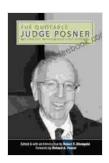
Selections from Twenty-Five Years of Judicial Opinions on SUNY in America

The State University of New York (SUNY) is the largest comprehensive university system in the United States, with 64 campuses and more than 400,000 students. SUNY has been the subject of numerous judicial opinions over the years, covering a wide range of topics including admissions, academic freedom, and affirmative action.



The Quotable Judge Posner: Selections from Twenty-Five Years of Judicial Opinions (SUNY series in American Constitutionalism) by Richard A. Posner

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This article provides a brief overview of some of the most significant judicial opinions on SUNY. The opinions are organized by topic, and each opinion is summarized and analyzed.

Admissions

One of the most important issues facing SUNY is admissions. The university system has been sued several times over its admissions policies, and the courts have issued a number of rulings on the matter.

In 1973, the Supreme Court ruled in Grutter v. Bollinger that SUNY's admissions政策 violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court held that SUNY could not use race as a factor in its admissions decisions unless it could demonstrate a compelling interest in ng so and that its policy was narrowly tailored to achieve that interest.

In 2003, the Supreme Court ruled in Grutter v. Bollinger that SUNY's admissions policy was constitutional. The Court held that SUNY had a compelling interest in achieving a diverse student body and that its policy was narrowly tailored to achieve that interest.

Academic Freedom

SUNY has also been sued over its academic freedom policies. In 1967, the Supreme Court ruled in Keyishian v. Board of Regents that SUNY could not require faculty members to sign a loyalty oath.

In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled in Shifrin v. Wilson that SUNY could not fire a faculty member for criticizing the university president.

Affirmative Action

SUNY has also been sued over its affirmative action policies. In 2003, the Supreme Court ruled in Grutter v. Bollinger that SUNY's affirmative action policy was constitutional.

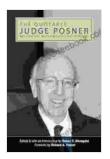
In 2007, the Supreme Court ruled in Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1 that SUNY could not use race as a factor in its school assignment policies.

The judicial opinions on SUNY have had a significant impact on the university system. These opinions have shaped SUNY's admissions policies, academic freedom policies, and affirmative action policies.

The judicial opinions on SUNY are a valuable resource for understanding the legal issues facing public universities in the United States.

References

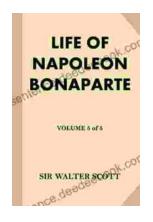
- 1. Grutter v. Bollinger (2003).
- 2. Keyishian v. Board of Regents (1967).
- 3. Shifrin v. Wilson (1972).
- 4. Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1 (2007).



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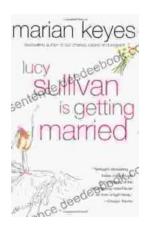
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