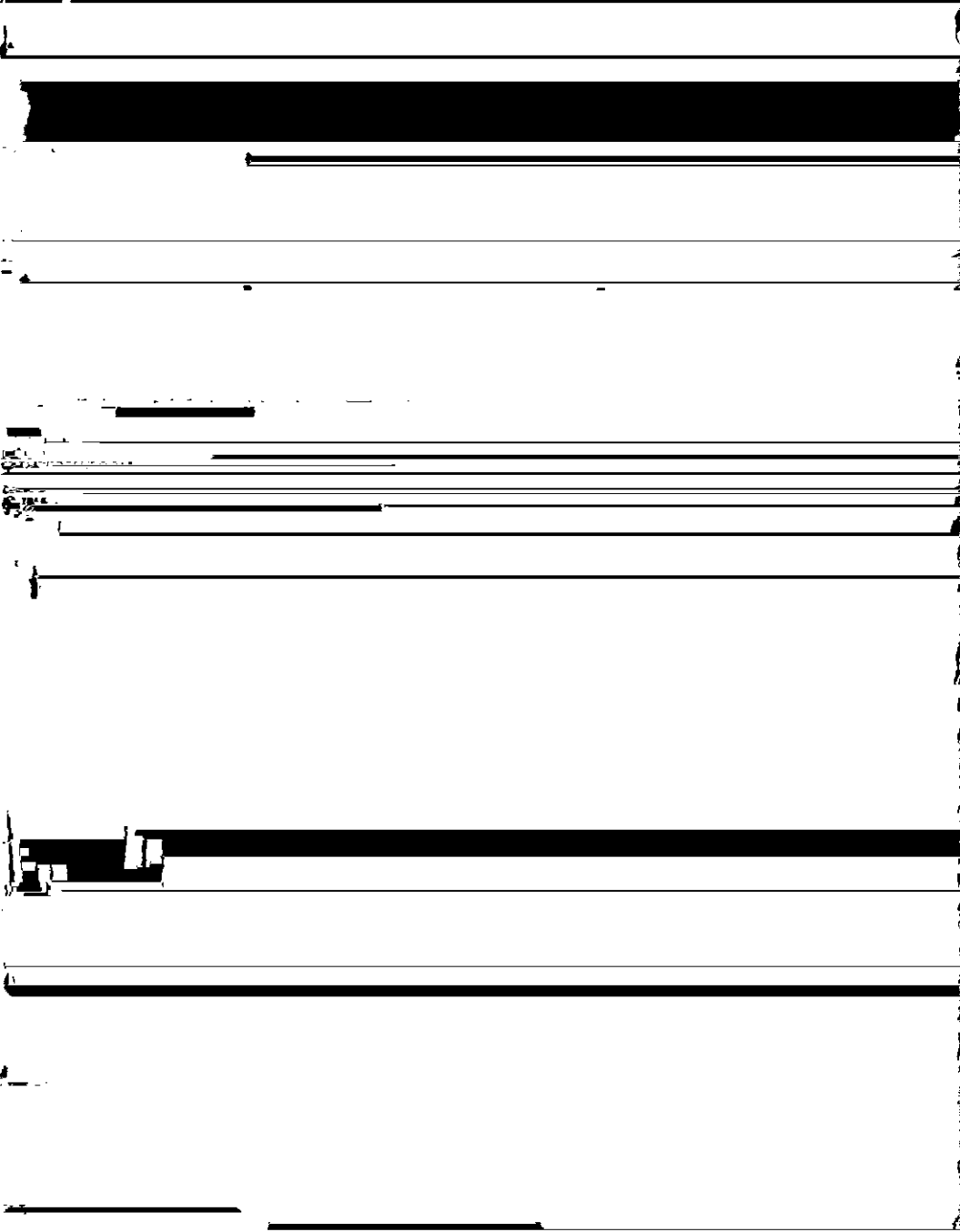
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two principal arguments: that the proposed amendments were too drastic

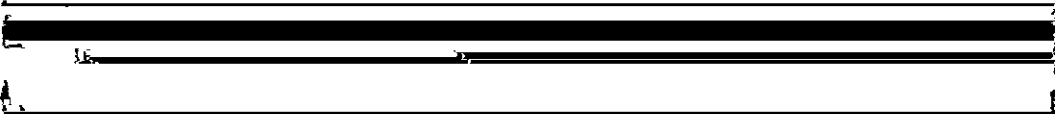


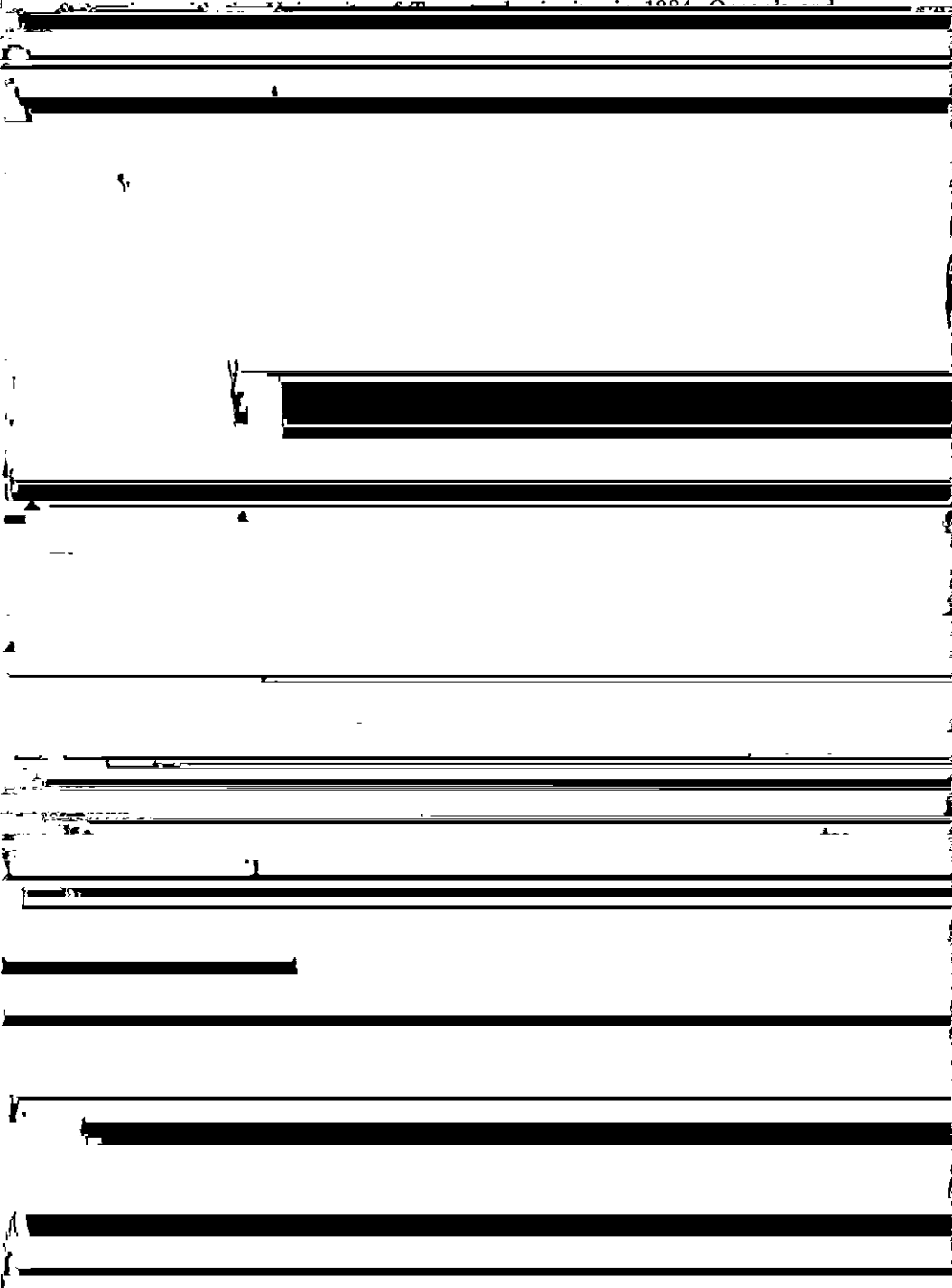
[The page contains several lines of text that are almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars. Only a few faint characters are visible, including "Lapp" at the top left, "1977" on the left margin, and "1978" on the left margin. A small, illegible mark is also visible in the lower-left quadrant.]

900,000.²⁰ New Brunswick, on the other hand, followed the recommendations



French programs into the University of New Brunswick (UNB) and the Université de Moncton. Two small, denominational institutions remain: Mount





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As cash transfers diminish, it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the
level of provincial tax revenues and somehow still federal expenditures

increasing in recent years. In 1990-91, they ranged from as low as \$820 in Quebec to \$2,000 in British Columbia and the Maritimes, and contribute about 12 percent of total university operating revenue. In 1991-92, they

1984-1985

1985-1986

1986-1987

1987-1988

1988-1989

1989-1990

1990-1991

1991-1992

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1993-1994

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2004-2005

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2006-2007

2007-2008

2008-2009

2009-2010

2010-2011

2011-2012

2012-2013

2013-2014

2014-2015

2015-2016

2016-2017

2017-2018

2018-2019

2019-2020

some provinces do experience a substantial additional cost by virtue of the
number of students from each

became in 1987 while Nova Scotia followed suit in 1990. This remains a serious

CURRENT ISSUES

and regional economic competition, then the government and management of

[REDACTED]

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7. The Meech Lake proposals have been explored at length elsewhere. The major provisions would have: (1) incorporated an interpretive clause regarding Ontario's

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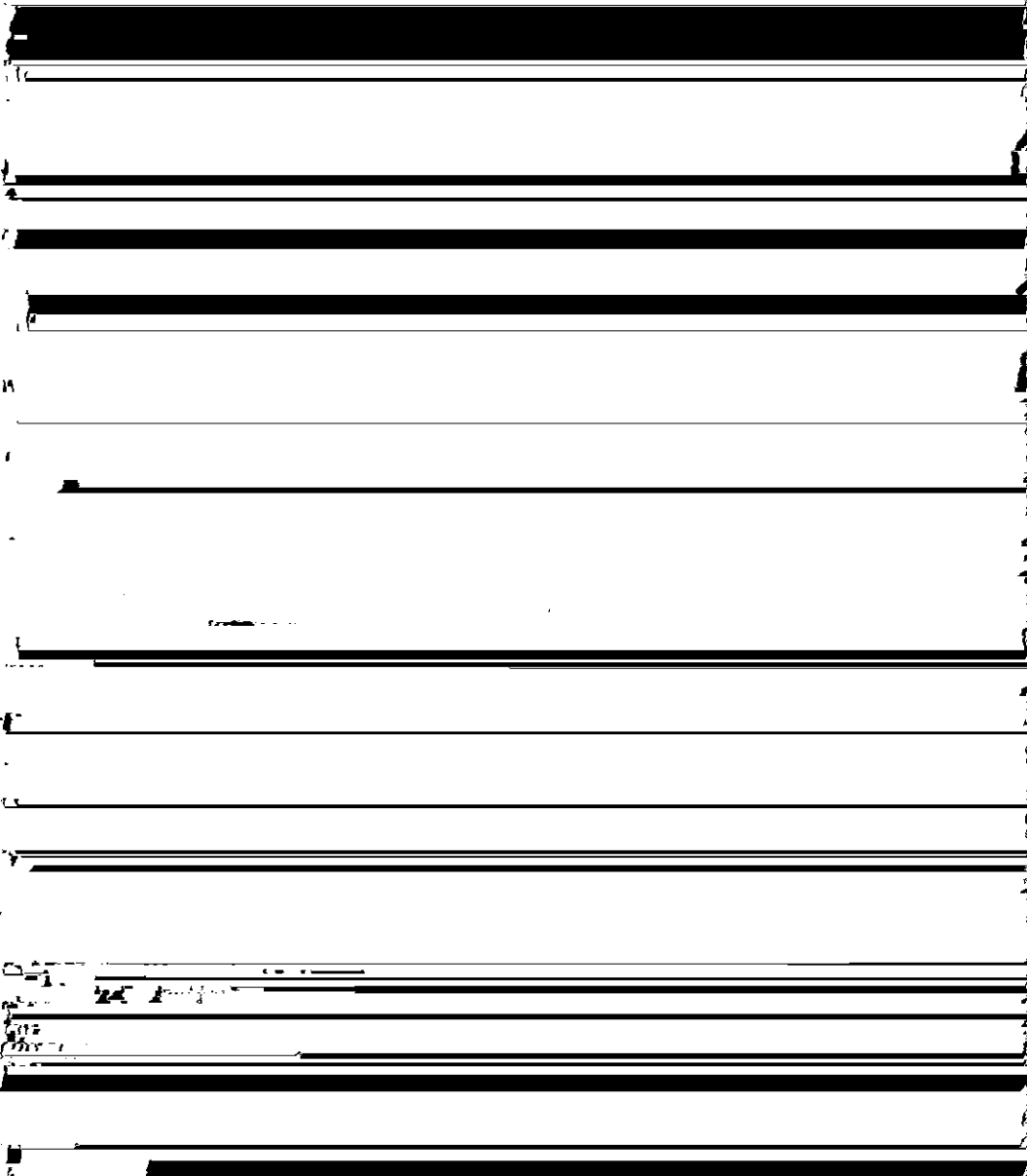
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Freedom in Canada: the theme issue of Interchange, Informal Series 57 (1991)



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38. British Columbia had long had among the lowest fees in Canada. In the mid-1980s

APPENDIX
Canadian Universities, by Province

British Columbia

University of British Columbia (Vancouver)
Royal Roads Military College (Victoria)

Trinity Western University (Vancouver)

University of Victoria

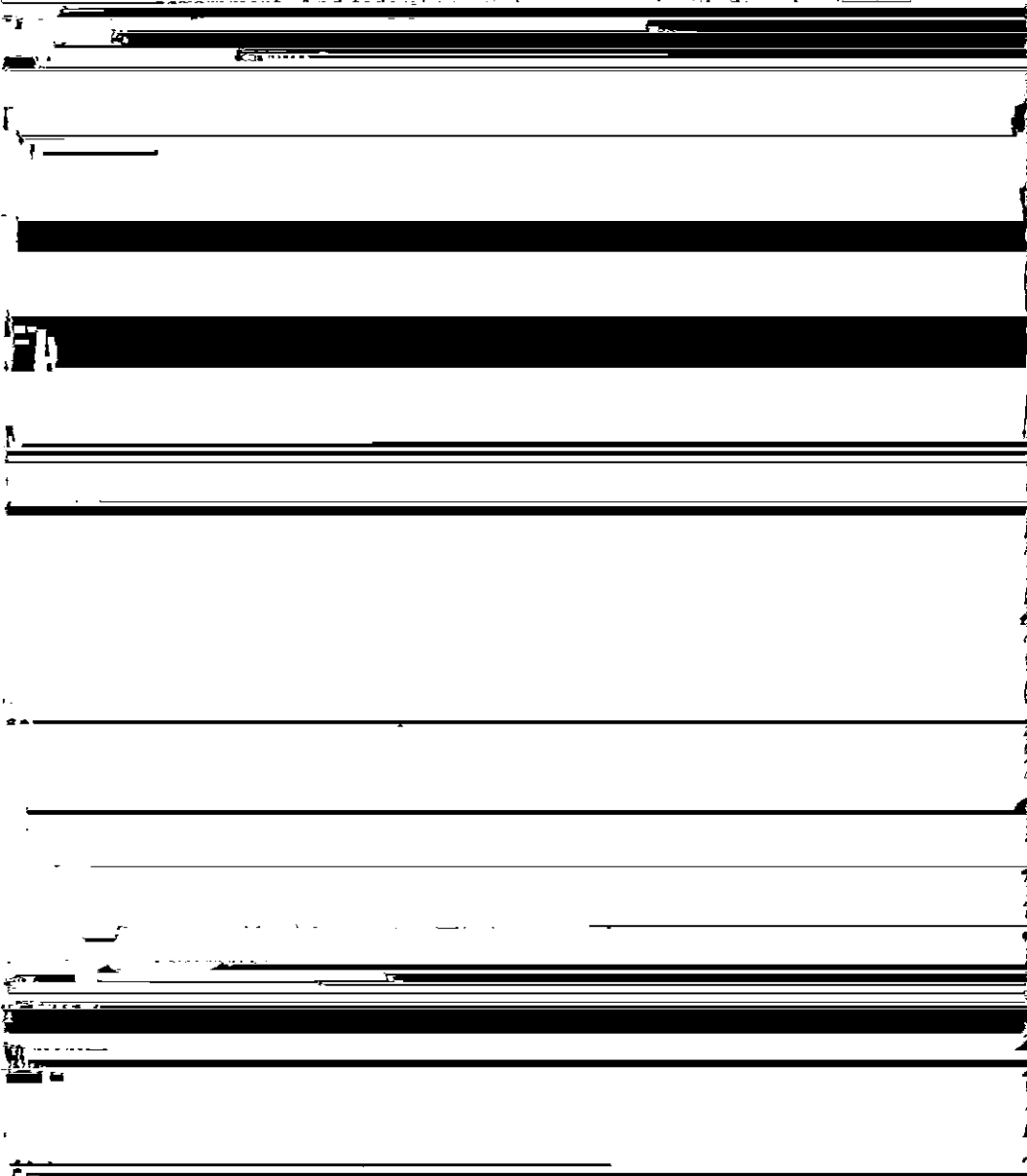
Alberta

University of Alberta (Edmonton)

APPENDIX (continued)

The table is mostly obscured by redaction bars. The following text is visible in the first few rows:

also relevant — and on their relation to the central authority of the national



individuals; from students in the form of tuition and fees for room, board, and

colleges in both public and private categories in 1989-90 the University of California got roughly \$1.1 billion in research grants and contracts, of which

recession of 1980-82, but that thereafter the levels of state support tended to rise about as fast as the economic recession and inflation.

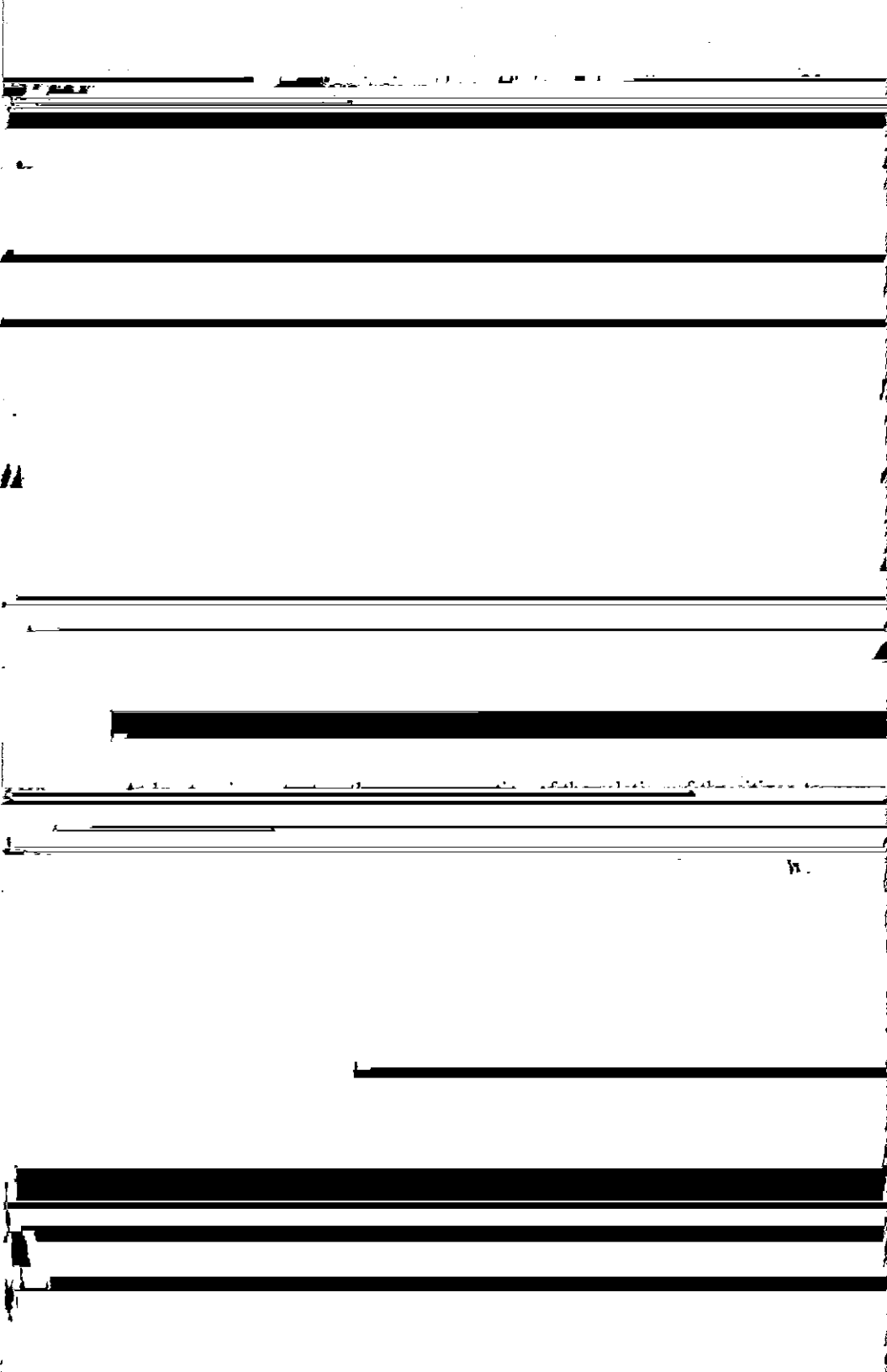
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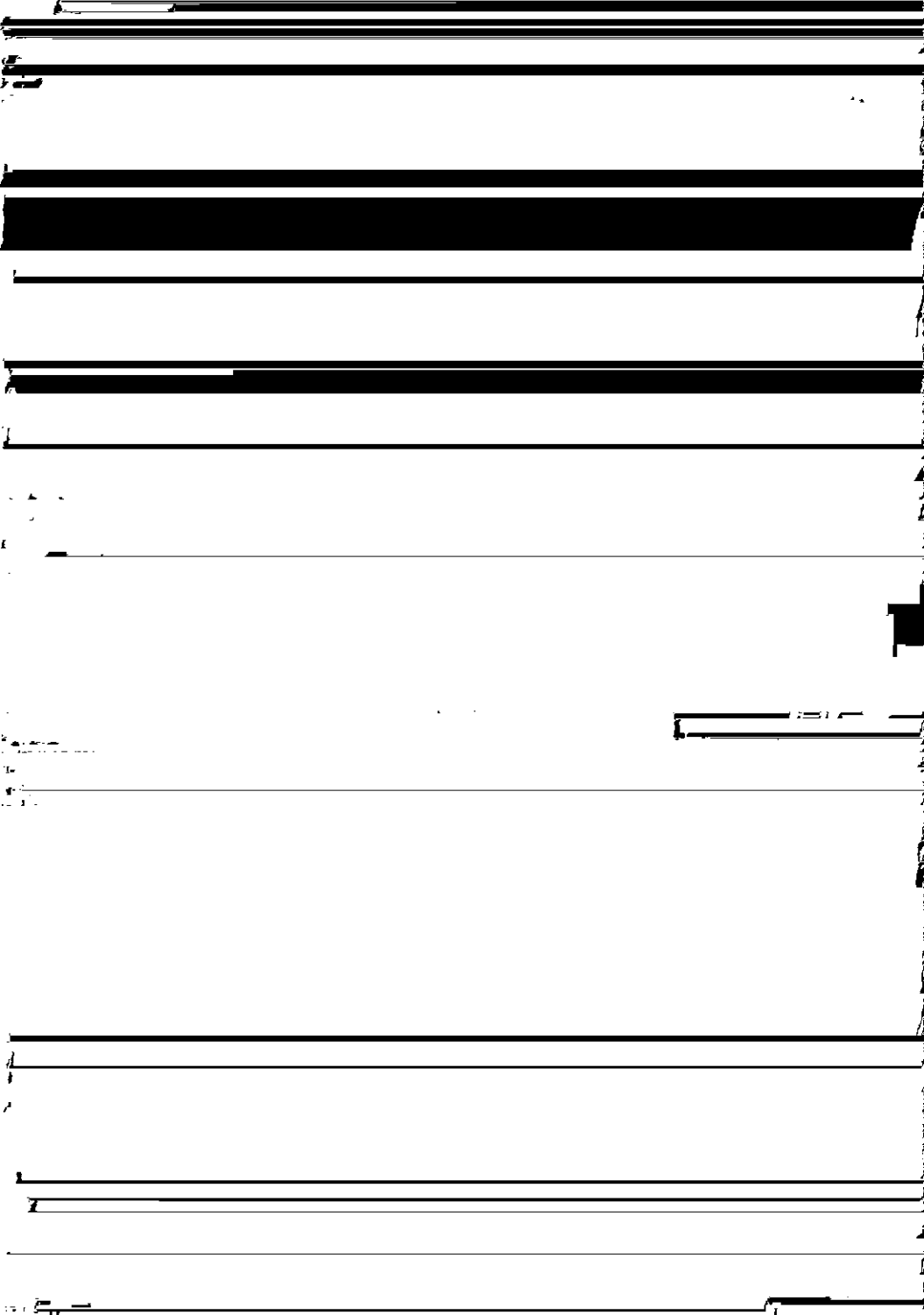
in the provision of public services between and among states or regions would require considerable direct intervention by the central government. The federal government has been prepared to intervene strongly in education to defend the civil rights of students and faculty, mostly notably in connection with the

mixing of public and private support, functions and authority has persisted as

to the constituent states. That self-denying ordinance was reinforced during the

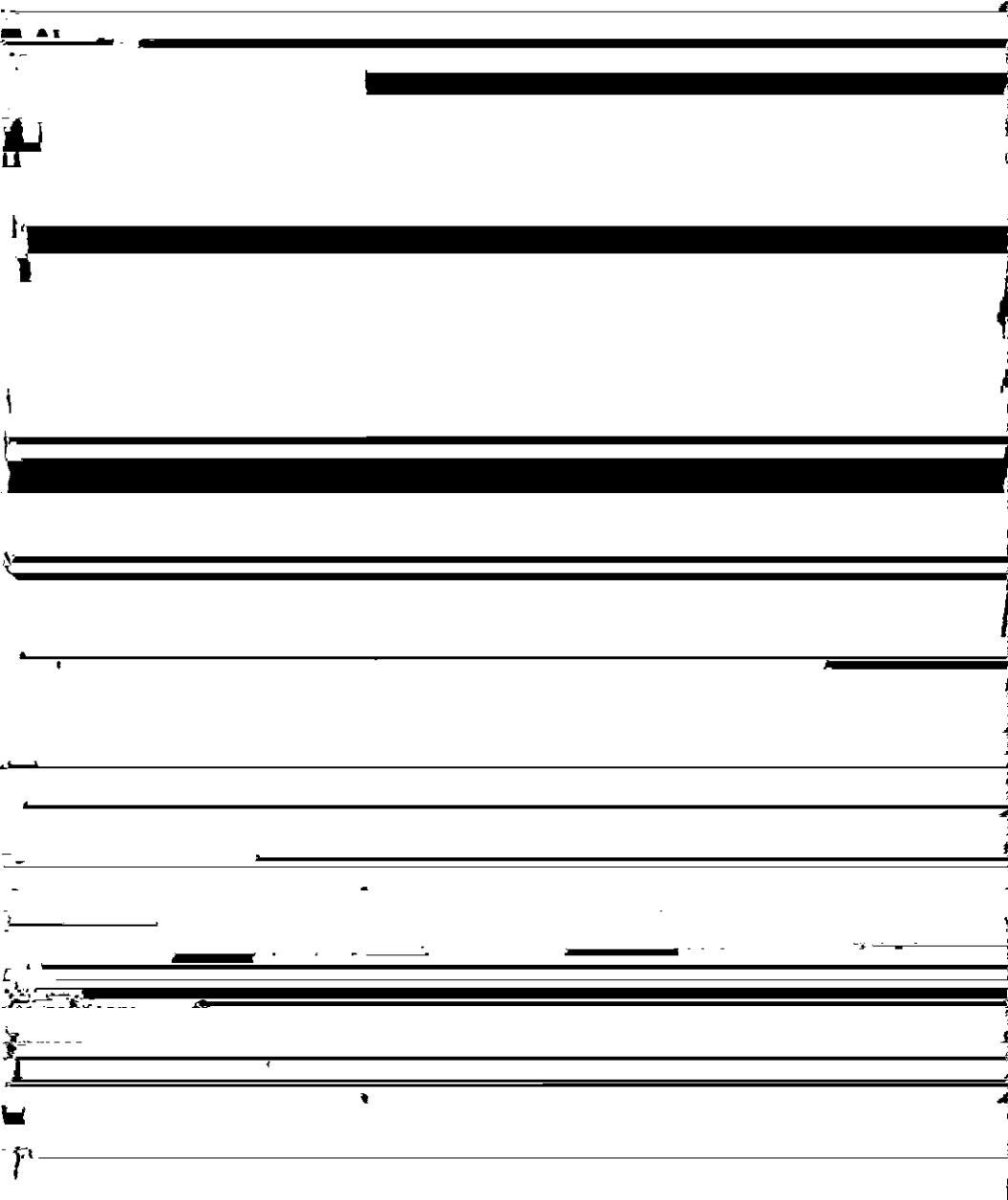
“thus upheld the ultimate authority of the Court over the college, but also





Malnutrition at the margin is still a characteristic of a system of institutions
influenced on the whole by the dominant forces

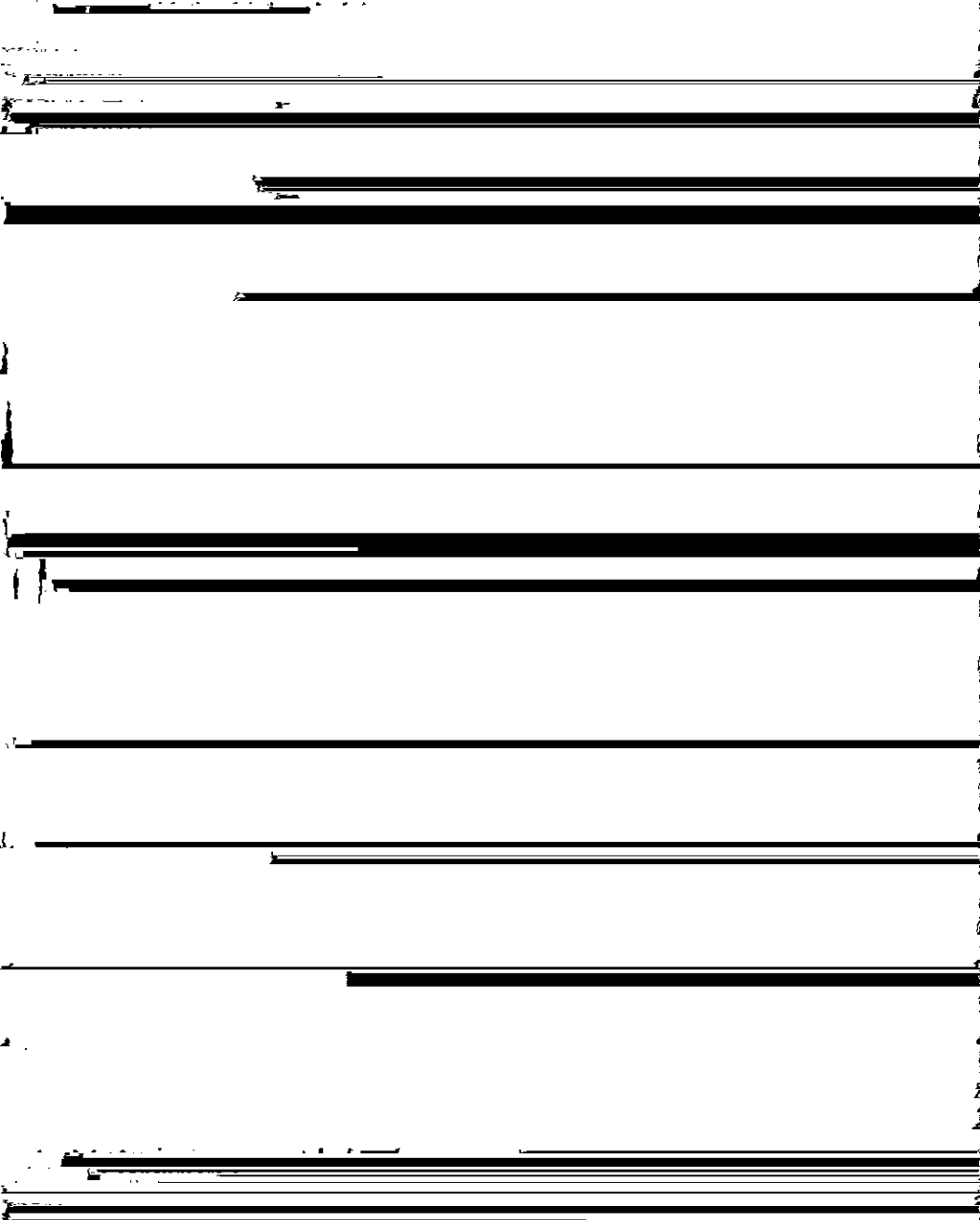
as equally dangerous and unwise." That anti-statist position today sounds deeply conservative; but from another perspective it is radically libertarian and had broad and liberalizing effects on higher education. Marshall and his colleagues on the Court decided in the Dartmouth College case that a charter of a private college or university was a contract which a state could not retroactively



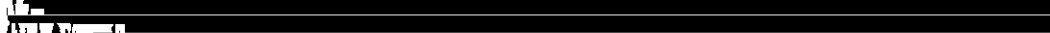


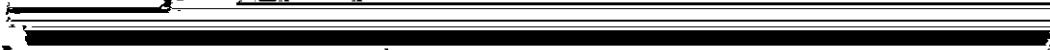






motives and interests could bring a college into being between the Revolution and the Civil War; and thereafter its survival depended largely on its being able to secure support from a church, from wealthy benefactors, from student fees

development for greatly expanded federal aid for higher education, both to

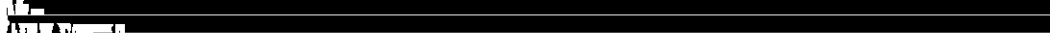


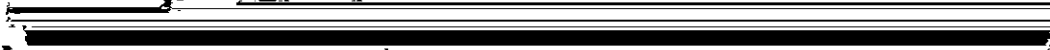
that could substitute regulations and standards for competition. It accomplished



of the civil rights of citizens, most notable in relation to possible forms of



discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities, women and other vulnerable groups in American colleges and universities. These activities, affecting such



29. Herbst, *Crisis*, p. 111.
30. Ibid, pp. 86-87.
31. David W. Robson, *Educating Republicans: The College in the Era of the American Revolution, 1750-1800* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1985), p. 19.
32. Herbst, *Crisis*, p. 76.
23. For remarks on funding in relation to institutional independence see D.

Bailyn, *Education in the Forming of American Society* (New York: Vintage Books, 1960), p. 44.

Higher Education in Federal Systems:

Robert H.T. Smith and Fiona Wood

AUSTRALIAN FEDERALISM

Federation occurred in 1901, and the resulting federal system in Australia operates at three levels—Commonwealth, state, and local government. Each

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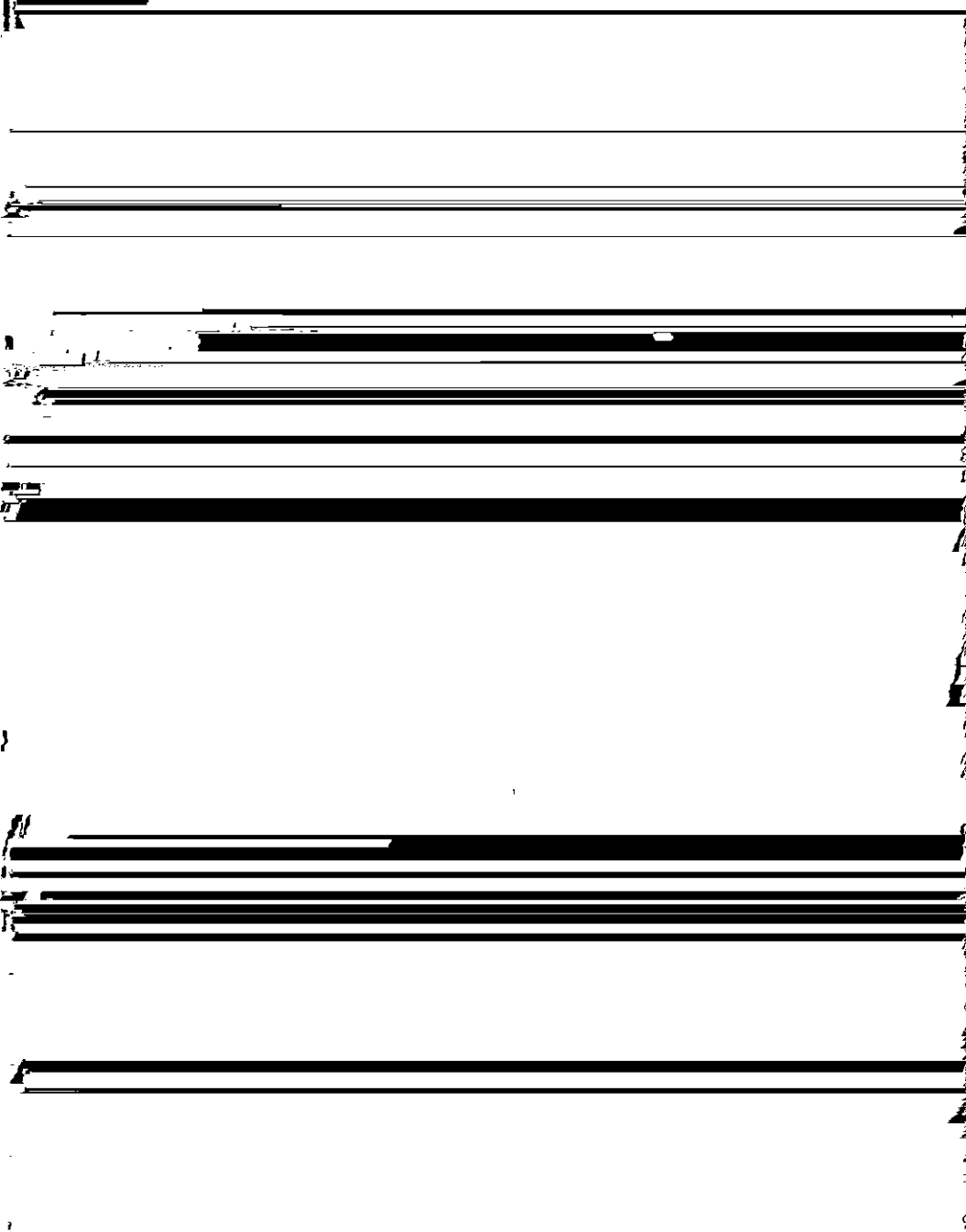
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Employment, Education and Training and its subsidiary councils (as well as the department).

There have been several explanations why CTEC was replaced. These

It is at this point that a significant implication of the new policy environment should be identified. The mandate of the former CTEC could be taken as



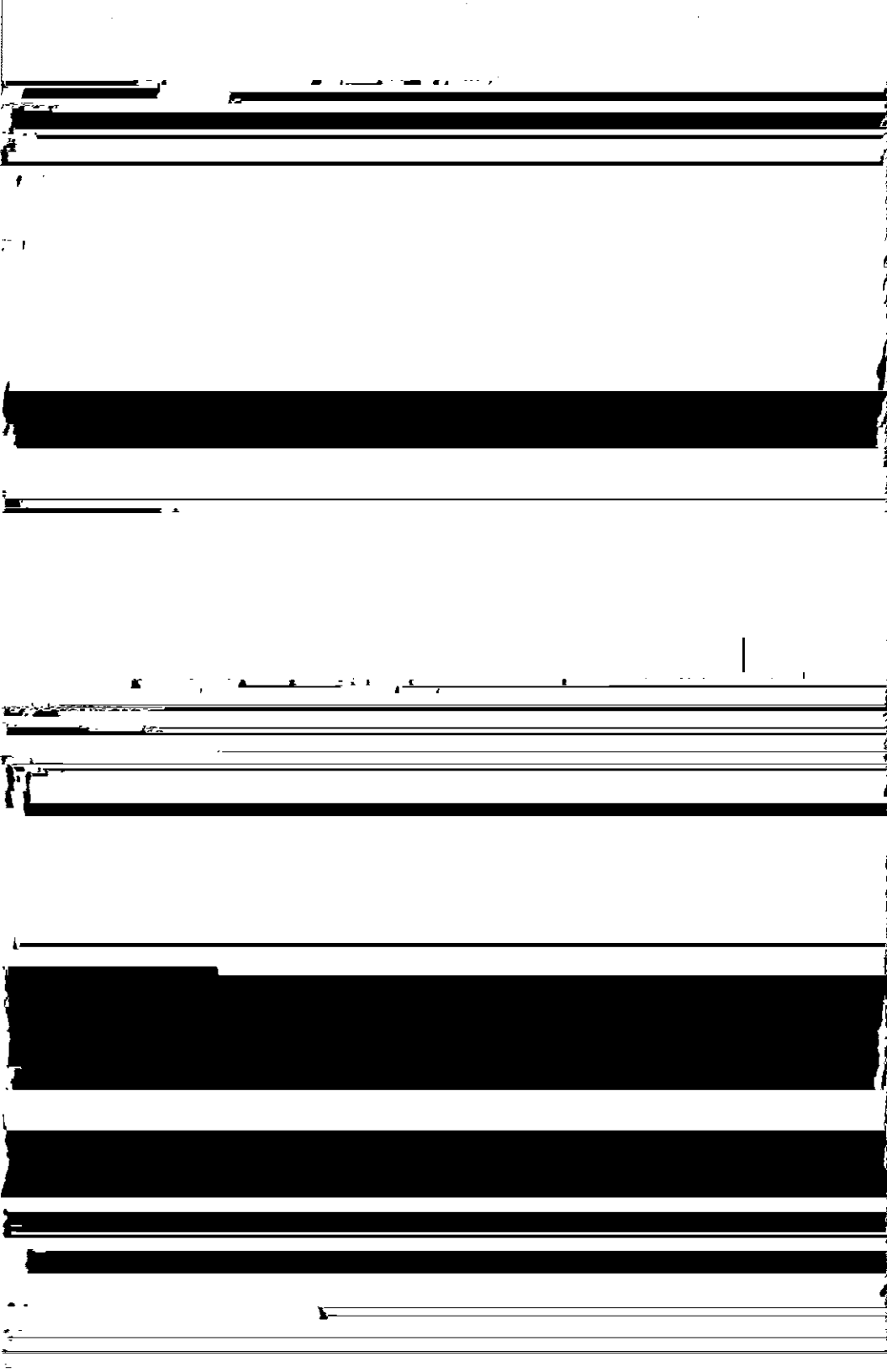
the mandate of the successor body NBEET (and its councils) is that *it shall*

Table 1: Pre-unified National System Universities

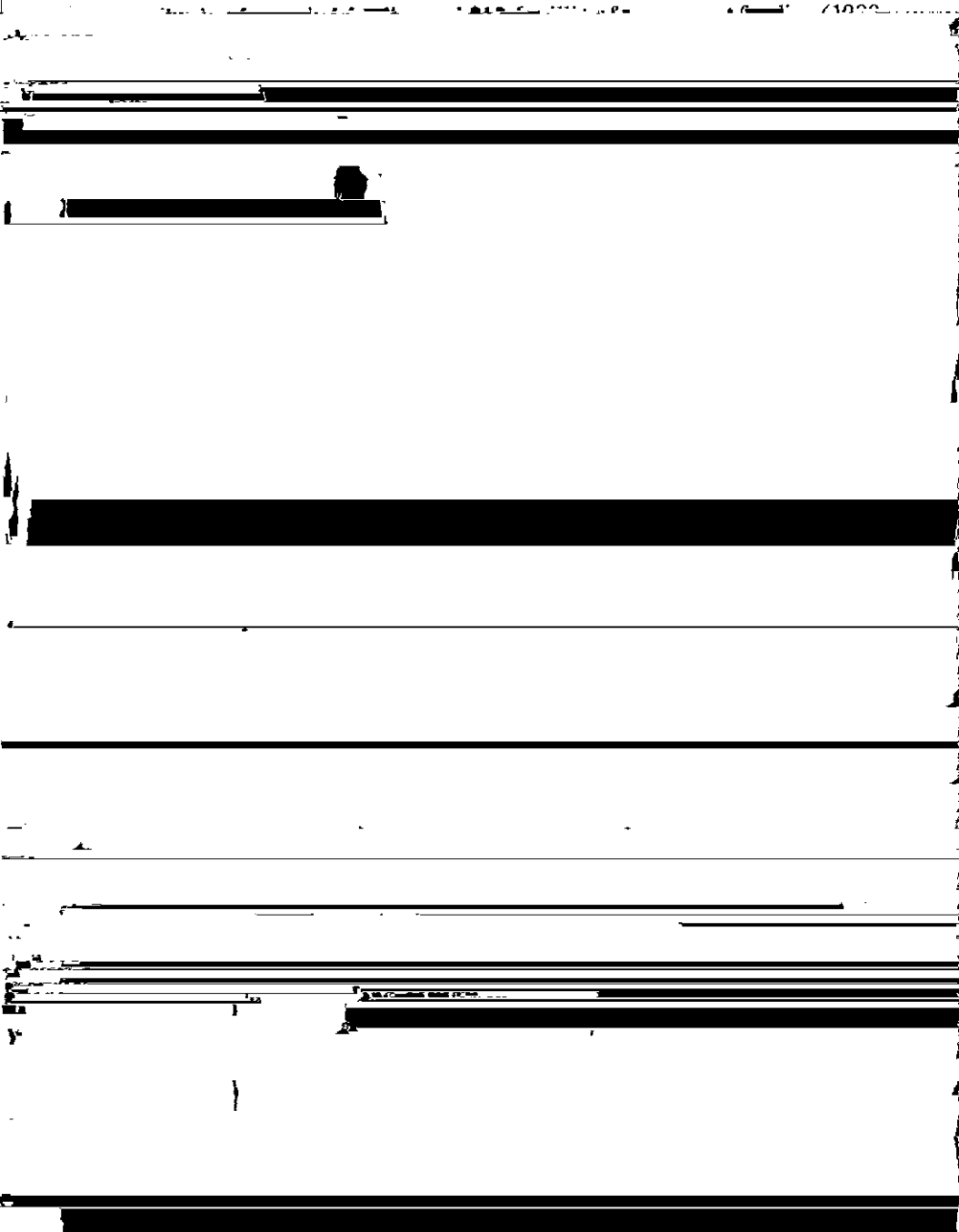
	<i>University/State</i>	<i>Year established</i>
	Melbourne (VIC)	1853
	Adelaide (SA)	1874
	Tasmania (TAS)	1890
	Queensland (QLD)	1910
	Western Australia (WA)	1913
POST-WORLD WAR II	ANU (ACT)	1946
	New South Wales (NSW)	1949
	New England (NSW)	1954
	Monash (VIC)	1958
	La Trobe (VIC)	1964
	Macquarie (NSW)	1964
	Flinders (SA)	1965
	Newcastle (NSW)	1965
	James Cook (QLD)	1970
	Griffith (QLD)	1971
	Murdoch (WA)	1973
	Deakin (VIC)	1974
	Wollongong (NSW)	1975

Membership of the unified national system required institutions to satisfy a

proposed that an appropriate size for governing bodies was 10-15 members, this



Queensland. For example, nursing education has attracted a \$33 million state



funding model clearly will not redress any problems resulting from the under-funding of the higher education system generally.

A second feature of the new funding environment is the reintroduction of the



rate" and that "the participation rate in 1990 for the 17-64 year-old cohort (3.9 percent) be regarded as the base." What this participation rate means as regards specific age categories is not clear. However, the government anticipates that the relative proportions of different categories of students participating in higher education will alter significantly. To monitor the situation, the

for a separate or "advanced education" sector was created on the explicit

7

and random activities must be regarded as higher priority as the process of

A related development in 1988 was the appointment by the minister of a

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... matters, such as ...

the Second Tier Award of 1988.

The contents of the award ...

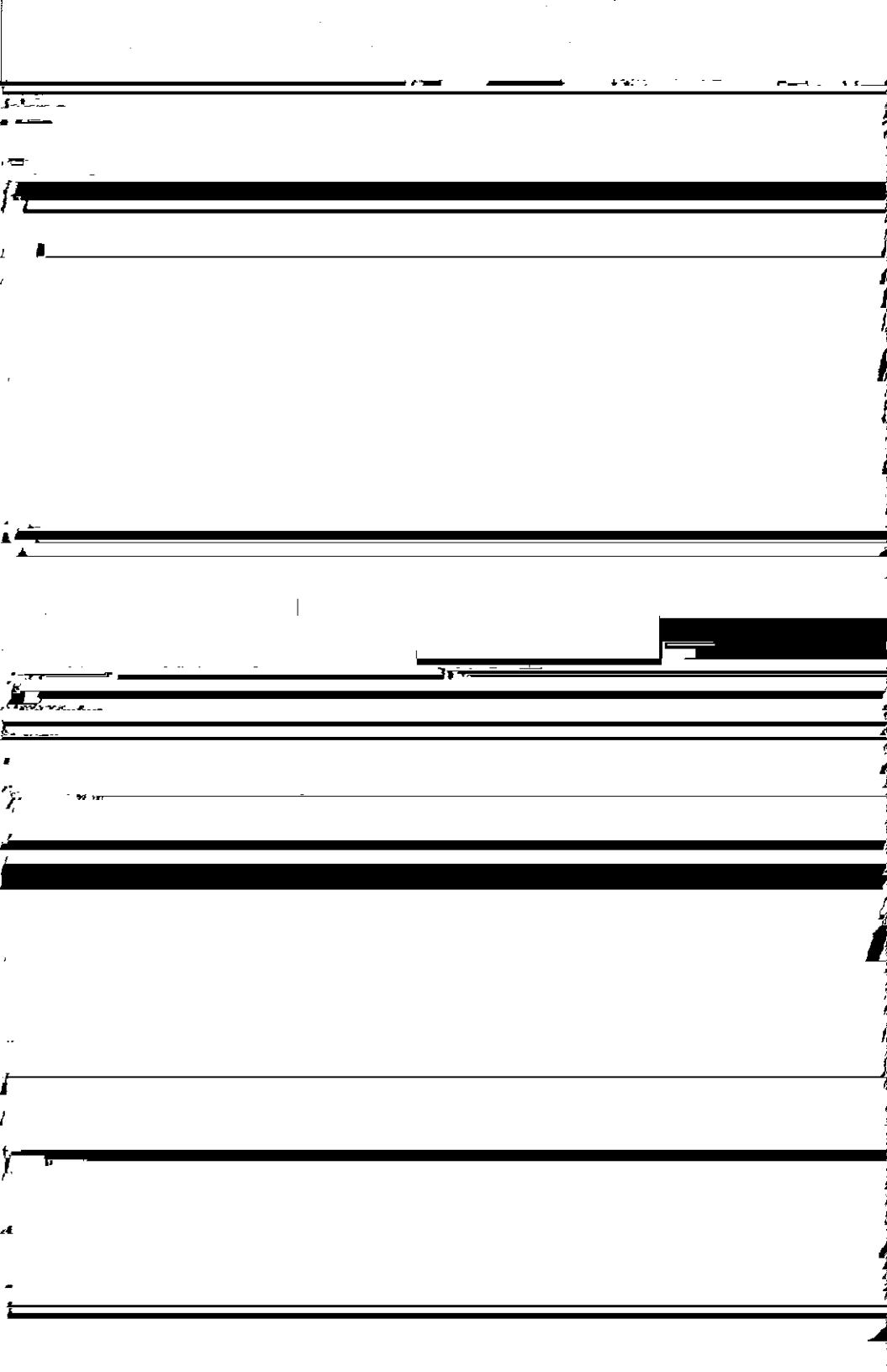
51 The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make



12. Australia, Department of Employment, Education and Training, *Selected Higher Education Statistics 1980* (Canberra: Australian Government Printing Service, 1981).

1000 641-70

13. E. Medlin, "A Case for an Association of Australian Universities," *VESTES*, 19 (1976): 6.
14. Maurice Kogan, "Government and the Management of Higher Education," *International Journal of Institutional Management in Higher Education*, 12 (1989):



APPENDIX
Australian Higher Education Institutions
(as of November 1990)*

State/Territory

Merging/Amalgamating Institution

Australian Capital Territory

Australian National University – Canberra Institute of the Arts

APPENDIX (continued)

Victoria University of

– Footscray Institute of Technology

– Western Institute

Dalhousie University College

– Edmund Byrne College of Advanced Education

Higher Education in Federal Systems: Switzerland

SWITZERLAND: UNIFIED AND DIVERSE

Switzerland, with an area of some 41,300 square kilometres, is situated in the

many constitutional reforms have been instituted, leading to reinforcement of the central power. The cantons' sphere of activities is still substantial, particu-

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIELDS OF TRAINING AND CULTURE: A GENERAL OVERVIEW

The division of responsibilities between the Confederation (the term used for the federal state) and the cantons is the basic issue in Swiss federalism.

university was given the obligation in 1969 to support cantonal universities

[REDACTED]

builders of the European Community today. The Swiss hope that European

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THE CONFEDERAL ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES

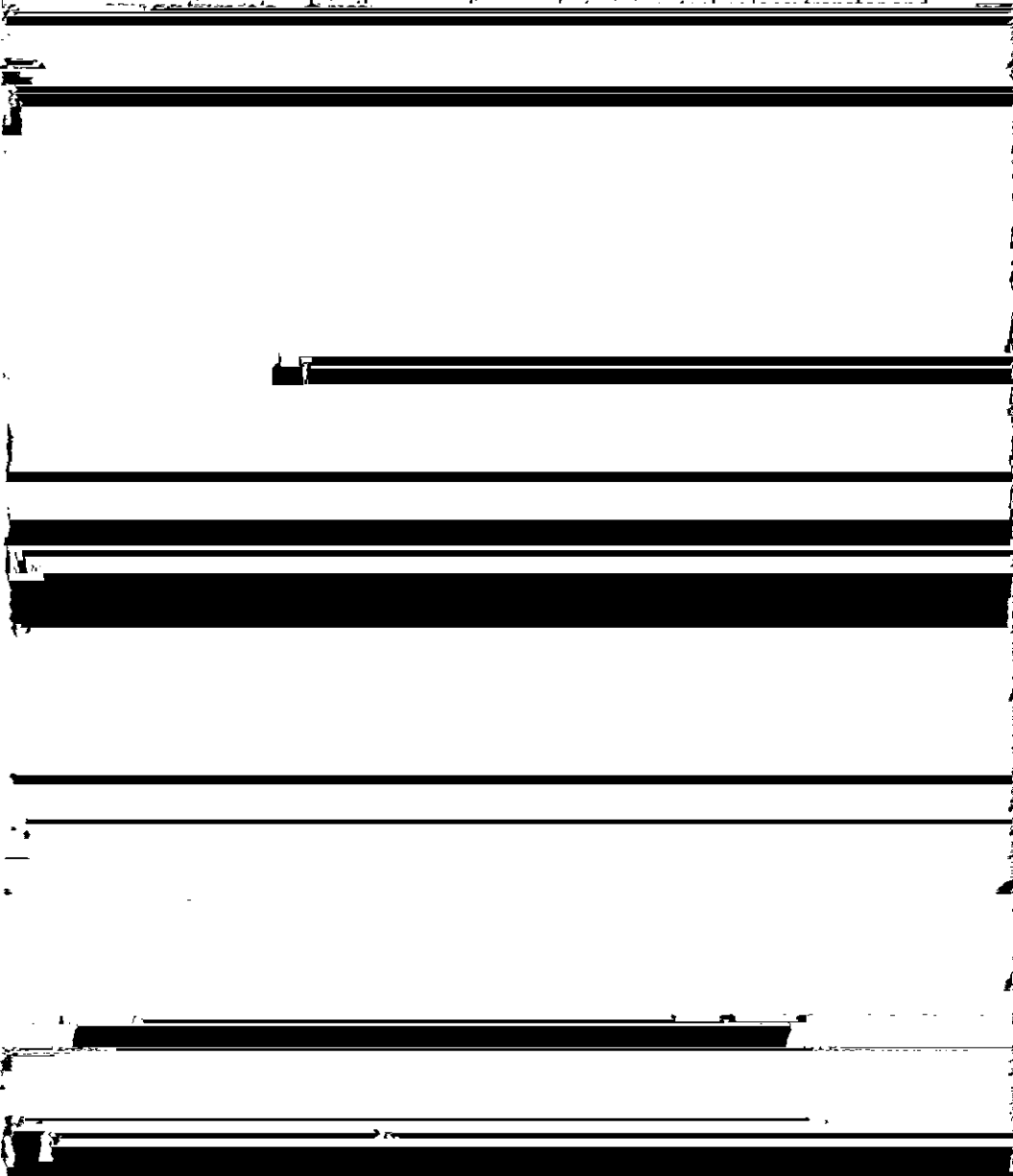
Out-of-canton Students in the University Community

subsidies, the Confederation is positioned to influence scientific development in the universities to a certain extent.

Intervention by the Confederation to promote scientific research is essential;

a commendable role in multi-year university planning, mainly through the intervention of its permanent planning commission.⁸

very wide-ranging. They are intended to create an increasingly closely-knit



NOTES

1. OECD, *Examens des politiques nationales d'éducation, Suisse I and Suisse II*,

l'instruction publique (Berne: CDIP, 1989).

Higher Education in Federal Systems: Germany

Ulrich Teichler

INTRODUCTION

Any attempt at a comparative description of the higher education system of a country that has a federal governmental system will encounter serious difficulties, in particular the following problems.

extreme more than 90 percent of the higher education systems are financed by the federal government, at the other extreme, less than 20 percent.

Second, we find a great deal of terminological confusion in analyses of

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... from one university to another was considered ...

for common elements of curricula in institutions of higher education in the

