I. Corporatization of Education

1. 1975 *The Crisis of Democracy*

1. Samuel Huntington

2.1960s: bad time for democracy

a. not drugs and sex

b. upsurge of popular participation

c. new organizations

d. social movements

3. Crisis

a. excess of democracy

b. legitimation crisis

c. threat to the elite (“Establishment”)

4. Solutions

a. “reassertion of undemocratic authority”

b. cultivation of passivity

c. Lippmann: “manufacturing consent”

B. University

1. “The Crisis”: University as a problem

a. ideas

i. democracy and citizenship

ii. importance of history for understanding present

race

class

gender

iii. importance of critical thinking

iv. importance of humanities

b. participants

c. organizations

d. target of challenges to Establishment

e. examples

i. Free Speech Movement

ii. Anti-Vietnam War Movement

2. Goal

a. depoliticize university

b. transform into vocational institution

c. passify students

3. Restructure the University

a. gatekeeper: limit access

i. underfund

ii. increase cost

iii. increase debt burden

iv. students and work

b. distribution of resources

i. business

ii. technology

iii. sports

c. marginalize humanities: electives

d. business model

i. supply and demand

ii. owner/consumer

iii. product: degree

iv. education is production process

v. research and researchers

f. requires: socialization in K-12

i. non-democratic norms: obedience and respect for authority

ii. education as testing

4. Success

C. SDSU

1. business model

a. product: degrees

b. students: customers

c. “sellers market”

d. goal: FTES and “output efficiency”

2. research institution (vs teaching)

a. reasons

i. personal ambition

ii. increased revenue

iii. increased status

b. consequences

i. hiring

ii. evaluation

iii. promotion

3. “quality education”?

a. larger classes (“Berkeley model”)

b. fewer classes (FTES)

c. suppressed classes

d. fewer faculty

e. emphasis: technology