

Press Reports on Minority Enrollment Issue -- January 1997-Present

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Enrollment Would Drop Without Preferences, Study Says"</i> The study, based on a review of thousands of applicants to law schools, found "...if admissions decisions had been made only on the basis of grades and scores on the Law School Admission Test -- the primary criteria used to evaluate white applicants -- only 3 per cent of the applications from black students would have resulted in admissions offers" while "[c]urrently 26 per cent of black students' applications to law schools -- many of which use affirmative action -- result in offers of admission." The figure is the same for whites, according to the study. The study was conducted by Linda F. Wightman, then vice-president for testing, operations and research at the Law School Admission Council. This study appeared in the April edition of the New York University Law Review.
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Ignoring Advice, U. Of Houston Offers Race-Based Scholarships"</i> The University of Houston system chancellor said he intended to keep such scholarship programs in place because the question of their legality remained unsettled.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Attorney General Bars Affirmative Action at Colleges"</i> In response to prompting by the University of Houston system for answers to questions about financial-aid programs and for a legally binding opinion, Texas Attorney General Dan Morales issued an opinion (week of February 7) ordering public colleges in the state to stop considering race in any institutional policies.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Applying to U. Of Cal. Plunges"</i> The University of California system received a record high number of applications for admission next fall, but the number of minority applicants dropped sharply. The nine-campus system received 46,682 applications, an increase of 1.6% over last year. While the number of white applicants grew by 1% and the number of Asian-American applicants by nearly 3%, the number of black applicants dropped almost 11%, 15% for American Indians, 5% for Mexican-Americans, and 7% for Latinos.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Challenges Affirmative Action at U. Of Washington"</i> The lawyers who successfully challenged the race-based admissions policy at the University of Texas School of Law [Hopwood] filed a similar suit [the week of March 7] against the University of Washington's law school.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Mass Students Seize Building in Protest on Minority Issues"</i> A group of students at the University of Massachusetts took over an administration building protesting what they said was the university's slow progress in recruiting and retaining minority students and professors.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Attacks Race-Based Policies in U. System of Georgia"</i> Eleven residents of the state, seven whites and four blacks, filed a class-action lawsuit charging that racial segregation persisted at the system's 19 universities because of such policies as affirmative action. Plaintiffs' suit demands that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions. The case is significant in part because it encompasses both desegregation and affirmative action issues. Also, it points out the complicated nature of this debate. Plaintiffs in the case claimed the university system perpetuated the separation of students by race through its affirmative action policies that were meant to weed out vestiges of segregation.
3/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"Universities Report Less Minority Interest After Action to Ban Preferences"</i> After decisions to dismantle affirmative action programs at public universities in California and Texas, applications from blacks and Hispanic students are down significantly at both states' most prestigious universities and professional schools, leading to fears that the initiatives will result in a long-term decline in minority enrollment. This is the first of the national papers to report that minority applications/enrollment had declined in the wake of Hopwood and California's Prop 209.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of Mass. Accepts Students' Demands to End 6-Day Sit-In"</i> Student protesters at the University of Massachusetts ended a six-day takeover of an administration building after winning many of their demands such as increasing the enrollment of minority students, offering more financial aid to needy students, and giving minority students a greater voice in the selection of minority professors.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of California Regent Pushes for Anonymous Applications"</i> Ward Connerly, the architect of the successful campaign to approve an anti-affirmative action referendum in California, and member of the UC Board of Regents proposed that applicants be tracked by their Social Security numbers instead of their names to avoid giving admissions officers clues to their race.
3/27/97	The Dallas Morning Star -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Race should be part of admission 'basket'"</i> DMN editorial argues U.S. Education Department official Norma Cantu's warning to Morales that Texas state universities do not need to stop using race or ethnicity as one of several factors in determining admission or offering financial aid "creates an opportunity to move all Texas students forward."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Graduate-Admissions Policy at U. Of Cal. Is Called Biased"</i> Several civil-rights groups charged in a complaint filed with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights that the University of California -- through its new policy of not using racial and gender preferences in graduate-school admissions -- was illegally relying on other criteria that systematically discriminate against minority and female applicants. The advocacy groups alleged the discriminatory impact of the university's policies is amplified by pressure on its officials to bring about the significant declines in minority and female enrollments in order to show the university is complying with bans on racial and gender preferences. The groups, including the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the California Woman's Law Center, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, asked the department to prohibit the university system from using graduate-admissions policies that are biased against minority female applicants.
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Colleges Told They May Consider Race in Admissions"</i> U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu says colleges in Texas are not bound by <i>Hopwood</i>, article says.
3/28/97	USA Today -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Keep Campuses diverse vs. Don't force diversity"</i> In a USA Today editorial, the paper argued that recent challenges to affirmative action were undermining important gains and that pursuing college diversity is constitutional and right.
3/29/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>'This is not a time for race-baiting'; Lee, Ellis respond to Gramm in college admissions debate"</i> U.S. Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee and state Sen. Rodney Ellis joined forces to support affirmative action in admissions policies at Texas universities and to oppose Senator Gramm's demand that the department change its position on affirmative action in Texas schools. Legislators pointed to a statistical analysis prepared by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board that found "race-neutral" policies will result in a 40% to 50% reduction in minority enrollment at Texas colleges.
4/4/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Guarding Diversity Programs From Political and Judicial Attack"</i> In a Chronicle article, Derrick Bell argues that in order to insulate diversity programs from political and judicial attack, we must eliminate racial and gender classifications and that ". . . while they fight to protect existing affirmative-action programs, advocates must devise new approaches to achieve and maintain diversity in student bodies, faculties, and administrative ranks." Bell says "[a] diverse student body . . . can be sought through a balancing of social and economic background, geographical location, and consideration of the applicants' interests, viewpoints, and experiences. In short, affirmative action can become officially what it actually is in practice at many schools; a program that brings in students previously excluded by class, as well as by race."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/4/97	San Antonio Express News	<i>"Clinton urged to join admissions debate"</i> State Senators ask President Clinton to take stand to protect rights of minority students applying for college.
4/8/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>"Applications by minorities down sharply; State's largest universities see drop in wake of Hopwood case"</i> Minority applications to some of Texas' largest universities dropped dramatically this year, and officials are blaming the decline on race-neutral policies in admissions and financial aid.
4/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Admitted to U. of Texas Law School Plummets"</i> "The plunge was particularly marked among black students, who saw their number drop from 65 last year to just 5 this year." Note: by June, this number had risen to 10 but no black student enrolled.
4/10/97	The Wall Street Journal	<i>"Class Action: Need, as a Substitute For Race Preferences, Is Just as Hot"</i> A panel of sociologists, advising Texas Education Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth, predicted that substituting income or a mix of socioeconomic factors for race would cut the number of blacks and Hispanics admitted to state universities by half.
4/10/97	American Statesman -- Editorial (Austin, TX)	<i>"Uphold affirmative action"</i> Harvard Graduate School of Education researchers found that the nation's schools are becoming resegregated at a clip unequaled since Brown vs. Board.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U.S. and Texas Officials Clash Over Affirmative-Action Ruling"</i> Norma Cantu's conclusion clashes with the view of many legal observers.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Florida Atlantic U. Alters Race-Based Aid at Urging of U.S."</i> FAU has changed several scholarship programs that were exclusively reserved for minority students -- the scholarships will now be open to students of all races.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Mexico Urged to End Separate Minority-Student Offices"</i> The New Mexico Association of Scholars, which is affiliated with the National Association of Scholars, says separate student services for American Indian, Black, and Hispanic students "amount to university-sponsored segregation and create a 'balkanized' campus" at the University of New Mexico.
4/11/97	Education Daily	<i>"Affirmative Action Limits Likely After Court Ruling"</i> Schools and colleges that were already scaling back affirmative action programs may be forced to limit them even further, in light of the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' April 8th ruling upholding California Proposition 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/15/97	The New York Times (also ran in The Sacramento Bee)	<i>"In Shift, U.S. Tells Texas It Can't Ignore Court Ruling Barring Bias in College Admissions"</i> A month after warning Texas that it could lose federal financing if it ended affirmative -action programs in its university, "the Department of Education has reversed itself, saying Texas and its two neighboring states must comply with a year-old federal court decision banning the use of race as a factor in admissions and scholarships." Note: U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu was responding to questions posed by Texas state legislators.
4/16/97	Associated Press	<i>"House approves two bills aimed at diversifying schools"</i> The Texas House approved two bills aimed at diversifying enrollment at public universities in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> .
4/23/97	The New York Times	<i>"Seeking New Approaches for Diversity"</i> "Bans on affirmative action in California and Texas are producing the most concerted efforts since the landmark Bakke ruling in 1978 to develop alternative approaches that will maintain diversity in higher education without using race as a factor."
4/24/97	Associated Press	<i>"Top U.S. universities endorse affirmative action in admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, which includes 62 of the top research institutions in the U.S., adopted a resolution defending the right to use race, ethnicity, and gender as criteria for selecting students. The group, which includes most members of the Ivy League, private colleges like MIT and Vanderbilt and leading public universities such as UT-Austin and UC-Berkeley, took out an advertisement in the paper. Among other things, the advertisement said, "[i]f our institutional capacity to bring together a genuinely diverse group of students is removed - or severely reduced- then the quality and texture of education we provide will be significantly diminished."
4/24/97	The New York Times	<i>"62 Top Colleges Endorse Bias In Admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, "a prestigious circle of 62 of the nation's leading research universities, adopted a resolution. . . supporting the right of colleges to use affirmative action in their admissions procedures."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Colorado Agency Punishes 5 Colleges Lacking Minority Graduates"</i> Paper reports "support among many Colorado politicians for affirmative action is as thin as the Rocky Mountain air. Even so, a state agency is cracking down on five public colleges that do not meet one race-based policy."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education [Academe Today]	In "Times" Ad, 62 Top Universities Endorse Use of Race in Admissions The members of the Association of American Universities tend to focus their attention on research issues, but at their annual meeting, they approved a statement "On the Importance of Diversity in University Admissions."

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4/25/97	Associated Press	<i>"Educators cheered by poll showing support for college diversity programs"</i> "Despite hot debate over such programs, efforts to promote racial, cultural and ethnic diversity on college campuses enjoy wide voter support, a survey indicates." The poll, conducted for the Ford Foundation in Washington state, a potential pilot study for surveys nationwide, shows conservatives as well as liberals support educational diversity, especially to prepare students better for employment in a multi-cultural world.
4/28/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Acting affirmatively; Texas needs new college admissions plan"</i> "Texas legislators believe they have a way to help keep more minority students going to college [in Texas], not out of state."
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"UCLA student group works to retain blacks, . . ."</i> Like admission rates, retention rates for black and Hispanic students at UCLA are lower than those of white and Asian-American students and a group of concerned students is working to make sure minority students stay in school once they enroll.
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"Colleges see fewer minorities apply"</i> California campuses and hosts of other universities have halted the use of race as an admissions factor in those states and now higher education leaders nationwide are starting to see the impact. Article sets out statistics regarding fall 1997 applications, other trends, as well as reactions.
5/7/97	The Washington Post -- Op-ED	<i>"Affirmative Action: Beyond Diversity"</i> In a Washington Post op-ed by Owen Fiss, Sterling professor of at Yale Law School, Fiss analyzes issue of race as it relates to affirmative action and argues we must endure sacrifices attendant with addressing issues of race, including the need for affirmative action. "Rather than thinking of affirmative action in terms of diversity or compensation, we should see it as a structural remedy for a structural problem."
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Berkeley Students Protest Cal. Law Barring Affirmative Action"</i> About 40 students took over the administration building at the University of California at Berkeley fastening its doors and fire exits with bicycle locks to protest the university's plan to comply with Proposition 209.
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Scholarship for White Students Challenged in Alabama Lawsuit"</i> A black student charges in a lawsuit that a court-ordered scholarship program for white students at Alabama State University violates the constitutional rights of black students.

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5/12/97	Academe Today	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Strategy to Win Support for Their Cause"</i> At a day-long conference sponsored by Harvard's Civil Rights project, more than 150 academics, lawyers, and civil-rights advocates gathered to begin plotting a strategy for persuading judges, politicians, and the public that it is legal and just for colleges to use affirmative action to promote diversity. It was the third sponsored by Harvard since the March 1996 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's decision in <i>Hopwood</i> . Chris Edley and Gary Orfield have directed the conferences.
5/12/97	Newsweek	<i>"The Color Bind"</i> Ellis Cose analyzes the <i>Hopwood</i> case's affect on enrollment in Texas law schools and argues those who are passionate about tearing down affirmative action should be as adamant about upgrading bad schools and improving conditions in poor communities.
5/12/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"Plans Seek More UC Pupils From Poorer Schools"</i> Ban on affirmative action in admissions to the University of California has spawned a series of proposals seeking other ways of increasing the number of students drawn from the state's poorer-performing high schools.
5/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Task Force Reaches Impasse/Regents' panel disagrees on how to diversify student body"</i> "Nearly 18 months since its first meeting, the 35-member outreach task force still has not produced its report -- a testament to both the magnitude and the contentiousness of their task."
5/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"Affirmative Action: Rollback That Isn't"</i> "... efforts to curtail preferences in state hiring, contracting, and education are moving forward - but slowly."
5/15/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Admissions Plummet at Berkeley's Law School"</i> The pool of black admits fell from 75 last year to 14 this year.
5/15/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"Diversity Lessens At Boalt Hall"</i> "The University of California at Berkeley's Boalt School of Law announced that 55 students of under represented minority groups have been accepted to this fall's entering class -- by far the lowest number to be admitted in more than a decade.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texan Says Athletes Are Exempted From Race-Blind Policy"</i> "Universities are continuing to make exceptions for minority students -- but only for those physically gifted enough to qualify for athletics scholarships," says a Democratic state legislator from Texas.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"North Carolina Student's Bias Lawsuit Dismissed as Frivolous"</i> A federal judge in North Carolina dismissed another affirmative-action lawsuit.
5/16/97	The Jefferson Report (Internet)	<i>"Berkeley Bland"</i> The first class to be admitted to the UC Berkeley's law school showed an 81% drop in black admissions from last year.

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5/16/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"College Minority Admissions Drop"</i> "The admission of the first post-affirmative-action classes at prestigious law schools in California and Texas shows a steep decline in the number of minority students. The number of African-Americans offered admission in law schools at the University of California at Los Angeles and Berkeley dropped by 80 percent."
5/19/97	ACE NEWS (press release on release of Fifteenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education)	<i>"Students Of Color Continue To Make Gains In Higher Education, But Progress Slows, ACE Report Reveals"</i> "Enrollment gains by students of color in higher education have slowed considerably after several years of rapid growth." "While minorities continued to register increases in the number of students attending colleges and universities and receiving degrees during the period covered by the report, the findings raise concerns about the impact of more recent political and legal attacks on affirmative action."
5/19/97	Internet -- "Minorities In Higher Education 1996-7", American Council on Education publication	<i>"Growth in College Enrollment For Minorities Slows"</i> "Although the number of minority students pursuing higher education grew 2.9% from 1994 to 1995, that pace is well below enrollment advances in prior years."
5/19/97	The Washington Post	<i>"Minority Admissions Fall With Preferences Ban; Steep Declines at Two State's Flagship Universities Raise Alarm on Campuses Nationwide"</i> "At both the University of California and the University of Texas, the effect of landmark new prohibitions on racial preferences has been swift and dramatic".
5/19/97	Detroit Free Press	<i>"Minority growth slows on campus"</i> "The doors to higher education pushed open by students of color in recent years are closing to a crack -- a trend that warns of worse setbacks if attacks on affirmative action continue..." Article sets out Michigan school trends.
5/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"College Minority Enrollment Slowed in 1995"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/19/97	USA Today	<i>"Minority gains in college lose steam"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"U. Of Cal. Told It Can Keep Diversity by Helping Poor to Prepare for College"</i> A panel of educators and business leaders recommended that the University of California should step up its efforts to help disadvantaged students in the state prepare for college.
5/22/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>Only One Black Student Has Accepted Admission to U. Of Texas Law School</i> "The school's dean blamed the drop in acceptance by black and Hispanic students on a federal court's decision last year that banned the consideration of race in Texas admissions."

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5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Lone black law enrollee withdraws; Media scrutiny at UT cited in his decision"</i> The first year student, whose name was not released, said the media attention would be too much to take. Student will go to Cornell University.
5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Senators OK bill tracking colleges' minority enrollees; Officials say falling numbers alarming"</i> The legislation directs state officials to monitor minority participation at state colleges and universities in the wake of Hopwood.
5/22/97	Education Daily	<i>"Two States Trying To Ease Affirmative Action Squeeze"</i> "Texas and California, at the center of legal and political wrangling to end affirmative action, are both working to stem the resulting decline in minority college applications."
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas's State Colleges to Admit Top 10% of High-School Classes"</i> The Texas Legislature voted to require public universities to admit all students who graduate in the top 10% of all public and private high-school classes in the state.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Research to Bolster cause; At meeting at Harvard, sympathetic lawyers tell scholars that their work will not sway many judges"</i> Report on Harvard conference.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"Sole Black Student in Entering Class at U. Of Texas Law School Withdraws"</i> "He does not want to spend his law-school career in the spotlight and in a position where he is going to be the representative for his race," said Shelli Soto, UT law school admissions director.
5/28/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Regent to Be Quizzed On Affirmative Action"</i> Lawyers representing UC Santa Barbara student reporter Tim Molloy in a case alleging Gov. Pete Wilson and the regents broke the state's open-meeting law by locking in votes against affirmative action before a public vote was taken got a break when the judge ordered depositions to be held at the end of June.
5/29/97	Houston Chronicle Editorial	<i>"AFTER HOPWOOD; The problem does not lie with Texas' top universities"</i> Paper argues Texas state legislators are wrong to blame administrators of Texas' top colleges and universities -- they've worked hard to enroll diverse student bodies. Rather, they should blame public schools, irresponsible or overworked parents, or the students themselves.
5/30/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"San Francisco State U. Students Protest for Right to Protest"</i> About 50 students at CSUSF rallied to protest what they believed was the administration's attempt to prevent a previous rally against Prop. 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/1/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"At Last, a UC Admissions Plan That Rewards Merit"</i> A number of policy-makers who have recently proposed that UC admission should be guaranteed to the top-ranking graduates of each of California's 844 high schools are on the right track.
6/1/97	The New York Times -- Editorial	<i>"Segregation Anew"</i> In an editorial, the paper calls drop-off of applications (in light of <i>Hopwood</i> and Calif. Prop. 209) "astounding" and argues "if universities don't take disadvantage into account, many minority students will face the prospect of resegregation in higher education."
6/1/97	The Dallas Morning News -- Editorial	<i>"Hopwood aftermath; Texas must find ways to boost minority enrollment"</i> A DMN editorial argues "unless a concerted effort is made to counteract the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, the state may get stuck with a national reputation as being hostile to minority students."
6/2/97	USA Today Commentary	Author Gwen Daye Richardson, editor of <i>Headway</i> magazine, argues Gov. Bush's 10% solution is flawed because high schools vary so much in terms of their standards and curricula. The larger question: why are so many of our public schools failing to adequately educate black students?
6/2/97	TIME	<i>"Back to the Future; forced to scuttle affirmative action, law schools see minority enrollment plummet to 1963 levels"</i> Story reports on declines in minority enrollment and highlights Linda Wightman study (see 1/31/97 entry) showing that of the 3,485 blacks accepted by law schools in 1991, just 687 would have been admitted only the basis of board exams and grades. These same minority students had graduation and bar-exam pass rates similar to whites' and they had an incalculable value to the black community as both professionals and role models.
6/3/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Diversity on campus addressed in session; Bills were response to Hopwood decision"</i> For the first time in recent history, lawmakers said, they made it their business to dictate college admissions policies to ensure diverse campuses across Texas.
6/5/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Texas professional school see few minorities. Decline in fall numbers linked to court decision"</i> Some of the state's most prestigious medical, dental and law schools will have few, if any, minorities in their new fall classes and this could have a profound long-term impact on the state because of the great need for doctors, dentists, lawyers and other professionals in minority communities.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/5/97	Detroit News Editorial	In its editorial "Is Academia Resegregating?" the paper argues the decline in minority applicants in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> and California Prop. 209 "says less about a resurgence of racism than about the failure of the educational system to produce qualified candidates for higher education. The paper suggests that rather than perpetuate practices that were always intended to be temporary, America's leading public universities should work to reform K-12 systems and offer cost-effective enrichment programs that "help disadvantaged races."

Student Reactions to Effect of *Hopwood* and California Proposition 209

Date	News Source	Anecdote/Quote
3/18/97	The New York Times/ Dow Jones	<i>"My mother would not let me apply to U.T. because of the Hopwood decision," said Tanya Holloway, an Austin high school senior who is black. "She didn't think I would get fair treatment there."</i> Marlen Whitley, a black student recently elected as the student body president at the University of Texas said he planned to go to law school and before the <i>Hopwood</i> ruling, Texas was high on his list. Now he plans to look somewhere else to <i>"get away from all the drama that's happened here."</i> Bruce Rideaux, a senior from Beaumont, TX, said if he were applying to college now, he would probably not apply to the University of Texas. <i>"There are 50,000 students here and so few of them are black. With all this going on, I probably would have gone to a predominantly black or a smaller university."</i> Ernestina Gallegos, a Hispanic senior with a 3.65 grade point average doesn't believe the affirmative action debate will affect her chances at elite schools in the University of California system. <i>"Sometimes affirmative action is kind of biased. I've seen kids with really low S.A.T's and G.P.A.'s get in, while other kids who worked really hard got left out. I don't think about it. It wouldn't be a problem for me whether or not affirmative action would be there."</i> Michael Lampkins, a senior with a B plus average who is black said he had always wanted to go to U.C.L.A. but now doubts he'd get in and is applying to historically black schools instead. <i>"I think the Regents are kind of going back to that good old separate but equal."</i>
4/30/97	USA Today	Campus police used pepper spray and batons on UC-Berkeley students protesting Proposition 209. UCLA sophomore Willie Novoa, said "[t]hey're taking away something that's so precious to us. I feel hopeless."
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education.	<i>"Berkeley Students Protest Cal. Law Barring Affirmative Action"</i> About 40 students took over the administration building at the University of California at Berkeley fastening its doors and fire exits with bicycle locks to protest the university's plan to comply with Proposition 209.
5/12/97	Newsweek	Diana Salana, president of UT-Austin's Chicano-Hispanic Law Students Association says "[i]t took us 30 years to get here, and it took them 24 hours to dismantle any progress we have made." Angelyque Campbell, a black student completing work on a combined law and public-policy degree, believes UT is in danger of becoming an "ivory white tower."

Table 4-2. Percent change in undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Control and level of institution	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1991-95
All institutions	0.8%	-1.7%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-1.7%
Public	0.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.4	-2.4
Private	1.3	-0.4	0.2	0.5	1.6
4-year	0.4	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.7
Public	-0.2	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-2.5
Private	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.4
2-year	1.2	-2.7	-0.6	-0.7	-2.8
Public	1.5	-2.7	-0.5	-0.6	-2.4
Private	-3.7	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0	-13.1

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

Table 4-3. Percent change in average undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates paid by students in institutions of higher education, by control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Item and cost	Public institutions	Private institutions
Tuition and required fees		
Mean cost 1992-93	\$1,782	\$9,942
1995-96	\$2,176	\$11,858
Percent change	22.1%	19.3%
Total tuition, room, and board		
Mean cost 1992-93	\$5,379	\$14,634
1995-96	\$6,252	\$17,207
Percent change	16.2%	17.6%

NOTE: Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges paid by students. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates but were not adjusted to reflect student residence. Room and board were based on full-time students. The data have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics" surveys. Data are from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996*, table 309, p. 321.

Enrollment Changes by Race/Ethnicity

It is noteworthy that the decreases in undergraduate enrollment in all types of institutions occurred primarily among white students (table 4-4). The number of undergraduates in every other racial/ethnic group increased between 1994 and 1995 and between 1991 and 1995. Between 1994 and 1995, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by 4.5 percent for all types of institutions, and ranged from a 4 percent increase in public 4-year institutions to 6.9 and 7.9 percent increases in private 4- and 2-year institutions, respectively. Across the 5 years from 1991 to 1995, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by 25.8 percent. Over this same 5-year period, the number of Asian undergraduates increased by 23.9 percent, American Indian undergraduates increased by 14.1 percent, and black undergraduates increased by 8.5 percent.

Table 4-4. Percent change in undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity and by control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, 1994 to 1995 and 1991 to 1995

Type of institution	1994 to 1995					1991 to 1995				
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
All institutions	-1.2%	1.2%	4.5%	2.7%	2.8%	-7.4%	8.5%	25.8%	23.9%	14.1%
Public	-1.4	1.1	4.2	2.5	2.6	-8.6	8.9	26.1	23.2	12.9
Private	-0.5	2.0	7.0	3.7	4.4	-2.1	6.9	24.2	27.6	24.4
4-year										
All schools	-0.8	1.4	4.7	4.3	7.6	-5.6	9.3	25.9	24.5	27.5
Public	-1.2	1.3	4.0	4.7	7.2	-7.6	8.2	23.5	23.0	25.1
Private	0.0	1.6	6.9	3.4	9.4	-0.9	11.8	33.1	28.7	37.3
2-year										
All schools	-1.8	1.0	4.4	0.8	-0.9	-9.6	7.6	25.8	23.2	4.8
Public	-1.6	0.9	4.3	0.6	-0.4	-9.5	9.5	27.4	23.5	5.7
Private	-5.2	4.5	7.9	8.8	13.2	-12.7	-17.6	-11.1	11.2	-12.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

These percentage increases in the number of minority undergraduates are encouraging. However, they do not reflect the increases in the number of high school graduates of Hispanic or black origin. For example, from 1991 to 1995 the number of Hispanic high school graduates increased from 154,000 to 288,000, or 87 percent, while the number of black high school graduates increased from 320,000 to 356,000, or 11.2 percent. The number of white high school graduates also increased during this period, from 1,867,000 to 2,088,000, or 12 percent.³

Both first-professional and graduate enrollments increased between 1994 and 1995, with first-professional enrollment increasing by 1.0 percent and graduate enrollment increasing by 0.6 percent (table 4-5). When examined by racial/ethnic status and type of postbaccalaureate program, minority enrollment in first-professional programs increased by 4.7 percent between 1994 and 1995, while white enrollment decreased by 0.4 percent. From 1991 to 1995, first-professional enrollment increased by 6.1 percent, with increases in minority enrollment accounting for the entire change. Minority enrollment increased by 34 percent during this period, while the enrollment of white students decreased by 0.3 percent.

Graduate enrollment increased at a slightly lower rate (5.7 percent) than first-professional enrollment over the 1991-95 period. The number of graduate students from all racial/ethnic backgrounds increased, although the number of white graduate students increased at a considerably lower rate than the number of minority graduate students (1.9 percent for white students compared to 32.2 percent for minority students).

³U.S. Department of Labor, *College Enrollment of High School Graduates*, various years, in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1996, table 179, p. 187.

Table 4-5. Percent change in first-professional and graduate enrollment, by race/ethnicity: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Race/ethnicity	1994-95	1991-95
First-professional institutions	1.0%	6.1%
White, non-Hispanic	-0.4	-0.3
All minorities	4.7	34.0
Black, non-Hispanic.....	3.7	24.4
Hispanic.....	3.2	20.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.0	41.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	17.4	68.7
Graduate institutions	0.6	5.7
White, non-Hispanic	-0.3	1.9
All minorities	5.9	32.2
Black, non-Hispanic.....	7.2	33.4
Hispanic.....	6.5	33.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2	31.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	3.9	27.3

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

Enrollment Changes by Attendance Status

The decrease in total enrollment in IHEs from 1994 to 1995 occurred among both full- and part-time students (table 4-6 and appendix table B1). However, the 0.7 percent decrease in total enrollment from 1991 to 1995 occurred mainly among part-time students, whose numbers decreased every year from 1992 to 1995. The number of part-time students decreased 1.8 percent between 1991 and 1995, but by 3 percent from 1992 to 1995.

Table 4-6. Percent change in enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

	Percent change				
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1991-95
Attendance status					
Total enrollment.....	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%
Full time.....	0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Public.....	0.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8
Private.....	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.9
Part time.....	1.3	-2.3	-0.6	-0.1	-1.8
Public.....	0.7	-2.7	-0.8	-0.3	-3.1
Private.....	4.7	-0.1	0.8	0.8	6.3

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

V. ENROLLMENT BY STATE

Enrollment by Type of Institution

IT was noted previously that almost 78 percent of all higher education students were enrolled in public institutions. Of this 78 percent, 40.8 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions and 37.0 percent were enrolled in 2-year institutions (table 5-1). However, the percentage of students enrolled in public 4- and 2-year institutions varies considerably by state. This variation probably results from a confluence of state policies, including the following: the level of state support for public higher education, the relative number and capacities of public 4-year and 2-year institutions, the tuition and fees charged in states' public institutions, and the availability and portability of state financial aid. The distribution of public and private institutions within each state also affects student enrollment patterns.

Undergraduate enrollment at different types of institutions provides an indicator of many of these state policies. Nationally, 81.0 percent of undergraduates were enrolled in public institutions, 37.8 percent in public 4-year institutions and 43.1 percent in public 2-year institutions (table 5-2). By state, the percent of undergraduates in public institutions ranged from a high of 98.6 percent in Nevada to a low of 21.3 percent in the District of Columbia, with 19 states below the national average. Additionally, although 43.1 percent of all undergraduates in the nation attended public 2-year institutions, within states this percentage varied from a high of 66.9 percent in California to a low of 0.6 percent in South Dakota.

Minority Enrollment

The distribution of minority enrollment in the individual states probably reflects to a great extent the distribution of minority residents within each state. To illustrate, in 1995 states differed greatly in the distribution of minority and white students, both from the national average and from each other. For example, in California fewer than half of the students enrolled in its colleges and universities were white, while blacks, who had a 10.3 percent share of enrollment in the nation, composed only 7.6 percent of California's enrollment (table 5-3). On the other hand, Hispanics composed 19.7 percent of California's enrollment, and Asians another 17.3 percent. Similarly, in Alabama, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina, blacks' share of enrollment was more than double their share in the nation as a whole (21.3 to 31.5 percent). In New Mexico and Texas, Hispanics composed 31.3 and 20.5 percent of total enrollment, respectively, compared to their 7.7 percent share of enrollment in the nation as a whole. In Hawaii, Asians composed almost 60 percent of total enrollment, while in Alaska, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, American Indians had a significant share of total enrollment (3.9 percent to 9.7 percent).

Table 5-3. Percent distribution of total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

State	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Total.....	72.3	10.3	7.7	5.6	0.9
Alabama.....	74.1	21.3	1.3	1.2	0.5
Alaska.....	79.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	9.7
Arizona.....	73.0	3.2	14.1	3.1	3.9
Arkansas.....	80.1	14.7	0.8	1.1	0.9
California.....	49.8	7.6	19.7	17.3	1.2
Colorado.....	80.4	3.5	9.2	3.4	1.2
Connecticut.....	80.1	7.5	4.9	3.6	0.3
Delaware.....	79.7	13.6	1.8	2.4	0.4
District of Columbia.....	48.6	31.5	3.9	5.5	0.3
Florida.....	66.9	13.1	13.5	3.0	0.5
Georgia.....	68.5	24.6	1.5	2.6	0.3
Hawaii.....	26.6	2.0	2.2	59.8	0.4
Idaho.....	91.6	0.7	2.8	1.5	1.3
Illinois.....	70.9	12.6	8.1	5.5	0.3
Indiana.....	86.5	6.2	2.2	1.8	0.4
Iowa.....	88.8	2.8	1.6	2.3	0.4
Kansas.....	84.3	5.3	3.3	2.3	1.5
Kentucky.....	89.3	6.8	0.6	1.2	0.4
Louisiana.....	66.2	26.0	2.3	2.0	0.6
Maine.....	94.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.5
Maryland.....	67.0	21.3	2.4	5.5	0.4
Massachusetts.....	77.8	5.6	4.4	5.9	0.4
Michigan.....	80.2	10.9	2.1	2.8	0.8
Minnesota.....	89.1	2.8	1.4	3.4	1.0
Mississippi.....	67.4	29.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
Missouri.....	84.4	8.7	1.6	2.2	0.5
Montana.....	86.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	8.8
Nebraska.....	90.2	2.9	2.0	1.9	0.8
Nevada.....	76.6	5.5	7.6	5.9	1.6
New Hampshire.....	93.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.4
New Jersey.....	69.0	11.8	9.2	6.3	0.3
New Mexico.....	55.9	2.5	31.3	1.7	6.9
New York.....	66.4	13.0	9.6	6.4	0.4
North Carolina.....	74.7	19.7	1.2	1.9	1.0
North Dakota.....	88.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	5.1
Ohio.....	83.8	9.4	1.4	2.0	0.4
Oklahoma.....	76.0	7.3	2.3	2.3	7.7
Oregon.....	83.3	1.8	3.8	5.8	1.5
Pennsylvania.....	83.6	8.3	1.8	3.3	0.2
Rhode Island.....	84.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	0.4
South Carolina.....	73.4	22.4	0.9	1.3	0.3
South Dakota.....	88.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	6.7
Tennessee.....	80.6	14.7	1.0	1.4	0.3
Texas.....	62.0	9.8	20.5	4.4	0.5
Utah.....	90.0	0.6	2.6	2.1	1.1
Vermont.....	91.9	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1
Virginia.....	74.3	16.0	2.3	4.8	0.4
Washington.....	79.9	3.7	3.6	7.9	1.8
West Virginia.....	92.2	3.9	0.5	1.0	0.2
Wisconsin.....	88.4	4.2	2.1	2.1	0.8
Wyoming.....	91.2	0.8	4.2	0.8	1.5

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because nonresident alien are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Table 202.—Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1995

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Number, in thousands								Percentage distribution by type and control ¹							
	1978	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ¹	1978	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995 ¹	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All students																
Total	10,985.8	12,086.8	13,818.6	14,359.0	14,487.4	14,304.8	14,278.8	14,261.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	9,076.1	9,833.0	10,722.5	10,989.8	10,875.4	10,600.0	10,427.0	10,311.2	84.3	83.5	79.9	77.5	76.5	75.4	74.7	
Total minority	1,690.8	1,948.8	2,704.7	2,952.8	3,164.2	3,247.7	3,395.9	3,496.2	15.7	16.5	20.1	22.5	23.5	24.6	25.3	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,033.0	1,106.8	1,247.0	1,335.4	1,392.9	1,412.8	1,448.6	1,473.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	
Hispanic	383.8	471.7	782.4	866.8	955.0	988.8	1,045.8	1,093.8	3.6	4.0	5.8	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	197.9	288.4	572.4	637.2	697.0	724.4	774.3	797.4	1.8	2.4	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76.1	83.9	102.8	113.7	119.3	121.7	127.4	131.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Nonresident alien	218.7	305.0	391.5	416.4	447.7	457.1	455.9	454.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4-year																
Total	7,106.5	7,565.4	8,578.6	8,707.1	8,765.0	8,738.9	8,749.1	8,769.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	5,999.0	6,274.5	6,768.1	6,791.0	6,744.3	6,639.5	6,565.3	6,517.2	86.6	85.7	82.0	80.2	79.3	78.3	77.6	
Total minority	931.0	1,049.9	1,486.1	1,573.3	1,663.7	1,733.6	1,819.2	1,885.8	13.4	14.3	18.0	19.8	20.7	21.7	22.4	
Black, non-Hispanic	603.7	634.3	722.8	757.8	791.2	813.7	833.6	852.2	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.1	
Hispanic	173.6	216.6	358.2	382.9	410.0	432.0	462.7	485.5	2.5	3.0	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	
Asian or Pacific Islander	118.7	162.1	357.2	381.5	407.5	429.4	461.8	482.4	1.7	2.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.7	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35.0	36.9	47.9	51.1	54.9	58.5	61.2	65.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	
Nonresident alien	176.5	240.9	324.3	342.8	357.0	365.9	364.5	368.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public	4,892.9	5,127.6	5,848.2	5,904.7	5,900.0	5,851.8	5,825.2	5,814.5	69.1	68.0	68.5	67.8	67.3	66.9	66.7	
White, non-Hispanic	4,120.2	4,243.0	4,605.6	4,597.4	4,531.6	4,432.9	4,355.0	4,303.3	59.5	57.9	55.8	53.9	52.9	51.9	51.2	
Total minority	666.7	740.8	1,048.2	1,101.7	1,155.8	1,202.1	1,256.7	1,299.3	9.6	10.1	12.7	13.7	14.4	15.0	15.5	
Black, non-Hispanic	421.8	438.2	495.1	518.2	535.5	548.2	561.4	572.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	
Hispanic	129.3	156.4	262.5	278.7	295.2	311.5	332.8	346.8	1.9	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	87.5	117.2	250.8	266.2	281.9	296.6	315.3	329.3	1.3	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28.2	29.0	38.0	40.6	43.0	45.9	47.5	50.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
Nonresident alien	106.0	143.8	196.4	205.6	212.6	216.7	213.4	211.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Private	2,213.6	2,437.8	2,730.3	2,802.3	2,865.0	2,887.2	2,923.9	2,954.7	30.9	32.0	31.5	32.4	32.7	33.1	33.3	
White, non-Hispanic	1,878.8	2,031.5	2,162.5	2,193.5	2,212.6	2,208.6	2,210.3	2,213.9	27.1	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.3	
Total minority	264.3	309.2	439.8	471.5	507.9	531.5	562.5	586.5	3.8	4.2	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	
Black, non-Hispanic	182.0	196.1	227.7	241.5	255.7	265.6	272.2	279.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	
Hispanic	44.3	60.2	95.7	104.2	114.8	120.4	130.1	138.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	
Asian or Pacific Islander	31.2	44.9	106.6	115.3	125.8	132.8	148.5	153.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6.8	7.9	9.9	10.6	11.8	12.6	13.6	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Nonresident alien	70.5	97.1	127.9	137.2	144.4	149.1	151.1	154.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2-year																
Total	3,879.1	4,521.4	5,240.1	5,651.9	5,722.4	5,565.9	5,529.7	5,492.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	3,077.1	3,558.5	3,954.3	4,198.8	4,131.2	3,960.6	3,861.7	3,794.0	80.2	79.8	78.4	73.4	72.3	71.0	70.2	
Total minority	759.8	896.9	1,218.6	1,379.6	1,500.6	1,514.1	1,578.6	1,610.4	19.8	20.2	23.6	26.6	27.7	29.0	29.8	
Black, non-Hispanic	429.3	472.5	524.3	577.6	601.8	599.0	615.0	621.5	11.2	10.8	10.1	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.5	
Hispanic	210.2	255.1	424.2	483.7	545.0	556.8	582.9	608.4	5.5	5.7	8.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	
Asian or Pacific Islander	79.2	124.3	215.2	255.7	289.5	295.0	312.5	314.9	2.1	2.8	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41.2	47.0	54.9	62.6	64.4	63.2	66.2	65.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Nonresident alien	42.2	64.1	67.1	73.5	90.8	91.2	91.4	88.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public	3,748.1	4,328.8	4,996.5	5,404.8	5,484.6	5,337.3	5,308.5	5,277.8	96.7	95.8	95.4	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1	
White, non-Hispanic	2,974.3	3,413.1	3,779.8	4,024.8	3,961.2	3,793.7	3,701.3	3,642.1	77.5	76.8	73.1	70.3	69.3	68.1	67.4	
Total minority	734.5	855.4	1,153.0	1,310.3	1,438.4	1,456.0	1,519.3	1,550.2	19.1	19.2	22.3	25.5	26.6	27.9	28.7	
Black, non-Hispanic	409.5	437.9	481.4	537.2	565.0	568.1	583.2	588.2	10.7	9.8	9.3	10.0	10.3	10.7	10.9	
Hispanic	207.5	249.8	408.9	483.4	527.1	539.8	566.1	590.3	5.4	5.6	7.9	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	78.2	122.5	210.3	250.1	284.0	289.7	306.8	308.7	2.0	2.7	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.7	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	39.3	45.2	52.4	59.6	60.3	60.5	63.2	63.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Nonresident alien	39.2	60.3	63.6	69.7	86.9	87.6	87.8	85.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Private	131.0	192.6	243.6	247.1	237.8	228.5	221.2	214.7	3.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	
White, non-Hispanic	102.8	145.4	174.5	174.0	170.0	168.9	160.3	152.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	
Total minority	25.3	43.5	65.6	69.3	64.1	58.1	57.3	60.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Black, non-Hispanic	19.8	34.6	42.9	40.4	36.8	32.9	31.9	33.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Hispanic	2.6	5.3	15.3	20.3	17.9	17.1	18.7	18.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9	1.8	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	4.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.1	(3)	0.1	(3)	
Nonresident alien	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

¹ Distribution for U.S. citizens only.

² Preliminary data.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

— Not applicable.

NOTE.—Because of underreporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, some figures are slightly lower than corresponding data in other tables. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities;" and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1997.)

Table 203.—Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study, sex, and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1995

Level of study, sex, and race/ethnicity of student	Number, in thousands								Percent distribution by level of study ¹							
	1976	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ²	1976	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995 ²	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All students																
Total	10,985.8	12,066.8	13,818.6	14,359.0	14,487.4	14,304.8	14,278.8	14,261.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	9,078.1	9,833.0	10,722.5	10,989.8	10,875.4	10,600.0	10,427.0	10,311.2	84.3	83.5	79.9	77.5	76.5	75.4	74.7	
Total minority	1,690.8	1,948.8	2,704.7	2,952.8	3,164.2	3,247.7	3,395.9	3,496.2	15.7	16.5	20.1	22.5	23.5	24.6	25.3	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,033.0	1,106.8	1,247.0	1,335.4	1,392.9	1,412.8	1,448.8	1,473.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	
Hispanic	383.8	471.7	782.4	866.6	955.0	988.8	1,045.6	1,093.8	3.6	4.0	5.8	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	197.9	286.4	572.4	637.2	697.0	724.4	774.3	797.4	1.8	2.4	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76.1	83.9	102.8	113.7	119.3	121.7	127.4	131.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Nonresident alien	218.7	305.0	391.5	416.4	447.7	457.1	455.9	454.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Men																
Total	5,794.4	5,868.1	6,283.9	6,501.8	6,524.0	6,427.5	6,371.9	6,342.5	52.4	48.0	45.0	44.5	44.4	44.1	44.0	
White, non-Hispanic	4,813.7	4,772.9	4,861.0	4,962.2	4,884.6	4,755.0	4,650.7	4,594.1	44.7	40.5	36.2	34.8	34.3	33.6	33.3	
Total minority	826.6	894.4	1,176.8	1,280.3	1,366.3	1,399.1	1,451.7	1,484.2	7.7	7.5	8.8	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.7	
Black, non-Hispanic	469.9	463.7	484.7	517.0	536.9	543.7	549.7	555.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	
Hispanic	209.7	231.6	353.9	390.5	427.7	441.2	464.0	480.2	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	
Asian or Pacific Islander	108.4	151.3	294.9	325.1	351.5	363.1	385.0	393.3	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	38.5	37.8	43.1	47.6	50.2	51.2	53.0	54.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Nonresident alien	154.1	210.8	246.3	259.4	273.1	273.4	269.5	264.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Women																
Total	5,191.2	6,218.7	7,534.7	7,857.1	7,963.4	7,877.4	7,906.9	7,919.2	47.6	52.0	55.0	55.5	55.6	55.9	56.0	
White, non-Hispanic	4,262.4	5,060.1	5,861.5	6,027.6	5,990.8	5,845.1	5,778.3	5,717.2	39.6	42.9	43.7	42.7	42.2	41.8	41.4	
Total minority	864.2	1,064.4	1,528.1	1,672.5	1,797.9	1,848.6	1,944.2	2,012.0	8.0	9.0	11.4	12.8	13.3	14.1	14.6	
Black, non-Hispanic	563.1	643.0	762.3	818.4	856.0	869.1	896.9	917.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	
Hispanic	174.1	240.1	428.5	476.0	527.3	547.6	581.6	613.7	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	
Asian or Pacific Islander	89.4	135.2	277.3	312.0	345.6	361.3	389.3	404.1	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	37.6	46.1	59.7	66.1	69.1	70.5	74.4	76.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Nonresident alien	64.6	94.2	145.2	157.0	174.6	183.7	186.4	190.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Undergraduate																
Total	9,419.0	10,469.1	11,959.1	12,439.3	12,537.7	12,324.0	12,262.6	12,231.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	7,740.5	8,480.7	9,272.6	9,507.7	9,387.6	9,100.4	8,918.0	8,805.6	83.4	82.7	79.0	76.4	75.5	74.3	73.6	
Total minority	1,535.3	1,778.5	2,467.7	2,697.9	2,892.2	2,955.4	3,077.2	3,158.5	16.6	17.3	21.0	23.6	24.5	25.7	26.4	
Black, non-Hispanic	943.4	1,018.8	1,147.2	1,229.3	1,280.6	1,290.4	1,317.3	1,333.6	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.1	
Hispanic	352.9	433.1	724.6	804.2	887.8	918.1	968.3	1,012.0	3.8	4.2	6.2	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	
Asian or Pacific Islander	169.3	248.7	500.5	558.7	613.0	634.2	674.1	692.2	1.8	2.4	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	69.7	77.9	95.5	105.8	110.9	112.7	117.4	120.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	
Nonresident alien	143.2	209.9	218.7	233.6	257.9	268.2	269.4	267.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Men																
Total	4,896.8	4,997.4	5,379.8	5,571.0	5,582.9	5,483.7	5,422.1	5,401.1	51.8	47.3	44.7	44.3	44.3	44.0	43.9	
White, non-Hispanic	4,052.2	4,054.9	4,184.4	4,273.0	4,195.5	4,087.0	3,963.1	3,918.1	43.7	39.5	35.6	34.2	33.7	33.0	32.7	
Total minority	748.2	802.7	1,089.3	1,165.2	1,244.2	1,270.1	1,312.4	1,339.3	8.1	7.8	9.1	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.2	
Black, non-Hispanic	430.7	428.2	448.0	478.1	495.6	499.6	502.9	506.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	
Hispanic	191.7	211.2	326.9	361.4	397.1	409.2	429.4	444.2	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	
Asian or Pacific Islander	91.1	128.5	254.5	281.5	305.0	314.1	331.4	338.1	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34.8	34.8	39.9	44.2	46.6	47.2	48.6	50.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Nonresident alien	96.4	139.8	126.1	132.8	143.3	146.6	146.8	143.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Women																
Total	4,522.1	5,471.7	6,579.3	6,868.3	6,954.8	6,840.3	6,840.5	6,830.6	48.2	52.7	55.3	55.7	55.7	56.0	56.1	
White, non-Hispanic	3,688.3	4,425.8	5,088.2	5,234.8	5,192.1	5,033.4	4,953.0	4,887.5	39.8	43.1	43.3	42.3	41.8	41.3	40.9	
Total minority	787.0	975.8	1,398.5	1,532.7	1,648.0	1,685.2	1,764.8	1,819.2	8.5	9.5	11.9	13.4	14.0	14.7	15.2	
Black, non-Hispanic	512.7	590.6	699.2	751.1	785.0	790.8	814.4	826.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	
Hispanic	161.2	221.8	397.6	442.7	490.7	508.9	538.9	567.8	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	
Asian or Pacific Islander	78.2	120.2	246.0	277.2	308.0	320.0	342.7	354.1	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34.9	43.1	55.5	61.8	64.3	65.5	68.8	70.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
Nonresident alien	48.8	70.1	92.6	100.8	114.6	121.7	122.8	123.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Graduate																
Total	1,322.5	1,340.9	1,586.2	1,639.1	1,668.7	1,688.4	1,721.5	1,732.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	1,115.8	1,104.7	1,228.4	1,258.0	1,267.2	1,273.8	1,286.8	1,282.3	89.2	88.5	86.6	85.3	84.6	83.5	82.6	
Total minority	134.5	144.0	190.5	204.1	217.9	232.7	255.2	270.7	10.8	11.5	13.4	14.7	15.4	16.5	17.4	
Black, non-Hispanic	78.5	75.1	83.9	88.9	94.1	102.2	110.6	118.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.6	
Hispanic	26.4	32.1	47.2	50.9	55.3	57.9	63.9	68.0	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	
Asian or Pacific Islander	24.5	31.6	53.2	57.6	61.5	65.2	72.6	75.6	2.0	2.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Nonresident alien	72.4	92.2	167.3	177.0	183.6	182.0	179.5	179.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Men																
Total	707.9	672.2	737.4	761.0	772.4	771.0	775.8	767.5	52.2	48.3	43.8	43.6	43.1	42.7	42.0	
White, non-Hispanic	589.1	538.5	538.8	550.7	553.7	550.9	551.4	541.8	47.1	43.1	38.0	37.3	36.6	35.8	34.9	
Total minority	63.7	65.0	82.1	87.8	93.3	98.1	106.3	110.4	5.1	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.1	
Black, non-Hispanic	32.0	28.2	29.3	31.0	33.1	35.3	37.7	39.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	
Hispanic	14.6	15.7	20.6	22.4	23.6	24.8	27.0	28.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	
Asian or Pacific Islander	14.4	18.6	29.7	31.8	33.8	35.1	36.3	39.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Nonresident alien	55.1	68.7	116.4	122.4	125.4	122.0	118.1	115.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Women																
Total	614.6	668.7	848.8	878.2	896.3	917.4	945.6	965.0	47.8	51.7	56.2	56.4	56.9	57.3	58.0	
White, non-Hispanic	526.5	566.2	689.5	707.3	713.6	722.9	735.4	740.7	42.1	45.3	48.6	48.0	48.0	47.7	47.7	
Total minority	70.8	79.0	108.3	116.3	124.6	134.6	148.9	160.3	5.7	6.3	7.6	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.3	
Black, non-Hispanic	46.5	46.9	54.6	57.9	61.0	66.9	72.9	78.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	
Hispanic	11.8	16.4	26.6	28.6	31.7	33.1	36.9	39.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	

Table 203.—Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study, sex, and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1995—Continued

Level of study, sex, and race/ethnicity of student	Number, in thousands								Percent distribution by level of study ¹							
	1976	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ²	1976	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995 ²	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
First-professional																
Total	244.1	276.8	273.4	280.5	280.9	292.4	294.7	297.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White, non-Hispanic	220.0	247.7	221.5	224.0	220.6	225.9	224.2	223.3	91.3	90.4	82.8	80.3	79.1	77.9	76.9	
Total minority	21.1	26.3	46.5	50.8	54.1	59.6	63.5	67.0	8.7	9.8	17.4	19.7	20.9	22.1	23.1	
Black, non-Hispanic	11.2	12.8	15.9	17.2	18.2	20.2	20.7	21.4	4.6	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.4	
Hispanic	4.5	6.5	10.7	11.4	12.0	12.8	13.4	13.8	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	
Asian or Pacific Islander	4.1	6.1	18.7	20.8	22.5	25.0	27.6	29.6	1.7	2.2	7.0	8.2	8.8	9.6	10.2	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	
Nonresident alien	3.1	2.9	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Men																
Total	189.6	198.5	166.8	169.9	168.6	172.8	174.0	173.9	77.6	71.6	60.8	59.8	58.8	58.8	58.2	
White, non-Hispanic	172.4	179.5	137.8	138.6	135.5	137.2	136.2	134.4	71.5	65.5	51.4	49.3	48.0	47.3	46.3	
Total minority	14.7	16.7	25.3	27.2	28.8	30.9	33.0	34.6	6.1	6.1	9.4	10.5	10.8	11.5	11.9	
Black, non-Hispanic	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.8	9.1	9.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	
Hispanic	3.5	4.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.9	4.1	10.8	11.9	12.7	13.9	15.3	16.2	1.2	1.5	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.6	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Nonresident alien	2.5	2.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Women																
Total	54.5	78.4	106.6	110.7	112.3	119.6	120.8	123.7	22.4	28.4	39.2	40.2	41.2	41.2	41.8	
White, non-Hispanic	47.6	68.1	83.7	85.4	85.1	88.8	88.0	88.9	19.7	24.9	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.6	30.6	
Total minority	6.4	9.6	21.3	23.5	25.3	28.8	30.5	32.4	2.6	3.5	7.9	9.2	10.1	10.6	11.2	
Black, non-Hispanic	3.9	5.5	8.5	9.3	10.0	11.4	11.5	12.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	
Hispanic	1.0	1.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.1	2.0	7.9	8.9	9.8	11.1	12.3	13.4	0.5	0.7	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Nonresident alien	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

¹ Distribution for U.S. citizens only.² Preliminary data.

—Not applicable.

NOTE.—Because of underreporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, some figures are slightly lower than corresponding data in other tables. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities;" and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey. (This table was prepared January 1997.)

204.—Total number of institutions and fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by percentage minority enrollment: 1995¹

Minority percentage of U.S. citizen enrollment	Total enrollment	Public institutions					Private institutions				
		Total	4-year institutions			2-year	Total	4-year institutions			2-year
			Total	University	Other 4-year			Total	University	Other 4-year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All institutions											
Number of institutions	3,545	1,603	602	94	508	1,001	1,942	1,572	62	1,510	370
Total enrollment	14,261,781	11,092,374	5,814,545	2,235,939	3,578,606	5,277,829	3,169,407	2,954,707	763,702	2,191,005	214,700
U.S. citizens	13,807,417	10,794,917	5,602,655	2,116,669	3,485,986	5,192,262	3,012,500	2,800,361	695,271	2,105,090	212,139
Minority	3,496,174	2,849,526	1,299,343	377,112	922,231	1,550,183	646,648	586,474	168,995	417,479	60,174
900 percent or more minority enrollment											
Number of institutions	125	50	25	0	25	25	75	63	1	62	12
Total enrollment	309,665	229,158	128,231	0	128,231	100,927	80,507	73,246	10,332	62,914	7,261
U.S. citizens	301,358	223,353	124,986	0	124,986	98,367	78,005	70,837	9,784	61,053	7,168
Minority	288,410	212,089	117,995	0	117,995	94,094	76,321	69,492	9,636	59,856	6,829
750 to 899 percent minority enrollment											
Number of institutions	80	55	20	0	20	35	25	12	0	12	13
Total enrollment	445,047	423,304	134,292	0	134,292	289,012	21,743	12,530	0	12,530	9,213
U.S. citizens	427,829	406,502	129,021	0	129,021	277,481	21,327	12,212	0	12,212	9,115
Minority	351,813	333,948	107,055	0	107,055	226,893	17,865	10,343	0	10,343	7,522
500 to 749 percent minority enrollment											
Number of institutions	197	107	30	3	27	77	90	41	0	41	49
Total enrollment	1,083,289	989,399	384,786	84,112	300,674	604,613	93,890	72,475	0	72,475	21,415
U.S. citizens	1,042,747	951,962	367,721	78,761	288,960	584,241	90,785	69,929	0	69,929	20,856
Minority	636,548	580,708	224,100	48,617	175,483	356,608	55,840	42,809	0	42,809	13,031
250 to 499 percent minority enrollment											
Number of institutions	640	314	83	11	72	231	326	246	22	224	80
Total enrollment	3,163,014	2,443,738	975,904	338,293	637,611	1,467,834	719,276	679,973	311,336	368,637	39,303
U.S. citizens	3,035,188	2,374,061	935,909	318,083	617,826	1,438,152	661,127	622,488	278,138	344,350	38,639
Minority	1,052,637	830,097	325,583	100,181	225,402	504,514	222,540	209,006	90,458	118,548	13,534
100 to 249 percent minority enrollment											
Number of institutions	1,226	554	235	53	182	319	672	579	35	544	93
Total enrollment	6,028,744	4,652,184	2,794,930	1,340,298	1,454,632	1,857,254	1,376,560	1,290,774	385,345	905,429	85,786
U.S. citizens	5,830,763	4,524,300	2,684,689	1,266,587	1,418,102	1,839,611	1,306,463	1,221,020	353,154	867,866	85,443
Minority	973,229	751,235	438,014	196,338	241,676	313,221	221,994	205,589	65,526	140,063	16,405
Less than 100 percent minority enrollment											
Number of institutions	1,277	523	209	27	182	314	754	631	4	627	123
Total enrollment	3,232,022	2,354,591	1,396,402	473,236	923,166	958,189	877,431	825,709	56,689	769,020	51,722
U.S. citizens	3,169,532	2,314,739	1,360,329	453,238	907,091	954,410	854,793	803,875	54,195	749,680	50,918
Minority	193,537	141,449	86,596	31,976	54,620	54,853	52,088	49,235	3,375	45,860	2,853

¹ Preliminary data. Minority includes black, Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey. (This table was prepared January 1997.)

NOTE.—Some institutions do not report separate enrollment data for each branch campus. For this reason, counts of institutions in this table are somewhat lower than figures appearing in other tables.

Table 205.—Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity of student and by state: 1992 to 1995

State or other area	1995 ¹								Percent minority ²			
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Minority enrollment, by race/ethnicity					Non-resident alien	1992	1993	1994	1995
			Total	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	14,261,781	10,311,243	3,496,174	1,473,672	1,093,639	797,359	131,304	454,364	22.5	23.5	24.6	25.3
Alabama	225,612	163,372	57,663	52,311	1,718	2,326	1,308	4,577	23.7	24.8	25.5	26.1
Alaska	29,348	23,211	5,534	1,004	796	879	2,855	603	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.3
Arizona	273,981	200,052	66,658	8,776	38,691	8,578	10,613	7,271	22.2	23.8	24.0	25.0
Arkansas	98,180	78,663	17,163	14,432	737	1,121	873	2,354	16.8	17.2	17.1	17.9
California	1,817,042	905,116	832,127	138,218	357,893	314,877	21,139	79,799	40.5	44.0	46.3	47.9
Colorado	242,739	195,023	42,071	8,421	22,483	8,148	3,021	5,645	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.7
Connecticut	157,695	126,335	25,763	11,879	7,735	5,610	539	5,597	14.2	15.1	16.3	16.9
Delaware	44,307	35,299	8,071	6,018	793	1,064	196	937	16.0	16.9	18.0	18.6
District of Columbia	77,277	37,346	31,906	24,429	3,015	4,248	214	8,025	44.0	44.0	45.4	46.1
Florida	637,303	426,419	191,314	83,432	98,064	18,927	2,891	19,570	27.5	28.4	29.5	31.0
Georgia	314,712	215,506	91,064	77,418	4,659	8,143	844	8,142	26.4	27.9	29.0	29.7
Hawaii	63,198	18,781	40,643	1,238	1,382	37,787	256	5,774	69.6	69.9	70.6	70.8
Idaho	59,566	54,535	3,740	390	1,683	874	793	1,291	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.4
Illinois	717,854	509,044	190,803	90,674	58,244	39,477	2,408	18,007	25.6	26.1	26.9	27.3
Indiana	289,615	250,483	30,578	17,980	6,277	5,233	1,088	8,554	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.9
Iowa	173,835	154,375	12,419	4,878	2,792	4,034	715	7,041	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.4
Kansas	177,843	149,727	21,926	9,419	5,856	4,043	2,608	5,990	10.7	11.0	11.5	12.8
Kentucky	178,858	159,762	15,977	12,089	1,150	2,083	655	3,119	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.1
Louisiana	203,935	135,074	62,880	53,002	4,634	4,120	1,124	5,981	29.7	30.2	31.4	31.8
Maine	56,547	53,241	2,712	620	359	875	858	594	4.4	3.3	3.7	4.8
Maryland	266,310	177,612	79,436	57,579	6,209	14,590	1,060	9,260	27.3	28.5	30.0	30.9
Massachusetts	413,794	322,092	67,405	23,079	18,102	24,513	1,711	24,297	14.4	15.2	16.5	17.3
Michigan	548,339	440,026	91,310	59,893	11,593	15,320	4,504	17,003	15.3	16.2	16.8	17.2
Minnesota	280,816	250,123	24,305	7,975	3,965	9,514	2,831	6,388	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.9
Mississippi	122,690	82,685	38,027	35,684	654	1,051	438	1,978	29.8	30.6	31.2	31.5
Missouri	291,536	246,071	38,051	25,483	4,653	6,405	1,500	7,414	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4
Montana	42,674	36,924	4,729	146	484	337	3,762	1,021	12.9	11.5	11.5	11.4
Nebraska	115,718	104,352	8,784	3,408	2,268	2,216	892	2,582	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.8
Nevada	67,826	51,968	13,929	3,715	5,135	4,004	1,075	1,909	18.7	18.0	19.5	21.1
New Hampshire	64,327	59,885	3,280	1,056	950	1,017	257	1,162	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.2
New Jersey	333,831	230,349	92,089	39,273	30,764	21,105	947	11,393	24.8	25.6	27.4	28.6
New Mexico	102,405	57,229	43,383	2,593	32,067	1,694	7,029	1,793	39.8	40.9	41.8	43.1
New York	1,041,566	690,917	306,102	135,813	99,972	66,543	3,774	44,547	26.9	28.1	29.6	30.7
North Carolina	372,030	277,844	88,486	73,185	4,438	7,074	3,789	5,700	22.6	23.2	24.1	24.2
North Dakota	40,399	35,871	2,968	343	247	302	2,076	1,560	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.6
Ohio	540,275	452,802	71,511	50,853	7,831	10,782	2,045	15,962	12.1	12.7	13.2	13.6
Oklahoma	180,676	137,276	35,256	13,147	4,180	4,092	13,837	8,144	17.7	18.7	19.9	20.4
Oregon	167,145	139,202	21,555	2,960	6,306	9,683	2,586	6,388	10.6	11.6	12.2	13.4
Pennsylvania	617,759	516,552	84,254	51,269	11,171	20,463	1,351	16,953	12.5	12.5	13.2	14.0
Rhode Island	74,100	62,824	8,773	3,200	2,709	2,593	271	2,503	10.2	11.0	11.4	12.3
South Carolina	174,125	127,856	43,352	39,088	1,550	2,232	482	2,917	23.7	23.8	24.7	25.3
South Dakota	36,696	32,509	3,189	293	178	264	2,454	997	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.9
Tennessee	245,962	198,271	42,824	38,165	2,346	3,583	750	4,867	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.8
Texas	952,525	590,137	336,140	93,660	195,377	42,311	4,792	26,248	32.4	33.4	35.1	36.3
Utah	147,324	132,566	9,416	904	3,821	3,088	5,342	5,342	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.6
Vermont	35,065	32,242	2,033	477	481	676	399	790	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.9
Virginia	355,919	264,430	83,662	56,981	8,080	17,231	1,370	7,827	21.3	22.4	23.6	24.0
Washington	285,819	228,386	48,472	10,599	10,197	22,451	5,225	8,961	14.8	15.7	16.9	17.5
West Virginia	86,034	79,347	4,961	3,395	469	900	197	1,726	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9
Wisconsin	300,223	265,457	27,864	12,670	6,283	6,452	2,459	6,902	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5
Wyoming	30,176	27,517	2,212	254	1,269	236	453	447	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.4
U.S. Service Schools	88,451	70,537	17,402	11,674	3,129	2,212	387	512	21.1	21.6	22.0	19.8
Outlying areas	183,657	784	181,939	2,647	170,385	8,889	18	954	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6
American Samoa	1,232	0	1,232	0	0	1,232	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federated States of Micronesia	1,296	0	1,296	0	0	1,296	0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guam	6,010	527	4,978	38	41	4,890	9	505	89.5	89.3	90.0	90.4
Marshall Islands	418	0	407	0	0	407	0	11	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana	959	58	673	0	2	671	0	228	89.5	92.1	92.3	92.1
Palau	351	0	351	0	0	351	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	170,337	20	170,252	12	170,224	11	5	65	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Virgin Islands	3,054	159	2,751	2,597	118	32	4	144	91.3	91.7	92.5	94.5

¹ Preliminary data.

² Percent minority based on U.S. citizen enrollment (total enrollment less enrollment of nonresident aliens).

NOTE.—Because of adjustments to underreported and nonreported racial/ethnic data, figures are slightly different from corresponding data in other tables.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

DRAFT

MINORITY APPLICATIONS AND ENROLLMENT

A Preliminary Analysis

Prepared by Leslie T. Thornton

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June 9, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: MINORITY APPLICATIONS AND ENROLLMENT IN THE
WAKE OF HOPWOOD AND CALIFORNIA PROP. 209

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Last fall, Californians voted in favor of a ban on affirmative action in public college admissions and state hiring. In April of this year, the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Proposition 209 can be enforced to eliminate such programs. The ruling came on the heels of a U.S. Supreme Court decision last summer to let stand a Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in Hopwood v. Texas ("Hopwood") that Texas and two other states in its jurisdiction, Louisiana and Mississippi, could not use race as a factor in college or graduate school admissions or scholarships.

Already, fall applications and enrollment of under represented minorities are down dramatically at the University of California's nine campuses. At UCLA's law school 21 black students have been selected for next year's fall class -- an 80% drop from last year and the lowest number of African-Americans offered admission since 1970 according to a May 19, *Washington Post* article. At UC-Berkeley's Boalt School of Law, 14 blacks have been accepted in a class of 792, down from 75 last year. In May, the school announced that a total of 55 students of under represented minority groups had been accepted to this fall's entering class -- the lowest number to be admitted in a decade. Hispanic students fared little better.

In Texas, it's even worse. At the University of Texas Law School, where the Hopwood case was filed, 791 students or about 80 percent of the fall 1997 class had been admitted by April but only five were minority. By June 5, only ten black students had been admitted to the law school *and not one of them enrolled*. Again, Hispanic applications also declined in both undergraduate and graduate schools in Texas, a particularly troubling trend when you consider that one of every 11 Mexican-American lawyers in the United States was trained at the University of Texas Law School. At the University of Houston Law School, the number of black applicants dropped by 39 percent this year, according to the school's head of admissions. The decline among Hispanics applicants was 19 percent. At UT-Austin, applications from blacks fell 24 percent and from Hispanics by 22 percent.

It was bound to happen. At least that's what pro-affirmative action advocates are now saying about the predictions they made two years ago when California Proposition 209 was debated and the Hopwood case wound through the Texas court system. Studies indicate that other bans on affirmative action would have a similar impact. For example, a national study of law school admissions by Linda F. Wightman published in the April 1997 New York University Law Review found that admissions based on just test scores and grades would return law schools to the almost exclusively white classes not seen since the 1960s. Wightman's study of 90,000 law school applicants -- perhaps the most comprehensive empirical study to date on this issue -- shows that of the 3,485 blacks accepted by law schools in 1991, just 687 would have been admitted only on the basis of board exams and grades. *Yet, these same minority students had graduation and bar-exam pass rates similar to whites' and they had an incalculable value to the black community as both professionals and role models.* But, some affirmative action opponents say actual and predicted declines merely reflect what they have been arguing all along -- affirmative action programs only facilitate the admission of minorities who were not really qualified to be there in the first place.¹

As a matter of pedagogy, few actually disagree that a diverse environment enhances learning. University of Houston law professor Laura Rothstein already has experienced the limitations reflective of a classroom with fewer minorities and she's worried about it. She says that because there are only two black students in her property law class this year, the discussion on housing discrimination was much less "fiery" than in prior years when more minorities attended. "The issue of race didn't come up as it has in the past because there was no one there to bring it up" she recently said. "All of the students in my class were harmed because of that loss," not just minority students.

Professor Rothstein is not alone. A recent poll conducted for the Ford Foundation in Washington state shows conservatives as well as liberals support educational diversity, especially to prepare students better for employment in a multi cultural world. More than 70 percent of those surveyed in the potential pilot study for surveys nationwide, agreed that diversity improves teaching, learning and extracurricular climate on campus. Nearly two-thirds believe that the nation is growing apart rather than together and that colleges should prepare students to "get along in a diverse environment."

¹For example, Thomas Lifka, assistant vice chancellor of student academic services at UCLA says of the 10,000 letters of acceptance that went out in early April, the students averaged a 4.14 grade point average and 1,303 SAT scores, "and most aren't coming from under represented groups."

There are other consequences. The dean of UT's law school Michael Charlton says a dearth of minority lawyers in a state that is half minority will undermine confidence in the law and add to racial friction. He says outstanding students who are bypassing Texas because they believe they are unwelcome will rob Texas of a skilled and upwardly mobile minority community.

There is some good news, however. Local and state legislatures and education officials already have begun efforts in response to declines in minority enrollment. In Texas, state senators worked to pass a plan aimed at helping Texas keep more minority students going to college there. Even Steven W. Smith and Terry Pell, attorneys for plaintiffs in the Hopwood case, say the plans before the Texas legislature aimed at ensuring genuine diversity in higher education seemed like appropriate ways to achieve the worthy goal. California Proposition 209 has also spawned a number of proposals aimed at ensuring diversity in state colleges and universities there (detailed on page 11).

As we proceed in this debate, a few things are already apparent. First, there are serious long-term economic and social consequences of the path we are headed down. For example, a study last year by doctors at the University of California, San Francisco, revealed that few white doctors care to practice in minority communities. Consequently, a large decrease in the numbers of blacks and Latinos in medical school will result in fewer physicians in communities of color. Public institutions do and should have an agenda that encompasses serving the public interest.

Second, because this nation is still struggling to overcome the past vestiges and present manifestation of a shameful history of officially-sponsored racial segregation and discrimination, backslides in concerted efforts to provide equal opportunity to minority -- real or perceived -- perpetuates this struggle. As Owen M. Fiss, Sterling professor of law at Yale Law School recently said, "ultimately, we cannot get beyond racism without taking race into account." Whether and how we recognize this fact, particularly in our institutions of higher education, will determine how we go forward as a nation -- divided by our differences or enhanced by embracing the fullness of a nation, already of many peoples, on the verge of becoming the most multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious democracy in human history.

This memorandum and its attachments present a preliminary look at and analysis of the issue of minority enrollment and other trends pre- and post-Hopwood and California Proposition 209. It is clear that though minorities still trail whites in enrollment, growth -- though slower than earlier in the decade -- was still made in 1995 until both the Hopwood case and California Proposition 209 had the effect of discouraging minorities from applying to Texas and California's public universities. Until research can be done on this extremely recent trend, experts will differ on the root

causes of the declines (i.e., declines due to feelings of students that they are not welcome or declines due to concerns of students that they will not be admitted, etc.). But both the results and the long-term impact have been widely heralded as detrimental to the direction in which we are headed as a nation generally and to education specifically. Thus, this memorandum also sets out what the U.S. Department of Education has and continues to do to address this issue and looks at efforts underway by local legislatures in Texas and California to meet the challenges presented by Hopwood and California Proposition 209.

Finally, this memorandum suggests some of the broad and specific themes the President may wish to consider in preparing for his Racial Reconciliation initiative.

DRAFT ANALYSIS

I. MINORITY ENROLLMENT TRENDS PRE-HOPWOOD & CALIFORNIA PROP. 209

A. Racial and ethnic differences in participation in higher education generally [source: the 1997 Condition of Education Report]

Racial and ethnic differences in college enrollment rates may reflect differences in access to and persistence in higher education for groups with varying social and economic backgrounds, according to data presented in the department's annual 1997 Condition of Education report. Differing enrollment rates are also a leading indicator of future differences in the earnings and productivity associated with post-secondary education -- a finding that is particularly significant in light of the recent application and enrollment trends in Texas and California. The college enrollment rate for 18 to 24-year-olds is influenced by the number who enroll immediately after graduating from high school, the number who delay entry, and the number of years individuals in both of these groups stay in higher education.

Between 1976 and 1995, the percentage of high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college increased from 33.1 percent to 42.1 percent. The rates of increase differed by race and ethnicity with blacks and Hispanics showing a smaller increase. Specifically, the percentage of black high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college increased from 33.4 percent to 35.2 percent, while the percentage of white high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college increased from 32.8 percent to 43.7 percent, and the percentage of Hispanic high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college increased from 35.9 percent to 34.9 percent.

Interestingly, 1976 was the only year in which the percentage of Black high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college was greater than the percentage of white high school graduates enrolled in college and the only year in which the percentage of Hispanic high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college exceeded both the rate for white and Black students. Between 1993 and 1995, white high school graduates aged 18-24 were more likely to be enrolled in college than were their black and Hispanic counterparts. For these years, the average enrollment rate for whites was 9 percentage points higher than that of both blacks and Hispanics.

The percentage of high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college was higher in 1995 than in 1972 for whites and blacks. During this period, the college enrollment rates for whites grew substantially (11 percentage points), with most of the growth occurring after 1981. College enrollment rates for blacks of the same age group grew moderately over the period (8 percentage points).

Between 1993 and 1995, enrollment rates in 2-year institutions were similar for white and black high school graduates aged 18-24, while Hispanics were more likely than whites or blacks to be enrolled in 2-year institutions. However, both black and Hispanic high school graduates aged 18-24 were substantially less likely to be enrolled in 4-year institutions than were their white counterparts.

Enrollment rates for older adults, high school graduates aged 25 or older, were much lower than those for their younger counterparts aged 18-24 regardless of racial and ethnic group. Between 1993 and 1995, college enrollment rates were similar for white, black, and Hispanic high school graduates aged 25-34.

B. Trends in Fall Enrollment in Higher Education by Race and Ethnicity

[source: the 1997 Condition of Education Report]

Between 1976 and 1994, the percentage of minority students enrolled in higher education increased from 15.7% to 24.6%. In absolute numbers, total minority enrollment increased 1.6 million to 3.4 million students.

Over the same period, black enrollment in higher education increased from 9.6% to 10.5%. Again, in absolute numbers, black enrollment increased from 1 million to 1.4 million students. Again, over the same period, Hispanic enrollment in higher education increased from 3.6% to 7.6%. Again, in absolute numbers, black enrollment increased from 383,000 to 1.046 million students.

C. The ACE Report

[source: The Fifteenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education²]

The Fifteenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education provided by the American Council on Education, reveals that students of color continue to make progress in higher education, but still lag significantly behind white students in the rate at which they enroll in college. In addition, "[w]hile minorities continued to register increases in the number of students attending colleges and universities and receiving degrees during the period covered by the report, the findings raise concerns about the impact of more recent political and legal attacks on affirmative action."

² The annual ACE report presents national data on high school graduation rates, college participation and enrollment, and degree attainment, broken down by race and ethnicity, as well as statistics on employment and tenure rates of faculty of color. For the first time, this year's report includes information on overall educational attainment and a section that highlights innovative campus programs aimed at increasing higher education achievement among students of color. A special focus section explores educational trends and demographics among Asian-Pacific Americans.

Overall enrollment of students of color rose by 2.9 percent between 1994 and 1995 (the latest year for which such data is available), compared with gains of 4.6 percent between 1993 and 1994 and 7.1 percent in 1992. Minority students registered increases of 9.8 percent in the number of associate degrees earned in 1995; 8.5 percent in the number of bachelor's degrees; 11.1 percent in master's degrees; and 9.7 percent in first-professional degrees. However, these gains were smaller than those posted in the previous year. In 1994, increases in degree attainment ranged from 12.4 percent in the number of master's degrees to 16.8 percent in the first-professional degree category. In addition, while students of color made up 22.3 percent of all four-year undergraduates in 1994, they earned only 16.8 percent of all baccalaureates conferred that year.

1. High School Completion

African-Americans and Hispanics continue to trail whites, according to the ACE study, in the rate at which they finish high school, as they have for the past two decades. The completion rate for 18 to 24-year-old whites was 81.9 percent in 1995, compared with 76.9 percent for African-Americans and 58.6 percent for Hispanics. The 1995 completion rate for African-Americans was virtually unchanged from the previous year, but remains about 12 percentage points higher than the 64.8 percent recorded in 1975. The rate for Hispanics has fluctuated over time. The current rate is slightly above those recorded in the mid-1970s and two percentage points higher than in 1994, but below the 1993 rate of 60.9 percent.

2. College Participation and Enrollment -- Blacks Have Recorded the Smallest College Enrollment Gains of All Ethnic Groups

Nationally, the number of traditional college-age individuals (18 to 24-year-olds) peaked in 1981 and then went into a 10-year decline before leveling off. ACE reports that much of the decrease was due to a drop in the number of whites in that age cohort, which in 1995 remained 12.2 percent lower than in 1981. The number of traditional college-age African-Americans also dipped in the 1980s, then rose by 3 percent between 1990 and 1995. The Hispanic 18 to 24-year-old population climbed rapidly, increasing by 62 percent between 1985 and 1995 and by 31 percent since 1990.

Although fewer whites are enrolled in college, their numbers have not declined proportionate to their share of the population because of steady increases in their rates of participation in higher education. Enrollment rates for African-Americans and Hispanics, on the other hand, have fluctuated over time. Over the two decades from 1975 to 1995, the proportion of 18 to 24-year-old white high school graduates enrolled in college each year rose by 10 percentage points, to 43.1 percent. The rate for

African-American high school graduates increased by only three percentage points, to 35.4 percent.³

During the 1990s, Hispanics have regained ground lost earlier; however, their 1995 participation rate of 35.3 percent was nearly identical to the 35.5 percent recorded 20 years previous. Students of color have made significant gains in college enrollment over time, but most of those gains were recorded prior to 1995. The number of minority students enrolled in college grew by 67.7 percent between 1984 and 1995, and by 29.2 percent since 1990.

All four ethnic minority groups recorded only small enrollment increases between 1994 and 1995. Hispanics and American Indians posted the largest one-year gains, 4.6 percent and 3.1 percent, while Asian Americans experienced a 3 percent increase and African-Americans a 1.7 percent increase.

African-Americans have recorded the smallest college enrollment gains of all ethnic minority groups in recent years. Since 1990, the group's college enrollment has risen by only 18.2 percent, compared with a 39.6 percent increase for Hispanics, 39.2 percent for Asian Americans, and 27.5 percent for American Indians.

3. Educational Attainment -- Blacks and Hispanics Are Still Trailing

For the first time, ACE's report provides statistics on the educational attainment of whites, African-Americans, and Hispanics. This is important because information on educational attainment provides "important insights regarding the economic well-being of Americans," according to the report, "higher levels of achievement typically contribute to greater socioeconomic success." Drawing on census data, ACE's report examines the educational attainment of individuals ages 25 and older, particularly those 25 to 29 years old, who completed high school and college.

Nationally, the proportion of adults ages 25 to 29 who had completed high school was virtually unchanged in 1995 from a decade earlier (nearly 87 percent). While the data show African-Americans are closing the gap with whites in terms of high school

³Note that the ACE study is statistically consistent with the findings in the 1997 Condition of Education Report and other department data, though there is a slight difference in numbers. That is, education statistics show that between 1976-1995, the percentage of blacks high school graduates aged 18-24 enrolled in college increased from 33.4 percent to 35.2 percent. The ACE study over the years 1975-1995, indicates a 3 percent increase to 35.4 percent.

completion, both African-Americans and Hispanics trail far behind whites in the rates at which they complete college.

In 1995, 25 to 29-year-old whites and African-Americans registered nearly identical high school completion rates (87.4 percent vs. 86.5 percent). This represented substantial progress from 10 years earlier, when African-Americans trailed whites by more than 6 percentage points (86.8 percent vs. 80.6 percent). Hispanics continued to lag behind with a 1995 rate of 57.1 percent.

Approximately 26 percent of all white adults ages 25 to 29 had completed at least four years of college in 1995, compared with 15.3 percent of African-Americans and 8.9 percent of Hispanics. The 1995 figures are the highest recorded since 1975 for whites and African-Americans. The rate for Hispanics has fluctuated over time, reaching 10 percent and slightly higher during much of the 1980s before dipping in the 1990s.

4. Degrees Conferred -- Data Proves Efforts by Colleges & Universities to Improve Access for Minorities Has Resulted in Higher Gains for Minorities

The report's findings on degree attainment indicate that efforts by colleges and universities in the late 1980s and early 1990s to improve access for and retention of students of color have paid off. Minority students recorded gains in all four academic degree categories between 1993 and 1994 (the latest year for which data is available). Nonetheless, the increases were smaller than those registered in previous years. Students of color earned 16.8 percent of all bachelor's degrees in 1994, only 1.2 percentage points above the previous year, compared with the 2.2 percentage point increase between 1992 and 1993.

Between 1993 and 1994, African-Americans posted increases in the number of degrees earned in each of the four categories, but the rise at the baccalaureate level (7.3 percent) was the lowest among all ethnic minority groups. African-American students earned 9.7 percent more associate degrees in 1995; 10.9 percent more master's degrees; and 8.4 percent more first-professional degrees.

Hispanic students recorded an 8.2 percent gain in associate degrees; 10.7 percent in bachelor's degrees; 11.7 in master's degrees; and 5 percent in first-professional degrees. American Indians experienced an increase of 13.6 percent at the associate level; 9.1 percent in baccalaureates; 20.6 percent in master's degrees; and 0.8 percent in first-professional degrees. The increases for Asian Americans were 12.2 percent in associate degrees; 8.2 percent baccalaureates; 10.1 percent master's degrees; and 14.2 in first-professional degrees.

Students of color also continued to experience steady growth in doctoral degree attainment. The number of doctoral degrees earned by these students rose by 13.6 percent between 1994 and 1995 and by 67 percent from 1985 to 1995. Among the four ethnic minority groups, Asian Americans recorded the largest one-year increase in doctoral degree recipients in 1995 (19.9 percent), followed by African-Americans (17.5 percent), American Indians (4.2 percent), and Hispanics (3.6 percent).

ACE reports that students of color at National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I institutions also posted gains in graduation rates between 1990 and 1995. Asian Americans experienced the smallest gain, 3 percentage points (from 62 percent to 65 percent), while African-Americans posted the largest, 9 percentage points (from 31 percent to 40 percent). Graduation rates for Hispanics rose by 6 percentage points (from 40 percent to 46 percent) and for American Indians by 8 percentage points (from 29 percent to 37 percent). White students recorded a 1995 graduation rate of 59 percent, up 3 percentage points from 1990.

5. Faculty -- Despite Significant Increases in the Number of Minority Faculty, They Are Still Severely Under Represented

The number of full-time faculty of color increased by 43.7 percent between 1983 and 1993, compared with 6.4 percent for whites. Despite these gains, faculty of color remain severely under represented, accounting for only 12.2 percent of all full-time faculty at U.S. colleges and universities and just 9.2 percent of full professors in 1993.

Among African-American full-time faculty, nearly two-thirds served as associate or assistant professors in the 1995-96 academic year, while 17.8 percent had attained the rank of full professor and 15.6 percent served as instructors.

Approximately 32 percent of Hispanic faculty served as assistant professors last year, while only 18.4 percent were associate professors and 17.3 percent full professors. Asian Americans posted the largest proportion of any ethnic minority faculty group who were full professors in the 1995-96 academic year 31.1 percent. In addition, although American Indians accounted for a very small share of U.S. faculty, nearly 25 percent of them were full professors; another 21.9 percent were associate professors, and 26.1 percent served as assistant professors.

II. MINORITY ENROLLMENT TRENDS POST-HOPWOOD AND CALIFORNIA PROP. 209

[source: anecdotal evidence]

Even with affirmative action, minority enrollment in campuses nationally is not increasing as much as it was earlier in the decade -- growing less than 3 percent in

1995, according to ACE's recent study. In light of the declines we are now seeing in minority enrollment in California and Texas, these findings *must* be perceived as an "early warning signal" both for colleges and universities committed to diversity in their student bodies and for the nation as a whole. As outlined above (page 1), California and Texas schools are reporting decreases in minority applications from 25 percent to 80 percent. At the University of Texas law school, the incoming fall class will have no blacks.

III. RESPONSES TO ATTACKS ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

A. LOCAL AND STATE EFFORTS

According to a May 12, 1997, *Los Angeles Times* article, California Proposition 209 has spawned a series of proposals seeking other ways to increase the number of students drawn from the state's poorer-performing high schools. Some of the proposals would provide slots only to valedictorians while others would extend offers to the top 4 percent, 6 percent or even 12 percent of each high school's senior class. Proponents of the measures say they would improve the geographical distribution of UC students, help inspire competition within lower-achieving schools, and reward disadvantaged students who now lose out to their wealthier counterparts. However, a UC analysis of the 12.5 percent plan estimated that it would help boost the percentage of Latino students by more than half and slightly increase the number of African-Americans but decrease the percentage the Asian Americans and white.

In Texas, the state Senate in April passed a package which provides that 50 percent of university classes in the eight Texas schools that use selective criteria would gain admission through traditional means -- class standing, grade point average, and standardized test scores, but 40% would enter using additional factors. These factors would include the applicants' social-economic background and school activities. Schools would also look at whether the applicant's school is "low-performing." Students who finished in the top 10 percent of their class would automatically be eligible. In May, minority Senators won approval of a bill that would direct state officials to monitor minority participation at state colleges and universities in the wake of Hopwood. They would also like to see U.S. officials look at the issue of declining minority enrollment in Texas schools. Also in Texas, three universities (South Texas, Texas Wesleyan and St. Mary's) are protesting Texas Atty. Gen. Dan Morales' interpretation that *Hopwood* mean universities cannot even include race in a "basket" of criteria.

In May, Governor George Bush signed legislation requiring public colleges and universities to guarantee admission to students who graduate in the top 10% of their high school classes. However, several university officials worry that some students who are in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes will not be prepared to do

work in highly competitive campuses because of differences in the quality of education officials in the state's wealthy and poor districts. Other colleges officials do not see how the bill ensures that minority students will be able to afford to attend the universities. In addition, because of Texas' ban on race-based aid, officials say universities will need as much as \$60 million in new funds to accommodate minority students who qualify for admission under the new criteria but cannot afford to attend.

While the fact that local and state legislators and college officials are working to address this issue is encouraging, some of these proposals already are controversial and have highlighted the complicated issues we face in this regard. When UC-San Diego proposed giving extra points to applicants from disadvantaged high schools last summer, parents complained it would penalize high-quality schools and harm property values. And, a UC Task Force set up to explore ways too help disadvantaged students meet UC entrance requirements ran into problems in the midst of divergent opinions with one group of task force members unhappy with a proposed draft threatening to write a dissenting report.⁴

However, it is clear that when school administration officials direct time and resources to the issue, gains are the result. ACE's data supports the argument that affirmative action efforts of colleges and universities in the late 1980s and early 1990s paid off -- with minority students recording gains in all four academic degree categories between 1994-1994. It is important that we consider the careful use of this message in our public discussion of this issue.

B. The Department of Education

1. Litigation

The Department has expressed its commitment to continue to intervene in

⁴According to a May 22, 1997 Education Daily article, the UC panel recently released a draft report saying the university must focus on educational disadvantages -- not low income -- and that poor-performing schools are a better indicator than income of who needs help. The panel's recommendations include: (1) forming "school-centered partnerships" among each UC campus and public schools chosen for their poor academic performance, to establish standards and improve student achievement; (2) expanding academic outreach programs for K-12 students; and (3) creating an "information outreach" program to help students and their families prepare for college. The state and university allocated \$3.5 million for the 1997-98 school year to implement the plan but educators say it will cost tens of millions of dollars more to be successful. Currently, the plan is in a public comment period and each UC chancellor is required to submit a detailed plan by January 1, 1998.

litigation in support of appropriate affirmative action programs. In a letter to Texas legislators, the Department indicated that we would look for an appropriate opportunity to challenge the Hopwood decision. Also, the Department of Justice has filed a brief on behalf of plaintiffs in the litigation challenging California's Proposition 209.

2. Civil Rights Review

The Department's Office for Civil Rights advised Texas officials that it is conducting a review of the Texas higher education system to ensure that Texas has eliminated all remnants of its former de jure segregated system, consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Fordice. If it were determined that such remnants exist (and no such determination has been made at this point), OCR would seek to negotiate with Texas what measures would be needed to remedy any continuing effects of past discrimination.

3. Leadership/Research Support for Affirmative Action

The Department has written to college officials in California reminding them that the terms of Proposition 209 require affirmative action to be continued in some instances, in order to continue eligibility for federal assistance; for example, the Department's Minority Teachers Grant Program. In addition, Secretary Riley, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Norma Cantu, and General Counsel Judith Winston have written to all college officials and have sought out opportunities at national and regional meetings to speak to the importance of diversity in the university setting and to offer assistance in promoting it.

The Department is continually pursuing opportunities to build legal support for affirmative action programs that are designed to achieve diversity. We are participating in a series of meetings sponsored by Harvard University to address research-based educational justifications for the goal of diversity.

Finally, the Department's Office of Educational Research plans to issue a request for proposals for research in this area within a short time.

4. Race-Neutral Strategies

In presentations at national meetings, the Department has called upon colleges and universities to develop and use more creative, race-neutral approaches to achieving diversity, including, for example, more aggressive recruitment in secondary schools with high percentages of minority students; educational partnerships with these secondary schools; and development of more appropriate admissions criteria that more

broadly defines educational and leadership potential of applicants. The Department plans to further explore ways to assist these efforts.

IV. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Recent press reports on the substantial decline in the number of minorities being admitted and enrolling in some of the nation's most prestigious public universities rightly call the trend "alarming." Recent data from the National Center for Education Statistics, the Department of Education, the American Council on Education, Linda Wightman, as well as anecdotal information, all point to a conclusion that the implementation of entirely race-neutral policies in public colleges and universities admissions can have disastrous affects on access of minorities to top public universities. The consequences are numerous and varied from implications of pedagogy to the effect on local communities which may be deprived of competent minority doctors, lawyers, and other professionals, to broader concerns of racial harmony generally.

On the other hand, discussing the issue is not as easy as pointing out obvious adverse affects because there is significant disagreement on plausible solutions. Moreover, both public and private colleges and universities are reluctant to discuss how precisely they use or will use race as factor of admissions for fear of legal and other challenges. While California and states in the Fifth Circuit must adhere to current law, in the remainder of the country public universities are still permitted to use affirmative action in admissions and hiring. However, campaigns to stop the use of affirmative action policies are spreading nation wide and already some students, academics and politicians are arguing that declines in minority enrollment prove affirmative action only worked to admit less qualified students over more qualified students.

It is important, therefore, to address both sides of the argument if we are going to be successful at conveying what the consequences of these and other trends portend for the nation, not just in education and economic terms but in the manner in which we relate to one another as a society.



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Press Reports on Minority Enrollment Issue -- January 1997-Present

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Enrollment Would Drop Without Preferences, Study Says"</i> The study, based on a review of thousands of applicants to law schools, found "...if admissions decisions had been made only on the basis of grades and scores on the Law School Admission Test -- the primary criteria used to evaluate white applicants -- only 3 per cent of the applications from black students would have resulted in admissions offers" while "[c]urrently 26 per cent of black students' applications to law schools -- many of which use affirmative action -- result in offers of admission." The figure is the same for whites, according to the study. The study was conducted by Linda F. Wightman, then vice-president for testing, operations and research at the Law School Admission Council. This study appeared in the April edition of the New York University Law Review.
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Ignoring Advice, U. Of Houston Offers Race-Based Scholarships"</i> The University of Houston system chancellor said he intended to keep such scholarship programs in place because the question of their legality remained unsettled.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Attorney General Bars Affirmative Action at Colleges"</i> In response to prompting by the University of Houston system for answers to questions about financial-aid programs and for a legally binding opinion, Texas Attorney General Dan Morales issued an opinion (week of February 7) ordering public colleges in the state to stop considering race in any institutional policies.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Applying to U. Of Cal. Plunges"</i> The University of California system received a record high number of applications for admission next fall, but the number of minority applicants dropped sharply. The nine-campus system received 46,682 applications, an increase of 1.6% over last year. While the number of white applicants grew by 1% and the number of Asian-American applicants by nearly 3%, the number of black applicants dropped almost 11%, 15% for American Indians, 5% for Mexican-Americans, and 7% for Latinos.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Challenges Affirmative Action at U. Of Washington"</i> The lawyers who successfully challenged the race-based admissions policy at the University of Texas School of Law [Hopwood] filed a similar suit [the week of March 7] against the University of Washington's law school.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Mass Students Seize Building in Protest on Minority Issues"</i> A group of students at the University of Massachusetts took over an administration building protesting what they said was the university's slow progress in recruiting and retaining minority students and professors.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Attacks Race-Based Policies in U. System of Georgia"</i> Eleven residents of the state, seven whites and four blacks, filed a class-action lawsuit charging that racial segregation persisted at the system's 19 universities because of such policies as affirmative action. Plaintiffs' suit demands that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions. The case is significant in part because it encompasses both desegregation and affirmative action issues. Also, it points out the complicated nature of this debate. Plaintiffs in the case claimed the university system perpetuated the separation of students by race through its affirmative action policies that were meant to weed out vestiges of segregation.
3/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"Universities Report Less Minority Interest After Action to Ban Preferences"</i> After decisions to dismantle affirmative action programs at public universities in California and Texas, applications from blacks and Hispanic students are down significantly at both states' most prestigious universities and professional schools, leading to fears that the initiatives will result in a long-term decline in minority enrollment. This is the first of the national papers to report that minority applications/enrollment had declined in the wake of Hopwood and California's Prop 209.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of Mass. Accepts Students' Demands to End 6-Day Sit-In"</i> Student protesters at the University of Massachusetts ended a six-day takeover of an administration building after winning many of their demands such as increasing the enrollment of minority students, offering more financial aid to needy students, and giving minority students a greater voice in the selection of minority professors.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of California Regent Pushes for Anonymous Applications"</i> Ward Connerly, the architect of the successful campaign to approve an anti-affirmative action referendum in California, and member of the UC Board of Regents proposed that applicants be tracked by their Social Security numbers instead of their names to avoid giving admissions officers clues to their race.
3/27/97	The Dallas Morning Star -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Race should be part of admission 'basket'"</i> DMN editorial argues U.S. Education Department official Norma Cantu's warning to Morales that Texas state universities do not need to stop using race or ethnicity as one of several factors in determining admission or offering financial aid "creates an opportunity to move all Texas students forward."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Graduate-Admissions Policy at U. Of Cal. Is Called Biased"</i> Several civil-rights groups charged in a complaint filed with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights that the University of California -- through its new policy of not using racial and gender preferences in graduate-school admissions -- was illegally relying on other criteria that systematically discriminate against minority and female applicants. The advocacy groups alleged the discriminatory impact of the university's policies is amplified by pressure on its officials to bring about the significant declines in minority and female enrollments in order to show the university is complying with bans on racial and gender preferences. The groups, including the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the California Woman's Law Center, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, asked the department to prohibit the university system from using graduate-admissions policies that are biased against minority female applicants.
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Colleges Told They May Consider Race in Admissions"</i> U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu says colleges in Texas are not bound by <i>Hopwood</i>, article says.
3/28/97	USA Today -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Keep Campuses diverse vs. Don't force diversity"</i> In a USA Today editorial, the paper argued that recent challenges to affirmative action were undermining important gains and that pursuing college diversity is constitutional and right.
3/29/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>'This is not a time for race-baiting'; Lee, Ellis respond to Gramm in college admissions debate"</i> U.S. Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee and state Sen. Rodney Ellis joined forces to support affirmative action in admissions policies at Texas universities and to oppose Senator Gramm's demand that the department change its position on affirmative action in Texas schools. Legislators pointed to a statistical analysis prepared by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board that found "race-neutral" policies will result in a 40% to 50% reduction in minority enrollment at Texas colleges.
4/4/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Guarding Diversity Programs From Political and Judicial Attack"</i> In a Chronicle article, Derrick Bell argues that in order to insulate diversity programs from political and judicial attack, we must eliminate racial and gender classifications and that "...while they fight to protect existing affirmative-action programs, advocates must devise new approaches to achieve and maintain diversity in student bodies, faculties, and administrative ranks." Bell says "[a] diverse student body . . . can be sought through a balancing of social and economic background, geographical location, and consideration of the applicants' interests, viewpoints, and experiences. In short, affirmative action can become officially what it actually is in practice at many schools; a program that brings in students previously excluded by class, as well as by race."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/4/97	San Antonio Express News	<i>"Clinton urged to join admissions debate"</i> State Senators ask President Clinton to take stand to protect rights of minority students applying for college.
4/8/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>"Applications by minorities down sharply; State's largest universities see drop in wake of Hopwood case"</i> Minority applications to some of Texas' largest universities dropped dramatically this year, and officials are blaming the decline on race-neutral policies in admissions and financial aid.
4/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Admitted to U. of Texas Law School Plummets"</i> "The plunge was particularly marked among black students, who saw their number drop from 65 last year to just 5 this year." Note: by June, this number had risen to 10 but no black student enrolled.
4/10/97	The Wall Street Journal	<i>"Class Action: Need, as a Substitute For Race Preferences, Is Just as Hot"</i> A panel of sociologists, advising Texas Education Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth, predicted that substituting income or a mix of socioeconomic factors for race would cut the number of blacks and Hispanics admitted to state universities by half.
4/10/97	American Statesman -- Editorial (Austin, TX)	<i>"Uphold affirmative action"</i> Harvard Graduate School of Education researchers found that the nation's schools are becoming resegregated at a clip unequaled since Brown vs. Board.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U.S. and Texas Officials Clash Over Affirmative-Action Ruling"</i> Norma Cantu's conclusion clashes with the view of many legal observers.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Florida Atlantic U. Alters Race-Based Aid at Urging of U.S."</i> FAU has changed several scholarship programs that were exclusively reserved for minority students -- the scholarships will now be open to students of all races.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Mexico Urged to End Separate Minority-Student Offices"</i> The New Mexico Association of Scholars, which is affiliated with the National Association of Scholars, says separate student services for American Indian, Black, and Hispanic students "amount to university-sponsored segregation and create a 'balkanized' campus" at the University of New Mexico.
4/11/97	Education Daily	<i>"Affirmative Action Limits Likely After Court Ruling"</i> Schools and colleges that were already scaling back affirmative action programs may be forced to limit them even further, in light of the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' April 8th ruling upholding California Proposition 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/15/97	The New York Times (also ran in The Sacramento Bee)	<i>"In Shift, U.S. Tells Texas It Can't Ignore Court Ruling Barring Bias in College Admissions"</i> A month after warning Texas that it could lose federal financing if it ended affirmative-action programs in its university, "the Department of Education has reversed itself, saying Texas and its two neighboring states must comply with a year-old federal court decision banning the use of race as a factor in admissions and scholarships." Note: U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu was responding to questions posed by Texas state legislators.
4/16/97	Associated Press	<i>"House approves two bills aimed at diversifying schools"</i> The Texas House approved two bills aimed at diversifying enrollment at public universities in the wake of Hopwood.
4/23/97	The New York Times	<i>"Seeking New Approaches for Diversity"</i> "Bans on affirmative action in California and Texas are producing the most concerted efforts since the landmark Bakke ruling in 1978 to develop alternative approaches that will maintain diversity in higher education without using race as a factor."
4/24/97	Associated Press	<i>"Top U.S. universities endorse affirmative action in admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, which includes 62 of the top research institutions in the U.S., adopted a resolution defending the right to use race, ethnicity, and gender as criteria for selecting students. The group, which includes most members of the Ivy League, private colleges like MIT and Vanderbilt and leading public universities such as UT-Austin and UC-Berkeley, took out an advertisement in the paper. Among other things, the advertisement said, "[i]f our institutional capacity to bring together a genuinely diverse group of students is removed -- or severely reduced -- then the quality and texture of education we provide will be significantly diminished."
4/24/97	The New York Times	<i>"62 Top Colleges Endorse Bias In Admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, "a prestigious circle of 62 of the nation's leading research universities, adopted a resolution. . . supporting the right of colleges to use affirmative action in their admissions procedures."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Colorado Agency Punishes 5 Colleges Lacking Minority Graduates"</i> Paper reports "support among many Colorado politicians for affirmative action is as thin as the Rocky Mountain air. Even so, a state agency is cracking down on five public colleges that do not meet one race-based policy."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education [Academe Today]	In "Times" Ad, 62 Top Universities Endorse Use of Race in Admissions The members of the Association of American Universities tend to focus their attention on research issues, but at their annual meeting, they approved a statement "On the Importance of Diversity in University Admissions."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/25/97	Associated Press	<i>"Educators cheered by poll showing support for college diversity programs"</i> "Despite hot debate over such programs, efforts to promote racial, cultural and ethnic diversity on college campuses enjoy wide voter support, a survey indicates." The poll, conducted for the Ford Foundation in Washington state, a potential pilot study for surveys nationwide, shows conservatives as well as liberals support educational diversity, especially to prepare students better for employment in a multi-cultural world.
4/28/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Acting affirmatively; Texas needs new college admissions plan"</i> "Texas legislators believe they have a way to help keep more minority students going to college [in Texas], not out of state."
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"UCLA student group works to retain blacks, . . ."</i> Like admission rates, retention rates for black and Hispanic students at UCLA are lower than those of white and Asian-American students and a group of concerned students is working to make sure minority students stay in school once they enroll.
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"Colleges see fewer minorities apply"</i> California campuses and hosts of other universities have halted the use of race as an admissions factor in those states and now higher education leaders nationwide are starting to see the impact. Article sets out statistics regarding fall 1997 applications, other trends, as well as reactions.
5/7/97	The Washington Post -- Op-ED	<i>"Affirmative Action: Beyond Diversity"</i> In a Washington Post op-ed by Owen Fiss, Sterling professor at Yale Law School, Fiss analyzes issue of race as it relates to affirmative action and argues we must endure sacrifices attendant with addressing issues of race, including the need for affirmative action. "Rather than thinking of affirmative action in terms of diversity or compensation, we should see it as a structural remedy for a structural problem."
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Berkeley Students Protest Cal. Law Barring Affirmative Action"</i> About 40 students took over the administration building at the University of California at Berkeley fastening its doors and fire exits with bicycle locks to protest the university's plan to comply with Proposition 209.
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Scholarship for White Students Challenged in Alabama Lawsuit"</i> A black student charges in a lawsuit that a court-ordered scholarship program for white students at Alabama State University violates the constitutional rights of black students.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/12/97	Academe Today	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Strategy to Win Support for Their Cause"</i> At a day-long conference sponsored by Harvard's Civil Rights project, more than 150 academics, lawyers, and civil-rights advocates gathered to begin plotting a strategy for persuading judges, politicians, and the public that it is legal and just for colleges to use affirmative action to promote diversity. It was the third sponsored by Harvard since the March 1996 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's decision in <i>Hopwood</i> . Chris Edley and Gary Orfield have directed the conferences.
5/12/97	Newsweek	<i>"The Color Bind"</i> Ellis Cose analyzes the <i>Hopwood</i> case's affect on enrollment in Texas law schools and argues those who are passionate about tearing down affirmative action should be as adamant about upgrading bad schools and improving conditions in poor communities.
5/12/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"Plans Seek More UC Pupils From Poorer Schools"</i> Ban on affirmative action in admissions to the University of California has spawned a series of proposals seeking other ways of increasing the number of students drawn from the state's poorer-performing high schools.
5/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Task Force Reaches Impasse/Regents' panel disagrees on how to diversify student body"</i> "Nearly 18 months since its first meeting, the 35-member outreach task force still has not produced its report -- a testament to both the magnitude and the contentiousness of their task."
5/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"Affirmative Action: Rollback That Isn't"</i> ". . . efforts to curtail preferences in state hiring, contracting, and education are moving forward - but slowly."
5/15/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Admissions Plummet at Berkeley's Law School"</i> The pool of black admits fell from 75 last year to 14 this year.
5/15/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"Diversity Lessens At Boalt Hall"</i> "The University of California at Berkeley's Boalt School of Law announced that 55 students of under represented minority groups have been accepted to this fall's entering class -- by far the lowest number to be admitted in more than a decade.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Says Athletes Are Exempted From Race-Blind Policy"</i> "Universities are continuing to make exceptions for minority students -- but only for those physically gifted enough to qualify for athletics scholarships," says a Democratic state legislator from Texas.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"North Carolina Student's Bias Lawsuit Dismissed as Frivolous"</i> A federal judge in North Carolina dismissed another affirmative-action lawsuit.
5/16/97	The Jefferson Report (Internet)	<i>"Berkeley Bland"</i> The first class to be admitted to the UC Berkeley's law school showed an 81% drop in black admissions from last year.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/16/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"College Minority Admissions Drop"</i> "The admission of the first post-affirmative-action classes at prestigious law schools in California and Texas shows a steep decline in the number of minority students. The number of African-Americans offered admission in law schools at the University of California at Los Angeles and Berkeley dropped by 80 percent."
5/19/97	ACE NEWS (press release on release of Fifteenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education)	<i>"Students Of Color Continue To Make Gains In Higher Education, But Progress Slows, ACE Report Reveals"</i> "Enrollment gains by students of color in higher education have slowed considerably after several years of rapid growth." "While minorities continued to register increases in the number of students attending colleges and universities and receiving degrees during the period covered by the report, the findings raise concerns about the impact of more recent political and legal attacks on affirmative action."
5/19/97	Internet -- "Minorities In Higher Education 1996-7", American Council on Education publication	<i>"Growth in College Enrollment For Minorities Slows"</i> "Although the number of minority students pursuing higher education grew 2.9% from 1994 to 1995, that pace is well below enrollment advances in prior years."
5/19/97	The Washington Post	<i>"Minority Admissions Fall With Preferences Ban; Steep Declines at Two State's Flagship Universities Raise Alarm on Campuses Nationwide"</i> "At both the University of California and the University of Texas, the effect of landmark new prohibitions on racial preferences has been swift and dramatic".
5/19/97	Detroit Free Press	<i>"Minority growth slows on campus"</i> "The doors to higher education pushed open by students of color in recent years are closing to a crack -- a trend that warns of worse setbacks if attacks on affirmative action continue..." Article sets out Michigan school trends.
5/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"College Minority Enrollment Slowed in 1995"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/19/97	USA Today	<i>"Minority gains in college lose steam"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"U. Of Cal. Told It Can Keep Diversity by Helping Poor to Prepare for College"</i> A panel of educators and business leaders recommended that the University of California should step up its efforts to help disadvantaged students in the state prepare for college.
5/22/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>Only One Black Student Has Accepted Admission to U. Of Texas Law School</i> "The school's dean blamed the drop in acceptance by black and Hispanic students on a federal court's decision last year that banned the consideration of race in Texas admissions."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Lone black law enrollee withdraws; Media scrutiny at UT cited in his decision"</i> The first year student, whose name was not released, said the media attention would be too much to take. Student will go to Cornell University.
5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Senators OK bill tracking colleges' minority enrollees; Officials say falling numbers alarming"</i> The legislation directs state officials to monitor minority participation at state colleges and universities in the wake of Hopwood.
5/22/97	Education Daily	<i>"Two States Trying To Ease Affirmative Action Squeeze"</i> "Texas and California, at the center of legal and political wrangling to end affirmative action, are both working to stem the resulting decline in minority college applications."
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas's State Colleges to Admit Top 10% of High-School Classes"</i> The Texas Legislature voted to require public universities to admit all students who graduate in the top 10% of all public and private high-school classes in the state.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Research to Bolster cause; At meeting at Harvard, sympathetic lawyers tell scholars that their work will not sway many judges"</i> Report on Harvard conference.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"Sole Black Student in Entering Class at U. Of Texas Law School Withdraws"</i> "He does not want to spend his law-school career in the spotlight and in a position where he is going to be the representative for his race," said Shelli Soto, UT law school admissions director.
5/28/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Regent to Be Quizzed On Affirmative Action"</i> Lawyers representing UC Santa Barbara student reporter Tim Molloy in a case alleging Gov. Pete Wilson and the regents broke the state's open-meeting law by locking in votes against affirmative action before a public vote was taken got a break when the judge ordered depositions to be held at the end of June.
5/29/97	Houston Chronicle Editorial	<i>"AFTER HOPWOOD; The problem does not lie with Texas' top universities"</i> Paper argues Texas state legislators are wrong to blame administrators of Texas' top colleges and universities -- they've worked hard to enroll diverse student bodies. Rather, they should blame public schools, irresponsible or overworked parents, or the students themselves.
5/30/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"San Francisco State U. Students Protest for Right to Protest"</i> About 50 students at CSUSF rallied to protest what they believed was the administration's attempt to prevent a previous rally against Prop. 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/1/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"At Last, a UC Admissions Plan That Rewards Merit"</i> A number of policy-makers who have recently proposed that UC admission should be guaranteed to the top-ranking graduates of each of California's 844 high schools are on the right track.
6/1/97	The New York Times -- Editorial	<i>"Segregation Anew"</i> In an editorial, the paper calls drop-off of applications (in light of Hopwood and Calif. Prop. 209) "astounding" and argues "if universities don't take disadvantage into account, many minority students will face the prospect of resegregation in higher education."
6/1/97	The Dallas Morning News -- Editorial	<i>"Hopwood aftermath; Texas must find ways to boost minority enrollment"</i> A DMN editorial argues "unless a concerted effort is made to counteract the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, the state may get stuck with a national reputation as being hostile to minority students."
6/2/97	USA Today Commentary	Author Gwen Daye Richardson, editor of Headway magazine, argues Gov. Bush's 10% solution is flawed because high schools vary so much in terms of their standards and curricula. The larger question: why are so many of our public schools failing to adequately educate black students?
6/2/97	TIME	<i>"Back to the Future; forced to scuttle affirmative action, law schools see minority enrollment plummet to 1963 levels"</i> Story reports on declines in minority enrollment and highlights Linda Wightman study (see 1/31/97 entry) showing that of the 3,485 blacks accepted by law schools in 1991, just 687 would have been admitted only the basis of board exams and grades. These same minority students had graduation and bar-exam pass rates similar to whites' and they had an incalculable value to the black community as both professionals and role models.
6/3/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Diversity on campus addressed in session; Bills were response to Hopwood decision"</i> For the first time in recent history, lawmakers said, they made it their business to dictate college admissions policies to ensure diverse campuses across Texas.
6/5/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Texas professional school see few minorities. Decline in fall numbers linked to court decision"</i> Some of the state's most prestigious medical, dental and law schools will have few, if any, minorities in their new fall classes and this could have a profound long-term impact on the state because of the great need for doctors, dentists, lawyers and other professionals in minority communities.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/5/97	Detroit News Editorial	In its editorial "Is Academia Resegregating?" the paper argues the decline in minority applicants in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> and California Prop. 209 "says less about a resurgence of racism than about the failure of the educational system to produce qualified candidates for higher education. The paper suggests than rather than perpetuate practices that were always intended to be temporary, America's leading public universities should work to reform K-12 systems and offer cost-effective enrichment programs that "help disadvantaged races."
6/9/97	The Orlando Sentinel	An Affirmative nod to university-admissions plan in Texas Praises new Texas law signed in May by Governor George Bush guaranteeing students whose grades are in the top 10 percent of graduates at their high school will be admitted to a public college or university. After those students make their choices, public universities will accept other students according to their academic performance, their extracurricular activities or other special abilities. Plan is "an excellent way to level the playing field between wealthy suburban schools and rural or inner-city school districts that. . .don't have the amenities that student in the 'burbs usually enjoy' because it rewards kids who do their best within the limits of their personal circumstances. It also eliminates the consequence of students who may not perform as well on standardized tests as other students in better environments being rejected from admission.
6/9/97	The Wall Street Journal Review & Outlook	The 'New Segregation' Editorial argues academic community abused the discretion Justice Powell gave it when it developed admissions policies that sorted applications by race and gave them numerical criteria and that current alarm over declines in minority applications and enrollment at CA and TX schools is overblown because at UC-San Diego and UC-Riverside, though slightly less prestigious, the numbers are way up. Ward Connerly is quoted to say "[a] self-correcting policy is kicking in." The article argues national statistics showing black college students are only half as likely as whites to graduate and that these students might be better served getting through lesser schools than flunking out of more elite schools.
6/11/97	The Houston Chronicle	Decline in minority enrollment stuns Clinton , President will address race issues this week Chronicle reports President is "stunned" by the drop in minority admissions at UT and other schools and will cite the decline in a major speech on race this week, according to senior WH officials. Opponents of affirmative action say decline proves unqualified minority students have been allowed into universities under programs built on double standards.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/12/97	The Christian Science Monitor	Texas Hunts for Ways to Foster Diversity Texas legislatures passed new law last month requiring public colleges to offer admission to top 10 percent of high school students. Because many of these schools in Texas are predominantly black or Hispanic, in theory the law could foster racial diversity. Another bill, sponsored by two black representatives would require scholarship athletes to meet the same minimum grade standards as the rest of the student body. The bill's authors say its unfair to eliminate race-based scholarships for academically qualified minorities while admitting less qualified minorities on their athletic merits. According to the article, Gov. Bush supports both measures, but Terry Pell, one of the Hopwood lawyers says lawmakers are simply substituting one arbitrary admissions philosophy for another. UT law school dean Michael Sharlot says the current policy has left the school with little choice but to place more emphasis on grades and test scores.
6/12/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	UCSD in spin over provost resigning Three days before President Clinton visits San Diego to call for better race relations, campus is spinning over the resignation of a provost who said the university lacks the resolve to do its part. UCSD provost Cecil Lytle resigned after the university chancellor agreed with a faculty vote rejecting Lytle's charter school initiative. Lytle's plan would have created an on-campus charter high school for disadvantaged students. UCSD Chancellor Robert C. Dynes says the vote reflects issues that have nothing to do with the pros and cons of diversity and doesn't think there is racial division on campus.
6/12/96	AP	Clinton to name historian to head advisory board President names John Hope Franklin to chair racial advisory board whose purpose is to launch a national discussion about race. Clinton "intends to stress the nation's multiracial culture but give special attention to black Americans." Clinton wants the country to deal with its racial problems now in good economic times and while there is no crisis atmosphere." Advisory board will spend a year holding town meetings around the country, gathering information that Clinton will use to issue a report.
6/12/97	AP	Clinton Names Advisors on Race (two AP stories by Ron Fournier)
6/12/97	ABC World News Tonight	Affirmative Action ABC's Aaron Brown
6/12/97	Los Angeles Times	Clinton's Visit a Windfall for Connerly President's CA trip bound to benefit Connerly and his assault on gov't affirmative action. Connerly says "[c]andidly, any time the President speaks on this topic it cannot help but heighten the interest in our message. It gives us a level of national attention we otherwise would not enjoy. Unwittingly, the president is benefitting us." Connerly has formed a small organization -- two staffers and a small office -- and is helping anti-affirmative action campaigns across the country, including an ad campaign.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/12/97	The Wall Street Journal	A Law School's Diversity Checklist University of Illinois College of Law Associate Dean John Colombo recently distributed a "diversity Checklist" to his law school faculty. Checklist sets out ways to avoid "needlessly offending or embarrassing any students in your class" and includes using characters from a wide range of diverse groups in problems, that the majority of problems used over the course of the year should be free of any stereotypic notions, and that faculty should make attempts to portray traditionally disfavored groups in a positive light and traditionally favored groups in a comparatively inferior light.
6/12/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	Social Responsibility, Lytle's resignation stains UCSD's character Two days before president is set to issue an appeal for racial healing, campus is in dispute that has "disturbing racial overtones." Some community leaders say vote rejecting charter school reflects "that racial harmony at UCSD is quite different from what is claimed." Article says veto and UCSD's "refusal to reach out more effectively to San Diego's diverse community are troubling signs that the president's mission of racial healing must begin right on campus."
6/13/97	Baltimore Sun	Race in America is more than just black and white, Clinton speech to urge a national taking stock Setting where Clinton to give national address on race fitting -- southern CA scene of race riots after O.J. Simpson verdict, Prop. 187, Prop. 209, and demographics demonstrate evolving and complex nature of race in CA and rest of nation (e.g. projections that non-Hispanic whites will be a plurality within five years, etc.)
6/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle, Open Forum by GOV. PETE WILSON	Opportunity Doesn't Depend on Race Wilson writes open letter to President Clinton says Clinton going about the desired restoration of a sense of community to the American people "the wrong way." Points out internal conflicts in administrators on affirmative action issue citing DOT, DOE, Prop. 209 and <u>Piscataway</u> examples. Should expand access to opportunity, challenge students with high standards, Early Start, literacy, etc. President should say no to preferences and declare "that opportunity in America does not depend on race."
6/13/97	The New York Times	Clinton Names 7 to Race Relations Panel President asked seven people to advise him on promoting better understanding among the races on issues like crime, housing, etc.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	San Francisco Chronicle	Clinton to Spotlight Minority Law School Admissions, Big drop without affirmative action Clinton to focus on "precipitous drop in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas", according to WH officials. Christopher Edley says universities whose minority enrollments drop suddenly are open to possible scrutiny for possible violations of civil rights laws. Decline in minority enrollments in law school is the first evidence of the effect of Prop 209 at the graduate level. For undergraduates, the policy will go into full effect beginning in the spring of 1998. At Boalt, administrators are stumped about how to deal with the decline. Assistant Dean Lujuana Treadwell says Boalt has spent months devising an admissions policy that did not rely on grades and test scores, but rather longer personal essays and other factors like giving greater weight to recommendation letters.
6/13/97	Philadelphia Inquirer	Clinton aims to ease racial tension, Yearlong plan will also try to help minorities make economic gains While they agree there is a need for a discussion on race, civil rights leaders worry that the administration is not prepared to push for sufficient policy changes or spend enough money to make a real difference. Hugh Price says it is an important step but not enough; Raul Yzaguirre, president of La Raza says Hispanics are not sufficiently the focus. Still others of Clinton's critics say he could make the problem worse by pushing for affirmative action and other programs many whites and even some blacks find offensive. Article points out statistics showing disparities in income between blacks and whites and points out blacks and other minorities often live in separate neighborhoods, go to separate churches, etc., and have varying perceptions of the world. Russell Adams, chairman of African-American Studies Department at Howard University, says it is hard for whites to take seriously the fact of remaining inequities when they see models of success like Colin Powell and Oprah Winfrey. He says Clinton should point out three things: (1) the endemic character of racism; (2) that much of it is unwitting and unconscious; (3) that we have made changes despite those who believed they'd be dangerous for the nation. David Bostis, who studies racism at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, says the President should pressure banks and insurance companies to make capital more available to minorities, particularly in inner city neighborhoods, and he should step up enforcement of the antidiscrimination laws.
6/13/97	AP	Connerly steps up campaign on Clinton speech Notes New York Times ad and radio ads
6/13/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	Connerly supports prep school for UCSD University of California regent who has become chief spokesman for the elimination of affirmative action supports establishing a charter high school at UC-San Diego for inner-city youth. Upon hearing of Connerly's support, UCSD Chancellor Dynes appeared to be reversing course saying "the door is still open for any campus to form a charter school." The matter may be taken up at the July 17-18 business meeting of the regents. San Diego regent Peter Preuss who had a leading advocate for the charter school has pledged to put up \$500,000 of his own money to get it off the ground.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor Commentary	Time for the President to Defend Affirmative Action by Jerome Karabel, professor of sociology at UC-Berkeley In his commentary on Clinton's upcoming race speech, Karabel criticizes affirmative action based on class, pointing to UCLA's law school which tried this fall to address the issue in this manner but saw a 80 percent and 32 percent decline in the number of blacks and Latinos respectively. Karabel urges Clinton to forcefully reaffirm his support for affirmative action or face possibility of returning "to levels of racial segregation in higher education not seen in more than a quarter of a century."
6/13/97	Los Angeles Times Commentary	White House Words Belie Action in Race/Under the guise of diversity, it has aggressively pursued a policy of preferential treatment (by John C. Liu, director of research at Pacific Research Institute, a think tank in San Francisco) criticizes Reno and Riley for "aggressively" pursuing a policy of preferential treatment under the guise of diversity by threatening to without federal funds from public projects and educational institutions "unless numerical targets are met, targets only achieved by granting racial and gender preferences." Liu criticizes Riley for saying Prop 209 has had a chilling affect on poor and minorities when numbers of underrepresented applicants at UCSD increased from 1996-1997. Lui says President and his administration should "ignore the irrational mantra of group entitlements and pursue the goal of racial harmony premised on equal treatment of individuals."
6/13/97	San Francisco Chronicle Editorial	The President Takes On Nation's Toughest Issue Clinton should be judged by the substance of what this "national dialogue" produces but fact that Clinton views race relations as a priority of his presidency "is an encouraging start."
6/13/97	The Wall Street Journal (Mike Frisby interviews POTUS)	Race Course: Clinton Stays Popular with Blacks in Spite of Fraying Safety Net -- One Reason Is His Readiness To Tackle Issue of Bias, As He's Doing Tomorrow -- Minorities Shifting Attitudes As Clinton tries to foster a dialogue on race, he faces a big challenge: Blacks and whites see life differently. Pointing to polls, Frank Newport, Gallup Poll editor in chief says "[l]ooking at America, whites see fewer race problems." "White Americans believe we don't need the government intervening to try to solve a problem we don't think exists." Clinton says educating whites is part of his mission. "We have to show them that the nation hasn't reached a time when "at the point where people get into college, everybody's had the same chance, in the same way, at a college education."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	Clinton to Spotlight Minority Law School Admissions/Big drop without affirmative action Clinton plans to focus on the "precipitous drop in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas, according to White House officials. Aides say Clinton has not yet resolved how the federal government can respond to this first evidence that banning affirmative action has affected public university admissions in both states. Edley says the question is whether this devastating rollback raises enforcement issues under current civil rights statutes. "If you analogize this to a dramatic shift in the makeup of the workforce of a major company, it would be serious cause for concern." In past two weeks, Clinton has established an interagency task force consisting of officials from the Domestic Policy Council and the Justice and Education departments, and the White House has been interviewing educators grappling with the issue. One program drawing interest is the "Berkeley Pledge" which was set up by departing UC Chancellor Chang Lin Tien to identify promising inner-city elementary and high school students and help them qualify to attend UC. Decline in minority enrollments in law school if first evidence of effect of regents resolution which applied only to graduate schools until spring 1998 when it goes into affect for undergraduates. But other graduate disciplines are finding similar results; the percentage of minority students applying to the University of California at San Francisco medical school also dropped by 22 percent -- the largest decline in the university's history.
6/14/97	AP Worldstream/AP Domestic	Clinton appeals for all to renounce bigotry and hate Criticism formed immediately over Clinton's record and his creation of an advisory commission on race relations. Arney says blaming lower minority enrollment on the end of affirmative action is a "misdiagnosis'."
6/14/97	AP Domestic/PM Cycle	Above article slightly revised.
6/14/97	U.P.I.	Clinton appeals for "one America" wire story
6/14/97	Copley News Service	Clinton Defends Affirmative Action At Commencement Speech Favorably reports on event. Notes Pete Wilson turned down an invitation to attend and also the charter school controversy.
6/14/97	Cox News Service	News Analysis: Clinton on Collision Course With Affirmative Action Foes
6/14/97	FDHC Political Transcripts	Webwire-Delivers Commencement Address At University of California San Diego (transcript of speech)
	Federal News Service	Speech transcript

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/14/97	NBC Nightly News	President Clinton Speaks to Graduates In San Diego About Racism David Bloom reports that speech was notable also for what Clinton did not say. Pre-speech excerpts of the speech released from the White House contained much tougher language about the effects of the anti-affirmative action measures in Texas and California. Also, Bloom notes that Clinton did not make clear what he wants to accomplish. Report quotes president's chief of staff "judge us at the end of this yearlong process, not, after one speech."
6/14/97	CNN	Breaking News at 1:33 EST Woodruff, Blitzer with guests Jack Kemp, Kweisi Fmume, Loretta Sanchez, James Earl Jones (transcript of post-speech coverage/interview) Capital Gang at 7:30 EST Mark Schields, Al Hund, Robert Novak, Kate O'Beirne with quest Floyd Flake (transcript of post-speech coverage/interviews)
6/14/97	The Houston Chronicle	Clinton must close divide to deal with race (Byline by Carl T. Rowan) Rowan writes Clinton is appalled by recent steep drops in minority enrollment and has asked the DPC, Department of Education, and the Justice Department to tell him what he and the federal government can do to halt the trend. By "wading into the briar patch of race relations, Clinton is taking perhaps his biggest gamble since he decided to run for president." So far, word of his plan has inspired cynicism among blacks who say he is merely staging a public relations gimmick, and whites who fear he is going to cheat and punish them just to build a 'protector of minorities' image. Using Gallup poll figures, Rowan argues there is a gap in perception about racism in America that the president and his advisory panel probably will never be able to bridge. President's undertaking is risky "because the boldest steps to end racial discrimination will not necessarily close the racial divide." Reducing discrimination requires making more and better education, job and economic opportunities available to minorities but many whites say more jobs and education can't be delivered to racial minorities without taking them away from more-deserving whites. National reactions to Clinton's speech "will give us valuable clues as to how much hope we ought to embrace."
6/14/97	AP AP Worldstream AP On Line The Sunday Gazette Mail (6/15/97)	Byline Sonya Ross, AP Writer President opens yearlong campaign against racism in America Report on speech; notes Republican Jack Kemp praised speech; white students enthusiastic response; significance of location.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
Post-Speech Articles ✍		
6/15/97	The Washington Post	Call to renew Preferences Faces Resistance/Courts, Many White Voters Skeptical About Affirmative Action at Colleges Calling for renewal of affirmative action programs at America's universities, Clinton is bucking public opposition. Recent poll shows only one in six whites but nearly half of all blacks believe minorities should receive preference in college admissions. This means Clinton must deal with a white resistance and judges who believe the Constitution does not allow government to categorize people by race, even to benefit long disadvantaged.
6/15/97	The Washington Post/Reuter	In 'Building One America, All Citizens Must Serve' Excerpts of Clinton speech.
6/15/97	The Washington Post	Clinton Sounds Call For Dialogue on Race/President Argues for Affirmative Action For all the buildup by the White House, the 36-minute speech contained few solutions to the problems Clinton identified and some of the rhetoric broke little new ground. Reaction to speech broke along ideological lines. Rep. John Lewis said he was moved to tears but Connerly said Clinton is missing the boat, for example. (Peter Baker byline also appeared in Palm Beach Post, The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN).
6/15/97	The Washington Post/Broder Column	What Talk Can Do (by columnist David Broder) Broder argues President is right that a dialogue about race is overdue because anecdotal evidence and survey data show the gaps in knowledge and perception that surround the issue of race and ethnicity. Points to Gallup poll showing nearly three-quarter whites believe blacks are treated the same as whites in their own city compared to half of blacks who said they'd encountered unfair treatment in stores, restaurants, theaters, at work on the road, dealing with police -- just within the last 30 days. "At bottom. . .the kind of dramatic transition America faces in its racial and ethnic makeup involves a shift of power" and no one is ready for that. Getting ready will take much more than presidential talk but the right kind of talk can steer the nation forward -- "just as the wrong kind of talk has held us back for decades."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	The Washington Post Commentary/Sunday OUTLOOK	Where Do We Go From Here? Clinton Must Resist the Impulse To Control The Race Debate to Come (by Randall Kennedy, Harvard Law Professor and author of "Race, Crime and Law" published May 1997) Kennedy argues promise and peril surround Clinton's race initiative. Peril is that Clinton aides will "squench the possibilities for an informative, intense and perhaps surprising discussion and instead sponsor a series of scripted, pseudo-events devoid of candor and contentiousness required for any serious attempt to grapple with the race question." The conversation about race the country needs entails taking risks but we are unlikely to see it from Clinton so we are unlikely to benefit much from it.
6/15/97	The Washington Post Sunday OUTLOOK	What Should The President's Initiative Focus On? Outlook asked a variety of commentators for views.
6/15/97	The New York Times	Defending Affirmative Action, Clinton Urges Debate on Race Clinton makes appeal for racial reconciliation and "[v]igorously defended affirmative action of college campuses." Clinton pointed to reports that UC has seen a drop in applications from minority students and in the number accepted. Clinton made few concrete proposals but said he wants the year to produce proposals to deal with housing education and economic opportunity, and the administration of justice. Reactions to Clinton's speech demonstrated the vast division of opinion on matters of race. Thomas A. Saenz, regional counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, says Clinton should increase Administration efforts to enforce existing federal civil rights laws. (Alison Mitchell Byline also appeared in Arizona Republic)
6/15/97	The New York Times	Excerpts From Clinton's Speech on Race in America
6/15/97	The New York Times	OP-ED by Newt Gingrich and Ward Connerly entitled <i>Face the Failure of Racial Preferences</i> Three decades and \$5.4 trillion in federal government spending has not realized Dr. Martin Luther King's dream "where children are judged by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin." Article lambasts education bureaucracy that won't admit to the failures of its efforts and criticisms Clinton for not doing enough to reform schools.
6/15/97	The Sun (Baltimore)	President urges 'one America'; In college address, Clinton open discussion of race 'Challenge your parents'; Tone-setting speech does not offer specific programs The most important underlying issue -- especially to the school's minority students -- is that many of the Latino and African-American students who graduated yesterday were admitted under affirmative action policies that have since been scrapped. Connerly criticized the president for second-guessing the people of Calif. Though mostly optimistic, one student said "'UCSD has a history of rejecting racism and embracing diversity, and the president really spoke to our hearts. . .[b]ut we're just a speck in a big sea."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	The Austin American-Statesman	Clinton warns against return to segregation; Campaign against racism (by Julie Malone) Clinton noted that minority enrollment in graduate programs has plummeted in state schools where affirmative action has ended.
6/15/97	The Atlanta Journal and Constitution	The above article (by Julie Malone) also appeared in this paper under the title "Clinton says race programs needed; He uses California speech to defend affirmative action"
6/15/97	The Palm Beach Post	Under headline Clinton's Talk Seen As Risky Rescue Of Affirmative Action, above article appears.
6/15/97	Rocky Mountain News	Clinton seeks to halt resegregation of U.S./President launches national dialogue on the state of race relations
6/15/97	The Boston Globe	Clinton sets a dialogue about race; Pledges to draft specific plan over next year Report by Brian McGrory on Clinton's race speech; quotes Clinton language in speech on minority enrollments in law school and other graduate programs.
6/15/97	Rocky Mountain News	Boston Globe piece by McGrory under headline: Clinton seeks to halt resegregation of U.S. /President launches national dialogue on state of race relations
6/15/97	The Record	First Steps On the Path To Harmony; Clinton Sets Agenda On Race Report by AP writer Sonya Ross Clinton says affirmative action programs, were essential without an effective alternative to assure equal opportunity and that we must not resegregate higher education. Clinton's words drew hearty applause from the mostly white graduating class which included several Asian and Hispanic students but an obviously smaller number of black students. Only one black male graduate could be easily seen in the sea of caps and gowns.
6/15/97	Chattanooga Free Press	AP writer Sonya Ross' story under the headline Clinton Attacks Racism This article points out that president made a point of recognizing several members of his cabinet and White House staff who are minorities, as well as minority members of Congress.
6/15/97	The Washington Times	Clinton defends preferences for colleges, hiring President Clinton passionately defended affirmative action programs and took Calif. Prop. 209 to task. Reaction to the speech was "swift -- and severe" quoting critics Rep. J.C. Watts, Newt Gingrich, Ward Connerly.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	Los Angeles Times	Clinton Calls for 'National Effort' To End Racism; Speech: At UC San Diego Commencement, He Defends Affirmative Action and Promotes Series of Discussions To Help Narrow Divide. But Critics Decry Lack of Concrete Initiatives Advocates for different racial and ethnic groups were cautious in their responses Saturday. While applauding Clinton's decision to make race a paramount national concern, they also contended that his rhetoric is not yet matched with deeds. The California backdrop served as a pointed reminder of the changing demographics. Quoted Hugh Price's caution that its a good start but a long way to go.
6/15/97	The Houston Chronicle	Clinton calls for dialogue on race; Despite raw emotions, president insists, 'we must begin' Critics like Ward Connerly and Dick Armey disagreed with Clinton's analysis of declining enrollments, with Armey saying its actually evidence of the need for school choice.
6/15/97	The Atlanta Journal Constitution	A 'Conversation About Race' Clinton's plea to heal America's racial divide included a prickly political challenge to opponents of affirmative action.
6/15/97	Sacramento Bee	Clinton: Cast off Racism Clinton launching a year-long campaign to bridge the nation's racial divide, denounced California's drive against affirmative action. While courts have blocked implementation of Prop 209, a 1995 vote by the UC Board Of Regents banning affirmative action went into effect this year at Boalt Hall Law School and admissions of African-Americans dropped 81 percent and Latinos 50 percent. Quotes from students supporting and critical of speech.
6/15/97	The Tampa Tribune	Clinton focuses on racial divide Though speech lacked specifics, president did not shy away from controversy as he reiterated his support for affirmative action "in the state that has led a movement to ban it."
6/15/97	The Pantagraph (Bloomington, IL)	Under headline Clinton attacks racism , paper carries about Knight-Ridder/Tribune Service story.
6/15/97	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Ditto
6/15/97	The Orange County Register	Speech gets conditional praise;/Policy: Critics from left and right react to the president's plan Quotes critics on both sides, cites excerpts from speech.
6/15/97	Chicago Tribune	Clinton Asks America To Purge Racism; Unity Campaign Embraces Value of Affirmative Action Quotes supporters and critics; says Clinton's civil rights record has been mixed during his term inasmuch as his appointments reflect the racial and ethnic percentages of the national population but civil rights leaders attacked him for his decision on welfare and criticized him for his effort to curb federal affirmative action programs.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	Portland Oregonian	Race-Based Scholarships Will Change In Oregon A seven year one-man campaign against Oregon's affirmative action policy has resulted, after years of on-and-off negotiations in the state's decision to stop using race or ethnicity as the sole basis for awarding a scholarship. At issue was a \$3,500 scholarship that was only available to African-American, Latinos and Native Americans. Martyn Butler had filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education in 1990 on behalf of his daughter of Korean descent. The settlement provides that what diversity means and how much race will be a factor in achieving that goal will be left up to individual campuses which will be developing plans by the fall. Note: article reports that when rumors swept Oregon campuses that the scholarship programs might be eliminated, students were furious.
6/15/97	Newsday	'One America' /Clinton Outlines Need To Transcend Ethnic Prejudice In speech, Clinton takes on a potentially dividing issue: affirmative action.
6/16/97	The Washington Post	President Mulls National Apology for Slavery; Proposal Called 'Not a Bad Thing' as Racial Issues Gain Attention Peter Baker byline on question of slavery apology discusses Clinton's view on issue of rolling back affirmative action noting "his increasingly tough attacks on such measures contrast with a year ago when liberals complained he soft-pedaled his opposition to Prop 209 out of fear" Repub. were on popular side of a winning election-year issue. Article also appeared in <i>Calgary Herald</i> , <i>Vancouver Sun</i> , <i>Las Vegas Review-Journal</i> , <i>The Des Moines Register</i> , and <i>The Commercial Appeal</i> .
6/16/97	The New York Times	Clinton Feels Sure-Footed on the Tightrope of Race Clinton and advisers say they believe it is the lack of turmoil now that makes it the right time to tackle race. Critics argue the president was not engaged when Prop 209 was on the ballot in CA for political reasons but article argues Clinton always manages to keep his critics -- on the left and right -- off balance.
6/16/97	Los Angeles Times	Fewer Minorities Apply to UC Medical Schools UC official announces that blacks, Latinos and Native Americans applying to UC medical schools has dropped by 22% in the last year. The drop is thought to be in part due to the UC regents' vote to forbid consideration of race or ethnicity in UC admissions and by Prop 209. The "drop in UC enrollments comes at a time when a UC commission has called for a dramatic increase in minority medical students to meet the demands of the state's changing population."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/16/97	The Bulletin's Frontrunner	Clinton Considers Apology For Slavery (report from newspapers and Wires) LA Times said Clinton warned in his CNN appearance "that the repeal of affirmative action could have a 'devastating' impact on educational opportunities for members of minority groups." LA Times reported Clinton "was advancing his criticism of California's Proposition 209" and he "predicted that recent declines in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas . . . will prompt Americans to 'begin to take a different look' at efforts to eliminate racial preferences in hiring or admissions. Commenting on the court decision which scaled back the law school affirmative action programs, Clinton said it "is a mistake." In his 6/16/97 interview with ABC, Clinton said "I have taken a lead in reforming affirmative action to try to make sure that no one gets anything by virtue of an arbitrary quota or somebody gets something they're not qualified for. I would like to get rid of affirmative action, too. But no one has an alternative substitute, and no one can deny the fact that the lingering impact of discrimination and isolation will lead to very disparate results unless there is some extra effort made to get economic opportunity and educational opportunity to minorities who are traditionally poor and isolated and undereducated."
6/16/97	The Times (Overseas News)	Clinton initiative on race dismissed as 'feel-good' words President Clinton's defense of affirmative action to heal the racial divide faced fierce criticism from conservative opponents. His proposals sparked most criticism "for their defense of affirmative action programs for minorities in colleges and universities."
6/16/97	(transcript from) The NewsHour with Jim Leher	Facing Race Comments on extended excerpts from President Clinton's speech from Sue Au Allen (US Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce), Rep. John Lewis, Ward Connerly, Ronald Blackburn-Moreno (National Hispanic Leadership Agenda), Jim Sleeper (journalist/author).
6/16/97	(transcript from) NPR Morning Edition	Presidents and Race NPR's Steve Inskeep reports on how past presidents have encountered American's race problems. Proposals Clinton offered are not action or policy but even acknowledging the questions of race relations is more than many other presidents have done. For example, Teddy Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House in 1901 -- "an incredible violation of the mores and social customs of the town." Reaction was mostly unfavorable and though Roosevelt never backed off, he also never invited Washington back either.
6/16/97	(transcript from) NPR Talk of the Nation	Race Relations Part II Host Melinda Penkava and guests (Emma Coleman Jordan, Georgetown Law Professor and author of books on race, Jim Sleeper, and Leon Wynter, columnist for the Wall Street Journal) discuss what the government should do to improve race relations.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/16/97	The Orlando Sentinel	Clinton Considers Slavery Apology; Although He Isn't Sure He Will Endorse A Proposal In Congress, The President Said It Could Be Important Using stronger language than was in his speech, Clinton told CNN that rolling back affirmative action already has had a devastating impact on minority enrollment in graduate schools.
6/17/97	The Washington Post -- OP-ED	The Divide Is Narrowing (by James Glassman) Glassman argues an apology on slavery isn't needed and while racism still exists, Americans should be proud of how far we've come. Glassman argues that gaps in skills between whites and blacks is a result of the quality of education rather than racism by employers and that the true racial problem is "liberating minority kids from rotten schools."
6/17/97	Newsday	The Path to Racial Justice is Via Education (by Arthur Durbin, head of the Ethical Humanist Society, and Warren Payton, co-leader with Durbin of the Long Island Interracial Alliance for a Common Future) Endorses Clinton pledge in speech "we simply must give our young people the finest education in the world," and argues education is the place to begin to address the "continuing rift between black and white, rich and poor." Points out differences in Long Island schools with majority black and Hispanic kids and those with majority white children and says Long Island needs politicians "who will say education is not the privilege of the wealthy alone but the need of every child."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/17/97	The Atlanta Journal and Constitution	Plaining speaking on race Ending affirmative action programs at colleges and universities could reverse decades of progress toward equal opportunity for all Americans. In recent years, a college education has become almost essential to full participation in the American dream and Clinton deserves credit for raising an unpopular issue.
6/17/97	Austin American-Statesman	Governor signs. . . Governor Bush signed minority enrollment bill into law during a ceremony in Brownsville. The law, sponsored by Rep. Irma Rangel (D-Kingsville) was written in response to a federal appeals court ruling last year that led to a ban on affirmative action in Texas university admissions. Proponents of the new law said it provides universities a constitutional way to ensure that all students, regardless of race, are given the opportunity to attend college. Bush said the measure allows universities to reach out to students from all walks of life "[w]e want all of our students in Texas to have a fair shot at achieving their dreams."
6/17/97	The Buffalo News Commentary	Clinton's Race Stance Is A Huge Gamble (by Carl Rowan) President's undertaking is risky because even the boldest steps to end racial discrimination will not necessarily close the racial divide. Reducing discrimination requires making more and better education, job and economic opportunities available to minorities but many whites feel more education and jobs can't be delivered to racial minorities without taking them away from more-deserving whites.
6/17/97	The Dallas Morning News	In the News Bush signs "college law."
6/17/97	The Houston Chronicle	Bills get Bush signature
6/17/97	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Answering the call Local chapter of a nationally recognized organization is mobilizing to use the campaign as a catalyst for creating better opportunities and living condition in Las Vegas. Lillian Hickey, president of the Las Vegas Latin Chamber of Commerce applauded Clinton's plea but denounced affirmative action calling it more divisive than helpful. The conference's national headquarters in New York worked closely with the White House staff by volunteering ideas similar to those suggested by the president, according to Mujahid Ramadan, chairman of the local conference chapter.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/17/97	USSA on the Internet	Canady re-introduces bill to eliminate affirmative action Rep. Canady (R-FL) and Senators Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Orrin Hatch introduced the bill called "The Civil Rights Act of 1997." It is identical to the Equal Opportunity Act introduced by Canady in the 104th Congress which failed to make it to the floor or either house. The proposal would do away with all federal affirmative action programs approved by the Supreme Court, even if they are narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling government interest as set-up by the Supreme Court in the Adarand case. Hearings to be held. USSA urges membership to urge congress-persons to defeat measure.
6/18/97	The Buffalo News Editorial	Clinton Picks The Right Subject For Dialogue On America's Future Editorial credits Clinton for making clear his continued support of affirmative action while speaking in a state where it has been shot down in a public referendum and at a branch of a public university where affirmative action for admissions was jettisoned by its regents.
6/18/97	The San Francisco Examiner	Talk and action on race; Clinton's jawboning on racial matters is welcome if a little late Criticizes Clinton for waiting until now to begin dialogue; when it counted last fall, "president treated active opposition to Proposition 209 like an infectious disease. Actions do speak louder than words."
6/18/97	The Virginian-Pilot	Race Relations; Worth Talking About If Clinton can bridge the racial schisms or even move us further toward that goal, his place in history will be cemented and "[w]e wish him well."
6/18/97	The Washington Post Column by George Will	From California, Here It Comes Will argues Clinton's support of affirmative action vindicates opponents of it who argue that it inevitably stigmatizes the achievements of minorities. "Affirmative action is crucial to the new rationale for expansive government." Quotes J. Harvie Wilkinson III's (chief judge of 4th Circuit Court of Appeals) new book "one Nation Indivisible: How Ethnic Separatism Threatens America." Column also appears in <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , <i>The Baltimore Sun</i> , <i>Austin American-Statesman</i> , <i>The Times Union</i> , <i>The Tampa Tribune</i> , <i>The Record</i> , <i>The Post and Courier</i> , <i>The Idaho Statesman</i> , <i>The Fresno Bee</i> , <i>Montgomery Advertiser</i> , <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> .
6/19/97	Houston Chronicle	Plenty of room under Hopwood for minority Texans (by Judge Dwight Jefferson, Republican presiding judge of Harris County's 215th state District Court) A minority and former scholarship student athlete at UT, Jefferson argues state Rep. Ron Wilson's proposal that Texas universities be required to admit students athletes on the same standardized test scores as nonstudent athletes. He argues "potential for success" language is a good way to recruit minorities and that nothing in <u>Hopwood</u> prevents the state from recruiting competitive minority students. Endorses recently signed legislation providing for automatic admission to any Texas student graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class (up to 25 percent of the universities' admissions may be based on essays and other important factors). Urges Texas universities to stay committed.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/19/97	The New York Times	Gingrich Outlines Plan on Race Relations/Says 10-Point Program Relies More on Specific Steps Than Theory Gingrich says commission should focus on knocking down barriers to achievement and endorses Canady anti-affirmative action legislation introduced this week. Part of Gingrich's plan is to offer vouchers to parents of low-income children to pay for private schools. In his June 18 speech presenting his plan, Gingrich pointed to drop-offs in the number of students accepted at UC-Berkeley but said it was wrong to assume the decline is a problem needing a solution based on race. Point number 5 of his plan called "Equal Opportunity" provides "Make America a country with equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none by treating all individuals as equals before the law and doing away with quotas, preferences and set-asides in Government contracts, hiring, and university contracts."
6/19/97	The Washington Post	Gingrich: Reward Individuals, Not Groups; On Heels of Clinton, Speaker Offers 10 Steps to Close the Racial Divide Reports on Gingrich speech setting out 10-point plan. Says focus should be on the schools but Gingrich's critique of affirmative action carries risk for him because House Republicans are split on the issue with moderates from the urban Northeast supporting the affirmative action.
6/19/97	Washington Times	Clinton not helping race debate, Gingrich charges Speaker criticizes Clinton for making "broad, sweeping generalizations" about race. Gingrich call for vouchers for inner-city kids, among other "concrete" "practical steps" to building a more race-friendly country.
6/19/97	Houston Press -- Features	The Great Decolorizer; A student radical in the late sixties, Ed Blum fought for affirmative action. Now, as a middle-aged neocon, he wants to destroy it. Blum has won four challenges to shape majority-minority districts in the Supreme Court and has four more pending. The high-profile successes have made him the darling of conservative groups. Blum calls educators alarmed at minority enrollment trends "Chicken Littles" and says there's no reason educational institutions cannot attract low-income minority candidates by offering financial aid based on income rather than race.
6/19/97	The Houston Chronicle	Appeals court judge to run against Morales Texas Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Morris Overstreet will challenge Attorney General Dan Morales in next year's Democratic primary. Overstreet, the only black elected to statewide office in Texas in modern times, said Morales' ruling against race-based preferences in university will be an issue -- Overstreet believes Morales' opinion of the federal court order in <i>Hopwood</i> was "ill-advised and overexpansive."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/19/97	The Providence Journal-Bulletin/ Editorial	Clinton's rapid racial dexterity Argues the artificially inflated enrollments of some groups will drop, just as the artificially restricted enrollments of other groups will rise. Editorial writer Mancini argues this is not a sign of unjust barriers being erected against black and Hispanic applicants -- just a rough measure of the unjust discrimination that affirmative action has imposed on white and Asian applicants. Ending affirmative action will mean that blacks and Hispanics, like their white and Asian counterparts, will go to colleges where they meet the normal admission standards without being given preferential treatment.
6/20/97	AP	Study: Ethnic minority professors meet expectations, but ranks are few Ethnic minorities meet the public's expectations more often than their white colleagues, yet their ranks are few according to a University of California Los Angeles study. Study looked at two- and four-year American colleges during the 1995-1996 academic year. Of the 33,986 respondents from 385 universities, 8.7 percent were ethnic minorities who tended to be younger and more often have lower-ranking non-tenured teaching positions compared to their white colleagues. Study, conducted by UCLA's Graduate School of Education & Information Studies, recommended that higher education institutions encourage ethnic minority students to pursue academic careers and provide more support toward that end.
6/20/97	Philadelphia Inquirer Commentary	Affirmative action's double standards rendered it unfair to both blacks and whites/The end to racial preferences may actually result in better educations for minority students (by Linda Chavez) Argues data she gathered shows a pattern of double standards applied according to race and ethnicity, including lower tests scores, etc., which prove black and Hispanic students can compete on a more equal footing at second tier schools.
6/22/97	The Detroit News	Race and Reconciliation: What's Fair? Minorities on edge Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans are admitted to the University of Michigan at dramatically higher rates than Caucasian and Asian students with the same grades and test scores. Critics say the practice is illegal and discriminatory but U-M officials and affirmative action advocates say it is just proper and morally right. But even with the admission rates at U-M, blacks are underrepresented on the school's campuses.
6/22/97	The Detroit News	Michigan's affirmative reactions: MSU program, others show effective options to race remedies exist MSU has pioneered an admissions program that weighs socioeconomic background more heavily than minority status. Article quotes Bill Galston, Christopher Edley, David Wasserman, Owen Fiss on issue and effectiveness of affirmative action programs.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/22/97	Newsday	The Race Debate and the Leadership Deficit (by Jim Sleeper, author of "liberal Racism" due out in July) Argues any "candid" conversation about race must begin by acknowledging there are positive changes in race relations and those like John Hope Franklin who choose not to let go of racial entanglement issues hurt the issue. Sleeper says a candid conversation about race would ask whether a drop in the non-white population on college campuses reflects a lack of preparedness that affirmative action could be masking. When UC-Berkeley realized Prop. 209 was going to pass, it instituted intensive courses for inner-city high school students and as a result, Sleeper argues, applications are up, not down. He asks, why weren't the preparatory courses there all along?
6/22/97	The Record	Affirmative Action? Yes, But Based On Need, Not Race (by Steve Adubato, Jr.) Says President's comments about affirmative action cause him to question Clinton's ability to lead us through an honest talk about race. Position is out of sync with what the vast majority of whites and nearly half of blacks think about it plus, the nation's highest courts have continually ruled that race-based hiring and school admission policies discriminate against "non-protected" groups or classes of people." Says affirmative action should be based on economic need, not race -- an individual's circumstances.
6/22/97	St. Petersburg Times	Negative toward the affirmative (by Robyn E. Blumner, columnist, lawyer and director of the Florida ACLU) Characterizes herself as one of the most despised minorities in her social sphere -- an opponent of affirmative action within the liberal community. Blumner argues any advantage granted her due to her sex demeans her individuality and is discriminatory and insulting. While admitting that without affirmative action, there will initially be little representation of certain minority groups, she argues the answer is not to lower admissions standards but to raise the standards the students are given. Quotes Shelby Steele: "Racial preferences allow society to leapfrog over the difficult problem of developing blacks to parity with whites."
6/23/97	TIME Magazine	Fairness or Folly? Ward Connerly brings his campaign against affirmative action to a wider stage just as Clinton rolls out a new set of race initiatives Connerly says trend of declining minority enrollment at California's top schools with black enrollment at second-tier schools increasing is a "self-correcting policy" that sends black undergraduates to colleges where they can best compete. For Connerly, who is "on the cusp of being a national figure, President's speech couldn't have been better timed.
6/23/97	USA News & World Report	Hand holding as policy/How can Clinton care so much about race relations -- and yet propose so little to help? For Clinton, who "arguably has a more nuanced understanding of racial issues than any president in history" his race initiative "seems surprisingly timid."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/23/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Civil-Rights Groups Ask to Join Lawsuit Over Affirmative Action in Georgia Civil rights groups and students filed a motion in federal court June 20 asking to intervene in a lawsuit that could lead to the elimination of racial preferences in hiring and admissions at Georgia's public colleges and universities. NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and 16 black high-school and college students are attempting to join a lawsuit filed in March in Savannah on behalf of seven white and four black plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are demanding that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions.
6/24/97	Sacramento Bee Editorial	Beyond the numbers: UC Admissions to consider human qualities, too UC's nine campuses actively looking for other ways to compose student bodies that reflect the state's growing diversity. Each of UC's nine campuses will experiment with different admissions policies in an effort to achieve diversity. Each will examine a variety of personal circumstances and accomplishments in addition to grades and scores. For example, UC-Davis will offer 60 percent of the 3,700 places in its 1998 freshman class to applicants with the highest grades and tests scores. But in filling the remaining 40 percent, the admissions office will give weight to other factors including extracurricular leadership experience; attendance at a high school that is economically disadvantaged and has a historically low level of UC attendance; residence in the three counties closest to the university; military service; and marked academic improvement in the 11th grade. Still, the new policy calls for consideration only of students who meet UC minimum eligibility requirements; a combined 1,000 on the SAT and a high school grade-point average of 2.82 in designated college preparatory courses. UCLA will give an advantage to applicants from disadvantaged urban and rural neighborhoods. UC Irvine will look at an applicant's entire profile, not just grades and scores, including personal essays and extracurricular activities. UC San Diego will look at "special circumstances and personal challenges" which could include whether an applicant is trying to become the first in his or her family to attend college. Editorial argues these policies may make the admissions process more complicated but weighing human factors may be a better way of measuring than just tests and scores.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/24/97	The New York Times	The Real Bias In Higher Education (editorial by Lani Guiner) Guiner challenges supporters and opponents of affirmative action to see Cheryl Hopwood as an ally because her case forced us to look at the traditional admission standards which Guiner thinks are the real problem. Basing admissions for all students mainly on test scores favors students who tend to do well of such testes and those tend to be students from well-off families. While blacks and Latinos generally don't do as well on tests, studies show that within every racial and ethnic group, test scores go up with family income. Real issue is how we define merit and one alternative is for schools to set minimum test scores as acceptable and then hold in effect a lottery for admission among the participants who meet the minimum standard. Prospective students who offer qualities that are considered valuable would have their names entered more than once in the lottery to increase their chances of being selected. These students could be those who have overcome adversity, have particular skill or credential, outstanding record or other special and worthy career aspirations. Guiner says affirmative action is neither the real problem nor the whole solution and the challenge is for the public educational institutions to rethink how they admit everyone.
6/25/97	San Diego Union-Tribune Commentary	Good news about UCSD admissions: more qualified applicants (by Michael W. Lynch, editor or Reason) Argues that Clinton has exploited the issue of minority enrollment declines and that it is possible to have a decrease in applicants but an increase in applicants who are actually qualified to attend. At UCSD, Lynch argues, the number of minority applicants who are clearly eligible increased by 3.6 percent from 1996 to 1997.
6/25/97	AP	Appointment leads to criticism of SUNY's affirmative action policy Trustees say the affirmative action policy of the State University of New York is being undermined by the absence of formal searches for many key administrative posts. Trustees are upset that SUNY elevated the interim vice-chancellor and secretary of the state university for system administration to the post permanently without launching a search. Critics says a broader search may have brought in more minority candidates. Currently, there are no black administrators at the top levels of SUNY's central administration.
6/26/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Judge Upholds Use of Ethnicity in Admissions to UCLA Lab School A federal judge has ruled UC-Los Angeles may consider ethnicity in admissions to its laboratory elementary school. The school is not part of the public school district. The judge held that "[s]trong evidence exists that for U.E.S. to carry out its research mission, it must be permitted to admit a student population that presents similar issues and challenges that arise in the ethnically diverse student population now present in the urban school community."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/26/97	Los Angeles Times	School's Ethnic Admissions Criteria Upheld School officials "have successfully proven that the use of racial and ethnic identity criteria in UES's admission policy is narrowly tailored to serve the purpose of a compelling state interest" according to the judge. Ruling means that the school will be able to operate in stark contrast to UC which has banned consideration of race, ethnicity or gender in admissions to its graduate and professional schools. The ruling came in a lawsuit filed against the UC Board of Regents in 1995 by the mother of a Brentwood girl alleging the child was unfairly excluded.
6/26/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC Berkeley Minority Admissions Dropping/Grad schools reject Latinos, Filipinos Eighteen percent fewer Latinos, blacks and Filipino Americans than last year have been accepted to graduate school at UC-Berkeley for next fall, the first class to enter under UC's ban on race-conscious admissions. Figures released by the campus 6/25 show number of Latino students plunged 27 percent from 246 to 180; blacks dropped 3 percent from 149 to 144, and Filipino Americans fell 14 percent from 36 to 31. Native Americans increased 5 percent. These number excluded the numbers from Boalt Law School which saw an 80 percent drop in African Americans acceptances. Note that figures were released to the Chronicle after its request.
6/27/97	The White House Bulletin	Clinton Reaffirms Support for Affirmative Action In Remarks To Hispanic Group Addressing the League of United Latin American Citizens today, President Clinton reaffirmed his support for affirmative action and said "I have asked the Domestic Policy Council to coordinate a review by the Justice Department and the Education Department on the impact of Proposition 209 and the Hopwood decision in Texas. We need to make sure that we do everything we can to keep the doors of higher education open to all Americans, including all minorities. We are looking for specific things that we can do to ensure that higher education does not become segregated, or that the progress we've made over the last 20 years is not reversed."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/27/97	Press Briefing by Mike McCurry	Question: "Mike in his satellite hookup with LULAC, the President said that he was exploring legal options for preserving affirmative action when it comes to college admission policies. Could you elaborate on that? MR. MCCURRY: Very consistent with what he said in the speech in San Diego on race, he continues to believe that affirmative action properly structured, consistent with the Supreme Court's decision on Adarand, is going to have to be available as a tool to address continuing injustice and discrimination in our society. How that is done will be consistent with his view that you can properly mend that which is wrong about affirmative action so that it is narrowly tailored so that it passes the strict scrutiny tests of the Court, so that it is a tool that can help break down barriers of injustice that prevent minority Americans and others from getting the full opportunities they deserve in our economy and in our society. Q: Well, he talked specifically about a review. Q: What legal vehicles are available for doing that? What legal vehicles would he have? Is he considering legislation? MR. MCCURRY: We will continue to see from time to time in the courts some challenges to aspects of affirmative action. The Court agreed today to take up a case that the Justice Department will have to look at carefully. There will be other legal challenges along the way. There is pending litigation with respect to Proposition 209, and in all of those we've indicated our intent to advocate and fight for the principles the President has made clear. Q: Well, it sounded like he was saying he'd ask the Education Department and DOJ to review this to see what recourse he had. Is he trying to figure out if 209 perhaps violates certain civil right statutes so he can deny federal education funds to California? MR. MCCURRY: I'm not speculating on that type of thing. I don't know that that is something that we have under consideration. I do know that we have entered in the court system to argue the government's case with respect to 209, and I think that's where the matter stands. But there are other aspects of our review. Remember, growing out of our affirmative action review we said we would have to continue to test government affirmative action programs to assure that they met the Court's standard in Adarand. And that has continued. There have been some changes, modifications, in some cases, substantial modifications in government affirmative action programs based on our determination to mend, not end affirmative action because we've said all along we're going to have to reform these programs so that they are consistent with common sense, consistent with the President's principles, consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion, but also, ultimately, available as a legal remedy for injustice and discrimination.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/27/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Law School Class May Have Only 1 Black Not one of the 14 black students admitted this year to UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law has decided to enroll prompting the school's dean to call the numbers "a total wipeout." Richard Russell, one of three blacks on the 26-member UC Board of Regents, says "[i]t's obvious that the resegregation of higher education has begun." Last year 20 black students enrolled on Boalt's first-year class. Boalt Law dean Herma Hill Kay says she hopes more underrepresented minorities on the waiting list will be offered slots but if she were a black student "I would certainly be very concerned about my ability to flourish here." At UCLA's School of Law, the numbers were not so stark with 21 blacks and 74 Latinos being admitted and 10 blacks and 41 Latinos saying they probably will attend. Still, typically the school enrolls 30 or 32 black students. Also says Kay, "We've already had some Caucasian students withdraw from our waiting list because they prefer to go to a school with a more diverse student body." Joseph Jaramillo, staff attorney with MALDEF, says Boalt's numbers are further evidence of systematic exclusion of minorities. MALDEF has a complaint pending before the U.S. Department of Education alleging UC's admissions policies violate federal civil rights laws.
6/27/97	Los Angeles Times	Jackson Assails 'Resegregation' Allying himself with a national Latino rights group, Jesse Jackson on Thursday called on Clinton to cut federal funding to California if an investigation finds that racial and ethnic discrimination has grown since affirmative action programs were abolished last year. Specifically, Jackson said DOJ should investigate California's schools and agencies. "We need the law enforced now." Jackson and LULAC present Belen Robles said they would work together for a repeal of Proposition 209 and they will meet with others in Washington July 10 to discuss that and other strategies to repeal the proposition. At a luncheon that drew several thousand LULAC members, Jackson called for Latinos and African Americans to join together to fight a growing backlash against the poor and ethnic minorities. "We can put together a common agenda beyond fighting over what's left."
6/27/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	Clinton Defends the Use of Affirmative Action in Higher Education (basically objective report of speech and appointment of advisory panel)

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/28/97	The New York Times	Minority Law School Enrollment Plunges in California and Texas The leading public law schools in the nation's two most populous states will enroll hardly any new black students this years as the result of bans on affirmative action in Texas and California. UC-Berkeley announced Thursday that only one of the 17 black students admitted for the fall's entering class of 270 students plans to attend. UT says it has tuition deposits from three black students for 500 slots next year. Herma Hill Kay, dean of Berkeley's law school says "[t]his is worse than our predicted worse-case scenario." Pending possible admissions from the waiting list, none of the 14 black applicants admitted to Berkeley law school this year plan to attend. The only black student planning to attend was admitted last year and deferred his enrollment until this fall. Two other black students who deferred their enrollment later decided not to attend. Both schools reported substantial, though not as dramatic drops in the numbers of new Hispanic students. Enrollment figures will not be complete until students show up for class and waiting list are added but under current figures, it looks like Texas law school will go from 31 black and 42 Hispanic students last year to 3 black and 20 Hispanics next year. Berkeley would go from 20 black and 28 Hispanics in the class of 1999 to one black and 18 Hispanic in the Class of 2000. UCLA would go from 19 black student to 10 and from 45 Hispanics to 41. Both applications and acceptances showed sharp declines. Officials are attributing the drop to a combination of higher admissions standards that have shut out minority applicants and the better financial incentives and the more diverse environments that other elite schools can offer. All of this is critical because the Texas and California schools traditionally provide much of the legal, business and political leadership of their states. Berkeley, UCLA and Texas are ranked among the top 20 over all. Experts say the dropoff is particularly significant given the degree to which access to jobs and power in a legal career. "The law is an extremely hierarchical and stratified profession" says Marjorie Shultz, a Berkeley law professor. "I wish it were not, but it is. Where you go to school makes a huge difference in which opportunities you have, particularly the opportunities to shape the law rather than routinized implementation. Shultz calls the figures "shocking and shameful." "It's so stunning it's almost unbelievable." "What do we think? The leading public university in the most diverse state and the most diverse educational system is going to just withdraw behind some siege wall and be a white institution? It's preposterous." Even Ward Connerly, who still advocates anti-affirmative measures, says the figures are shocking. "It's a bucket of cold water in the face. I am obviously concerned. I am petrified at the fact that we have as far to go as we do. You cannot look at the situation and come away from it with anything other than dismay."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/30/97	TIME	Julius Speaker? Uh-Oh, Newt Gingrich Is In Trouble Again, and Guess Which "Friend" Has That Lean And Hungry Look While most Americans recoil at idea of monochromatic college campuses, Ward Connerly, who thinks the current trends won't really cut minorities out of the system so much as bump them down to less prestigious schools where they can better compete, does not. While Prop. 209 weathers a court challenge, Connerly has been traveling around the country making powerful speeches and accepting awards from conservatives who hail him as hero for fighting for his vision of a color-blind society. Also, he has been lobbying Gingrich to support an anti-preference bill. Larger question "is whether Connerly's side can prevail in the national debate as America, which has been rolling back race- and gender-based affirmative action for years, decides whether it really wants to end all such programs -- and what it will mean for the country if it does."
6/30/97	USA Today	Leaving a legacy of diversity/UCLA chancellor looks back with pride Charles E. Young retires as chancellor of UCLA after 29 years making him the longest serving head of any major university nationwide. He is an ardent supporter of affirmative action. Article does Qs and As with chancellor.
7/2/97	The New York Times	Affirmative Action Ban Changes a Law School Profiles UT Law School and affect bans on affirmative action have had on the state's most powerful law school. Over 25 years, school has gone from one that trained almost no black and Hispanic lawyers to one that since the 80's had been producing more than any school in the country to one that is now becoming overwhelmingly white again. Only 3 black and 20 Hispanic students have put down deposits in an entering class of 500 for the 1997-1998 school year. Last fall, the entering class had 31 blacks and 42 Hispanic students. Rodney Ellis, son of a yard man and a maid who is now a powerful State Senator, went to UT Law school and can't believe what's happening in his state. Mr. Ellis, who graduated in 1979, said the school's success in educating blacks and Mexican-Americans was a testament to the degree to which affirmative action had worked. Terry Pell, a lawyer for the <u>Hopwood</u> plaintiffs, says its too early to say what the real affect of <u>Hopwood</u> will be and that the law school's administration has created a self-fulfilling prophecy by scaring off minorities by saying how much <u>Hopwood</u> has tied their hands.
7/2/97	The Wall Street Journal	Admission Policy Is an Honest Effort (letter by M. Michael Sharlot, Dean and John Jeffers Research Chair on Law, School of Law, University of Texas at Austin, in response to a Journal article criticizing UT's affirmative action policy) Sharlot argues UT never admitted solely on the basis of numerical credentials; rather, the applicant's whole file is reviewed to see if there's a reason to think the credentials appear to over- or under predict the applicant's probable ability to take maximum advantage of the education provided. Sharlot takes issue with Journal view the school has attempted to make a political point and says the school's admissions process has been "an honest effort to continue to select the most promising candidates consistent with the strictures imposed by the Fifth Circuit panel."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/2/97	Los Angeles Time Commentary	Diversity in Ivy League Schools in Only Skin-Deep Through the views of two "minority" students, one attending Columbia and one attending Berkeley's Boalt Hall, commentary argues that it is the sons and daughters of the most wealthy and privileged minorities who benefit from the Ivy League schools' affirmative action programs and they are the "minorities" that go to these schools. California Latinos from middle class and working-class backgrounds have little in common with the minority students "from the East Coast who were the sons and daughters of the economic elite."
7/2/97	HOTLINE	California: Connerly for Some Affirmative Action? Frontrunner reports on <i>Sacramento Bee</i> story that Ward Connerly "now says" CA "should have some mechanism for recruiting women- and minority-owned firms for bids on state government contracts." "Connerly: "There are some additional things we need to be doing . . . to make sure we require contractors doing business with the government at least to give opportunities to bid on (subcontracting) jobs within a broad spectrum of businesses, and not go on with an old system of bidding on jobs." Connerly has quietly appointed a legal committee of three to develop legislation that would allow CA to "continue its outreach efforts in a way that conforms" with Prop 209. Critics said Connerly's move "is indicative of how the Sacramento businessman has often waffled on his stated goal of eliminating race and gender considerations from government programs."
7/2/97	AP (as reported by Frontrunner)	Clinton's Race Panel to Meet July 14 AP reported President Clinton's advisory board "will meet July 14 to plan its work schedule." "A notice printed in the Federal Register said the seven-member panel will convene at a conference center near the White House to consider an agenda for the coming months."
7/7/97	U.S. News & World Report	The route to racial healing/Better schools, not a system of preferences, will help everyone get ahead (Commentary by Mortimer B. Zuckerman) Criticizes affirmative action and says "intensive training" is the "right kind of affirmative action." Zuckerman says "education should be the focus of presidential leadership, "as it was earlier in Clinton's term."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/8/97	The Washington Post OP-ED	Better Than Affirmative Action (by Jack Kemp and J.C. Watts Jr.) Argues President offered no improvement over current system and takes up President's challenge to offer "a better way." "Better way summed up in five policy prescriptions to broaden access to capital in every home and neighborhood: (1) establish renewal communities and enterprise zones to draw business and jobs into distressed urban areas; (2) open up the educational system to the influence of parental and community choice; (3) reverse federal and state welfare provisions to reward rather than punish recipients for working, saving and investing toward an independent future; (4) implement privatization of public housing and other efforts to bring home ownership and property ownership into low-income neighborhoods; and (5) embrace strategies that will get our national economy growing at a pace that can accommodate the talent of all Americans. Promotes legislation called Community Renewal Project which would remove tax and regulatory barriers to job creation and entrepreneurship. Proposal also promotes voucher and magnet school system of public and private school choice.
7/8/97	St. Louis Post-Dispatch -- Editorial	Affirmative Action Loses Ground Resegregation of the University of Texas Law School carries some historical symbolism. A 1950 Supreme Court case involving the school began to break down segregation at the college level. The court said then that graduates of Texas' all-black law school were deprived of the prestige and alumni connections that went with graduation from the state's most prestigious law school and by 1980, UT's law school was producing more black and Hispanic lawyers than any school in the country. The result was "a homegrown power elite of minority lawyers- an elite that may now be at risk." The "Newt Gingrichs of the world" are wrong when they argue the decline proves less qualified students were getting in. "Because of the long history of segregation and racism, many poor black students get a slow start in the educational race. Until the remnants of segregation are gone, the nation needs affirmative action to give those students a chance to make up lost ground."
7/9/97	Education Daily	To Raise Minority Admissions, Task Force Looks To Teachers UC task force's \$60 million dollar plan to increase minority enrollment at UC would make training and retaining teachers in disadvantaged schools a priority. Task force estimates the total cost of professional development at \$18.5 million annually or about \$370,000 at each of 450 schools -- the disadvantaged high schools, plus 400 "feeder" elementary and middle schools. UC Board of Regents to vote next week on the proposal. Report says need for new teachers in disadvantaged schools is "especially acute" because of high turnover rates.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/9/97	Chicago Sun-Times	UIC to review minorities' edge in class registration White students at the University of Illinois at Chicago have long complained they have difficulty getting into classes they need because of an affirmative action program that allows minority students to register early. University says it is responding to the complaints this fall. The university started the program in the 1970s to give disabled students and athletes who must travel, time to register for classes they needed. Over the years, the program was expanded to include thousands of students who are active members of minority support groups on campus. A pot check of other Illinois universities Tuesday found that many offer priority registration to honors students and athletes but not to students based on race.
7/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	House Panel Approves Bill to Eliminate Affirmative Action by U.S. Government A panel of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee on Wednesday approved a bill that would bar the federal government from using affirmative action. Introduced by Canady, the bill would strip federal student aid programs of any race-based criteria. While the largest of those programs like Pell Grants don't have any racial criteria, many smaller grants and fellowships are designed for members of particular racial or ethnic groups. A version of the legislation has been proposed in the Senate by two Republicans but similar legislation died last year in both chambers. The bill would not bar colleges from using race as a factor in admissions, and it contains exemptions for HBCUs and American Indian tribal colleges, but it would end the practice by some federal agencies of reserving grants and contracts for members of minority groups or for higher education institutions that have many non-white students. Democrats opposed to the measure, including Robert Scott, (D-VA), cited the plummeting number of minority applicants accepted by colleges in Texas and California as examples of what would happen without affirmative action. The U.S. Department of Justice also opposes the bill.
7/11/97	NBC Nightly News	Affirmative Action Brian Williams introduces NBC's George Lewis' report on drops in minority enrollment at CA and Texas schools. Hosts Angela Glover Blackwell, unidentified female student, unidentified male student, Ward Connerly, Kay Herma Hill, law school dean.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/12/97	National Journal	Affirmative Inaction Affirmative Action is back in the spotlight "because no one has come up with another way to address the failure to achieve racial diversity, especially on elite college campuses which are a gateway to making it in America." Debate over affirmative action also illustrates the continuing lack of candor on the subject of race -- supporters of affirmative action still gloss over how much preference members of minority groups need to have to get the results they want and opponents continue to ignore real-life, built-in preferences that already favor the majority in a society that has never been based on individual merit. Debate over affirmative action always been marked by a lack of candor. But both sides agree on a few basics. First, any long term answer must include fixing elementary and secondary education, though there's little agreement on how to do it. Also, both sides recognize it isn't enough to enroll black students in majority white colleges but there's rampant disagreement over what else to do. Edley says benefits from diversity don't happen automatically -- if minority students are isolated in the academic setting, you don't get the benefits. Ambivalence over affirmative action parallels general confusion over race relations as evidenced by recent Gallup poll. Debate over affirmative action will be at the center of the dialogue about race Clinton seeks to revive, but if the conversation is honest, "don't expect it to be pretty."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/12/97	Los Angeles Times	UCI Rolls Down by 13.4% for Fall: Fewer than 3,000 students enrolled compared to more than 3,3000 last year. Part drop is deliberate move by university to counter recent surges. UC Irvine has admitted 13.4% fewer students this fall, partly because the university hopes to offset enrollment surges of recent years that have strained resources and capacity. The UC Board of Regents ban on consideration of race and gender in admissions does not take effect for undergraduates until next year but officials have been closely watching whether the ban has scared away students. Officials say the recent statistics suggest that did not happen. Still, UC assistant vice president Dennis Galligani says that's the good news and that the university still has much work to do to ensure that student diversity continues. Galligani is particularly concerned about US's most selective campuses -- UCLA and Berkeley because "everything suggests that we will see declines" in enrollment of underrepresented minorities. System wide undergraduate admissions statistics released 7/11 showed marked declines in the number of blacks and Latinos planning to enroll at UCLA -- a drop of 15% for blacks and 17% for Latinos. Rae Lee Siporin, UCLA's director of undergraduate admissions, attributed part of the decrease to the regents' action and to Prop. 209. "Students said they didn't think they were welcome," Siporin said. One encouraging fact was a leap in overall academic quality of UCLA's applicants, says Siporin, which reflects a typical freshman with a 4.05 high school grade point average and 1,250 SAT score. However, the increase in the very top tier of applicants that get admitted on the basis of academic criteria only did not grow dramatically for the underrepresented students.
7/12/97	Los Angeles Times	Fewer Minorities Apply to UC, but More Are Accepting Offers: Enrollment rates are being watched closely with the impending demise of affirmative action guidelines (same as above story) Adds Boalt's 270-member first-year class is now expected to include only one black student, who was admitted last year but deferred enrollment. Not one of the 14 black students admitted this year has decided to enroll. Of 48 Latinos offered admission to Boalt, 18 have indicated they will attend. Both Native Americans who were accepted have opted not to attend. Last year, by contrast, 28 Latinos and four Native Americans enrolled in the first year class.
7/13/97	The Sacramento Bee	As NAACP Meets, Rights Leaders Focus In Minority Enrollments Kweisi Mfume disclosed civil rights leaders are planning "a major mass demonstration" in California in late August and are demanding help from the Clinton administration in reversing the decline of minority enrollments at law schools and colleges in Texas and California. The civil rights leaders also agreed to ask Clinton to instruct Attorney General Janet Reno and Education Secretary Richard Riley to examine institutions of higher learning "and specifically ... the University of Texas at Austin and the University California system --" to determine that they are in compliance with all federal standards for admissions.

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7/13/97	Austin American-Statesman	Minority enrollment at UT is criticized/NAACP seeks - inquiry to see if some schools are complying with admissions rules Civil rights leaders are demanding the Clinton administration help reverse the decline of minority enrollments at the University of Texas School of Law and in California schools. NAACP is also asking Texas and California universities to more than double the number of undergraduate students eligible for automatic admissions, from the top 10 percent of high school students to the top 25 percent. UT Law School Dean Mike Sharlot said Saturday he isn't sure what Clinton or the executive branch could do to help increase minority enrollment in Texas and California schools. Mfume said he has contacted the White House and has received no assurances that the president will enlist Reno and Riley in reviewing the admission policies of UT and other universities. The NAACP is moving ahead with plans to set up special bureaus in various states to monitor and report on activities involving affirmative action and other civil rights issues. The bureaus, to be staffed by black law student interns, will be in Texas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Maryland, and New York.
7/13/97	Chicago Tribune	NAACP Reaffirms Integration Stand School Issue To Be Debated At Meeting Though NAACP has remained relatively quiet in recent months on several high profile issues, Mfume expressed "deep concern" about the "retreat" on affirmative action policies at some of the nation's colleges and graduate schools. Mfume proposed that top-tier public institutions consider broadening the pool from which students are accepted, suggesting that schools expand their pool to include the top 25 percent of students who apply.
7/14/97	Chronicle of Higher Education/ Academe Today (on line)	U. of California Regent Says Law Dean South to Discourage Minority Students A University of California regent has accused the dean of Berkeley's law school of intentionally trying to lower the number of minority students enrolling in the school in an effort to pressure the board into reversing a ban on affirmative action. The accusation came as officials of the nine-member state system announced that fewer black and Hispanic students had been admitted for the fall, the last class selected under old affirmative-action rules. In an interview with National Public Radio, Ward Connerly reported said "I believe the dean has consciously been involved in trying to keep the numbers down, to sacrifice this class, if you will, in order to perhaps get the regents to change their mind, and to rescind the action." Connerly said he didn't have proof that Herma Hill Kay, dean of Boalt Hall, had sabotaged the policy but he said "there isn't a prayer" that the board would reverse its decision that prohibits the consideration of race or gender in admissions decisions. In a statement, Kay denied Connerly's charges.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/14/97	Associated Press	Clinton's race board to focus on education, unsure on slavery President's Clinton's advisory board decided Monday to focus on education and economic opportunity while disagreeing over how much attention to pay to racism's roots in slavery. Board members agreed that education and economics provided a logical starting point because so many other concerns, from immigration to criminal justice and health care, are tied to them. Judy Winston discounted critics who say the president's plan to address race would be all talk and no action. "We have a chance to confront sensitive issues. We would not be here if we did not believe this effort involves more than dialogue."
7/15/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Law Schools Face Discrimination/Investigation: Federal civil rights office probes allegation that under the ban on affirmative action, admissions policies favor whites "Adding to the controversy over the University of California's ban on affirmative action, the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights confirmed Monday that it is investigating allegations that the admissions policies at UC's three law schools are racially discriminatory." The complaint alleged that one in four white applicants was admitted to UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law, for example, contrasted with one in 10 Latinos and one in 20 blacks. UC officials said they would cooperate with federal investigators. Terry Lightfoot, a UC spokesman, said "[w]e just want to reiterate the university's continuing effort to maintain diversity in the university and the law schools." "We will look toward that goal under both the regents' policy and the law." A 1992 investigation at Boalt found reverse discrimination in reviewing and sorting applicants based in part on race and by keeping waiting lists by ethnic groups. OCR found that factors aimed at diversifying the student body must not be limited to ethnic backgrounds alone and the law school changed some of its policies. The current complaint was prompted by the opposite scenario, challenging the remaining selection (they eliminated ethnicity and gender) as such as the weight given to grades and scores from "culturally biased" standardized tests. The complaint says Boalt Hall gives added weight to the grade-point average of applicants who attended elite Eastern colleges but discounts grades from predominantly black Howard University and Cal State L.A., which has high Latino enrollment. The complaint also alleges that various nonacademic "whole person" factors like extracurricular achievements or whether a parent is an alumnus of the school -- significantly favor white and male applicants. Federal investigators will begin by analyzing admissions practices at the law schools but officials said they may expand the inquiry to include other schools as admissions data become available.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/15/97	Sacramento Bee	Probe of possible UC bias; Target is law school admissions policy In wake of "stunning drop in minority admissions" at three University of California law schools, the U.S. Department of Education is opening an investigation into the university's new "colorblind" admissions policy to determine whether it discriminates against minority students. Jennifer Nelson, executive director of the American Civil Rights Institute, a non-profit organization that promotes the dismantling of affirmative action programs, called the investigation a "political payoff," saying the Clinton administration is trying to mollify affirmative action proponents, including Jesse Jackson.
7/15/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC's Law Admissions Investigated/U.S. checking at 3 schools for violations of civil rights U.S. government has opened an investigation into admissions policies at three University of California law schools in a move that could jeopardize more than \$1 billion in federal aid received annually by the university. Last year UC received \$1.1 billion in federal funds for everything from scientific research and student financial aid to the cost of supervising students at its medical schools. Figures for this fall's entering class show that blacks and Latinos were admitted at a far lower rate than were whites. Attorneys say UC will have to demonstrate that its admissions policies are based on a "compelling educational purpose." Article characterized announcement as "the first official response by the Clinton administration to UC's decision to ban consideration of race or gender in its admissions policies." Chris Edley quoted to say "any institution that adopts a new policy that results in a massive reduction in inclusiveness should expect careful scrutiny." "The university had a system that was legitimate under federal civil rights laws, but has chosen a new one that may make its campuses look like the 1950s." Connerly says "[i]t is very unfortunate that taxpayer money is going to be used to harass the University of California in the interest of maintaining a system of racial preferences." Federal officials said that an investigation normally takes 120 to 135 days but that problems of admissions policies are more complex and could take much longer. Few expect the university -- and the regents -- to risk losing federal funds. "It's now toe to toe" said Troy Duster, a sociologist at UC Berkeley and a leading critic of the affirmative action ban. "We will see if the University of California is willing to risk hundreds of millions of dollars to promote the political aspirations of Governor Wilson and Ward Connerly."
7/15/97	San Francisco Examiner	U.S. probes UC law school enrollment Plummeting minority admissions have sparked a federal investigation to determine whether the University of California's three law schools discriminate against non-white applicants and violate their civil rights. Focus of the investigation will be the admission of African American, Latino, Asian and Native American students. The OCR investigation will focus on whether the three schools' admissions practices violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which says an educational program that receives federal money may not discriminate on the basis of race.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/15/97	Philadelphia Inquirer	Racial advisory board focuses on education, economic opportunity/Former N.J. Gov. Kean said the country must fix its worst schools and open the marketplace to all. Conceding that racism has been "virtually intractable" throughout the nation's history, members of the President's advisory board on race set out to combat it yesterday by focusing on two areas they agreed were at the root of the problem -- education and economic opportunity. For more than four hours, members grappled with such issues as the difference between discrimination against African Americans versus other ethnic groups and whether to include immigration as part of their mandate. In the end, the board concluded it would try to look at all those things and more.
7/15/97	The Washington Post	A Splinter on the Race Advisory Board/First Meeting Yields Divergent Views on Finding 'One America' Seven member board outlined in grand terms their hopes of redefining a society that often still judges people by the color of their skin but in short order they found themselves disagreeing over how much to focus on relations between black and white in an age when Asian and Latino Americans have redrawn the country's demographic map. The board did agree to focus on education and economic opportunity as its first topics and announced the appointment of Judith A. Winston, the Department of Education's general counsel, as its executive director.
7/15/97	The Washington Times	Clinton's race panel divided over focus/Black-white issues too exclusive, some say Clinton's advisory board began its work yesterday with its members disagreeing over how much emphasis to put on slavery and other painful parts of racial history in America. Instead, board decided to focus on the present and the future -- specifically investigating the racial disparities in educational levels and economic opportunities.
7/16/97	The New York Times	U.S. Plans Civil Rights Inquiry Into Policy at U. of California The United States Department of Education has told the University of California that it plans to investigate whether the university's dismantling of affirmative action has led to violations of Federal civil rights law. According to a July 11 letter from OCR's CA office, the department said there is "sufficient information" that the policy, which bars race as a factor in hiring and admissions, may violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Ward Connerly quoted as saying "this is just harassment." "There is no evidence of discrimination at the University of California." UC spokesman Terry Lightfoot said "[w]hether there is some de facto discrimination is unclear at this point" "[b]ut it's unfortunate in that it clouds the perception that we're not committed to diversity. We want to reiterate that our commitment to diversity has been -- as is -- a constant goal."
7/16/97	San Francisco Examiner	Feds eye UC law schools for bias/Drop in minority admissions at issue (principally the same as 7/15/97 article above)

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/16/97	The Washington Times	Big drop in minorities at UC schools probed Article argues probe is response to dramatic drop in minority admissions to the University of California's law schools. Investigation triggered by a March 19 complaint filed by MALDEF, "an organization with close ties to Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Norma V. Cantu", and five other groups. According to Joseph E. Jaramillo, regional counsel for San Antonio-based MALDEF, "[s]everal faculty members at different UC campuses said they felt pressure to ensure that the number of minorities dropped in order to show compliance with the regents' resolution."
7/16/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Education Dept. to Investigate Bias in Law-School Admissions at U. of Cal. Department's decision to investigate whether the University of California discriminated against minority applicants to its three law schools seen as a direct challenge to the July 1995 vote by the California Board of Regents to ban consideration of race in admissions. Complaint charges that in the wake of the ban on affirmative action, the university is using admissions standards that were systematically biased against minority students and women by relying too much on standardized test scores, by weighing students' past professional experiences, and by adjusting applicant's grade point averages depending on the perceived quality of the college they attended. Critics of affirmative action derided the Education Department's decision to investigate as a political payoff by the Clinton Administration to the minority groups that are a core Democratic constituency.
7/16/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	UC admissions inquiry labeled as harassment Federal probe into plunging minority enrollment at UC graduate schools was called harassment by UC regent Ward Connerly -- the man who led the drive to dismantle affirmative action in the state.
7/17/97	The Washington Post	U.S. to Test University of California Admissions Policies for Racial Bias Education department is opening an investigation into whether new admission policies at the University of California violate federal civil rights laws. The university, which has more than 160,000 students, has been the center of debate on affirmative action in higher education since its board of regents voted two years ago to abolish racial preferences in admissions and hiring. Education Department has authority to look into the issue because the UC system receives more than \$1 billion in federal aid and UC leaders have pledged their full cooperation.
7/17/97	U.S. Newswire	Transcript of White House Press Briefing by Riley and McCurry

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	Associated Press	Clinton offers support for affirmative action President Clinton is mounting a strong defense of affirmative action, calling recent cuts in minority graduates enrollment "shocking" and a sign that America is moving "in exactly the wrong direction." Decline in minority students at law schools in California and Texas next year shows what can happen when Americans fail to talk out and resolve racial problems, Clinton told the National Association of Black Journalists in Chicago on Thursday.
7/18/97	The Washington Post	Clinton Vows to Fight for Affirmative Action/President Denounces 'Shocking Consequences' Of Campus Admissions Policies in California, Texas President Clinton resumed his crusade to improve race relations in America today by vowing to battle the tide against affirmative action and reverse recent actions threatening to virtually wipe out minority enrollments in some California and Texas graduate schools. The president denounced "the rather shocking consequences" of new admissions policies in the nation's two largest states that have left some graduate classes bereft of any African American students. Although vague about how he would do it, he pledged to find "some ways to get around it" if not through a direct challenge then by "indirection." Although Clinton has previously criticized the new university policies, his remarks to the Black Journalists "were his most extended and forceful, even to the point of promising "we can reverse it in ... a couple of years." As one possible solution, he embraced a Texas proposal to guarantee college admission to the top 10 percent of every high school class in the state.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Regents Panel Oks Minority Outreach Plan/Proposal would allocate \$120 million to attract black and Latino high school graduates A University of California Board of Regents committee unanimously approved a plan Thursday to double UC's annual spending on outreach programs -- which seeks to increase minority enrollment without using affirmative action -- to \$120 million. The plan, a result of 18 months of deliberations by a 35-member task force, is designed to increase the number of black and Latino high school graduates whose grades and standardized test scores make them eligible to enter UC from the current 4,200 per year to 8,500 over the next five years. UC officials plan to target 50 underachieving or "educationally disadvantaged" high schools across California as well as about 100 middle schools and 300 elementary schools. The target schools would split an estimated \$370,000 a year to improve teaching skills. Officials hope to cobble together the additional \$60 million they need. Currently, about 5% of high school graduates and 4% of Latino graduates meet UC admission requirements compared to nearly 13% of white and 32% of Asian Americans are eligible. While Ward Connerly praised the measure, Lt. Gov. Gray Davis, who is a member of the board by virtue of his office, said he supported the goals of the plan but was not satisfied that it would make the university sufficiently diverse. "Let's not kid ourselves. This is simply not enough" he said in a letter to the board. Davis proposed that the UC system adopt a proposal guaranteeing admission of the top two students of every public high school in California. Critics, including former Regent Rick Russell, who wrote a dissenting 15-page minority report to the task force's recommendations, have said that even an infusion of millions of dollars will not solve the problems that racism has caused. The \$60 million cost projection for the program includes \$27.2 million for school outreach efforts, \$17.9 million for expanding academic programs that target black and Latino students but are open to all, and \$7.9 million for contacting students, families and schools about UC admission requirements.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC Law Schools at Wits' End As Minorities Go Elsewhere Educators at California's public law schools are stumped -- they modified their admissions criteria to take factors other than race into account after California's ban on using affirmative action in admissions but efforts to maintain anything like the previous levels of ethnic and racial diversity have mostly failed. Such efforts included consideration of a student's economic background, weighing the prospect's ability to overcome obstacles, and noting any unusual accomplishments in addition to grades and test scores. Dean Herma Hill Kay of Boalt Hall says "it's very disheartening." "There appears to be no obvious way to go in the short run." The Berkeley campus has instituted several outreach programs to identify promising minority students in the elementary and secondary grades but Kay says it would be years before these efforts result in more minorities qualifying for admission to law school. Supporters of affirmative action now fear the dismal reports will drive the number of minority undergraduates even lower than expected. Rae Lee Siporin, director of undergraduate admissions at UCLA worries that with all the negative publicity, "students will decide to not even apply." "We anticipated losing half to two-thirds of our black and Latino enrollments, but if students are frightened off and don't even apply because they think they don't have a chance or because they think we don't want them, it could be even worse." Interviews with law officials at Boalt, UC Davis, and UCLA show they didn't respond passively to the regents' ban. For months they held emergency meetings in an attempt to adapt admissions policies to the ban. At Boalt, admissions officers were instructed to give "substantial weight" instead of "greatest weight" to college grades and scores on the LSAT. Students were encouraged to write longer personal essays - four pages instead of two --and to describe any special circumstances. Admissions officers were encouraged to look for students who have overcome significant obstacles in their lives, have displayed above average leadership abilities or have distinguished record of involvement in community activities. Despite the changes in criteria, of the only 14 blacks that were admitted this year -- an 80% drop from last year -- all have chosen elsewhere to go. At UCLA, the law school went even further than Boalt in trying to soften the effect of the regents' action -- for the first time, students were asked to list their parents' income as well as other assets, and if their parents had graduated from high school or had gone to college. But, UCLA's attempt to increase the number of students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds has largely been a failure. The figures seem to support what many critics of class-based affirmative action system predicted -- in absolute numbers, there are many more economically disadvantaged white students than black students. Robert Berdahl, Berkeley's new chancellor, was previously chancellor of Austin's campus where he grappled with the same issue. Last week, on his third day on the job, he met with Boalt officials to review possible responses to the news that only one black would attend this fall's class -- a student who was admitted last year and deferred. Among possible strategies, they discussed working with minority bar associations that might set up scholarship programs

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	7/18/97 San Francisco Chronicle continued	for the brightest students, creating a fund to help students pay for LSAT preparation classes and encouraging minority alumni to help recruit students. But officials say their hands are tied because the regents' policy prevents them from participating in any programs that concentrate specifically on minority students. <i>President Clinton has set up a task force made up of officials from the White House, and the Justice and Education departments to explore possible federal responses to the situation in California and Texas. This week, in a hint of a possible strategy, the Education Department confirmed that its Office of Civil Rights has begun an investigation into admissions policies at Boalt, UCLA and Davis law school.</i>
7/20/97	Boston Globe	Clinton's race dialogue turns contentious/Presidential initiative comes under fire as too little, too late, and delivered on the wrong forum Though affirmative action was not part of Clinton's speech to the Black Journalists, his remarks strongly defended the policy in response to the reporters' question.
7/20/97	Baltimore Sun	Black law students disappearing with end to affirmative action. Enrollment of Hispanics also down in Calif., Texas In addition to the higher admissions standards, official blamed the decrease on better offers from private universities, student concerns that they weren't welcome at the affirmative action-free campuses and fear of being stranded in a sea of white. Beyond all the statistics, the question is "How will this play out in the classroom?" Students say "everyone loses."
7/21/97	Education Daily	ED Launches Probe of Bias In UC Admissions ED notified UC this month that it will investigate whether the school's admissions policy discriminates against minority students.
7/21/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	2 Texas Universities Show Drop in Freshman Minority Admissions Preliminary numbers show a 33.8% decline in the number of black students who accepted offers for admission for this fall compared to last year and a 4.3 drop for Hispanic students. At Texas A&M, the number of black students who plan to enroll declined 29% while the number of Hispanics dropped 12.6%. Officials at both universities said the figures would not be final until September because some students may go elsewhere. In May, officials of the Austin law school announced that the one black student who had formally accepted an offer of admission had changed his mind leaving the law school's class of 2000 without a single black student.
7/22/97	The Washington Post OP-ED	Not Just About Race Cohen criticizes ED decision to investigate CA schools and denounces Clinton for living in his Southern past.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/23/97	Sacramento Bee	What's a Chico State worth at Berkeley? Complainants in CA civil rights complaint are right that broad-brush comparisons of grades among institutions is unfair and that numerical formulas like these are weak predictors of ultimate devotion to or success in the law. But to suggest that any institution that does not respect an A from CSU or City University or Howard in the same way it respects an A from Harvard is guilty of racial bias is pernicious and does no favor to the people it pretends to help. Do the feds propose to set themselves up as the ultimate evaluators of the worth of a Harvard diploma as compared to a Pepperdine diploma? In the long run, the argument that the very abandonment of race-based criteria is an act of discrimination is as likely to fail in the political arena as it is in the courts. Law schools need badly to find broader criteria to judge applicants and to reduce their reliance on numbers such as GPA and LSAT scores. "But its hard to argue with the contention of the defenders of Proposition 209 . . . that this investigation is a political payoff by the administration to the civil rights lobby, and not much else." If the feds seriously pursue charges such as the one about the discriminatory nature of the GPA adjustments that Boalt makes, "would represent perhaps the most serious intrusion on academic freedom since the McCarthy era. No educational institution can tolerate that and no court should."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/17/97	The Atlanta Journal and Constitution	Plaining speaking on race Ending affirmative action programs at colleges and universities could reverse decades of progress toward equal opportunity for all Americans. In recent years, a college education has become almost essential to full participation in the American dream and Clinton deserves credit for raising an unpopular issue.
6/17/97	Austin American-Statesman	Governor signs. . . Governor Bush signed minority enrollment bill into law during a ceremony in Brownsville. The law, sponsored by Rep. Irma Rangel (D-Kingsville) was written in response to a federal appeals court ruling last year that led to a ban on affirmative action in Texas university admissions. Proponents of the new law said it provides universities a constitutional way to ensure that all students, regardless of race, are given the opportunity to attend college. Bush said the measure allows universities to reach out to students from all walks of life "[w]e want all of our students in Texas to have a fair shot at achieving their dreams."
6/17/97	The Buffalo News Commentary	Clinton's Race Stance Is A Huge Gamble (by Carl Rowan) President's undertaking is risky because even the boldest steps to end racial discrimination will not necessarily close the racial divide. Reducing discrimination requires making more and better education, job and economic opportunities available to minorities but many whites feel more education and jobs can't be delivered to racial minorities without taking them away from more-deserving whites.
6/17/97	The Dallas Morning News	In the News Bush signs "college law."
6/17/97	The Houston Chronicle	Bills get Bush signature
6/17/97	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Answering the call Local chapter of a nationally recognized organization is mobilizing to use the campaign as a catalyst for creating better opportunities and living condition in Las Vegas. Lillian Hickey, president of the Las Vegas Latin Chamber of Commerce applauded Clinton's plea but denounced affirmative action calling it more divisive than helpful. The conference's national headquarters in New York worked closely with the White House staff by volunteering ideas similar to those suggested by the president, according to Mujahid Ramadan, chairman of the local conference chapter.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/17/97	USSA on the Internet	Canady re-introduces bill to eliminate affirmative action Rep. Canady (R-FL) and Senators Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Orrin Hatch introduced the bill called "The Civil Rights Act of 1997." It is identical to the Equal Opportunity Act introduced by Canady in the 104th Congress which failed to make it to the floor or either house. The proposal would do away with all federal affirmative action programs approved by the Supreme Court, even if they are narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling government interest as set-up by the Supreme Court in the Adarand case. Hearings to be held. USSA urges membership to urge congress-persons to defeat measure.
6/18/97	The Buffalo News Editorial	Clinton Picks The Right Subject For Dialogue On America's Future Editorial credits Clinton for making clear his continued support of affirmative action while speaking in a state where it has been shot down in a public referendum and at a branch of a public university where affirmative action for admissions was jettisoned by its regents.
6/18/97	The San Francisco Examiner	Talk and action on race; Clinton's jawboning on racial matters is welcome if a little late Criticizes Clinton for waiting until now to begin dialogue; when it counted last fall, "president treated active opposition to Proposition 209 like an infectious disease. Actions do speak louder than words."
6/18/97	The Virginian-Pilot	Race Relations; Worth Talking About If Clinton can bridge the racial schisms or even move us further toward that goal, his place in history will be cemented and "[w]e wish him well."
6/18/97	The Washington Post Column by George Will	From California, Here It Comes Will argues Clinton's support of affirmative action vindicates opponents of it who argue that it inevitably stigmatizes the achievements of minorities. "Affirmative action is crucial to the new rationale for expansive government." Quotes J. Harvie Wilkinson III's (chief judge of 4th Circuit Court of Appeals) new book "one Nation Indivisible: How Ethnic Separatism Threatens America." Column also appears in <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , <i>The Baltimore Sun</i> , <i>Austin American-Statesman</i> , <i>The Times Union</i> , <i>The Tampa Tribune</i> , <i>The Record</i> , <i>The Post and Courier</i> , <i>The Idaho Statesman</i> , <i>The Fresno Bee</i> , <i>Montgomery Advertiser</i> , <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> .
6/19/97	Houston Chronicle	Plenty of room under Hopwood for minority Texans (by Judge Dwight Jefferson, Republican presiding judge of Harris County's 215th state District Court) A minority and former scholarship student athlete at UT, Jefferson argues state Rep. Ron Wilson's proposal that Texas universities be required to admit students athletes on the same standardized test scores as nonstudent athletes. He argues "potential for success" language is a good way to recruit minorities and that nothing in <u>Hopwood</u> prevents the state from recruiting competitive minority students. Endorses recently signed legislation providing for automatic admission to any Texas student graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class (up to 25 percent of the universities' admissions may be based on essays and other important factors). Urges Texas universities to stay committed.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/19/97	The New York Times	Gingrich Outlines Plan on Race Relations/Says 10-Point Program Relies More on Specific Steps Than Theory Gingrich says commission should focus on knocking down barriers to achievement and endorses Canady anti-affirmative action legislation introduced this week. Part of Gingrich's plan is to offer vouchers to parents of low-income children to pay for private schools. In his June 18 speech presenting his plan, Gingrich pointed to drop-offs in the number of students accepted at UC-Berkeley but said it was wrong to assume the decline is a problem needing a solution based on race. Point number 5 of his plan called "Equal Opportunity" provides "Make America a country with equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none by treating all individuals as equals before the law and doing away with quotas, preferences and set-asides in Government contracts, hiring, and university contracts."
6/19/97	The Washington Post	Gingrich: Reward Individuals, Not Groups; On Heels of Clinton, Speaker Offers 10 Steps to Close the Racial Divide Reports on Gingrich speech setting out 10-point plan. Says focus should be on the schools but Gingrich's critique of affirmative action carries risk for him because House Republicans are split on the issue with moderates from the urban Northeast supporting the affirmative action.
6/19/97	Washington Times	Clinton not helping race debate, Gingrich charges Speaker criticizes Clinton for making "broad, sweeping generalizations" about race. Gingrich call for vouchers for inner-city kids, among other "concrete" "practical steps" to building a more race-friendly country.
6/19/97	Houston Press -- Features	The Great Decolorizer; A student radical in the late sixties, Ed Blum fought for affirmative action. Now, as a middle-aged neocon, he wants to destroy it. Blum has won four challenges to shape majority-minority districts in the Supreme Court and has four more pending. The high-profile successes have made him the darling of conservative groups. Blum calls educators alarmed at minority enrollment trends "Chicken Littles" and says there's no reason educational institutions cannot attract low-income minority candidates by offering financial aid based on income rather than race.
6/19/97	The Houston Chronicle	Appeals court judge to run against Morales Texas Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Morris Overstreet will challenge Attorney General Dan Morales in next year's Democratic primary. Overstreet, the only black elected to statewide office in Texas in modern times, said Morales' ruling against race-based preferences in university will be an issue -- Overstreet believes Morales' opinion of the federal court order in <i>Hopwood</i> was "ill-advised and overexpansive."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/19/97	The Providence Journal-Bulletin/ Editorial	Clinton's rapid racial dexterity Argues the artificially inflated enrollments of some groups will drop, just as the artificially restricted enrollments of other groups will rise. Editorial writer Mancini argues this is not a sign of unjust barriers being erected against black and Hispanic applicants -- just a rough measure of the unjust discrimination that affirmative action has imposed on white and Asian applicants. Ending affirmative action will mean that blacks and Hispanics, like their white and Asian counterparts, will go to colleges where they meet the normal admission standards without being given preferential treatment.
6/20/97	AP	Study: Ethnic minority professors meet expectations, but ranks are few Ethnic minorities meet the public's expectations more often than their white colleagues, yet their ranks are few according to a University of California Los Angeles study. Study looked at two- and four-year American colleges during the 1995-1996 academic year. Of the 33,986 respondents from 385 universities, 8.7 percent were ethnic minorities who tended to be younger and more often have lower-ranking non-tenured teaching positions compared to their white colleagues. Study, conducted by UCLA's Graduate School of Education & Information Studies, recommended that higher education institutions encourage ethnic minority students to pursue academic careers and provide more support toward that end.
6/20/97	Philadelphia Inquirer Commentary	Affirmative action's double standards rendered it unfair to both blacks and whites/The end to racial preferences may actually result in better educations for minority students (by Linda Chavez) Argues data she gathered shows a pattern of double standards applied according to race and ethnicity, including lower tests scores, etc., which prove black and Hispanic students can compete on a more equal footing at second tier schools.
6/22/97	The Detroit News	Race and Reconciliation: What's Fair? Minorities on edge Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans are admitted to the University of Michigan at dramatically higher rates than Caucasian and Asian students with the same grades and test scores. Critics say the practice is illegal and discriminatory but U-M officials and affirmative action advocates say it is just proper and morally right. But even with the admission rates at U-M, blacks are underrepresented on the school's campuses.
6/22/97	The Detroit News	Michigan's affirmative reactions: MSU program, others show effective options to race remedies exist MSU has pioneered an admissions program that weighs socioeconomic background more heavily than minority status. Article quotes Bill Galston, Christopher Edley, David Wasserman, Owen Fiss on issue and effectiveness of affirmative action programs.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/22/97	Newsday	The Race Debate and the Leadership Deficit (by Jim Sleeper, author of "liberal Racism" due out in July) Argues any "candid" conversation about race must begin by acknowledging there are positive changes in race relations and those like John Hope Franklin who choose not to let go of racial entanglement issues hurt the issue. Sleeper says a candid conversation about race would ask whether a drop in the non-white population on college campuses reflects a lack of preparedness that affirmative action could be masking. When UC-Berkeley realized Prop. 209 was going to pass, it instituted intensive courses for inner-city high school students and as a result, Sleeper argues, applications are up, not down. He asks, why weren't the preparatory courses there all along?
6/22/97	The Record	Affirmative Action? Yes, But Based On Need, Not Race (by Steve Adubato, Jr.) Says President's comments about affirmative action cause him to question Clinton's ability to lead us through an honest talk about race. Position is out of sync with what the vast majority of whites and nearly half of blacks think about it plus, the nation's highest courts have continually ruled that race-based hiring and school admission policies discriminate against "non-protected" groups or classes of people." Says affirmative action should be based on economic need, not race -- an individual's circumstances.
6/22/97	St. Petersburg Times	Negative toward the affirmative (by Robyn E. Blumner, columnist, lawyer and director of the Florida ACLU) Characterizes herself as one of the most despised minorities in her social sphere -- an opponent of affirmative action within the liberal community. Blumner argues any advantage granted her due to her sex demeans her individuality and is discriminatory and insulting. While admitting that without affirmative action, there will initially be little representation of certain minority groups, she argues the answer is not to lower admissions standards but to raise the standards the students are given. Quotes Shelby Steele: "Racial preferences allow society to leapfrog over the difficult problem of developing blacks to parity with whites."
6/23/97	TIME Magazine	Fairness or Folly? Ward Connerly brings his campaign against affirmative action to a wider stage just as Clinton rolls out a new set of race initiatives Connerly says trend of declining minority enrollment at California's top schools with black enrollment at second-tier schools increasing is a "self-correcting policy" that sends black undergraduates to colleges where they can best compete. For Connerly, who is "on the cusp of being a national figure, President's speech couldn't have been better timed.
6/23/97	USA News & World Report	Hand holding as policy/How can Clinton care so much about race relations -- and yet propose so little to help? For Clinton, who "arguably has a more nuanced understanding of racial issues than any president in history" his race initiative "seems surprisingly timid."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/23/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Civil-Rights Groups Ask to Join Lawsuit Over Affirmative Action in Georgia Civil rights groups and students filed a motion in federal court June 20 asking to intervene in a lawsuit that could lead to the elimination of racial preferences in hiring and admissions at Georgia's public colleges and universities. NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and 16 black high-school and college students are attempting to join a lawsuit filed in March in Savannah on behalf of seven white and four black plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are demanding that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions.
6/24/97	Sacramento Bee Editorial	Beyond the numbers: UC Admissions to consider human qualities, too UC's nine campuses actively looking for other ways to compose student bodies that reflect the state's growing diversity. Each of UC's nine campuses will experiment with different admissions policies in an effort to achieve diversity. Each will examine a variety of personal circumstances and accomplishments in addition to grades and scores. For example, UC-Davis will offer 60 percent of the 3,700 places in its 1998 freshman class to applicants with the highest grades and tests scores. But in filling the remaining 40 percent, the admissions office will give weight to other factors including extracurricular leadership experience; attendance at a high school that is economically disadvantaged and has a historically low level of UC attendance; residence in the three counties closest to the university; military service; and marked academic improvement in the 11th grade. Still, the new policy calls for consideration only of students who meet UC minimum eligibility requirements; a combined 1,000 on the SAT and a high school grade-point average of 2.82 in designated college preparatory courses. UCLA will give an advantage to applicants from disadvantaged urban and rural neighborhoods. UC Irvine will look at an applicant's entire profile, not just grades and scores, including personal essays and extracurricular activities. UC San Diego will look at "special circumstances and personal challenges" which could include whether an applicant is trying to become the first in his or her family to attend college. Editorial argues these policies may make the admissions process more complicated but weighing human factors may be a better way of measuring than just tests and scores.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/24/97	The New York Times	The Real Bias In Higher Education (editorial by Lani Guiner) Guiner challenges supporters and opponents of affirmative action to see Cheryl Hopwood as an ally because her case forced us to look at the traditional admission standards which Guiner thinks are the real problem. Basing admissions for all students mainly on test scores favors students who tend to do well of such testes and those tend to be students from well-off families. While blacks and Latinos generally don't do as well on tests, studies show that within every racial and ethnic group, test scores go up with family income. Real issue is how we define merit and one alternative is for schools to set minimum test scores as acceptable and then hold in effect a lottery for admission among the participants who meet the minimum standard. Prospective students who offer qualities that are considered valuable would have their names entered more than once in the lottery to increase their chances of being selected. These students could be those who have overcome adversity, have particular skill or credential, outstanding record or other special and worthy career aspirations. Guiner says affirmative action is neither the real problem nor the whole solution and the challenge is for the public educational institutions to rethink how they admit everyone.
6/25/97	San Diego Union-Tribune Commentary	Good news about UCSD admissions: more qualified applicants (by Michael W. Lynch, editor or Reason) Argues that Clinton has exploited the issue of minority enrollment declines and that it is possible to have a decrease in applicants but an increase in applicants who are actually qualified to attend. At UCSD, Lynch argues, the number of minority applicants who are clearly eligible increased by 3.6 percent from 1996 to 1997.
6/25/97	AP	Appointment leads to criticism of SUNY's affirmative action policy Trustees say the affirmative action policy of the State University of New York is being undermined by the absence of formal searches for many key administrative posts. Trustees are upset that SUNY elevated the interim vice-chancellor and secretary of the state university for system administration to the post permanently without launching a search. Critics says a broader search may have brought in more minority candidates. Currently, there are no black administrators at the top levels of SUNY's central administration.
6/26/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Judge Upholds Use of Ethnicity in Admissions to UCLA Lab School A federal judge has ruled UC-Los Angeles may consider ethnicity in admissions to its laboratory elementary school. The school is not part of the public school district. The judge held that "[s]trong evidence exists that for U.E.S. to carry out its research mission, it must be permitted to admit a student population that presents similar issues and challenges that arise in the ethnically diverse student population now present in the urban school community."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/26/97	Los Angeles Times	School's Ethnic Admissions Criteria Upheld School officials "have successfully proven that the use of racial and ethnic identity criteria in UES's admission policy is narrowly tailored to serve the purpose of a compelling state interest" according to the judge. Ruling means that the school will be able to operate in stark contrast to UC which has banned consideration of race, ethnicity or gender in admissions to its graduate and professional schools. The ruling came in a lawsuit filed against the UC Board of Regents in 1995 by the mother of a Brentwood girl alleging the child was unfairly excluded.
6/26/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC Berkeley Minority Admissions Dropping/Grad schools reject Latinos, Filipinos Eighteen percent fewer Latinos, blacks and Filipino Americans than last year have been accepted to graduate school at UC-Berkeley for next fall, the first class to enter under UC's ban on race-conscious admissions. Figures released by the campus 6/25 show number of Latino students plunged 27 percent from 246 to 180; blacks dropped 3 percent from 149 to 144, and Filipino Americans fell 14 percent from 36 to 31. Native Americans increased 5 percent. These number excluded the numbers from Boalt Law School which saw an 80 percent drop in African Americans acceptances. Note that figures were released to the Chronicle after its request.
6/27/97	The White House Bulletin	Clinton Reaffirms Support for Affirmative Action In Remarks To Hispanic Group Addressing the League of United Latin American Citizens today, President Clinton reaffirmed his support for affirmative action and said "I have asked the Domestic Policy Council to coordinate a review by the Justice Department and the Education Department on the impact of Proposition 209 and the Hopwood decision in Texas. We need to make sure that we do everything we can to keep the doors of higher education open to all Americans, including all minorities. We are looking for specific things that we can do to ensure that higher education does not become segregated, or that the progress we've made over the last 20 years is not reversed."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/27/97	Press Briefing by Mike McCurry	Question: "Mike in his satellite hookup with LULAC, the President said that he was exploring legal options for preserving affirmative action when it comes to college admission policies. Could you elaborate on that? MR. MCCURRY: Very consistent with what he said in the speech in San Diego on race, he continues to believe that affirmative action properly structured, consistent with the Supreme Court's decision on Adarand, is going to have to be available as a tool to address continuing injustice and discrimination in our society. How that is done will be consistent with his view that you can properly mend that which is wrong about affirmative action so that it is narrowly tailored so that it passes the strict scrutiny tests of the Court, so that it is a tool that can help break down barriers of injustice that prevent minority Americans and others from getting the full opportunities they deserve in our economy and in our society. Q: Well, he talked specifically about a review. Q: What legal vehicles are available for doing that? What legal vehicles would he have? Is he considering legislation? MR. MCCURRY: We will continue to see from time to time in the courts some challenges to aspects of affirmative action. The Court agreed today to take up a case that the Justice Department will have to look at carefully. There will be other legal challenges along the way. There is pending litigation with respect to Proposition 209, and in all of those we've indicated our intent to advocate and fight for the principles the President has made clear. Q: Well, it sounded like he was saying he'd ask the Education Department and DOJ to review this to see what recourse he had. Is he trying to figure out if 209 perhaps violates certain civil right statutes so he can deny federal education funds to California? MR. MCCURRY: I'm not speculating on that type of thing. I don't know that that is something that we have under consideration. I do know that we have entered in the court system to argue the government's case with respect to 209, and I think that's where the matter stands. But there are other aspects of our review. Remember, growing out of our affirmative action review we said we would have to continue to test government affirmative action programs to assure that they met the Court's standard in Adarand. And that has continued. There have been some changes, modifications, in some cases, substantial modifications in government affirmative action programs based on our determination to mend, not end affirmative action because we've said all along we're going to have to reform these programs so that they are consistent with common sense, consistent with the President's principles, consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion, but also, ultimately, available as a legal remedy for injustice and discrimination.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/27/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Law School Class May Have Only 1 Black Not one of the 14 black students admitted this year to UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law has decided to enroll prompting the school's dean to call the numbers "a total wipeout." Richard Russell, one of three blacks on the 26-member UC Board of Regents, says "[i]t's obvious that the resegregation of higher education has begun." Last year 20 black students enrolled on Boalt's first-year class. Boalt Law dean Herma Hill Kay says she hopes more underrepresented minorities on the waiting list will be offered slots but if she were a black student "I would certainly be very concerned about my ability to flourish here." At UCLA's School of Law, the numbers were not so stark with 21 blacks and 74 Latinos being admitted and 10 blacks and 41 Latinos saying they probably will attend. Still, typically the school enrolls 30 or 32 black students. Also says Kay, "We've already had some Caucasian students withdraw from our waiting list because they prefer to go to a school with a more diverse student body." Joseph Jaramillo, staff attorney with MALDEF, says Boalt's numbers are further evidence of systematic exclusion of minorities. MALDEF has a complaint pending before the U.S. Department of Education alleging UC's admissions policies violate federal civil rights laws.
6/27/97	Los Angeles Times	Jackson Assails 'Resegregation' Allying himself with a national Latino rights group, Jesse Jackson on Thursday called on Clinton to cut federal funding to California if an investigation finds that racial and ethnic discrimination has grown since affirmative action programs were abolished last year. Specifically, Jackson said DOJ should investigate California's schools and agencies. "We need the law enforced now." Jackson and LULAC present Belen Robles said they would work together for a repeal of Proposition 209 and they will meet with others in Washington July 10 to discuss that and other strategies to repeal the proposition. At a luncheon that drew several thousand LULAC members, Jackson called for Latinos and African Americans to join together to fight a growing backlash against the poor and ethnic minorities. "We can put together a common agenda beyond fighting over what's left."
6/27/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	Clinton Defends the Use of Affirmative Action in Higher Education (basically objective report of speech and appointment of advisory panel)

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/28/97	The New York Times	Minority Law School Enrollment Plunges in California and Texas The leading public law schools in the nation's two most populous states will enroll hardly any new black students this years as the result of bans on affirmative action in Texas and California. UC-Berkeley announced Thursday that only one of the 17 black students admitted for the fall's entering class of 270 students plans to attend. UT says it has tuition deposits from three black students for 500 slots next year. Herma Hill Kay, dean of Berkeley's law school says "[t]his is worse than our predicted worse-case scenario." Pending possible admissions from the waiting list, none of the 14 black applicants admitted to Berkeley law school this year plan to attend. The only black student planning to attend was admitted last year and deferred his enrollment until this fall. Two other black students who deferred their enrollment later decided not to attend. Both schools reported substantial, though not as dramatic drops in the numbers of new Hispanic students. Enrollment figures will not be complete until students show up for class and waiting list are added but under current figures, it looks like Texas law school will go from 31 black and 42 Hispanic students last year to 3 black and 20 Hispanics next year. Berkeley would go from 20 black and 28 Hispanics in the class of 1999 to one black and 18 Hispanic in the Class of 2000. UCLA would go from 19 black student to 10 and from 45 Hispanics to 41. Both applications and acceptances showed sharp declines. Officials are attributing the drop to a combination of higher admissions standards that have shut out minority applicants and the better financial incentives and the more diverse environments that other elite schools can offer. All of this is critical because the Texas and California schools traditionally provide much of the legal, business and political leadership of their states. Berkeley, UCLA and Texas are ranked among the top 20 over all. Experts say the dropoff is particularly significant given the degree to which access to jobs and power in a legal career. "The law is an extremely hierarchical and stratified profession" says Marjorie Shultz, a Berkeley law professor. "I wish it were not, but it is. Where you go to school makes a huge difference in which opportunities you have, particularly the opportunities to shape the law rather than routinized implementation. Shultz calls the figures "shocking and shameful." "It's so stunning it's almost unbelievable." "What do we think? The leading public university in the most diverse state and the most diverse educational system is going to just withdraw behind some siege wall and be a white institution? It's preposterous." Even Ward Connerly, who still advocates anti-affirmative measures, says the figures are shocking. "It's a bucket of cold water in the face. I am obviously concerned. I am petrified at the fact that we have as far to go as we do. You cannot look at the situation and come away from it with anything other than dismay."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/30/97	TIME	Julius Speaker? Uh-Oh, Newt Gingrich Is In Trouble Again, and Guess Which "Friend" Has That Lean And Hungry Look While most Americans recoil at idea of monochromatic college campuses, Ward Connerly, who thinks the current trends won't really cut minorities out of the system so much as bump them down to less prestigious schools where they can better compete, does not. While Prop. 209 weathers a court challenge, Connerly has been traveling around the country making powerful speeches and accepting awards from conservatives who hail him as hero for fighting for his vision of a color-blind society. Also, he has been lobbying Gingrich to support an anti-preference bill. Larger question "is whether Connerly's side can prevail in the national debate as America, which has been rolling back race- and gender-based affirmative action for years, decides whether it really wants to end all such programs -- and what it will mean for the country if it does."
6/30/97	USA Today	Leaving a legacy of diversity/UCLA chancellor looks back with pride Charles E. Young retires as chancellor of UCLA after 29 years making him the longest serving head of any major university nationwide. He is an ardent supporter of affirmative action. Article does Qs and As with chancellor.
7/2/97	The New York Times	Affirmative Action Ban Changes a Law School Profiles UT Law School and affect bans on affirmative action have had on the state's most powerful law school. Over 25 years, school has gone from one that trained almost no black and Hispanic lawyers to one that since the 80's had been producing more than any school in the country to one that is now becoming overwhelmingly white again. Only 3 black and 20 Hispanic students have put down deposits in an entering class of 500 for the 1997-1998 school year. Last fall, the entering class had 31 blacks and 42 Hispanic students. Rodney Ellis, son of a yard man and a maid who is now a powerful State Senator, went to UT Law school and can't believe what's happening in his state. Mr. Ellis, who graduated in 1979, said the school's success in educating blacks and Mexican-Americans was a testament to the degree to which affirmative action had worked. Terry Pell, a lawyer for the <u>Hopwood</u> plaintiffs, says its too early to say what the real affect of <u>Hopwood</u> will be and that the law school's administration has created a self-fulfilling prophecy by scaring off minorities by saying how much <u>Hopwood</u> has tied their hands.
7/2/97	The Wall Street Journal	Admission Policy Is an Honest Effort (letter by M. Michael Sharlot, Dean and John Jeffers Research Chair on Law, School of Law, University of Texas at Austin, in response to a Journal article criticizing UT's affirmative action policy) Sharlot argues UT never admitted solely on the basis of numerical credentials; rather, the applicant's whole file is reviewed to see if there's a reason to think the credentials appear to over- or under predict the applicant's probable ability to take maximum advantage of the education provided. Sharlot takes issue with Journal view the school has attempted to make a political point and says the school's admissions process has been "an honest effort to continue to select the most promising candidates consistent with the strictures imposed by the Fifth Circuit panel."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/2/97	Los Angeles Time Commentary	Diversity in Ivy League Schools in Only Skin-Deep Through the views of two "minority" students, one attending Columbia and one attending Berkeley's Boalt Hall, commentary argues that it is the sons and daughters of the most wealthy and privileged minorities who benefit from the Ivy League schools' affirmative action programs and they are the "minorities" that go to these schools. California Latinos from middle class and working-class backgrounds have little in common with the minority students "from the East Coast who were the sons and daughters of the economic elite."
7/2/97	HOTLINE	California: Connerly for Some Affirmative Action? Frontrunner reports on <i>Sacramento Bee</i> story that Ward Connerly "now says" CA "should have some mechanism for recruiting women- and minority-owned firms for bids on state government contracts." "Connerly: "There are some additional things we need to be doing . . . to make sure we require contractors doing business with the government at least to give opportunities to bid on (subcontracting) jobs within a broad spectrum of businesses, and not go on with an old system of bidding on jobs." Connerly has quietly appointed a legal committee of three to develop legislation that would allow CA to "continue its outreach efforts in a way that conforms" with Prop 209. Critics said Connerly's move "is indicative of how the Sacramento businessman has often waffled on his stated goal of eliminating race and gender considerations from government programs."
7/2/97	AP (as reported by Frontrunner)	Clinton's Race Panel to Meet July 14 AP reported President Clinton's advisory board "will meet July 14 to plan its work schedule." "A notice printed in the Federal Register said the seven-member panel will convene at a conference center near the White House to consider an agenda for the coming months."
7/7/97	U.S. News & World Report	The route to racial healing/Better schools, not a system of preferences, will help everyone get ahead (Commentary by Mortimer B. Zuckerman) Criticizes affirmative action and says "intensive training" is the "right kind of affirmative action." Zuckerman says "education should be the focus of presidential leadership, "as it was earlier in Clinton's term."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/8/97	The Washington Post OP-ED	Better Than Affirmative Action (by Jack Kemp and J.C. Watts Jr.) Argues President offered no improvement over current system and takes up President's challenge to offer "a better way." "Better way summed up in five policy prescriptions to broaden access to capital in every home and neighborhood: (1) establish renewal communities and enterprise zones to draw business and jobs into distressed urban areas; (2) open up the educational system to the influence of parental and community choice; (3) reverse federal and state welfare provisions to reward rather than punish recipients for working, saving and investing toward an independent future; (4) implement privatization of public housing and other efforts to bring home ownership and property ownership into low-income neighborhoods; and (5) embrace strategies that will get our national economy growing at a pace that can accommodate the talent of all Americans. Promotes legislation called Community Renewal Project which would remove tax and regulatory barriers to job creation and entrepreneurship. Proposal also promotes voucher and magnet school system of public and private school choice.
7/8/97	St. Louis Post-Dispatch -- Editorial	Affirmative Action Loses Ground Resegregation of the University of Texas Law School carries some historical symbolism. A 1950 Supreme Court case involving the school began to break down segregation at the college level. The court said then that graduates of Texas' all-black law school were deprived of the prestige and alumni connections that went with graduation from the state's most prestigious law school and by 1980, UT's law school was producing more black and Hispanic lawyers than any school in the country. The result was "a homegrown power elite of minority lawyers- an elite that may now be at risk." The "Newt Gingrichs of the world" are wrong when they argue the decline proves less qualified students were getting in. "Because of the long history of segregation and racism, many poor black students get a slow start in the educational race. Until the remnants of segregation are gone, the nation needs affirmative action to give those students a chance to make up lost ground."
7/9/97	Education Daily	To Raise Minority Admissions, Task Force Looks To Teachers UC task force's \$60 million dollar plan to increase minority enrollment at UC would make training and retaining teachers in disadvantaged schools a priority. Task force estimates the total cost of professional development at \$18.5 million annually or about \$370,000 at each of 450 schools -- the disadvantaged high schools, plus 400 "feeder" elementary and middle schools. UC Board of Regents to vote next week on the proposal. Report says need for new teachers in disadvantaged schools is "especially acute" because of high turnover rates.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/9/97	Chicago Sun-Times	UIC to review minorities' edge in class registration White students at the University of Illinois at Chicago have long complained they have difficulty getting into classes they need because of an affirmative action program that allows minority students to register early. University says it is responding to the complaints this fall. The university started the program in the 1970s to give disabled students and athletes who must travel, time to register for classes they needed. Over the years, the program was expanded to include thousands of students who are active members of minority support groups on campus. A pot check of other Illinois universities Tuesday found that many offer priority registration to honors students and athletes but not to students based on race.
7/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	House Panel Approves Bill to Eliminate Affirmative Action by U.S. Government A panel of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee on Wednesday approved a bill that would bar the federal government from using affirmative action. Introduced by Canady, the bill would strip federal student aid programs of any race-based criteria. While the largest of those programs like Pell Grants don't have any racial criteria, many smaller grants and fellowships are designed for members of particular racial or ethnic groups. A version of the legislation has been proposed in the Senate by two Republicans but similar legislation died last year in both chambers. The bill would not bar colleges from using race as a factor in admissions, and it contains exemptions for HBCUs and American Indian tribal colleges, but it would end the practice by some federal agencies of reserving grants and contracts for members of minority groups or for higher education institutions that have many non-white students. Democrats opposed to the measure, including Robert Scott, (D-VA), cited the plummeting number of minority applicants accepted by colleges in Texas and California as examples of what would happen without affirmative action. The U.S. Department of Justice also opposes the bill.
7/11/97	NBC Nightly News	Affirmative Action Brian Williams introduces NBC's George Lewis' report on drops in minority enrollment at CA and Texas schools. Hosts Angela Glover Blackwell, unidentified female student, unidentified male student, Ward Connerly, Kay Herma Hill, law school dean.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/12/97	National Journal	Affirmative Inaction Affirmative Action is back in the spotlight "because no one has come up with another way to address the failure to achieve racial diversity, especially on elite college campuses which are a gateway to making it in America." Debate over affirmative action also illustrates the continuing lack of candor on the subject of race -- supporters of affirmative action still gloss over how much preference members of minority groups need to have to get the results they want and opponents continue to ignore real-life, built-in preferences that already favor the majority in a society that has never been based on individual merit. Debate over affirmative action always been marked by a lack of candor. But both sides agree on a few basics. First, any long term answer must include fixing elementary and secondary education, though there's little agreement on how to do it. Also, both sides recognize it isn't enough to enroll black students in majority white colleges but there's rampant disagreement over what else to do. Edley says benefits from diversity don't happen automatically -- if minority students are isolated in the academic setting, you don't get the benefits. Ambivalence over affirmative action parallels general confusion over race relations as evidenced by recent Gallup poll. Debate over affirmative action will be at the center of the dialogue about race Clinton seeks to revive, but if the conversation is honest, "don't expect it to be pretty."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/12/97	Los Angeles Times	UCI Rolls Down by 13.4% for Fall: Fewer than 3,000 students enrolled compared to more than 3,300 last year. Part drop is deliberate move by university to counter recent surges. UC Irvine has admitted 13.4% fewer students this fall, partly because the university hopes to offset enrollment surges of recent years that have strained resources and capacity. The UC Board of Regents ban on consideration of race and gender in admissions does not take effect for undergraduates until next year but officials have been closely watching whether the ban has scared away students. Officials say the recent statistics suggest that did not happen. Still, UC assistant vice president Dennis Galligani says that's the good news and that the university still has much work to do to ensure that student diversity continues. Galligani is particularly concerned about US's most selective campuses -- UCLA and Berkeley because "everything suggests that we will see declines" in enrollment of underrepresented minorities. System wide undergraduate admissions statistics released 7/11 showed marked declines in the number of blacks and Latinos planning to enroll at UCLA -- a drop of 15% for blacks and 17% for Latinos. Rae Lee Siporin, UCLA's director of undergraduate admissions, attributed part of the decrease to the regents' action and to Prop. 209. "Students said they didn't think they were welcome," Siporin said. One encouraging fact was a leap in overall academic quality of UCLA's applicants, says Siporin, which reflects a typical freshman with a 4.05 high school grade point average and 1,250 SAT score. However, the increase in the very top tier of applicants that get admitted on the basis of academic criteria only did not grow dramatically for the underrepresented students.
7/12/97	Los Angeles Times	Fewer Minorities Apply to UC, but More Are Accepting Offers: Enrollment rates are being watched closely with the impending demise of affirmative action guidelines (same as above story) Adds Boalt's 270-member first-year class is now expected to include only one black student, who was admitted last year but deferred enrollment. Not one of the 14 black students admitted this year has decided to enroll. Of 48 Latinos offered admission to Boalt, 18 have indicated they will attend. Both Native Americans who were accepted have opted not to attend. Last year, by contrast, 28 Latinos and four Native Americans enrolled in the first year class.
7/13/97	The Sacramento Bee	As NAACP Meets, Rights Leaders Focus In Minority Enrollments Kweisi Mfume disclosed civil rights leaders are planning "a major mass demonstration" in California in late August and are demanding help from the Clinton administration in reversing the decline of minority enrollments at law schools and colleges in Texas and California. The civil rights leaders also agreed to ask Clinton to instruct Attorney General Janet Reno and Education Secretary Richard Riley to examine institutions of higher learning "and specifically ... the University of Texas at Austin and the University California system --" to determine that they are in compliance with all federal standards for admissions.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/13/97	Austin American-Statesman	Minority enrollment at UT is criticized/NAACP seeks - inquiry to see if some schools are complying with admissions rules Civil rights leaders are demanding the Clinton administration help reverse the decline of minority enrollments at the University of Texas School of Law and in California schools. NAACP is also asking Texas and California universities to more than double the number of undergraduate students eligible for automatic admissions, from the top 10 percent of high school students to the top 25 percent. UT Law School Dean Mike Sharlot said Saturday he isn't sure what Clinton or the executive branch could do to help increase minority enrollment in Texas and California schools. Mfume said he has contacted the White House and has received no assurances that the president will enlist Reno and Riley in reviewing the admission policies of UT and other universities. The NAACP is moving ahead with plans to set up special bureaus in various states to monitor and report on activities involving affirmative action and other civil rights issues. The bureaus, to be staffed by black law student interns, will be in Texas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Maryland, and New York.
7/13/97	Chicago Tribune	NAACP Reaffirms Integration Stand School Issue To Be Debated At Meeting Though NAACP has remained relatively quiet in recent months on several high profile issues, Mfume expressed "deep concern" about the "retreat" on affirmative action policies at some of the nation's colleges and graduate schools. Mfume proposed that top-tier public institutions consider broadening the pool from which students are accepted, suggesting that schools expand their pool to include the top 25 percent of students who apply.
7/14/97	Chronicle of Higher Education/ Academe Today (on line)	U. of California Regent Says Law Dean South to Discourage Minority Students A University of California regent has accused the dean of Berkeley's law school of intentionally trying to lower the number of minority students enrolling in the school in an effort to pressure the board into reversing a ban on affirmative action. The accusation came as officials of the nine-member state system announced that fewer black and Hispanic students had been admitted for the fall, the last class selected under old affirmative-action rules. In an interview with National Public Radio, Ward Connerly reported said "I believe the dean has consciously been involved in trying to keep the numbers down, to sacrifice this class, if you will, in order to perhaps get the regents to change their mind, and to rescind the action." Connerly said he didn't have proof that Herma Hill Kay, dean of Boalt Hall, had sabotaged the policy but he said "there isn't a prayer" that the board would reverse its decision that prohibits the consideration of race or gender in admissions decisions. In a statement, Kay denied Connerly's charges.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/14/97	Associated Press	Clinton's race board to focus on education, unsure on slavery President's Clinton's advisory board decided Monday to focus on education and economic opportunity while disagreeing over how much attention to pay to racism's roots in slavery. Board members agreed that education and economics provided a logical starting point because so many other concerns, from immigration to criminal justice and health care, are tied to them. Judy Winston discounted critics who say the president's plan to address race would be all talk and no action. "We have a chance to confront sensitive issues. We would not be here if we did not believe this effort involves more than dialogue."
7/15/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Law Schools Face Discrimination/Investigation: Federal civil rights office probes allegation that under the ban on affirmative action, admissions policies favor whites "Adding to the controversy over the University of California's ban on affirmative action, the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights confirmed Monday that it is investigating allegations that the admissions policies at UC's three law schools are racially discriminatory." The complaint alleged that one in four white applicants was admitted to UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law, for example, contrasted with one in 10 Latinos and one in 20 blacks. UC officials said they would cooperate with federal investigators. Terry Lightfoot, a UC spokesman, said "[w]e just want to reiterate the university's continuing effort to maintain diversity in the university and the law schools." "We will look toward that goal under both the regents' policy and the law." A 1992 investigation at Boalt found reverse discrimination in reviewing and sorting applicants based in part on race and by keeping waiting lists by ethnic groups. OCR found that factors aimed at diversifying the student body must not be limited to ethnic backgrounds alone and the law school changed some of its policies. The current complaint was prompted by the opposite scenario, challenging the remaining selection (they eliminated ethnicity and gender) a such as the weight given to grades and scores from "culturally biased" standardized tests. The complaint says Boalt Hall gives added weight to the grade-point average of applicants who attended elite Eastern colleges but discounts grades from predominantly black Howard University and Cal State L.A., which has high Latino enrollment. The complaint also alleges that various nonacademic "whole person" factors like extracurricular achievements or whether a parent is an alumnus of the school -- significantly favor white and male applicants. Federal investigators will begin by analyzing admissions practices at the law schools but officials said they may expand the inquiry to include other schools as admissions data become available.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/15/97	Sacramento Bee	Probe of possible UC bias; Target is law school admissions policy In wake of "stunning drop in minority admissions" at three University of California law schools, the U.S. Department of Education is opening an investigation into the university's new "colorblind" admissions policy to determine whether it discriminates against minority students. Jennifer Nelson, executive director of the American Civil Rights Institute, a non-profit organization that promotes the dismantling of affirmative action programs, called the investigation a "political payoff," saying the Clinton administration is trying to mollify affirmative action proponents, including Jesse Jackson.
7/15/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC's Law Admissions Investigated/U.S. checking at 3 schools for violations of civil rights U.S. government has opened an investigation into admissions policies at three University of California law schools in a move that could jeopardize more than \$1 billion in federal aid received annually by the university. Last year UC received \$1.1 billion in federal funds for everything from scientific research and student financial aid to the cost of supervising students at its medical schools. Figures for this fall's entering class show that blacks and Latinos were admitted at a far lower rate than were whites. Attorneys say UC will have to demonstrate that its admissions policies are based on a "compelling educational purpose." Article characterized announcement as "the first official response by the Clinton administration to UC's decision to ban consideration of race or gender in its admissions policies." Chris Edley quoted to say "any institution that adopts a new policy that results in a massive reduction in inclusiveness should expect careful scrutiny." "The university had a system that was legitimate under federal civil rights laws, but has chosen a new one that may make its campuses look like the 1950s." Connerly says "[i]t is very unfortunate that taxpayer money is going to be used to harass the University of California in the interest of maintaining a system of racial preferences." Federal officials said that an investigation normally takes 120 to 135 days but that problems of admissions policies are more complex and could take much longer. Few expect the university -- and the regents -- to risk losing federal funds. "It's now toe to toe" said Troy Duster, a sociologist at UC Berkeley and a leading critic of the affirmative action ban. "We will see if the University of California is willing to risk hundreds of millions of dollars to promote the political aspirations of Governor Wilson and Ward Connerly."
7/15/97	San Francisco Examiner	U.S. probes UC law school enrollment Plummeting minority admissions have sparked a federal investigation to determine whether the University of California's three law schools discriminate against non-white applicants and violate their civil rights. Focus of the investigation will be the admission of African American, Latino, Asian and Native American students. The OCR investigation will focus on whether the three schools' admissions practices violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which says an educational program that receives federal money may not discriminate on the basis of race.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/15/97	Philadelphia Inquirer	Racial advisory board focuses on education, economic opportunity/Former N.J. Gov. Kean said the country must fix its worst schools and open the marketplace to all. Conceding that racism has been "virtually intractable" throughout the nation's history, members of the President's advisory board on race set out to combat it yesterday by focusing on two areas they agreed were at the root of the problem -- education and economic opportunity. For more than four hours, members grappled with such issues as the difference between discrimination against African Americans versus other ethnic groups and whether to include immigration as part of their mandate. In the end, the board concluded it would try to look at all those things and more.
7/15/97	The Washington Post	A Splinter on the Race Advisory Board/First Meeting Yields Divergent Views on Finding 'One America' Seven member board outlined in grand terms their hopes of redefining a society that often still judges people by the color of their skin but in short order they found themselves disagreeing over how much to focus on relations between black and white in an age when Asian and Latino Americans have redrawn the country's demographic map. The board did agree to focus on education and economic opportunity as its first topics and announced the appointment of Judith A. Winston, the Department of Education's general counsel, as its executive director.
7/15/97	The Washington Times	Clinton's race panel divided over focus/Black-white issues too exclusive, some say Clinton's advisory board began its work yesterday with its members disagreeing over how much emphasis to put on slavery and other painful parts of racial history in America. Instead, board decided to focus on the present and the future -- specifically investigating the racial disparities in educational levels and economic opportunities.
7/16/97	The New York Times	U.S. Plans Civil Rights Inquiry Into Policy at U. of California The United States Department of Education has told the University of California that it plans to investigate whether the university's dismantling of affirmative action has led to violations of Federal civil rights law. According to a July 11 letter from OCR's CA office, the department said there is "sufficient information" that the policy, which bars race as a factor in hiring and admissions, may violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Ward Connerly quoted as saying "this is just harassment." "There is no evidence of discrimination at the University of California." UC spokesman Terry Lightfoot said "[w]hether there is some de facto discrimination is unclear at this point" "[b]ut it's unfortunate in that it clouds the perception that we're not committed to diversity. We want to reiterate that our commitment to diversity has been -- as is -- a constant goal."
7/16/97	San Francisco Examiner	Feds eye UC law schools for bias/Drop in minority admissions at issue (principally the same as 7/15/97 article above)

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/16/97	The Washington Times	Big drop in minorities at UC schools probed Article argues probe is response to dramatic drop in minority admissions to the University of California's law schools. Investigation triggered by a March 19 complaint filed by MALDEF, "an organization with close ties to Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Norma V. Cantu", and five other groups. According to Joseph E. Jaramillo, regional counsel for San Antonio-based MALDEF, "[s]everal faculty members at different UC campuses said they felt pressure to ensure that the number of minorities dropped in order to show compliance with the regents' resolution."
7/16/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Education Dept. to Investigate Bias in Law-School Admissions at U. of Cal. Department's decision to investigate whether the University of California discriminated against minority applicants to its three law schools seen as a direct challenge to the July 1995 vote by the California Board of Regents to ban consideration of race in admissions. Complaint charges that in the wake of the ban on affirmative action, the university is using admissions standards that were systematically biased against minority students and women by relying too much on standardized test scores, by weighing students' past professional experiences, and by adjusting applicant's grade point averages depending on the perceived quality of the college they attended. Critics of affirmative action derided the Education Department's decision to investigate as a political payoff by the Clinton Administration to the minority groups that are a core Democratic constituency.
7/16/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	UC admissions inquiry labeled as harassment Federal probe into plunging minority enrollment at UC graduate schools was called harassment by UC regent Ward Connerly -- the man who led the drive to dismantle affirmative action in the state.
7/17/97	The Washington Post	U.S. to Test University of California Admissions Policies for Racial Bias Education department is opening an investigation into whether new admission policies at the University of California violate federal civil rights laws. The university, which has more than 160,000 students, has been the center of debate on affirmative action in higher education since its board of regents voted two years ago to abolish racial preferences in admissions and hiring. Education Department has authority to look into the issue because the UC system receives more than \$1 billion in federal aid and UC leaders have pledged their full cooperation.
7/17/97	U.S. Newswire	Transcript of White House Press Briefing by Riley and McCurry

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	Associated Press	Clinton offers support for affirmative action President Clinton is mounting a strong defense of affirmative action, calling recent cuts in minority graduates enrollment "shocking" and a sign that America is moving "in exactly the wrong direction." Decline in minority students at law schools in California and Texas next year shows what can happen when Americans fail to talk out and resolve racial problems, Clinton told the National Association of Black Journalists in Chicago on Thursday.
7/18/97	The Washington Post	Clinton Vows to Fight for Affirmative Action/President Denounces 'Shocking Consequences' Of Campus Admissions Policies in California, Texas President Clinton resumed his crusade to improve race relations in America today by vowing to battle the tide against affirmative action and reverse recent actions threatening to virtually wipe out minority enrollments in some California and Texas graduate schools. The president denounced "the rather shocking consequences" of new admissions policies in the nation's two largest states that have left some graduate classes bereft of any African American students. Although vague about how he would do it, he pledged to find "some ways to get around it" if not through a direct challenge then by "indirection." Although Clinton has previously criticized the new university policies, his remarks to the Black Journalists "were his most extended and forceful, even to the point of promising "we can reverse it in ... a couple of years." As one possible solution, he embraced a Texas proposal to guarantee college admission to the top 10 percent of every high school class in the state.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Regents Panel Oks Minority Outreach Plan/Proposal would allocate \$120 million to attract black and Latino high school graduates A University of California Board of Regents committee unanimously approved a plan Thursday to double UC's annual spending on outreach programs -- which seeks to increase minority enrollment without using affirmative action -- to \$120 million. The plan, a result of 18 months of deliberations by a 35-member task force, is designed to increase the number of black and Latino high school graduates whose grades and standardized test scores make them eligible to enter UC from the current 4,200 per year to 8,500 over the next five years. UC officials plan to target 50 underachieving or "educationally disadvantaged" high schools across California as well as about 100 middle schools and 300 elementary schools. The target schools would split an estimated \$370,000 a year to improve teaching skills. Officials hope to cobble together the additional \$60 million they need. Currently, about 5% of high school graduates and 4% of Latino graduates meet UC admission requirements compared to nearly 13% of white and 32% of Asian Americans are eligible. While Ward Connerly praised the measure, Lt. Gov. Gray Davis, who is a member of the board by virtue of his office, said he supported the goals of the plan but was not satisfied that it would make the university sufficiently diverse. "Let's not kid ourselves. This is simply not enough" he said in a letter to the board. Davis proposed that the UC system adopt a proposal guaranteeing admission of the top two students of every public high school in California. Critics, including former Regent Rick Russell, who wrote a dissenting 15-page minority report to the task force's recommendations, have said that even an infusion of millions of dollars will not solve the problems that racism has caused. The \$60 million cost projection for the program includes \$27.2 million for school outreach efforts, \$17.9 million for expanding academic programs that target black and Latino students but are open to all, and \$7.9 million for contacting students, families and schools about UC admission requirements.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC Law Schools at Wits' End As Minorities Go Elsewhere Educators at California's public law schools are stumped -- they modified their admissions criteria to take factors other than race into account after California's ban on using affirmative action in admissions but efforts to maintain anything like the previous levels of ethnic and racial diversity have mostly failed. Such efforts included consideration of a student's economic background, weighing the prospect's ability to overcome obstacles, and noting any unusual accomplishments in addition to grades and test scores. Dean Herma Hill Kay of Boalt Hall says "it's very disheartening." "There appears to be no obvious way to go in the short run." The Berkeley campus has instituted several outreach programs to identify promising minority students in the elementary and secondary grades but Kay says it would be years before these efforts result in more minorities qualifying for admission to law school. Supporters of affirmative action now fear the dismal reports will drive the number of minority undergraduates even lower than expected. Rae Lee Siporin, director of undergraduate admissions at UCLA worries that with all the negative publicity, "students will decide to not even apply." "We anticipated losing half to two-thirds of our black and Latino enrollments, but if students are frightened off and don't even apply because they think they don't have a chance or because they think we don't want them, it could be even worse." Interviews with law officials at Boalt, UC Davis, and UCLA show they didn't respond passively to the regents' ban. For months they held emergency meetings in an attempt to adapt admissions policies to the ban. At Boalt, admissions officers were instructed to give "substantial weight" instead of "greatest weight" to college grades and scores on the LSAT. Students were encouraged to write longer personal essays - four pages instead of two --and to describe any special circumstances. Admissions officers were encouraged to look for students who have overcome significant obstacles in their lives, have displayed above average leadership abilities or have distinguished record of involvement in community activities. Despite the changes in criteria, of the only 14 blacks that were admitted this year -- an 80% drop from last year -- all have chosen elsewhere to go. At UCLA, the law school went even further than Boalt in trying to soften the effect of the regents' action -- for the first time, students were asked to list their parents' income as well as other assets, and if their parents had graduated from high school or had gone to college. But, UCLA's attempt to increase the number of students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds has largely been a failure. The figures seem to support what many critics of class-based affirmative action system predicted -- in absolute numbers, there are many more economically disadvantaged white students than black students. Robert Berdahl, Berkeley's new chancellor, was previously chancellor of Austin's campus where he grappled with the same issue. Last week, on his third day on the job, he met with Boalt officials to review possible responses to the news that only one black would attend this fall's class -- a student who was admitted last year and deferred. Among possible strategies, they discussed working with minority bar associations that might set up scholarship programs

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
	7/18/97 San Francisco Chronicle continued	for the brightest students, creating a fund to help students pay for LSAT preparation classes and encouraging minority alumni to help recruit students. But officials say their hands are tied because the regents' policy prevents them from participating in any programs that concentrate specifically on minority students. <i>President Clinton has set up a task force made up of officials from the White House, and the Justice and Education departments to explore possible federal responses to the situation in California and Texas. This week, in a hint of a possible strategy, the Education Department confirmed that its Office of Civil Rights has begun an investigation into admissions policies at Boalt, UCLA and Davis law school.</i>
7/20/97	Boston Globe	Clinton's race dialogue turns contentious/Presidential initiative comes under fire as too little, too late, and delivered on the wrong forum Though affirmative action was not part of Clinton's speech to the Black Journalists, his remarks strongly defended the policy in response to the reporters' question.
7/20/97	Baltimore Sun	Black law students disappearing with end to affirmative action. Enrollment of Hispanics also down in Calif., Texas In addition to the higher admissions standards, official blamed the decrease on better offers from private universities, student concerns that they weren't welcome at the affirmative action-free campuses and fear of being stranded in a sea of white. <i>Beyond all the statistics, the question is "How will this play out in the classroom?" Students say "everyone loses."</i>
7/21/97	Education Daily	ED Launches Probe of Bias In UC Admissions ED notified UC this month that it will investigate whether the school's admissions policy discriminates against minority students.
7/21/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	2 Texas Universities Show Drop in Freshman Minority Admissions Preliminary numbers show a 33.8% decline in the number of black students who accepted offers for admission for this fall compared to last year and a 4.3 drop for Hispanic students. At Texas A&M, the number of black students who plan to enroll declined 29% while the number of Hispanics dropped 12.6%. Officials at both universities said the figures would not be final until September because some students may go elsewhere. In May, officials of the Austin law school announced that the one black student who had formally accepted an offer of admission had changed his mind leaving the law school's class of 2000 without a single black student.
7/22/97	The Washington Post OP-ED	Not Just About Race Cohen criticizes ED decision to investigate CA schools and denounces Clinton for living in his Southern past.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/23/97	Sacramento Bee	What's a Chico State worth at Berkeley? Complainants in CA civil rights complaint are right that broad-brush comparisons of grades among institutions is unfair and that numerical formulas like these are weak predictors of ultimate devotion to or success in the law. But to suggest that any institution that does not respect an A from CSU or City University or Howard in the same way it respects an A from Harvard is guilty of racial bias is pernicious and does no favor to the people it pretends to help. Do the feds propose to set themselves up as the ultimate evaluators of the worth of a Harvard diploma as compared to a Pepperdine diploma? In the long run, the argument that the very abandonment of race-based criteria is an act of discrimination is as likely to fail in the political arena as it is in the courts. Law schools need badly to find broader criteria to judge applicants and to reduce their reliance on numbers such as GPA and LSAT scores. "But its hard to argue with the contention of the defenders of Proposition 209 . . . that this investigation is a political payoff by the administration to the civil rights lobby, and not much else." If the feds seriously pursue charges such as the one about the discriminatory nature of the GPA adjustments that Boalt makes, "would represent perhaps the most serious intrusion on academic freedom since the McCarthy era. No educational institution can tolerate that and no court should."

Press Reports on Minority Enrollment Issue -- January 1997-Present

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Enrollment Would Drop Without Preferences, Study Says"</i> The study, based on a review of thousands of applicants to law schools, found "...if admissions decisions had been made only on the basis of grades and scores on the Law School Admission Test -- the primary criteria used to evaluate white applicants -- only 3 per cent of the applications from black students would have resulted in admissions offers" while "[c]urrently 26 per cent of black students' applications to law schools -- many of which use affirmative action -- result in offers of admission." The figure is the same for whites, according to the study. The study was conducted by Linda F. Wightman, then vice-president for testing, operations and research at the Law School Admission Council. This study appeared in the April edition of the New York University Law Review.
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Ignoring Advice, U. Of Houston Offers Race-Based Scholarships"</i> The University of Houston system chancellor said he intended to keep such scholarship programs in place because the question of their legality remained unsettled.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Attorney General Bars Affirmative Action at Colleges"</i> In response to prompting by the University of Houston system for answers to questions about financial-aid programs and for a legally binding opinion, Texas Attorney General Dan Morales issued an opinion (week of February 7) ordering public colleges in the state to stop considering race in any institutional policies.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Applying to U. Of Cal. Plunges"</i> The University of California system received a record high number of applications for admission next fall, but the number of minority applicants dropped sharply. The nine-campus system received 46,682 applications, an increase of 1.6% over last year. While the number of white applicants grew by 1% and the number of Asian-American applicants by nearly 3%, the number of black applicants dropped almost 11%, 15% for American Indians, 5% for Mexican-Americans, and 7% for Latinos.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Challenges Affirmative Action at U. Of Washington"</i> The lawyers who successfully challenged the race-based admissions policy at the University of Texas School of Law [Hopwood] filed a similar suit [the week of March 7] against the University of Washington's law school.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Mass Students Seize Building in Protest on Minority Issues"</i> A group of students at the University of Massachusetts took over an administration building protesting what they said was the university's slow progress in recruiting and retaining minority students and professors.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Attacks Race-Based Policies in U. System of Georgia"</i> Eleven residents of the state, seven whites and four blacks, filed a class-action lawsuit charging that racial segregation persisted at the system's 19 universities because of such policies as affirmative action. Plaintiffs' suit demands that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions. The case is significant in part because it encompasses both desegregation and affirmative action issues. Also, it points out the complicated nature of this debate. Plaintiffs in the case claimed the university system perpetuated the separation of students by race through its affirmative action policies that were meant to weed out vestiges of segregation.
3/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"Universities Report Less Minority Interest After Action to Ban Preferences"</i> After decisions to dismantle affirmative action programs at public universities in California and Texas, applications from blacks and Hispanic students are down significantly at both states' most prestigious universities and professional schools, leading to fears that the initiatives will result in a long-term decline in minority enrollment. This is the first of the national papers to report that minority applications/enrollment had declined in the wake of Hopwood and California's Prop 209.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of Mass. Accepts Students' Demands to End 6-Day Sit-In"</i> Student protesters at the University of Massachusetts ended a six-day takeover of an administration building after winning many of their demands such as increasing the enrollment of minority students, offering more financial aid to needy students, and giving minority students a greater voice in the selection of minority professors.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of California Regent Pushes for Anonymous Applications"</i> Ward Connerly, the architect of the successful campaign to approve an anti-affirmative action referendum in California, and member of the UC Board of Regents proposed that applicants be tracked by their Social Security numbers instead of their names to avoid giving admissions officers clues to their race.
3/27/97	The Dallas Morning Star -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Race should be part of admission 'basket'"</i> DMN editorial argues U.S. Education Department official Norma Cantu's warning to Morales that Texas state universities do not need to stop using race or ethnicity as one of several factors in determining admission or offering financial aid "creates an opportunity to move all Texas students forward."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Graduate-Admissions Policy at U. Of Cal. Is Called Biased"</i> Several civil-rights groups charged in a complaint filed with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights that the University of California -- through its new policy of not using racial and gender preferences in graduate-school admissions -- was illegally relying on other criteria that systematically discriminate against minority and female applicants. The advocacy groups alleged the discriminatory impact of the university's policies is amplified by pressure on its officials to bring about the significant declines in minority and female enrollments in order to show the university is complying with bans on racial and gender preferences. The groups, including the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the California Woman's Law Center, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, asked the department to prohibit the university system from using graduate-admissions policies that are biased against minority female applicants.
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Colleges Told They May Consider Race in Admissions"</i> U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu says colleges in Texas are not bound by Hopwood, article says.
3/28/97	USA Today -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Keep Campuses diverse vs. Don't force diversity"</i> In a USA Today editorial, the paper argued that recent challenges to affirmative action were undermining important gains and that pursuing college diversity is constitutional and right.
3/29/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>"This is not a time for race-baiting'; Lee, Ellis respond to Gramm in college admissions debate"</i> U.S. Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee and state Sen. Rodney Ellis joined forces to support affirmative action in admissions policies at Texas universities and to oppose Senator Gramm's demand that the department change its position on affirmative action in Texas schools. Legislators pointed to a statistical analysis prepared by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board that found "race-neutral" policies will result in a 40% to 50% reduction in minority enrollment at Texas colleges.
4/4/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Guarding Diversity Programs From Political and Judicial Attack"</i> In a Chronicle article, Derrick Bell argues that in order to insulate diversity programs from political and judicial attack, we must eliminate racial and gender classifications and that "...while they fight to protect existing affirmative-action programs, advocates must devise new approaches to achieve and maintain diversity in student bodies, faculties, and administrative ranks." Bell says "[a] diverse student body . . . can be sought through a balancing of social and economic background, geographical location, and consideration of the applicants' interests, viewpoints, and experiences. In short, affirmative action can become officially what it actually is in practice at many schools; a program that brings in students previously excluded by class, as well as by race."

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4/4/97	San Antonio Express News	<i>"Clinton urged to join admissions debate"</i> State Senators ask President Clinton to take stand to protect rights of minority students applying for college.
4/8/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>"Applications by minorities down sharply; State's largest universities see drop in wake of Hopwood case"</i> Minority applications to some of Texas' largest universities dropped dramatically this year, and officials are blaming the decline on race-neutral policies in admissions and financial aid.
4/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Admitted to U. of Texas Law School Plummets"</i> "The plunge was particularly marked among black students, who saw their number drop from 65 last year to just 5 this year." Note: by June, this number had risen to 10 but no black student enrolled.
4/10/97	The Wall Street Journal	<i>"Class Action: Need, as a Substitute For Race Preferences, Is Just as Hot"</i> A panel of sociologists, advising Texas Education Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth, predicted that substituting income or a mix of socioeconomic factors for race would cut the number of blacks and Hispanics admitted to state universities by half.
4/10/97	American Statesman -- Editorial (Austin, TX)	<i>"Uphold affirmative action"</i> Harvard Graduate School of Education researchers found that the nation's schools are becoming resegregated at a clip unequaled since Brown vs. Board.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U.S. and Texas Officials Clash Over Affirmative-Action Ruling"</i> Norma Cantu's conclusion clashes with the view of many legal observers.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Florida Atlantic U. Alters Race-Based Aid at Urging of U.S."</i> FAU has changed several scholarship programs that were exclusively reserved for minority students -- the scholarships will now be open to students of all races.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Mexico Urged to End Separate Minority-Student Offices"</i> The New Mexico Association of Scholars, which is affiliated with the National Association of Scholars, says separate student services for American Indian, Black, and Hispanic students "amount to university-sponsored segregation and create a 'balkanized' campus" at the University of New Mexico.
4/11/97	Education Daily	<i>"Affirmative Action Limits Likely After Court Ruling"</i> Schools and colleges that were already scaling back affirmative action programs may be forced to limit them even further, in light of the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' April 8th ruling upholding California Proposition 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/15/97	The New York Times (also ran in The Sacramento Bee)	<i>"In Shift, U.S. Tells Texas It Can't Ignore Court Ruling Barring Bias in College Admissions"</i> A month after warning Texas that it could lose federal financing if it ended affirmative-action programs in its university, "the Department of Education has reversed itself, saying Texas and its two neighboring states must comply with a year-old federal court decision banning the use of race as a factor in admissions and scholarships." Note: U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu was responding to questions posed by Texas state legislators.
4/16/97	Associated Press	<i>"House approves two bills aimed at diversifying schools"</i> The Texas House approved two bills aimed at diversifying enrollment at public universities in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> .
4/23/97	The New York Times	<i>"Seeking New Approaches for Diversity"</i> "Bans on affirmative action in California and Texas are producing the most concerted efforts since the landmark Bakke ruling in 1978 to develop alternative approaches that will maintain diversity in higher education without using race as a factor."
4/24/97	Associated Press	<i>"Top U.S. universities endorse affirmative action in admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, which includes 62 of the top research institutions in the U.S., adopted a resolution defending the right to use race, ethnicity, and gender as criteria for selecting students. The group, which includes most members of the Ivy League, private colleges like MIT and Vanderbilt and leading public universities such as UT-Austin and UC-Berkeley, took out an advertisement in the paper. Among other things, the advertisement said, "[i]f our institutional capacity to bring together a genuinely diverse group of students is removed -- or severely reduced -- then the quality and texture of education we provide will be significantly diminished."
4/24/97	The New York Times	<i>"62 Top Colleges Endorse Bias In Admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, "a prestigious circle of 62 of the nation's leading research universities, adopted a resolution. . . supporting the right of colleges to use affirmative action in their admissions procedures."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Colorado Agency Punishes 5 Colleges Lacking Minority Graduates"</i> Paper reports "support among many Colorado politicians for affirmative action is as thin as the Rocky Mountain air. Even so, a state agency is cracking down on five public colleges that do not meet one race-based policy."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education [Academe Today]	In "Times" Ad, 62 Top Universities Endorse Use of Race in Admissions The members of the Association of American Universities tend to focus their attention on research issues, but at their annual meeting, they approved a statement "On the Importance of Diversity in University Admissions."

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4/25/97	Associated Press	<i>"Educators cheered by poll showing support for college diversity programs"</i> "Despite hot debate over such programs, efforts to promote racial, cultural and ethnic diversity on college campuses enjoy wide voter support, a survey indicates." The poll, conducted for the Ford Foundation in Washington state, a potential pilot study for surveys nationwide, shows conservatives as well as liberals support educational diversity, especially to prepare students better for employment in a multi-cultural world.
4/28/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Acting affirmatively; Texas needs new college admissions plan"</i> "Texas legislators believe they have a way to help keep more minority students going to college [in Texas], not out of state."
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"UCLA student group works to retain blacks, . . ."</i> Like admission rates, retention rates for black and Hispanic students at UCLA are lower than those of white and Asian-American students and a group of concerned students is working to make sure minority students stay in school once they enroll.
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"Colleges see fewer minorities apply"</i> California campuses and hosts of other universities have halted the use of race as an admissions factor in those states and now higher education leaders nationwide are starting to see the impact. Article sets out statistics regarding fall 1997 applications, other trends, as well as reactions.
5/7/97	The Washington Post -- Op-ED	<i>"Affirmative Action: Beyond Diversity"</i> In a Washington Post op-ed by Owen Fiss, Sterling professor at Yale Law School, Fiss analyzes issue of race as it relates to affirmative action and argues we must endure sacrifices attendant with addressing issues of race, including the need for affirmative action. "Rather than thinking of affirmative action in terms of diversity or compensation, we should see it as a structural remedy for a structural problem."
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Berkeley Students Protest Cal. Law Barring Affirmative Action"</i> About 40 students took over the administration building at the University of California at Berkeley fastening its doors and fire exits with bicycle locks to protest the university's plan to comply with Proposition 209.
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Scholarship for White Students Challenged in Alabama Lawsuit"</i> A black student charges in a lawsuit that a court-ordered scholarship program for white students at Alabama State University violates the constitutional rights of black students.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/12/97	Academe Today	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Strategy to Win Support for Their Cause"</i> At a day-long conference sponsored by Harvard's Civil Rights project, more than 150 academics, lawyers, and civil-rights advocates gathered to begin plotting a strategy for persuading judges, politicians, and the public that it is legal and just for colleges to use affirmative action to promote diversity. It was the third sponsored by Harvard since the March 1996 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's decision in <i>Hopwood</i> . Chris Edley and Gary Orfield have directed the conferences.
5/12/97	Newsweek	<i>"The Color Bind"</i> Ellis Cose analyzes the <i>Hopwood</i> case's affect on enrollment in Texas law schools and argues those who are passionate about tearing down affirmative action should be as adamant about upgrading bad schools and improving conditions in poor communities.
5/12/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"Plans Seek More UC Pupils From Poorer Schools"</i> Ban on affirmative action in admissions to the University of California has spawned a series of proposals seeking other ways of increasing the number of students drawn from the state's poorer-performing high schools.
5/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Task Force Reaches Impasse/Regents' panel disagrees on how to diversify student body"</i> "Nearly 18 months since its first meeting, the 35-member outreach task force still has not produced its report -- a testament to both the magnitude and the contentiousness of their task."
5/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"Affirmative Action: Rollback That Isn't"</i> "... efforts to curtail preferences in state hiring, contracting, and education are moving forward - but slowly."
5/15/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Admissions Plummet at Berkeley's Law School"</i> The pool of black admits fell from 75 last year to 14 this year.
5/15/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"Diversity Lessens At Boalt Hall"</i> "The University of California at Berkeley's Boalt School of Law announced that 55 students of under represented minority groups have been accepted to this fall's entering class -- by far the lowest number to be admitted in more than a decade.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Says Athletes Are Exempted From Race-Blind Policy"</i> "Universities are continuing to make exceptions for minority students -- but only for those physically gifted enough to qualify for athletics scholarships," says a Democratic state legislator from Texas.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"North Carolina Student's Bias Lawsuit Dismissed as Frivolous"</i> A federal judge in North Carolina dismissed another affirmative-action lawsuit.
5/16/97	The Jefferson Report (Internet)	<i>"Berkeley Bland"</i> The first class to be admitted to the UC Berkeley's law school showed an 81% drop in black admissions from last year.

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5/16/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"College Minority Admissions Drop"</i> "The admission of the first post-affirmative-action classes at prestigious law schools in California and Texas shows a steep decline in the number of minority students. The number of African-Americans offered admission in law schools at the University of California at Los Angeles and Berkeley dropped by 80 percent."
5/19/97	ACE NEWS (press release on release of Fifteenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education)	<i>"Students Of Color Continue To Make Gains In Higher Education, But Progress Slows, ACE Report Reveals"</i> "Enrollment gains by students of color in higher education have slowed considerably after several years of rapid growth." "While minorities continued to register increases in the number of students attending colleges and universities and receiving degrees during the period covered by the report, the findings raise concerns about the impact of more recent political and legal attacks on affirmative action."
5/19/97	Internet -- "Minorities In Higher Education 1996-7", American Council on Education publication	<i>"Growth in College Enrollment For Minorities Slows"</i> "Although the number of minority students pursuing higher education grew 2.9% from 1994 to 1995, that pace is well below enrollment advances in prior years."
5/19/97	The Washington Post	<i>"Minority Admissions Fall With Preferences Ban; Steep Declines at Two State's Flagship Universities Raise Alarm on Campuses Nationwide"</i> "At both the University of California and the University of Texas, the effect of landmark new prohibitions on racial preferences has been swift and dramatic".
5/19/97	Detroit Free Press	<i>"Minority growth slows on campus"</i> "The doors to higher education pushed open by students of color in recent years are closing to a crack -- a trend that warns of worse setbacks if attacks on affirmative action continue..." Article sets out Michigan school trends.
5/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"College Minority Enrollment Slowed in 1995"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/19/97	USA Today	<i>"Minority gains in college lose steam"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"U. Of Cal. Told It Can Keep Diversity by Helping Poor to Prepare for College"</i> A panel of educators and business leaders recommended that the University of California should step up its efforts to help disadvantaged students in the state prepare for college.
5/22/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>Only One Black Student Has Accepted Admission to U. Of Texas Law School</i> "The school's dean blamed the drop in acceptance by black and Hispanic students on a federal court's decision last year that banned the consideration of race in Texas admissions."

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5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Lone black law enrollee withdraws; Media scrutiny at UT cited in his decision"</i> The first year student, whose name was not released, said the media attention would be too much to take. Student will go to Cornell University.
5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Senators OK bill tracking colleges' minority enrollees; Officials say falling numbers alarming"</i> The legislation directs state officials to monitor minority participation at state colleges and universities in the wake of Hopwood.
5/22/97	Education Daily	<i>"Two States Trying To Ease Affirmative Action Squeeze"</i> "Texas and California, at the center of legal and political wrangling to end affirmative action, are both working to stem the resulting decline in minority college applications."
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas's State Colleges to Admit Top 10% of High-School Classes"</i> The Texas Legislature voted to require public universities to admit all students who graduate in the top 10% of all public and private high-school classes in the state.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Research to Bolster cause; At meeting at Harvard, sympathetic lawyers tell scholars that their work will not sway many judges"</i> Report on Harvard conference.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"Sole Black Student in Entering Class at U. Of Texas Law School Withdraws"</i> "He does not want to spend his law-school career in the spotlight and in a position where he is going to be the representative for his race," said Shelli Soto, UT law school admissions director.
5/28/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Regent to Be Quizzed On Affirmative Action"</i> Lawyers representing UC Santa Barbara student reporter Tim Molloy in a case alleging Gov. Pete Wilson and the regents broke the state's open-meeting law by locking in votes against affirmative action before a public vote was taken got a break when the judge ordered depositions to be held at the end of June.
5/29/97	Houston Chronicle Editorial	<i>"AFTER HOPWOOD; The problem does not lie with Texas' top universities"</i> Paper argues Texas state legislators are wrong to blame administrators of Texas' top colleges and universities -- they've worked hard to enroll diverse student bodies. Rather, they should blame public schools, irresponsible or overworked parents, or the students themselves.
5/30/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"San Francisco State U. Students Protest for Right to Protest"</i> About 50 students at CSUSF rallied to protest what they believed was the administration's attempt to prevent a previous rally against Prop. 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/1/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"At Last, a UC Admissions Plan That Rewards Merit"</i> A number of policy-makers who have recently proposed that UC admission should be guaranteed to the top-ranking graduates of each of California's 844 high schools are on the right track.
6/1/97	The New York Times -- Editorial	<i>"Segregation Anew"</i> In an editorial, the paper calls drop-off of applications (in light of <i>Hopwood</i> and Calif. Prop. 209) "astounding" and argues "if universities don't take disadvantage into account, many minority students will face the prospect of resegregation in higher education."
6/1/97	The Dallas Morning News -- Editorial	<i>"Hopwood aftermath; Texas must find ways to boost minority enrollment"</i> A DMN editorial argues "unless a concerted effort is made to counteract the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, the state may get stuck with a national reputation as being hostile to minority students."
6/2/97	USA Today Commentary	Author Gwen Daye Richardson, editor of Headway magazine, argues Gov. Bush's 10% solution is flawed because high schools vary so much in terms of their standards and curricula. The larger question: why are so many of our public schools failing to adequately educate black students?
6/2/97	TIME	<i>"Back to the Future; forced to scuttle affirmative action, law schools see minority enrollment plummet to 1963 levels"</i> Story reports on declines in minority enrollment and highlights Linda Wightman study (see 1/31/97 entry) showing that of the 3,485 blacks accepted by law schools in 1991, just 687 would have been admitted only the basis of board exams and grades. These same minority students had graduation and bar-exam pass rates similar to whites' and they had an incalculable value to the black community as both professionals and role models.
6/3/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Diversity on campus addressed in session; Bills were response to Hopwood decision"</i> For the first time in recent history, lawmakers said, they made it their business to dictate college admissions policies to ensure diverse campuses across Texas.
6/5/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Texas professional school see few minorities. Decline in fall numbers linked to court decision"</i> Some of the state's most prestigious medical, dental and law schools will have few, if any, minorities in their new fall classes and this could have a profound long-term impact on the state because of the great need for doctors, dentists, lawyers and other professionals in minority communities.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/5/97	Detroit News Editorial	In its editorial "Is Academia Resegregating?" the paper argues the decline in minority applicants in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> and California Prop. 209 "says less about a resurgence of racism than about the failure of the educational system to produce qualified candidates for higher education. The paper suggests than rather than perpetuate practices that were always intended to be temporary, America's leading public universities should work to reform K-12 systems and offer cost-effective enrichment programs that "help disadvantaged races."
6/9/97	The Orlando Sentinel	An Affirmative nod to university-admissions plan in Texas Praises new Texas law signed in May by Governor George Bush guaranteeing students whose grades are in the top 10 percent of graduates at their high school will be admitted to a public college or university. After those students make their choices, public universities will accept other students according to their academic performance, their extracurricular activities or other special abilities. Plan is "an excellent way to level the playing field between wealthy suburban schools and rural or inner-city school districts that. . .don't have the amenities that student in the 'burbs usually enjoy' because it rewards kids who do their best within the limits of their personal circumstances. It also eliminates the consequence of students who may not perform as well on standardized tests as other students in better environments being rejected from admission.
6/9/97	The Wall Street Journal Review & Outlook	The 'New Segregation' Editorial argues academic community abused the discretion Justice Powell gave it when it developed admissions policies that sorted applications by race and gave them numerical criteria and that current alarm over declines in minority applications and enrollment at CA and TX schools is overblown because at UC-San Diego and UC-Riverside, though slightly less prestigious, the numbers are way up. Ward Connerly is quoted to say "[a] self-correcting policy is kicking in." The article argues national statistics showing black college students are only half as likely as whites to graduate and that these students might be better served getting through lesser schools than flunking out of more elite schools.
6/11/97	The Houston Chronicle	Decline in minority enrollment stuns Clinton , President will address race issues this week Chronicle reports President is "stunned" by the drop in minority admissions at UT and other schools and will cite the decline in a major speech on race this week, according to senior WH officials. Opponents of affirmative action say decline proves unqualified minority students have been allowed into universities under programs built on double standards.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/12/97	The Christian Science Monitor	Texas Hunts for Ways to Foster Diversity Texas legislatures passed new law last month requiring public colleges to offer admission to top 10 percent of high school students. Because many of these schools in Texas are predominantly black or Hispanic, in theory the law could foster racial diversity. Another bill, sponsored by two black representatives would require scholarship athletes to meet the same minimum grade standards as the rest of the student body. The bill's authors say its unfair to eliminate race-based scholarships for academically qualified minorities while admitting less qualified minorities on their athletic merits. According to the article, Gov. Bush supports both measures, but Terry Pell, one of the Hopwood lawyers says lawmakers are simply substituting one arbitrary admissions philosophy for another. UT law school dean Michael Sharlot says the current policy has left the school with little choice but to place more emphasis on grades and test scores.
6/12/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	UCSD in spin over provost resigning Three days before President Clinton visits San Diego to call for better race relations, campus is spinning over the resignation of a provost who said the university lacks the resolve to do its part. UCSD provost Cecil Lytle resigned after the university chancellor agreed with a faculty vote rejecting Lytle's charter school initiative. Lytle's plan would have created an on-campus charter high school for disadvantaged students. UCSD Chancellor Robert C. Dynes says the vote reflects issues that have nothing to do with the pros and cons of diversity and doesn't think there is racial division on campus.
6/12/96	AP	Clinton to name historian to head advisory board President names John Hope Franklin to chair racial advisory board whose purpose is to launch a national discussion about race. Clinton "intends to stress the nation's multiracial culture but give special attention to black Americans." Clinton wants the country to deal with its racial problems now in good economic times and while there is no crisis atmosphere." Advisory board will spend a year holding town meetings around the country, gathering information that Clinton will use to issue a report.
6/12/97	AP	Clinton Names Advisors on Race (two AP stories by Ron Fournier)
6/12/97	ABC World News Tonight	Affirmative Action ABC's Aaron Brown
6/12/97	Los Angeles Times	Clinton's Visit a Windfall for Connerly President's CA trip bound to benefit Connerly and his assault on gov't affirmative action. Connerly says "[c]andidly, any time the President speaks on this topic it cannot help but heighten the interest in our message. It gives us a level of national attention we otherwise would not enjoy. Unwittingly, the president is benefitting us." Connerly has formed a small organization -- two staffers and a small office -- and is helping anti-affirmative action campaigns across the country, including an ad campaign.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/12/97	The Wall Street Journal	A Law School's Diversity Checklist University of Illinois College of Law Associate Dean John Colombo recently distributed a "diversity Checklist" to his law school faculty. Checklist sets out ways to avoid "needlessly offending or embarrassing any students in your class" and includes using characters from a wide range of diverse groups in problems, that the majority of problems used over the course of the year should be free of any stereotypic notions, and that faculty should make attempts to portray traditionally disfavored groups in a positive light and traditionally favored groups in a comparatively inferior light.
6/12/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	Social Responsibility, Lytle's resignation stains UCSD's character Two days before president is set to issue an appeal for racial healing, campus is in dispute that has "disturbing racial overtones." Some community leaders say vote rejecting charter school reflects "that racial harmony at UCSD is quite different from what is claimed." Article says veto and UCSD's "refusal to reach out more effectively to San Diego's diverse community are troubling signs that the president's mission of racial healing must begin right on campus."
6/13/97	Baltimore Sun	Race in America is more than just black and white, Clinton speech to urge a national taking stock Setting where Clinton to give national address on race fitting -- southern CA scene of race riots after O.J. Simpson verdict, Prop. 187, Prop. 209, and demographics demonstrate evolving and complex nature of race in CA and rest of nation (e.g. projections that non-Hispanic whites will be a plurality within five years, etc.)
6/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle, Open Forum by GOV. PETE WILSON	Opportunity Doesn't Depend on Race Wilson writes open letter to President Clinton says Clinton going about the desired restoration of a sense of community to the American people "the wrong way." Points out internal conflicts in administrators on affirmative action issue citing DOT, DOE, Prop. 209 and <u>Piscataway</u> examples. Should expand access to opportunity, challenge students with high standards, Early Start, literacy, etc. President should say no to preferences and declare "that opportunity in America does not depend on race."
6/13/97	The New York Times	Clinton Names 7 to Race Relations Panel President asked seven people to advise him on promoting better understanding among the races on issues like crime, housing, etc.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	San Francisco Chronicle	Clinton to Spotlight Minority Law School Admissions, Big drop without affirmative action Clinton to focus on "precipitous drop in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas", according to WH officials. Christopher Edley says universities whose minority enrollments drop suddenly are open to possible scrutiny for possible violations of civil rights laws. Decline in minority enrollments in law school is the first evidence of the effect of Prop 209 at the graduate level. For undergraduates, the policy will go into full effect beginning in the spring of 1998. At Boalt, administrators are stumped about how to deal with the decline. Assistant Dean Lujuana Treadwell says Boalt has spent months devising an admissions policy that did not rely on grades and test scores, but rather longer personal essays and other factors like giving greater weight to recommendation letters.
6/13/97	Philadelphia Inquirer	Clinton aims to ease racial tension, Yearlong plan will also try to help minorities make economic gains While they agree there is a need for a discussion on race, civil rights leaders worry that the administration is not prepared to push for sufficient policy changes or spend enough money to make a real difference. Hugh Price says it is an important step but not enough; Raul Yzaguirre, president of La Raza says Hispanics are not sufficiently the focus. Still others of Clinton's critics say he could make the problem worse by pushing for affirmative action and other programs many whites and even some blacks find offensive. Article points out statistics showing disparities in income between blacks and whites and points out blacks and other minorities often live in separate neighborhoods, go to separate churches, etc., and have varying perceptions of the world. Russell Adams, chairman of African-American Studies Department at Howard University, says it is hard for whites to take seriously the fact of remaining inequities when they see models of success like Colin Powell and Oprah Winfrey. He says Clinton should point out three things: (1) the endemic character of racism; (2) that much of it is unwitting and unconscious; (3) that we have made changes despite those who believed they'd be dangerous for the nation. David Bostis, who studies racism at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, says the President should pressure banks and insurance companies to make capital more available to minorities, particularly in inner city neighborhoods, and he should step up enforcement of the antidiscrimination laws.
6/13/97	AP	Connerly steps up campaign on Clinton speech Notes New York Times ad and radio ads
6/13/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	Connerly supports prep school for UCSD University of California regent who has become chief spokesman for the elimination of affirmative action supports establishing a charter high school at UC-San Diego for inner-city youth. Upon hearing of Connerly's support, UCSD Chancellor Dynes appeared to be reversing course saying "the door is still open for any campus to form a charter school." The matter may be taken up at the July 17-18 business meeting of the regents. San Diego regent Peter Preuss who had a leading advocate for the charter school has pledged to put up \$500,000 of his own money to get it off the ground.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor Commentary	Time for the President to Defend Affirmative Action by Jerome Karabel, professor of sociology at UC-Berkeley In his commentary on Clinton's upcoming race speech, Karabel criticizes affirmative action based on class, pointing to UCLA's law school which tried this fall to address the issue in this manner but saw a 80 percent and 32 percent decline in the number of blacks and Latinos respectively. Karabel urges Clinton to forcefully reaffirm his support for affirmative action or face possibility of returning "to levels of racial segregation in higher education not seen in more than a quarter of a century."
6/13/97	Los Angeles Times Commentary	White House Words Belie Action in Race/Under the guise of diversity, it has aggressively pursued a policy of preferential treatment (by John C. Liu, director of research at Pacific Research Institute, a think tank in San Francisco) criticizes Reno and Riley for "aggressively" pursuing a policy of preferential treatment under the guise of diversity by threatening to without federal funds from public projects and educational institutions "unless numerical targets are met, targets only achieved by granting racial and gender preferences." Liu criticizes Riley for saying Prop 209 has had a chilling affect on poor and minorities when numbers of underrepresented applicants at UCSD increased from 1996-1997. Lui says President and his administration should "ignore the irrational mantra of group entitlements and pursue the goal of racial harmony premised on equal treatment of individuals."
6/13/97	San Francisco Chronicle Editorial	The President Takes On Nation's Toughest Issue Clinton should be judged by the substance of what this "national dialogue" produces but fact that Clinton views race relations as a priority of his presidency "is an encouraging start."
6/13/97	The Wall Street Journal (Mike Frisby interviews POTUS)	Race Course: Clinton Stays Popular with Blacks in Spite of Fraying Safety Net -- One Reason Is His Readiness To Tackle Issue of Bias, As He's Doing Tomorrow -- Minorities Shifting Attitudes As Clinton tries to foster a dialogue on race, he faces a big challenge: Blacks and whites see life differently. Pointing to polls, Frank Newport, Gallup Poll editor in chief says "[l]ooking at America, whites see fewer race problems." "White Americans believe we don't need the government intervening to try to solve a problem we don't think exists." Clinton says educating whites is part of his mission. "We have to show them that the nation hasn't reached a time when "at the point where people get into college, everybody's had the same chance, in the same way, at a college education."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	Clinton to Spotlight Minority Law School Admissions/Big drop without affirmative action Clinton plans to focus on the "precipitous drop in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas, according to White House officials. Aides say Clinton has not yet resolved how the federal government can respond to this first evidence that banning affirmative action has affected public university admissions in both states. Edley says the question is whether this devastating rollback raises enforcement issues under current civil rights statutes. "If you analogize this to a dramatic shift in the makeup of the workforce of a major company, it would be serious cause for concern." In past two weeks, Clinton has established an interagency task force consisting of officials from the Domestic Policy Council and the Justice and Education departments, and the White House has been interviewing educators grappling with the issue. One program drawing interest is the "Berkeley Pledge" which was set up by departing UC Chancellor Chang Lin Tien to identify promising inner-city elementary and high school students and help them qualify to attend UC. Decline in minority enrollments in law school if first evidence of effect of regents resolution which applied only to graduate schools until spring 1998 when it goes into affect for undergraduates. But other graduate disciplines are finding similar results, the percentage of minority students applying to the University of California at San Francisco medical school also dropped by 22 percent -- the largest decline in the university's history.
6/14/97	AP Worldstream/AP Domestic	Clinton appeals for all to renounce bigotry and hate Criticism formed immediately over Clinton's record and his creation of an advisory commission on race relations. Arney says blaming lower minority enrollment on the end of affirmative action is a "misdiagnosis'."
6/14/97	AP Domestic/PM Cycle	Above article slightly revised.
6/14/97	U.P.I.	Clinton appeals for "one America" wire story
6/14/97	Copley News Service	Clinton Defends Affirmative Action At Commencement Speech Favorably reports on event. Notes Pete Wilson turned down an invitation to attend and also the charter school controversy.
6/14/97	Cox News Service	News Analysis: Clinton on Collision Course With Affirmative Action Foes
6/14/97	FDHC Political Transcripts	Webwire-Delivers Commencement Address At University of California San Diego (transcript of speech)
	Federal News Service	Speech transcript

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/14/97	NBC Nightly News	President Clinton Speaks to Graduates In San Diego About Racism David Bloom reports that speech was notable also for what Clinton did not say. Pre-speech excerpts of the speech released from the White House contained much tougher language about the effects of the anti-affirmative action measures in Texas and California. Also, Bloom notes that Clinton did not make clear what he wants to accomplish. Report quotes president's chief of staff "judge us at the end of this yearlong process, not, after one speech."
6/14/97	CNN	Breaking News at 1:33 EST Woodruff, Blitzer with guests Jack Kemp, Kweisi Fmume, Loretta Sanchez, James Earl Jones (transcript of post-speech coverage/interview) Capital Gang at 7:30 EST Mark Schields, Al Hund, Robert Novak, Kate O'Beirne with quest Floyd Flake (transcript of post-speech coverage/interviews)
6/14/97	The Houston Chronicle	Clinton must close divide to deal with race (Byline by Carl T. Rowan) Rowan writes Clinton is appalled by recent steep drops in minority enrollment and has asked the DPC, Department of Education, and the Justice Department to tell him what he and the federal government can do to halt the trend. By "wading into the briar patch of race relations, Clinton is taking perhaps his biggest gamble since he decided to run for president." So far, word of his plan has inspired cynicism among blacks who say he is merely staging a public relations gimmick, and whites who fear he is going to cheat and punish them just to build a 'protector of minorities' image. Using Gallup poll figures, Rowan argues there is a gap in perception about racism in America that the president and his advisory panel probably will never be able to bridge. President's undertaking is risky "because the boldest steps to end racial discrimination will not necessarily close the racial divide." Reducing discrimination requires making more and better education, job and economic opportunities available to minorities but many whites say more jobs and education can't be delivered to racial minorities without taking them away from more-deserving whites. National reactions to Clinton's speech "will give us valuable clues as to how much hope we ought to embrace."
6/14/97	AP AP Worldstream AP On Line The Sunday Gazette Mail (6/15/97)	Byline Sonya Ross, AP Writer President opens yearlong campaign against racism in America Report on speech; notes Republican Jack Kemp praised speech; white students enthusiastic response; significance of location.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
Post-Speech Articles		
6/15/97	The Washington Post	Call to renew Preferences Faces Resistance/Courts, Many White Voters Skeptical About Affirmative Action at Colleges Calling for renewal of affirmative action programs at America's universities, Clinton is bucking public opposition. Recent poll shows only one in six whites but nearly half of all blacks believe minorities should receive preference in college admissions. This means Clinton must deal with a white resistance and judges who believe the Constitution does not allow government to categorize people by race, even to benefit long disadvantaged.
6/15/97	The Washington Post/Reuter	In 'Building One America, All Citizens Must Serve' Excerpts of Clinton speech.
6/15/97	The Washington Post	Clinton Sounds Call For Dialogue on Race/President Argues for Affirmative Action For all the buildup by the White House, the 36-minute speech contained few solutions to the problems Clinton identified and some of the rhetoric broke little new ground. Reaction to speech broke along ideological lines. Rep. John Lewis said he was moved to tears but Connerly said Clinton is missing the boat, for example. (Peter Baker byline also appeared in Palm Beach Post, The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN).
6/15/97	The Washington Post/Broder Column	What Talk Can Do (by columnist David Broder) Broder argues President is right that a dialogue about race is overdue because anecdotal evidence and survey data show the gaps in knowledge and perception that surround the issue of race and ethnicity. Points to Gallup poll showing nearly three-quarter whites believe blacks are treated the same as whites in their own city compared to half of blacks who said they'd encountered unfair treatment in stores, restaurants, theaters, at work on the road, dealing with police -- just within the last 30 days. "At bottom. . .the kind of dramatic transition America faces in its racial and ethnic makeup involves a shift of power" and no one is ready for that. Getting ready will take much more than presidential talk but the right kind of talk can steer the nation forward -- "just as the wrong kind of talk has held us back for decades."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	The Washington Post Commentary/Sunday OUTLOOK	Where Do We Go From Here? Clinton Must Resist the Impulse To Control The Race Debate to Come (by Randall Kennedy, Harvard Law Professor and author of "Race, Crime and Law" published May 1997) Kennedy argues promise and peril surround Clinton's race initiative. Peril is that Clinton aides will "squench the possibilities for an informative, intense and perhaps surprising discussion and instead sponsor a series of scripted, pseudo-events devoid of candor and contentiousness required for any serious attempt to grapple with the race question." The conversation about race the country needs entails taking risks but we are unlikely to see it from Clinton so we are unlikely to benefit much from it.
6/15/97	The Washington Post Sunday OUTLOOK	What Should The President's Initiative Focus On? Outlook asked a variety of commentators for views.
6/15/97	The New York Times	Defending Affirmative Action, Clinton Urges Debate on Race Clinton makes appeal for racial reconciliation and "[v]igorously defended affirmative action of college campuses." Clinton pointed to reports that UC has seen a drop in applications from minority students and in the number accepted. Clinton made few concrete proposals but said he wants the year to produce proposals to deal with housing education and economic opportunity, and the administration of justice. Reactions to Clinton's speech demonstrated the vast division of opinion on matters of race. Thomas A. Saenz, regional counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, says Clinton should increase Administration efforts to enforce existing federal civil rights laws. (Alison Mitchell Byline also appeared in Arizona Republic)
6/15/97	The New York Times	Excerpts From Clinton's Speech on Race in America
6/15/97	The New York Times	OP-ED by Newt Gingrich and Ward Connerly entitled <i>Face the Failure of Racial Preferences</i> Three decades and \$5.4 trillion in federal government spending has not realized Dr. Martin Luther King's dream "where children are judged by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin." Article lambasts education bureaucracy that won't admit to the failures of its efforts and criticisms Clinton for not doing enough to reform schools.
6/15/97	The Sun (Baltimore)	President urges 'one America'; In college address, Clinton open discussion of race 'Challenge your parents'; Tone-setting speech does not offer specific programs The most important underlying issue -- especially to the school's minority students -- is that many of the Latino and African-American students who graduated yesterday were admitted under affirmative action policies that have since been scrapped. Connerly criticized the president for second-guessing the people of Calif. Though mostly optimistic, one student said "UCSD has a history of rejecting racism and embracing diversity, and the president really spoke to our hearts. . . [b]ut we're just a speck in a big sea."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	The Austin American-Statesman	Clinton warns against return to segregation; Campaign against racism (by Julie Malone) Clinton noted that minority enrollment in graduate programs has plummeted in state schools where affirmative action has ended.
6/15/97	The Atlanta Journal and Constitution	The above article (by Julie Malone) also appeared in this paper under the title "Clinton says race programs needed; He uses California speech to defend affirmative action"
6/15/97	The Palm Beach Post	Under headline Clinton's Talk Seen As Risky Rescue Of Affirmative Action, above article appears.
6/15/97	Rocky Mountain News	Clinton seeks to halt resegregation of U.S./President launches national dialogue on the state of race relations
6/15/97	The Boston Globe	Clinton sets a dialogue about race; Pledges to draft specific plan over next year Report by Brian McGrory on Clinton's race speech; quotes Clinton language in speech on minority enrollments in law school and other graduate programs.
6/15/97	Rocky Mountain News	Boston Globe piece by McGrory under headline: Clinton seeks to halt resegregation of U.S. /President launches national dialogue on state of race relations
6/15/97	The Record	First Steps On the Path To Harmony; Clinton Sets Agenda On Race Report by AP writer Sonya Ross Clinton says affirmative action programs, were essential without an effective alternative to assure equal opportunity and that we must not resegregate higher education. Clinton's words drew hearty applause from the mostly white graduating class which included several Asian and Hispanic students but an obviously smaller number of black students. Only one black male graduate could be easily seen in the sea of caps and gowns.
6/15/97	Chattanooga Free Press	AP writer Sonya Ross' story under the headline Clinton Attacks Racism This article points out that president made a point of recognizing several members of his cabinet and White House staff who are minorities, as well as minority members of Congress.
6/15/97	The Washington Times	Clinton defends preferences for colleges, hiring President Clinton passionately defended affirmative action programs and took Calif. Prop. 209 to task. Reaction to the speech was "swift -- and severe" quoting critics Rep. J.C. Watts, Newt Gingrich, Ward Connerly.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	Los Angeles Times	Clinton Calls for 'National Effort' To End Racism; Speech: At UC San Diego Commencement, He Defends Affirmative Action and Promotes Series of Discussions To Help Narrow Divide. But Critics Decry Lack of Concrete Initiatives Advocates for different racial and ethnic groups were cautious in their responses Saturday. While applauding Clinton's decision to make race a paramount national concern, they also contended that his rhetoric is not yet matched with deeds. The California backdrop served as a pointed reminder of the changing demographics. Quoted Hugh Price's caution that its a good start but a long way to go.
6/15/97	The Houston Chronicle	Clinton calls for dialogue on race; Despite raw emotions, president insists, 'we must begin' Critics like Ward Connerly and Dick Arney disagreed with Clinton's analysis of declining enrollments, with Arney saying its actually evidence of the need for school choice.
6/15/97	The Atlanta Journal Constitution	A 'Conversation About Race' Clinton's plea to heal America's racial divide included a prickly political challenge to opponents of affirmative action.
6/15/97	Sacramento Bee	Clinton: Cast off Racism Clinton launching a year-long campaign to bridge the nation's racial divide, denounced California's drive against affirmative action. While courts have blocked implementation of Prop 209, a 1995 vote by the UC Board Of Regents banning affirmative action went into effect this year at Boalt Hall Law School and admissions of African-Americans dropped 81 percent and Latinos 50 percent. Quotes from students supporting and critical of speech.
6/15/97	The Tampa Tribune	Clinton focuses on racial divide Though speech lacked specifics, president did not shy away from controversy as he reiterated his support for affirmative action "in the state that has led a movement to ban it."
6/15/97	The Pantagraph (Bloomington, IL)	Under headline Clinton attacks racism , paper carries about Knight-Ridder/Tribune Service story.
6/15/97	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Ditto
6/15/97	The Orange County Register	Speech gets conditional praise;/Policy: Critics from left and right react to the president's plan Quotes critics on both sides, cites excerpts from speech.
6/15/97	Chicago Tribune	Clinton Asks America To Purge Racism; Unity Campaign Embraces Value of Affirmative Action Quotes supporters and critics; says Clinton's civil rights record has been mixed during his term inasmuch as his appointments reflect the racial and ethnic percentages of the national population but civil rights leaders attacked him for his decision on welfare and criticized him for his effort to curb federal affirmative action programs.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	Portland Oregonian	Race-Based Scholarships Will Change In Oregon A seven year one-man campaign against Oregon's affirmative action policy has resulted, after years of on-and-off negotiations in the state's decision to stop using race or ethnicity as the sole basis for awarding a scholarship. At issue was a \$3,500 scholarship that was only available to African-American, Latinos and Native Americans. Martyn Butler had filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education in 1990 on behalf of his daughter of Korean descent. The settlement provides that what diversity means and how much race will be a factor in achieving that goal will be left up to individual campuses which will be developing plans by the fall. Note: article reports that when rumors swept Oregon campuses that the scholarship programs might be eliminated, students were furious.
6/15/97	Newsday	'One America' /Clinton Outlines Need To Transcend Ethnic Prejudice In speech, Clinton takes on a potentially dividing issue: affirmative action.
6/16/97	The Washington Post	President Mulls National Apology for Slavery; Proposal Called 'Not a Bad Thing' as Racial Issues Gain Attention Peter Baker byline on question of slavery apology discusses Clinton's view on issue of rolling back affirmative action noting "his increasingly tough attacks on such measures contrast with a year ago when liberals complained he soft-pedaled his opposition to Prop 209 out of fear" Repub. were on popular side of a winning election-year issue. Article also appeared in <i>Calgary Herald</i> , <i>Vancouver Sun</i> , <i>Las Vegas Review-Journal</i> , <i>The Des Moines Register</i> , and <i>The Commercial Appeal</i> .
6/16/97	The New York Times	Clinton Feels Sure-Footed on the Tightrope of Race Clinton and advisers say they believe it is the lack of turmoil now that makes it the right time to tackle race. Critics argue the president was not engaged when Prop 209 was on the ballot in CA for political reasons but article argues Clinton always manages to keep his critics -- on the left and right -- off balance.
6/16/97	Los Angeles Times	Fewer Minorities Apply to UC Medical Schools UC official announces that blacks, Latinos and Native Americans applying to UC medical schools has dropped by 22% in the last year. The drop is thought to be in part due to the UC regents' vote to forbid consideration of race or ethnicity in UC admissions and by Prop 209. The "drop in UC enrollments comes at a time when a UC commission has called for a dramatic increase in minority medical students to meet the demands of the state's changing population."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/16/97	The Bulletin's Frontrunner	Clinton Considers Apology For Slavery (report from newspapers and Wires) LA Times said Clinton warned in his CNN appearance "that the repeal of affirmative action could have a 'devastating' impact on educational opportunities for members of minority groups." LA Times reported Clinton "was advancing his criticism of California's Proposition 209" and he "predicted that recent declines in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas . . . will prompt Americans to 'begin to take a different look' at efforts to eliminate racial preferences in hiring or admissions. Commenting on the court decision which scaled back the law school affirmative action programs, Clinton said it "is a mistake." In his 6/16/97 interview with ABC, Clinton said "I have taken a lead in reforming affirmative action to try to make sure that no one gets anything by virtue of an arbitrary quota or somebody gets something they're not qualified for. I would like to get rid of affirmative action, too. But no one has an alternative substitute, and no one can deny the fact that the lingering impact of discrimination and isolation will lead to very disparate results unless there is some extra effort made to get economic opportunity and educational opportunity to minorities who are traditionally poor and isolated and undereducated."
6/16/97	The Times (Overseas News)	Clinton initiative on race dismissed as 'feel-good' words President Clinton's defense of affirmative action to heal the racial divide faced fierce criticism from conservative opponents. His proposals sparked most criticism "for their defense of affirmative action programs for minorities in colleges and universities."
6/16/97	(transcript from) The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer	Facing Race Comments on extended excerpts from President Clinton's speech from Sue Au Allen (US Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce), Rep. John Lewis, Ward Connerly, Ronald Blackburn-Moreno (National Hispanic Leadership Agenda), Jim Sleeper (journalist/author).
6/16/97	(transcript from) NPR Morning Edition	Presidents and Race NPR's Steve Inskeep reports on how past presidents have encountered American's race problems. Proposals Clinton offered are not action or policy but even acknowledging the questions of race relations is more than many other presidents have done. For example, Teddy Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House in 1901 -- "an incredible violation of the mores and social customs of the town." Reaction was mostly unfavorable and though Roosevelt never backed off, he also never invited Washington back either.
6/16/97	(transcript from) NPR Talk of the Nation	Race Relations Part II Host Melinda Penkava and guests (Emma Coleman Jordan, Georgetown Law Professor and author of books on race, Jim Sleeper, and Leon Wynter, columnist for the Wall Street Journal) discuss what the government should do to improve race relations.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/16/97	The Orlando Sentinel	Clinton Considers Slavery Apology; Although He Isn't Sure He Will Endorse A Proposal In Congress, The President Said It Could Be Important Using stronger language than was in his speech, Clinton told CNN that rolling back affirmative action already has had a devastating impact on minority enrollment in graduate schools.
6/17/97	The Washington Post -- OP-ED	The Divide Is Narrowing (by James Glassman) Glassman argues an apology on slavery isn't needed and while racism still exists, Americans should be proud of how far we've come. Glassman argues that gaps in skills between whites and blacks is a result of the quality of education rather than racism by employers and that the true racial problem is "liberating minority kids from rotten schools."
6/17/97	Newsday	The Path to Racial Justice is Via Education (by Arthur Durbin, head of the Ethical Humanist Society, and Warren Payton, co-leader with Durbin of the Long Island Interracial Alliance for a Common Future) Endorses Clinton pledge in speech "we simply must give our young people the finest education in the world," and argues education is the place to begin to address the "continuing rift between black and white, rich and poor." Points out differences in Long Island schools with majority black and Hispanic kids and those with majority white children and says Long Island needs politicians "who will say education is not the privilege of the wealthy alone but the need of every child."

Press Reports on Minority Enrollment Issue -- January 1997-Present

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Enrollment Would Drop Without Preferences, Study Says"</i> The study, based on a review of thousands of applicants to law schools, found "...if admissions decisions had been made only on the basis of grades and scores on the Law School Admission Test -- the primary criteria used to evaluate white applicants -- only 3 per cent of the applications from black students would have resulted in admissions offers" while "[c]urrently 26 per cent of black students' applications to law schools -- many of which use affirmative action -- result in offers of admission." The figure is the same for whites, according to the study. The study was conducted by Linda F. Wightman, then vice-president for testing, operations and research at the Law School Admission Council. This study appeared in the April edition of the New York University Law Review.
1/31/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Ignoring Advice, U. Of Houston Offers Race-Based Scholarships"</i> The University of Houston system chancellor said he intended to keep such scholarship programs in place because the question of their legality remained unsettled.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Attorney General Bars Affirmative Action at Colleges"</i> In response to prompting by the University of Houston system for answers to questions about financial-aid programs and for a legally binding opinion, Texas Attorney General Dan Morales issued an opinion (week of February 7) ordering public colleges in the state to stop considering race in any institutional policies.
2/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Applying to U. Of Cal. Plunges"</i> The University of California system received a record high number of applications for admission next fall, but the number of minority applicants dropped sharply. The nine-campus system received 46,682 applications, an increase of 1.6% over last year. While the number of white applicants grew by 1% and the number of Asian-American applicants by nearly 3%, the number of black applicants dropped almost 11%, 15% for American Indians, 5% for Mexican-Americans, and 7% for Latinos.
3/14/97 <i>6 Feb</i>	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Challenges Affirmative Action at U. Of Washington"</i> The lawyers who successfully challenged the race-based admissions policy at the University of Texas School of Law [Hopwood] filed a similar suit [the week of March 7] against the University of Washington's law school.
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Mass Students Seize Building in Protest on Minority Issues"</i> A group of students at the University of Massachusetts took over an administration building protesting what they said was the university's slow progress in recruiting and retaining minority students and professors.

Race/minority
enrollment

Bill Kincaid/Mike C / Tom F
From D. of Ed.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/14/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Lawsuit Attacks Race-Based Policies in U. System of Georgia"</i> Eleven residents of the state, seven whites and four blacks, filed a class-action lawsuit charging that racial segregation persisted at the system's 19 universities because of such policies as affirmative action. Plaintiffs' suit demands that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions. The case is significant in part because it encompasses both desegregation and affirmative action issues. Also, it points out the complicated nature of this debate. Plaintiffs in the case claimed the university system perpetuated the separation of students by race through its affirmative action policies that were meant to weed out vestiges of segregation.
3/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"Universities Report Less Minority Interest After Action to Ban Preferences"</i> After decisions to dismantle affirmative action programs at public universities in California and Texas, applications from blacks and Hispanic students are down significantly at both states' most prestigious universities and professional schools, leading to fears that the initiatives will result in a long-term decline in minority enrollment. This is the first of the national papers to report that minority applications/enrollment had declined in the wake of Hopwood and California's Prop 209.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of Mass. Accepts Students' Demands to End 6-Day Sit-In"</i> Student protesters at the University of Massachusetts ended a six-day takeover of an administration building after winning many of their demands such as increasing the enrollment of minority students, offering more financial aid to needy students, and giving minority students a greater voice in the selection of minority professors.
3/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U. Of California Regent Pushes for Anonymous Applications"</i> Ward Connerly, the architect of the successful campaign to approve an anti-affirmative action referendum in California, and member of the UC Board of Regents proposed that applicants be tracked by their Social Security numbers instead of their names to avoid giving admissions officers clues to their race.
3/27/97	The Dallas Morning Star -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Race should be part of admission 'basket'"</i> DMN editorial argues U.S. Education Department official Norma Cantu's warning to Morales that Texas state universities do not need to stop using race or ethnicity as one of several factors in determining admission or offering financial aid "creates an opportunity to move all Texas students forward."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Graduate-Admissions Policy at U. Of Cal. Is Called Biased"</i> Several civil-rights groups charged in a complaint filed with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights that the University of California -- through its new policy of not using racial and gender preferences in graduate-school admissions -- was illegally relying on other criteria that systematically discriminate against minority and female applicants. The advocacy groups alleged the discriminatory impact of the university's policies is amplified by pressure on its officials to bring about the significant declines in minority and female enrollments in order to show the university is complying with bans on racial and gender preferences. The groups, including the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the California Woman's Law Center, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, asked the department to prohibit the university system from using graduate-admissions policies that are biased against minority female applicants.
3/28/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Colleges Told They May Consider Race in Admissions"</i> U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu says colleges in Texas are not bound by Hopwood, article says.
3/28/97	USA Today -- Editorial	<i>"Affirmative Action; Keep Campuses diverse vs. Don't force diversity"</i> In a USA Today editorial, the paper argued that recent challenges to affirmative action were undermining important gains and that pursuing college diversity is constitutional and right.
3/29/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>"This is not a time for race-baiting"; Lee, Ellis respond to Gramm in college admissions debate"</i> U.S. Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee and state Sen. Rodney Ellis joined forces to support affirmative action in admissions policies at Texas universities and to oppose Senator Gramm's demand that the department change its position on affirmative action in Texas schools. Legislators pointed to a statistical analysis prepared by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board that found "race-neutral" policies will result in a 40% to 50% reduction in minority enrollment at Texas colleges.
4/4/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Guarding Diversity Programs From Political and Judicial Attack"</i> In a Chronicle article, Derrick Bell argues that in order to insulate diversity programs from political and judicial attack, we must eliminate racial and gender classifications and that "...while they fight to protect existing affirmative-action programs, advocates must devise new approaches to achieve and maintain diversity in student bodies, faculties, and administrative ranks." Bell says "[a] diverse student body ... can be sought through a balancing of social and economic background, geographical location, and consideration of the applicants' interests, viewpoints, and experiences. In short, affirmative action can become officially what it actually is in practice at many schools; a program that brings in students previously excluded by class, as well as by race."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/4/97	San Antonio Express News	<i>"Clinton urged to join admissions debate"</i> State Senators ask President Clinton to take stand to protect rights of minority students applying for college.
4/8/97	Houston Chronicle	<i>"Applications by minorities down sharply; State's largest universities see drop in wake of Hopwood case"</i> Minority applications to some of Texas' largest universities dropped dramatically this year, and officials are blaming the decline on race-neutral policies in admissions and financial aid.
4/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Number of Minority Students Admitted to U. of Texas Law School Plummet"</i> "The plunge was particularly marked among black students, who saw their number drop from 65 last year to just 5 this year." Note: by June, this number had risen to 10 but no black student enrolled.
4/10/97	The Wall Street Journal	<i>"Class Action: Need, as a Substitute For Race Preferences, Is Just as Hot"</i> A panel of sociologists, advising Texas Education Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth, predicted that substituting income or a mix of socioeconomic factors for race would cut the number of blacks and Hispanics admitted to state universities by half.
4/10/97	American Statesman -- Editorial (Austin, TX)	<i>"Uphold affirmative action"</i> Harvard Graduate School of Education researchers found that the nation's schools are becoming resegregated at a clip unequaled since Brown vs. Board.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"U.S. and Texas Officials Clash Over Affirmative-Action Ruling"</i> Norma Cantu's conclusion clashes with the view of many legal observers.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Florida Atlantic U. Alters Race-Based Aid at Urging of U.S."</i> FAU has changed several scholarship programs that were exclusively reserved for minority students -- the scholarships will now be open to students of all races.
4/11/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"New Mexico Urged to End Separate Minority-Student Offices"</i> The New Mexico Association of Scholars, which is affiliated with the National Association of Scholars, says separate student services for American Indian, Black, and Hispanic students "amount to university-sponsored segregation and create a 'balkanized' campus" at the University of New Mexico.
4/11/97	Education Daily	<i>"Affirmative Action Limits Likely After Court Ruling"</i> Schools and colleges that were already scaling back affirmative action programs may be forced to limit them even further, in light of the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' April 8th ruling upholding California Proposition 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/15/97	The New York Times (also ran in The Sacramento Bee)	<i>"In Shift, U.S. Tells Texas It Can't Ignore Court Ruling Barring Bias in College Admissions"</i> A month after warning Texas that it could lose federal financing if it ended affirmative-action programs in its university, "the Department of Education has reversed itself, saying Texas and its two neighboring states must comply with a year-old federal court decision banning the use of race as a factor in admissions and scholarships." Note: U.S. Department of Education official Norma V. Cantu was responding to questions posed by Texas state legislators.
4/16/97	Associated Press	<i>"House approves two bills aimed at diversifying schools"</i> The Texas House approved two bills aimed at diversifying enrollment at public universities in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> .
4/23/97	The New York Times	<i>"Seeking New Approaches for Diversity"</i> "Bans on affirmative action in California and Texas are producing the most concerted efforts since the landmark Bakke ruling in 1978 to develop alternative approaches that will maintain diversity in higher education without using race as a factor."
4/24/97	Associated Press	<i>"Top U.S. universities endorse affirmative action in admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, which includes 62 of the top research institutions in the U.S., adopted a resolution defending the right to use race, ethnicity, and gender as criteria for selecting students. The group, which includes most members of the Ivy League, private colleges like MIT and Vanderbilt and leading public universities such as UT-Austin and UC-Berkeley, took out an advertisement in the paper. Among other things, the advertisement said, "[i]f our institutional capacity to bring together a genuinely diverse group of students is removed -- or severely reduced -- then the quality and texture of education we provide will be significantly diminished."
4/24/97	The New York Times	<i>"62 Top Colleges Endorse Bias In Admissions"</i> The Association of American Universities, "a prestigious circle of 62 of the nation's leading research universities, adopted a resolution. . . supporting the right of colleges to use affirmative action in their admissions procedures."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Colorado Agency Punishes 5 Colleges Lacking Minority Graduates"</i> Paper reports "support among many Colorado politicians for affirmative action is as thin as the Rocky Mountain air. Even so, a state agency is cracking down on five public colleges that do not meet one race-based policy."
4/25/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education [Academe Today]	In "Times" Ad, 62 Top Universities Endorse Use of Race in Admissions The members of the Association of American Universities tend to focus their attention on research issues, but at their annual meeting, they approved a statement "On the Importance of Diversity in University Admissions."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
4/25/97	Associated Press	<i>"Educators cheered by poll showing support for college diversity programs"</i> "Despite hot debate over such programs, efforts to promote racial, cultural and ethnic diversity on college campuses enjoy wide voter support, a survey indicates." The poll, conducted for the Ford Foundation in Washington state, a potential pilot study for surveys nationwide, shows conservatives as well as liberals support educational diversity, especially to prepare students better for employment in a multi-cultural world.
4/28/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Acting affirmatively; Texas needs new college admissions plan"</i> "Texas legislators believe they have a way to help keep more minority students going to college [in Texas], not out of state."
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"UCLA student group works to retain blacks, . . ."</i> Like admission rates, retention rates for black and Hispanic students at UCLA are lower than those of white and Asian-American students and a group of concerned students is working to make sure minority students stay in school once they enroll.
4/30/97	USA Today	<i>"Colleges see fewer minorities apply"</i> California campuses and hosts of other universities have halted the use of race as an admissions factor in those states and now higher education leaders nationwide are starting to see the impact. Article sets out statistics regarding fall 1997 applications, other trends, as well as reactions.
5/7/97	The Washington Post -- Op-ED	<i>"Affirmative Action: Beyond Diversity"</i> In a Washington Post op-ed by Owen Fiss, Sterling professor at Yale Law School, Fiss analyzes issue of race as it relates to affirmative action and argues we must endure sacrifices attendant with addressing issues of race, including the need for affirmative action. "Rather than thinking of affirmative action in terms of diversity or compensation, we should see it as a structural remedy for a structural problem."
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Berkeley Students Protest Cal. Law Barring Affirmative Action"</i> About 40 students took over the administration building at the University of California at Berkeley fastening its doors and fire exits with bicycle locks to protest the university's plan to comply with Proposition 209.
5/9/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Scholarship for White Students Challenged in Alabama Lawsuit"</i> A black student charges in a lawsuit that a court-ordered scholarship program for white students at Alabama State University violates the constitutional rights of black students.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/12/97	Academe Today	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Strategy to Win Support for Their Cause"</i> At a day-long conference sponsored by Harvard's Civil Rights project, more than 150 academics, lawyers, and civil-rights advocates gathered to begin plotting a strategy for persuading judges, politicians, and the public that it is legal and just for colleges to use affirmative action to promote diversity. It was the third sponsored by Harvard since the March 1996 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's decision in <i>Hopwood</i> . Chris Edley and Gary Orfield have directed the conferences.
5/12/97	Newsweek	<i>"The Color Bind"</i> Ellis Cose analyzes the <i>Hopwood</i> case's affect on enrollment in Texas law schools and argues those who are passionate about tearing down affirmative action should be as adamant about upgrading bad schools and improving conditions in poor communities.
5/12/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"Plans Seek More UC Pupils From Poorer Schools"</i> Ban on affirmative action in admissions to the University of California has spawned a series of proposals seeking other ways of increasing the number of students drawn from the state's poorer-performing high schools.
5/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Task Force Reaches Impasse/Regents' panel disagrees on how to diversify student body"</i> "Nearly 18 months since its first meeting, the 35-member outreach task force still has not produced its report -- a testament to both the magnitude and the contentiousness of their task."
5/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"Affirmative Action: Rollback That Isn't"</i> "...efforts to curtail preferences in state hiring, contracting, and education are moving forward - but slowly."
5/15/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Minority Admissions Plummet at Berkeley's Law School"</i> The pool of black admits fell from 75 last year to 14 this year.
5/15/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"Diversity Lessons At Boalt Hall"</i> "The University of California at Berkeley's Boalt School of Law announced that 55 students of under represented minority groups have been accepted to this fall's entering class -- by far the lowest number to be admitted in more than a decade.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas Says Athletes Are Exempted From Race-Blind Policy"</i> "Universities are continuing to make exceptions for minority students -- but only for those physically gifted enough to qualify for athletics scholarships," says a Democratic state legislator from Texas.
5/16/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"North Carolina Student's Bias Lawsuit Dismissed as Frivolous"</i> A federal judge in North Carolina dismissed another affirmative-action lawsuit.
5/16/97	The Jefferson Report (Internet)	<i>"Berkeley Bland"</i> The first class to be admitted to the UC Berkeley's law school showed an 81% drop in black admissions from last year.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/16/97	The Christian Science Monitor	<i>"College Minority Admissions Drop"</i> "The admission of the first post-affirmative-action classes at prestigious law schools in California and Texas shows a steep decline in the number of minority students. The number of African-Americans offered admission in law schools at the University of California at Los Angeles and Berkeley dropped by 80 percent."
5/19/97	ACE NEWS (press release on release of Fifteenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education)	<i>"Students Of Color Continue To Make Gains In Higher Education, But Progress Slows, ACE Report Reveals"</i> "Enrollment gains by students of color in higher education have slowed considerably after several years of rapid growth." "While minorities continued to register increases in the number of students attending colleges and universities and receiving degrees during the period covered by the report, the findings raise concerns about the impact of more recent political and legal attacks on affirmative action."
5/19/97	Internet -- "Minorities In Higher Education 1996-7", American Council on Education publication	<i>"Growth in College Enrollment For Minorities Slows"</i> "Although the number of minority students pursuing higher education grew 2.9% from 1994 to 1995, that pace is well below enrollment advances in prior years."
5/19/97	The Washington Post	<i>"Minority Admissions Fall With Preferences Ban; Steep Declines at Two State's Flagship Universities Raise Alarm on Campuses Nationwide"</i> "At both the University of California and the University of Texas, the effect of landmark new prohibitions on racial preferences has been swift and dramatic".
5/19/97	Detroit Free Press	<i>"Minority growth slows on campus"</i> "The doors to higher education pushed open by students of color in recent years are closing to a crack -- a trend that warns of worse setbacks if attacks on affirmative action continue..." Article sets out Michigan school trends.
5/19/97	The New York Times	<i>"College Minority Enrollment Slowed in 1995"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/19/97	USA Today	<i>"Minority gains in college lose steam"</i> More reactions to a report released 5/19/97 by the American Council on Education.
5/21/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"U. Of Cal. Told It Can Keep Diversity by Helping Poor to Prepare for College"</i> A panel of educators and business leaders recommended that the University of California should step up its efforts to help disadvantaged students in the state prepare for college.
5/22/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>Only One Black Student Has Accepted Admission to U. Of Texas Law School</i> "The school's dean blamed the drop in acceptance by black and Hispanic students on a federal court's decision last year that banned the consideration of race in Texas admissions."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Lone black law enrollee withdraws; Media scrutiny at UT cited in his decision"</i> The first year student, whose name was not released, said the media attention would be too much to take. Student will go to Cornell University.
5/22/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Senators OK bill tracking colleges' minority enrollees; Officials say falling numbers alarming"</i> The legislation directs state officials to monitor minority participation at state colleges and universities in the wake of Hopwood.
5/22/97	Education Daily	<i>"Two States Trying To Ease Affirmative Action Squeeze"</i> "Texas and California, at the center of legal and political wrangling to end affirmative action, are both working to stem the resulting decline in minority college applications."
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Texas's State Colleges to Admit Top 10% of High-School Classes"</i> The Texas Legislature voted to require public universities to admit all students who graduate in the top 10% of all public and private high-school classes in the state.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"Backers of Affirmative Action Seek Research to Bolster cause; At meeting at Harvard, sympathetic lawyers tell scholars that their work will not sway many judges"</i> Report on Harvard conference.
5/23/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education -- Academe Today	<i>"Sole Black Student in Entering Class at U. Of Texas Law School Withdraws"</i> "He does not want to spend his law-school career in the spotlight and in a position where he is going to be the representative for his race," said Shelli Soto, UT law school admissions director.
5/28/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	<i>"UC Regent to Be Quizzed On Affirmative Action"</i> Lawyers representing UC Santa Barbara student reporter Tim Molloy in a case alleging Gov. Pete Wilson and the regents broke the state's open-meeting law by locking in votes against affirmative action before a public vote was taken got a break when the judge ordered depositions to be held at the end of June.
5/29/97	Houston Chronicle Editorial	<i>"AFTER HOPWOOD; The problem does not lie with Texas' top universities"</i> Paper argues Texas state legislators are wrong to blame administrators of Texas' top colleges and universities -- they've worked hard to enroll diverse student bodies. Rather, they should blame public schools, irresponsible or overworked parents, or the students themselves.
5/30/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	<i>"San Francisco State U. Students Protest for Right to Protest"</i> About 50 students at CSUSF rallied to protest what they believed was the administration's attempt to prevent a previous rally against Prop. 209.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/1/97	Los Angeles Times	<i>"At Last, a UC Admissions Plan That Rewards Merit"</i> A number of policy-makers who have recently proposed that UC admission should be guaranteed to the top-ranking graduates of each of California's 844 high schools are on the right track.
6/1/97	The New York Times -- Editorial	<i>"Segregation Anew"</i> In an editorial, the paper calls drop-off of applications (in light of Hopwood and Calif. Prop. 209) "astounding" and argues "if universities don't take disadvantage into account, many minority students will face the prospect of resegregation in higher education."
6/1/97	The Dallas Morning News -- Editorial	<i>"Hopwood aftermath; Texas must find ways to boost minority enrollment"</i> A DMN editorial argues "unless a concerted effort is made to counteract the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, the state may get stuck with a national reputation as being hostile to minority students."
6/2/97	USA Today Commentary	Author Gwen Daye Richardson, editor of Headway magazine, argues Gov. Bush's 10% solution is flawed because high schools vary so much in terms of their standards and curricula. The larger question: why are so many of our public schools failing to adequately educate black students?
6/2/97	TIME	<i>"Back to the Future; forced to scuttle affirmative action, law schools see minority enrollment plummet to 1963 levels"</i> Story reports on declines in minority enrollment and highlights Linda Wightman study (see 1/31/97 entry) showing that of the 3,485 blacks accepted by law schools in 1991, just 687 would have been admitted only the basis of board exams and grades. These same minority students had graduation and bar-exam pass rates similar to whites' and they had an incalculable value to the black community as both professionals and role models.
6/3/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Diversity on campus addressed in session; Bills were response to Hopwood decision"</i> For the first time in recent history, lawmakers said, they made it their business to dictate college admissions policies to ensure diverse campuses across Texas.
6/5/97	The Dallas Morning News	<i>"Texas professional school see few minorities. Decline in fall numbers linked to court decision"</i> Some of the state's most prestigious medical, dental and law schools will have few, if any, minorities in their new fall classes and this could have a profound long-term impact on the state because of the great need for doctors, dentists, lawyers and other professionals in minority communities.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/5/97	Detroit News Editorial	In its editorial "Is Academia Resegregating?" the paper argues the decline in minority applicants in the wake of <i>Hopwood</i> and California Prop. 209 "says less about a resurgence of racism than about the failure of the educational system to produce qualified candidates for higher education. The paper suggests than rather than perpetuate practices that were always intended to be temporary, America's leading public universities should work to reform K-12 systems and offer cost-effective enrichment programs that "help disadvantaged races."
6/9/97	The Orlando Sentinel	An Affirmative nod to university-admissions plan in Texas Praises new Texas law signed in May by Governor George Bush guaranteeing students whose grades are in the top 10 percent of graduates at their high school will be admitted to a public college or university. After those students make their choices, public universities will accept other students according to their academic performance, their extracurricular activities or other special abilities. Plan is "an excellent way to level the playing field between wealthy suburban schools and rural or inner-city school districts that. . .don't have the amenities that student in the 'burbs usually enjoy' because it rewards kids who do their best within the limits of their personal circumstances. It also eliminates the consequence of students who may not perform as well on standardized tests as other students in better environments being rejected from admission.
6/9/97	The Wall Street Journal Review & Outlook	The 'New Segregation' Editorial argues academic community abused the discretion Justice Powell gave it when it developed admissions policies that sorted applications by race and gave them numerical criteria and that current alarm over declines in minority applications and enrollment at CA and TX schools is overblown because at UC-San Diego and UC-Riverside, though slightly less prestigious, the numbers are way up. Ward Connerly is quoted to say "[a] self-correcting policy is kicking in." The article argues national statistics showing black college students are only half as likely as whites to graduate and that these students might be better served getting through lesser schools than flunking out of more elite schools.
6/11/97	The Houston Chronicle	Decline in minority enrollment stuns Clinton, President will address race issues this week Chronicle reports President is "stunned" by the drop in minority admissions at UT and other schools and will cite the decline in a major speech on race this week, according to senior WH officials. Opponents of affirmative action say decline proves unqualified minority students have been allowed into universities under programs built on double standards.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/12/97	The Christian Science Monitor	Texas Hunts for Ways to Foster Diversity Texas legislatures passed new law last month requiring public colleges to offer admission to top 10 percent of high school students. Because many of these schools in Texas are predominantly black or Hispanic, in theory the law could foster racial diversity. Another bill, sponsored by two black representatives would require scholarship athletes to meet the same minimum grade standards as the rest of the student body. The bill's authors say its unfair to eliminate race-based scholarships for academically qualified minorities while admitting less qualified minorities on their athletic merit. According to the article, Gov. Bush supports both measures, but Terry Pell, one of the Hopwood lawyers says lawmakers are simply substituting one arbitrary admissions philosophy for another. UT law school dean Michael Sharlot says the current policy has left the school with little choice but to place more emphasis on grades and test scores.
6/12/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	UCSD in spin over provost resigning Three days before President Clinton visits San Diego to call for better race relations, campus is spinning over the resignation of a provost who said the university lacks the resolve to do its part. UCSD provost Cecil Lytle resigned after the university chancellor agreed with a faculty vote rejecting Lytle's charter school initiative. Lytle's plan would have created an on-campus charter high school for disadvantaged students. UCSD Chancellor Robert C. Dynes says the vote reflects issues that have nothing to do with the pros and cons of diversity and doesn't think there is racial division on campus.
6/12/96	AP	Clinton to name historian to head advisory board President names John Hope Franklin to chair racial advisory board whose purpose is to launch a national discussion about race. Clinton "intends to stress the nation's multiracial culture but give special attention to black Americans." Clinton wants the country to deal with its racial problems now in good economic times and while there is no crisis atmosphere." Advisory board will spend a year holding town meetings around the country, gathering information that Clinton will use to issue a report.
6/12/97	AP	Clinton Names Advisors on Race (two AP stories by Ron Fournier)
6/12/97	ABC World News Tonight	Affirmative Action ABC's Aaron Brown
6/12/97	Los Angeles Times	Clinton's Visit a Windfall for Connerly President's CA trip bound to benefit Connerly and his assault on gov't affirmative action. Connerly says "[c]andidly, any time the President speaks on this topic it cannot help but heighten the interest in our message. It gives us a level of national attention we otherwise would not enjoy. Unwittingly, the president is benefitting us." Connerly has formed a small organization -- two staffers and a small office -- and is helping anti-affirmative action campaigns across the country, including an ad campaign.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/12/97	The Wall Street Journal	A Law School's Diversity Checklist University of Illinois College of Law Associate Dean John Colombo recently distributed a "diversity Checklist" to his law school faculty. Checklist sets out ways to avoid "needlessly offending or embarrassing any students in your class" and includes using characters from a wide range of diverse groups in problems, that the majority of problems used over the course of the year should be free of any stereotypic notions, and that faculty should make attempts to portray traditionally disfavored groups in a positive light and traditionally favored groups in a comparatively inferior light.
6/12/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	Social Responsibility, Lytle's resignation stains UCSD's character Two days before president is set to issue an appeal for racial healing, campus is in dispute that has "disturbing racial overtones." Some community leaders say vote rejecting charter school reflects "that racial harmony at UCSD is quite different from what is claimed." Article says veto and UCSD's "refusal to reach out more effectively to San Diego's diverse community are troubling signs that the president's mission of racial healing must begin right on campus."
6/13/97	Baltimore Sun	Race in America is more than just black and white, Clinton speech to urge a national taking stock Setting where Clinton to give national address on race fitting -- southern CA scene of race riots after O.J. Simpson verdict, Prop. 187, Prop. 209, and demographics demonstrate evolving and complex nature of race in CA and rest of nation (e.g. projections that non-Hispanic whites will be a plurality within five years, etc.)
6/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle, Open Forum by GOV. PETE WILSON	Opportunity Doesn't Depend on Race Wilson writes open letter to President Clinton says Clinton going about the desired restoration of a sense of community to the American people "the wrong way." Points out internal conflicts in administrators on affirmative action issue citing DOT, DOE, Prop. 209 and <u>Piscataway</u> examples. Should expand access to opportunity, challenge students with high standards, Early Start, literacy, etc. President should say no to preferences and declare "that opportunity in America does not depend on race."
6/13/97	The New York Times	Clinton Names 7 to Race Relations Panel President asked seven people to advise him on promoting better understanding among the races on issues like crime, housing, etc.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	San Francisco Chronicle	Clinton to Spotlight Minority Law School Admissions, Big drop without affirmative action Clinton to focus on "precipitous drop in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas", according to WH officials. Christopher Edley says universities whose minority enrollments drop suddenly are open to possible scrutiny for possible violations of civil rights laws. Decline in minority enrollments in law school is the first evidence of the effect of Prop 209 at the graduate level. For undergraduates, the policy will go into full effect beginning in the spring of 1998. At Boalt, administrators are stumped about how to deal with the decline. Assistant Dean Lujana Treadwell says Boalt has spent months devising an admissions policy that did not rely on grades and test scores, but rather longer personal essays and other factors like giving greater weight to recommendation letters.
6/13/97	Philadelphia Inquirer	Clinton aims to ease racial tension, Yearlong plan will also try to help minorities make economic gains While they agree there is a need for a discussion on race, civil rights leaders worry that the administration is not prepared to push for sufficient policy changes or spend enough money to make a real difference. Hugh Price says it is an important step but not enough; Raul Yzaguirre, president of La Raza says Hispanics are not sufficiently the focus. Still others of Clinton's critics say he could make the problem worse by pushing for affirmative action and other programs many whites and even some blacks find offensive. Article points out statistics showing disparities in income between blacks and whites and points out blacks and other minorities often live in separate neighborhoods, go to separate churches, etc., and have varying perceptions of the world. Russell Adams, chairman of African-American Studies Department at Howard University, says it is hard for whites to take seriously the fact of remaining inequities when they see models of success like Colin Powell and Oprah Winfrey. He says Clinton should point out three things: (1) the endemic character of racism; (2) that much of it is unwitting and unconscious; (3) that we have made changes despite those who believed they'd be dangerous for the nation. David Bostis, who studies racism at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, says the President should pressure banks and insurance companies to make capital more available to minorities, particularly in inner city neighborhoods, and he should step up enforcement of the antidiscrimination laws.
6/13/97	AP	Connerly steps up campaign on Clinton speech Notes New York Times ad and radio ads
6/13/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	Connerly supports prep school for UCSD University of California regent who has become chief spokesman for the elimination of affirmative action supports establishing a charter high school at UC-San Diego for inner-city youth. Upon hearing of Connerly's support, UCSD Chancellor Dynes appeared to be reversing course saying "the door is still open for any campus to form a charter school." The matter may be taken up at the July 17-18 business meeting of the regents. San Diego regent Peter Preuss who had a leading advocate for the charter school has pledged to put up \$500,000 of his own money to get it off the ground.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	The Christian Science Monitor Commentary	Time for the President to Defend Affirmative Action by Jerome Karabel, professor of sociology at UC-Berkeley In his commentary on Clinton's upcoming race speech, Karabel criticizes affirmative action based on class, pointing to UCLA's law school which tried this fall to address the issue in this manner but saw a 80 percent and 32 percent decline in the number of blacks and Latinos respectively. Karabel urges Clinton to forcefully reaffirm his support for affirmative action or face possibility of returning "to levels of racial segregation in higher education not seen in more than a quarter of a century."
6/13/97	Los Angeles Times Commentary	White House Words Belie Action in Race/Under the guise of diversity, it has aggressively pursued a policy of preferential treatment (by John C. Liu, director of research at Pacific Research Institute, a think tank in San Francisco) criticizes Reno and Riley for "aggressively" pursuing a policy of preferential treatment under the guise of diversity by threatening to without federal funds from public projects and educational institutions "unless numerical targets are met, targets only achieved by granting racial and gender preferences." Liu criticizes Riley for saying Prop 209 has had a chilling affect on poor and minorities when numbers of underrepresented applicants at UCSD increased from 1996-1997. Lui says President and his administration should "ignore the irrational mantra of group entitlements and pursue the goal of racial harmony premised on equal treatment of individuals."
6/13/97	San Francisco Chronicle Editorial	The President Takes On Nation's Toughest Issue Clinton should be judged by the substance of what this "national dialogue" produces but fact that Clinton views race relations as a priority of his presidency "is an encouraging start."
6/13/97	The Wall Street Journal (Mike Frisby interviews POTUS)	Race Course: Clinton Stays Popular with Blacks in Spite of Fraying Safety Net -- One Reason Is His Readiness To Tackle Issue of Bias, As He's Doing Tomorrow -- Minorities Shifting Attitudes As Clinton tries to foster a dialogue on race, he faces a big challenge: Blacks and whites see life differently. Pointing to polls, Frank Newport, Gallup Poll editor in chief says "[l]ooking at America, whites see fewer race problems." "White Americans believe we don't need the government intervening to try to solve a problem we don't think exists." Clinton says educating whites is part of his mission. "We have to show them that the nation hasn't reached a time when "at the point where people get into college, everybody's had the same chance, in the same way, at a college education."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/13/97	The San Francisco Chronicle	Clinton to Spotlight Minority Law School Admissions/Big drop without affirmative action Clinton plans to focus on the "precipitous drop in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas, according to White House officials. Aides say Clinton has not yet resolved how the federal government can respond to this first evidence that banning affirmative action has affected public university admissions in both states. Edley says the question is whether this devastating rollback raises enforcement issues under current civil rights statutes. "If you analogize this to a dramatic shift in the makeup of the workforce of a major company, it would be serious cause for concern." In past two weeks, Clinton has established an interagency task force consisting of officials from the Domestic Policy Council and the Justice and Education departments, and the White House has been interviewing educators grappling with the issue. One program drawing interest is the "Berkeley Pledge" which was set up by departing UC Chancellor Chang Lin Tien to identify promising inner-city elementary and high school students and help them qualify to attend UC. Decline in minority enrollments in law school if first evidence of effect of regents resolution which applied only to graduate schools until spring 1998 when it goes into affect for undergraduates. But other graduate disciplines are finding similar results; the percentage of minority students applying to the University of California at San Francisco medical school also dropped by 22 percent -- the largest decline in the university's history.
6/14/97	AP Worldstream/AP Domestic	Clinton appeals for all to renounce bigotry and hate Criticism formed immediately over Clinton's record and his creation of an advisory commission on race relations. Arney says blaming lower minority enrollment on the end of affirmative action is a "misdiagnosis'."
6/14/97	AP Domestic/PM Cycle	Above article slightly revised.
6/14/97	U.P.I.	Clinton appeals for "one America" wire story
6/14/97	Copley News Service	Clinton Defends Affirmative Action At Commencement Speech Favorably reports on event. Notes Pete Wilson turned down an invitation to attend and also the charter school controversy.
6/14/97	Cox News Service	News Analysis: Clinton on Collision Course With Affirmative Action Foes
6/14/97	FDHC Political Transcripts	Webwire-Delivers Commencement Address At University of California San Diego (transcript of speech)
	Federal News Service	Speech transcript

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/14/97	NBC Nightly News	President Clinton Speaks to Graduates In San Diego About Racism David Bloom reports that speech was notable also for what Clinton did not say. Pre-speech excerpts of the speech released from the White House contained much tougher language about the effects of the anti-affirmative action measures in Texas and California. Also, Bloom notes that Clinton did not make clear what he wants to accomplish. Report quotes president's chief of staff "judge us at the end of this yearlong process, not, after one speech."
6/14/97	CNN	Breaking News at 1:33 EST Woodruff, Blitzer with guests Jack Kemp, Kweisi Fmume, Loretta Sanchez, James Earl Jones (transcript of post-speech coverage/interview) Capital Gang at 7:30 EST Mark Schields, Al Hund, Robert Novak, Kate O'Beirne with quest Floyd Flake (transcript of post-speech coverage/interviews)
6/14/97	The Houston Chronicle	Clinton must close divide to deal with race (Byline by Carl T. Rowan) Rowan writes Clinton is appalled by recent steep drops in minority enrollment and has asked the DPC, Department of Education, and the Justice Department to tell him what he and the federal government can do to halt the trend. By "wading into the briar patch of race relations, Clinton is taking perhaps his biggest gamble since he decided to run for president." So far, word of his plan has inspired cynicism among blacks who say he is merely staging a public relations gimmick, and whites who fear he is going to cheat and punish them just to build a 'protector of minorities' image. Using Gallup poll figures, Rowan argues there is a gap in perception about racism in America that the president and his advisory panel probably will never be able to bridge. President's undertaking is risky "because the boldest steps to end racial discrimination will not necessarily close the racial divide." Reducing discrimination requires making more and better education, job and economic opportunities available to minorities but many whites say more jobs and education can't be delivered to racial minorities without taking them away from more-deserving whites. National reactions to Clinton's speech "will give us valuable clues as to how much hope we ought to embrace."
6/14/97	AP AP Worldstream AP On Line The Sunday Gazette Mail (6/15/97)	Byline Sonya Ross, AP Writer President opens yearlong campaign against racism in America Report on speech; notes Republican Jack Kemp praised speech; white students enthusiastic response; significance of location.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
Post-Speech Articles		
6/15/97	The Washington Post	Call to renew Preferences Faces Resistance/Courts, Many White Voters Skeptical About Affirmative Action at Colleges Calling for renewal of affirmative action programs at America's universities, Clinton is bucking public opposition. Recent poll shows only one in six whites but nearly half of all blacks believe minorities should receive preference in college admissions. This means Clinton must deal with a white resistance and judges who believe the Constitution does not allow government to categorize people by race, even to benefit long disadvantaged.
6/15/97	The Washington Post/Reuter	In 'Building One America, All Citizens Must Serve' Excerpts of Clinton speech.
6/15/97	The Washington Post	Clinton Sounds Call For Dialogue on Race/President Argues for Affirmative Action For all the buildup by the White House, the 36-minute speech contained few solutions to the problems Clinton identified and some of the rhetoric broke little new ground. Reaction to speech broke along ideological lines. Rep. John Lewis said he was moved to tears but Connerly said Clinton is missing the boat, for example. (Peter Baker byline also appeared in Palm Beach Post, The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN).
6/15/97	The Washington Post/Broder Column	What Talk Can Do (by columnist David Broder) Broder argues President is right that a dialogue about race is overdue because anecdotal evidence and survey data show the gaps in knowledge and perception that surround the issue of race and ethnicity. Points to Gallup poll showing nearly three-quarter whites believe blacks are treated the same as whites in their own city compared to half of blacks who said they'd encountered unfair treatment in stores, restaurants, theaters, at work on the road, dealing with police -- just within the last 30 days. "At bottom. . .the kind of dramatic transition America faces in its racial and ethnic makeup involves a shift of power" and no one is ready for that. Getting ready will take much more than presidential talk but the right kind of talk can steer the nation forward -- "just as the wrong kind of talk has held us back for decades."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	The Washington Post Commentary/Sunday OUTLOOK	Where Do We Go From Here? Clinton Must Resist the Impulse To Control The Race Debate to Come (by Randall Kennedy, Harvard Law Professor and author of "Race, Crime and Law" published May 1997) Kennedy argues promise and peril surround Clinton's race initiative. Peril is that Clinton aides will "squench the possibilities for an informative, intense and perhaps surprising discussion and instead sponsor a series of scripted, pseudo-events devoid of candor and contentiousness required for any serious attempt to grapple with the race question." The conversation about race the country needs entails taking risks but we are unlikely to see it from Clinton so we are unlikely to benefit much from it.
6/15/97	The Washington Post Sunday OUTLOOK	What Should The President's Initiative Focus On? Outlook asked a variety of commentators for views.
6/15/97	The New York Times	Defending Affirmative Action, Clinton Urges Debate on Race Clinton makes appeal for racial reconciliation and "[v]igorously defended affirmative action of college campuses." Clinton pointed to reports that UC has seen a drop in applications from minority students and in the number accepted. Clinton made few concrete proposals but said he wants the year to produce proposals to deal with housing education and economic opportunity, and the administration of justice. Reactions to Clinton's speech demonstrated the vast division of opinion on matters of race. Thomas A. Saenz, regional counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, says Clinton should increase Administration efforts to enforce existing federal civil rights laws. (Alison Mitchell Byline also appeared in Arizona Republic)
6/15/97	The New York Times	Excerpts From Clinton's Speech on Race in America
6/15/97	The New York Times	OP-ED by Newt Gingrich and Ward Connerly entitled <i>Face the Failure of Racial Preferences</i> Three decades and \$5.4 trillion in federal government spending has not realized Dr. Martin Luther King's dream "where children are judged by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin." Article lambasts education bureaucracy that won't admit to the failures of its efforts and criticisms Clinton for not doing enough to reform schools.
6/15/97	The Sun (Baltimore)	President urges 'one America'; In college address, Clinton open discussion of race 'Challenge your parents'; Tone-setting speech does not offer specific programs The most important underlying issue -- especially to the school's minority students -- is that many of the Latino and African-American students who graduated yesterday were admitted under affirmative action policies that have since been scrapped. Connerly criticized the president for second-guessing the people of Calif. Though mostly optimistic, one student said "'UCSD has a history of rejecting racism and embracing diversity, and the president really spoke to our hearts. . . [b]ut we're just a speck in a big sea."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	The Austin American-Statesman	Clinton warns against return to segregation; Campaign against racism (by Julie Malone) Clinton noted that minority enrollment in graduate programs has plummeted in state schools where affirmative action has ended.
6/15/97	The Atlanta Journal and Constitution	The above article (by Julie Malone) also appeared in this paper under the title "Clinton says race programs needed; He uses California speech to defend affirmative action"
6/15/97	The Palm Beach Post	Under headline Clinton's Talk Seen As Risky Rescue Of Affirmative Action, above article appears.
6/15/97	Rocky Mountain News	Clinton seeks to halt resegregation of U.S./President launches national dialogue on the state of race relations
6/15/97	The Boston Globe	Clinton sets a dialogue about race; Pledges to draft specific plan over next year Report by Brian McGrory on Clinton's race speech; quotes Clinton language in speech on minority enrollments in law school and other graduate programs.
6/15/97	Rocky Mountain News	Boston Globe piece by McGrory under headline: Clinton seeks to halt resegregation of U.S. /President launches national dialogue on state of race relations
6/15/97	The Record	First Steps On the Path To Harmony; Clinton Sets Agenda On Race Report by AP writer Sonya Ross Clinton says affirmative action programs, were essential without an effective alternative to assure equal opportunity and that we must not resegregate higher education. Clinton's words drew hearty applause from the mostly white graduating class which included several Asian and Hispanic students but an obviously smaller number of black students. Only one black male graduate could be easily seen in the sea of caps and gowns.
6/15/97	Chattanooga Free Press	AP writer Sonya Ross' story under the headline Clinton Attacks Racism This article points out that president made a point of recognizing several members of his cabinet and White House staff who are minorities, as well as minority members of Congress.
6/15/97	The Washington Times	Clinton defends preferences for colleges, hiring President Clinton passionately defended affirmative action programs and took Calif. Prop. 209 to task. Reaction to the speech was "swift -- and severe" quoting critics Rep. J.C. Watts, Newt Gingrich, Ward Connerly.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	Los Angeles Times	Clinton Calls for 'National Effort' To End Racism; Speech: At UC San Diego Commencement, He Defends Affirmative Action and Promotes Series of Discussions To Help Narrow Divide. But Critics Decry Lack of Concrete Initiatives Advocates for different racial and ethnic groups were cautious in their responses Saturday. While applauding Clinton's decision to make race a paramount national concern, they also contended that his rhetoric is not yet matched with deeds. The California backdrop served as a pointed reminder of the changing demographics. Quoted Hugh Price's caution that its a good start but a long way to go.
6/15/97	The Houston Chronicle	Clinton calls for dialogue on race; Despite raw emotions, president insists, 'we must begin' Critics like Ward Connerly and Dick Armeý disagreed with Clinton's analysis of declining enrollments, with Armeý saying its actually evidence of the need for school choice.
6/15/97	The Atlanta Journal Constitution	A 'Conversation About Race' Clinton's plea to heal America's racial divide included a prickly political challenge to opponents of affirmative action.
6/15/97	Sacramento Bee	Clinton: Cast off Racism Clinton launching a year-long campaign to bridge the nation's racial divide, denounced California's drive against affirmative action. While courts have blocked implementation of Prop 209, a 1995 vote by the UC Board Of Regents banning affirmative action went into effect this year at Boalt Hall Law School and admissions of African-Americans dropped 81 percent and Latinos 50 percent. Quotes from students supporting and critical of speech.
6/15/97	The Tampa Tribune	Clinton focuses on racial divide Though speech lacked specifics, president did not shy away from controversy as he reiterated his support for affirmative action "in the state that has led a movement to ban it."
6/15/97	The Pantagraph (Bloomington, IL)	Under headline Clinton attacks racism, paper carries about Knight-Ridder/Tribune Service story.
6/15/97	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Ditto
6/15/97	The Orange County Register	Speech gets conditional praise;/Policy: Critics from left and right react to the president's plan Quotes critics on both sides, cites excerpts from speech.
6/15/97	Chicago Tribune	Clinton Asks America To Purge Racism; Unity Campaign Embraces Value of Affirmative Action Quotes supporters and critics; says Clinton's civil rights record has been mixed during his term inasmuch as his appointments reflect the racial and ethnic percentages of the national population but civil rights leaders attacked him for his decision on welfare and criticized him for his effort to curb federal affirmative action programs.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/15/97	Portland Oregonian	Race-Based Scholarships Will Change In Oregon A seven year one-man campaign against Oregon's affirmative action policy has resulted, after years of on-and-off negotiations in the state's decision to stop using race or ethnicity as the sole basis for awarding a scholarship. At issue was a \$3,500 scholarship that was only available to African-American, Latinos and Native Americans. Martyn Butler had filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education in 1990 on behalf of his daughter of Korean descent. The settlement provides that what diversity means and how much race will be a factor in achieving that goal will be left up to individual campuses which will be developing plans by the fall. Note: article reports that when rumors swept Oregon campuses that the scholarship programs might be eliminated, students were furious.
6/15/97	Newsday	'One America' /Clinton Outlines Need To Transcend Ethnic Prejudice In speech, Clinton takes on a potentially dividing issue: affirmative action.
6/16/97	The Washington Post	President Mulls National Apology for Slavery; Proposal Called 'Not a Bad Thing' as Racial Issues Gain Attention Peter Baker byline on question of slavery apology discusses Clinton's view on issue of rolling back affirmative action noting "his increasingly tough attacks on such measures contrast with a year ago when liberals complained he soft-pedaled his opposition to Prop 209 out of fear" Repub. were on popular side of a winning election-year issue. Article also appeared in <i>Calgary Herald</i> , <i>Vancouver Sun</i> , <i>Las Vegas Review-Journal</i> , <i>The Des Moines Register</i> , and <i>The Commercial Appeal</i> .
6/16/97	The New York Times	Clinton Feels Sure-Footed on the Tightrope of Race Clinton and advisers say they believe it is the lack of turmoil now that makes it the right time to tackle race. Critics argue the president was not engaged when Prop 209 was on the ballot in CA for political reasons but article argues Clinton always manages to keep his critics -- on the left and right -- off balance.
6/16/97	Los Angeles Times	Fewer Minorities Apply to UC Medical Schools UC official announces that blacks, Latinos and Native Americans applying to UC medical schools has dropped by 22% in the last year. The drop is thought to be in part due to the UC regents' vote to forbid consideration of race or ethnicity in UC admissions and by Prop 209. The "drop in UC enrollments comes at a time when a UC commission has called for a dramatic increase in minority medical students to meet the demands of the state's changing population."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/16/97	The Bulletin's Frontrunner	Clinton Considers Apology For Slavery (report from newspapers and Wires) LA Times said Clinton warned in his CNN appearance "that the repeal of affirmative action could have a 'devastating' impact on educational opportunities for members of minority groups." LA Times reported Clinton "was advancing his criticism of California's Proposition 209" and he "predicted that recent declines in minority admissions at public law schools in California and Texas . . . will prompt Americans to 'begin to take a different look' at efforts to eliminate racial preferences in hiring or admissions. Commenting on the court decision which scaled back the law school affirmative action programs, Clinton said it "is a mistake." In his 6/16/97 interview with ABC, Clinton said "I have taken a lead in reforming affirmative action to try to make sure that no one gets anything by virtue of an arbitrary quota or somebody gets something they're not qualified for. I would like to get rid of affirmative action, too. But no one has an alternative substitute, and no one can deny the fact that the lingering impact of discrimination and isolation will lead to very disparate results unless there is some extra effort made to get economic opportunity and educational opportunity to minorities who are traditionally poor and isolated and undereducated."
6/16/97	The Times (Overseas News)	Clinton initiative on race dismissed as 'feel-good' words President Clinton's defense of affirmative action to heal the racial divide faced fierce criticism from conservative opponents. His proposals sparked most criticism "for their defense of affirmative action programs for minorities in colleges and universities."
6/16/97	(transcript from) The NewsHour with Jim Leher	Facing Race Comments on extended excerpts from President Clinton's speech from Sue Au Allen (US Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce), Rep. John Lewis, Ward Connerly, Ronald Blackburn-Moreno (National Hispanic Leadership Agenda), Jim Sleeper (journalist/author).
6/16/97	(transcript from) NPR Morning Edition	Presidents and Race NPR's Steve Inskeep reports on how past presidents have encountered American's race problems. Proposals Clinton offered are not action or policy but even acknowledging the questions of race relations is more than many other presidents have done. For example, Teddy Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House in 1901 -- "an incredible violation of the mores and social customs of the town." Reaction was mostly unfavorable and though Roosevelt never backed off, he also never invited Washington back either.
6/16/97	(transcript from) NPR Talk of the Nation	Race Relations Part II Host Melinda Penkava and guests (Emma Coleman Jordan, Georgetown Law Professor and author of books on race, Jim Sleeper, and Leon Wynter, columnist for the Wall Street Journal) discuss what the government should do to improve race relations.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/16/97	The Orlando Sentinel	Clinton Considers Slavery Apology; Although He Isn't Sure He Will Endorse A Proposal In Congress, The President Said It Could Be Important Using stronger language than was in his speech, Clinton told CNN that rolling back affirmative action already has had a devastating impact on minority enrollment in graduate schools.
6/17/97	The Washington Post -- OP-ED	The Divide Is Narrowing (by James Glassman) Glassman argues an apology on slavery isn't needed and while racism still exists, Americans should be proud of how far we've come. Glassman argues that gaps in skills between whites and blacks is a result of the quality of education rather than racism by employers and that the true racial problem is "liberating minority kids from rotten schools."
6/17/97	Newsday	The Path to Racial Justice is Via Education (by Arthur Durbin, head of the Ethical Humanist Society, and Warren Payton, co-leader with Durbin of the Long Island Interracial Alliance for a Common Future) Endorses Clinton pledge in speech "we simply must give our young people the finest education in the world," and argues education is the place to begin to address the "continuing rift between black and white, rich and poor." Points out differences in Long Island schools with majority black and Hispanic kids and those with majority white children and says Long Island needs politicians "who will say education is not the privilege of the wealthy alone but the need of every child."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/17/97	The Atlanta Journal and Constitution	Plaining speaking on race Ending affirmative action programs at colleges and universities could reverse decades of progress toward equal opportunity for all Americans. In recent years, a college education has become almost essential to full participation in the American dream and Clinton deserves credit for raising an unpopular issue.
6/17/97	Austin American-Statesman	Governor signs. . . Governor Bush signed minority enrollment bill into law during a ceremony in Brownsville. The law, sponsored by Rep. Irma Rangel (D-Kingsville) was written in response to a federal appeals court ruling last year that led to a ban on affirmative action in Texas university admissions. Proponents of the new law said it provides universities a constitutional way to ensure that all students, regardless of race, are given the opportunity to attend college. Bush said the measure allows universities to reach out to students from all walks of life "[w]e want all of our students in Texas to have a fair shot at achieving their dreams."
6/17/97	The Buffalo News Commentary	Clinton's Race Stance Is A Huge Gamble (by Carl Rowan) President's undertaking is risky because even the boldest steps to end racial discrimination will not necessarily close the racial divide. Reducing discrimination requires making more and better education, job and economic opportunities available to minorities but many whites feel more education and jobs can't be delivered to racial minorities without taking them away from more-deserving whites.
6/17/97	The Dallas Morning News	In the News Bush signs "college law."
6/17/97	The Houston Chronicle	Bills get Bush signature
6/17/97	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Answering the call Local chapter of a nationally recognized organization is mobilizing to use the campaign as a catalyst for creating better opportunities and living condition in Las Vegas. Lillian Hickey, president of the Las Vegas Latin Chamber of Commerce applauded Clinton's plea but denounced affirmative action calling it more divisive than helpful. The conference's national headquarters in New York worked closely with the White House staff by volunteering ideas similar to those suggested by the president, according to Mujahid Ramadan, chairman of the local conference chapter.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/17/97	USSA on the Internet	Canady re-introduces bill to eliminate affirmative action Rep. Canady (R-FL) and Senators Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Orrin Hatch introduced the bill called "The Civil Rights Act of 1997." It is identical to the Equal Opportunity Act introduced by Canady in the 104th Congress which failed to make it to the floor or either house. The proposal would do away with all federal affirmative action programs approved by the Supreme Court, even if they are narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling government interest as set-up by the Supreme Court in the Adarand case. Hearings to be held. USSA urges membership to urge congress-persons to defeat measure.
6/18/97	The Buffalo News Editorial	Clinton Picks The Right Subject For Dialogue On America's Future Editorial credits Clinton for making clear his continued support of affirmative action while speaking in a state where it has been shot down in a public referendum and at a branch of a public university where affirmative action for admissions was jettisoned by its regents.
6/18/97	The San Francisco Examiner	Talk and action on race; Clinton's jawboning on racial matters is welcome if a little late Criticizes Clinton for waiting until now to begin dialogue; when it counted last fall, "president treated active opposition to Proposition 209 like an infectious disease. Actions do speak louder than words."
6/18/97	The Virginian-Pilot	Race Relations; Worth Talking About If Clinton can bridge the racial schisms or even move us further toward that goal, his place in history will be cemented and "[w]e wish him well."
6/18/97	The Washington Post Column by George Will	From California, Here It Comes Will argues Clinton's support of affirmative action vindicates opponents of it who argue that it inevitably stigmatizes the achievements of minorities. "Affirmative action is crucial to the new rationale for expansive government." Quotes J. Harvie Wilkinson III's (chief judge of 4th Circuit Court of Appeals) new book "one Nation Indivisible: How Ethnic Separatism Threatens America." Column also appears in <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , <i>The Baltimore Sun</i> , <i>Austin American-Statesman</i> , <i>The Times Union</i> , <i>The Tampa Tribune</i> , <i>The Record</i> , <i>The Post and Courier</i> , <i>The Idaho Statesman</i> , <i>The Fresno Bee</i> , <i>Montgomery Advertiser</i> , <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> .
6/19/97	Houston Chronicle	Plenty of room under Hopwood for minority Texans (by Judge Dwight Jefferson, Republican presiding judge of Harris County's 215th state District Court) A minority and former scholarship student athlete at UT, Jefferson argues state Rep. Ron Wilson's proposal that Texas universities be required to admit students athletes on the same standardized test scores as nonstudent athletes. He argues "potential for success" language is a good way to recruit minorities and that nothing in <u>Hopwood</u> prevents the state from recruiting competitive minority students. Endorses recently signed legislation providing for automatic admission to any Texas student graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class (up to 25 percent of the universities' admissions may be based on essays and other important factors). Urges Texas universities to stay committed.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/19/97	The New York Times	Gingrich Outlines Plan on Race Relations/Says 10-Point Program Relies More on Specific Steps Than Theory Gingrich says commission should focus on knocking down barriers to achievement and endorses Canady anti-affirmative action legislation introduced this week. Part of Gingrich's plan is to offer vouchers to parents of low-income children to pay for private schools. In his June 18 speech presenting his plan, Gingrich pointed to drop-offs in the number of students accepted at UC-Berkeley but said it was wrong to assume the decline is a problem needing a solution based on race. Point number 5 of his plan called "Equal Opportunity" provides "Make America a country with equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none by treating all individuals as equals before the law and doing away with quotas, preferences and set-asides in Government contracts, hiring, and university contracts."
6/19/97	The Washington Post	Gingrich: Reward Individuals, Not Groups; On Heels of Clinton, Speaker Offers 10 Steps to Close the Racial Divide Reports on Gingrich speech setting out 10-point plan. Says focus should be on the schools but Gingrich's critique of affirmative action carries risk for him because House Republicans are split on the issue with moderates from the urban Northeast supporting the affirmative action.
6/19/97	Washington Times	Clinton not helping race debate, Gingrich charges Speaker criticizes Clinton for making "broad, sweeping generalizations" about race. Gingrich call for vouchers for inner-city kids, among other "concrete" "practical steps" to building a more race-friendly country.
6/19/97	Houston Press -- Features	The Great Decolorizer; A student radical in the late sixties, Ed Blum fought for affirmative action. Now, as a middle-aged neocon, he wants to destroy it. Blum has won four challenges to shape majority-minority districts in the Supreme Court and has four more pending. The high-profile successes have made him the darling of conservative groups. Blum calls educators alarmed at minority enrollment trends "Chicken Littles" and says there's no reason educational institutions cannot attract low-income minority candidates by offering financial aid based on income rather than race.
6/19/97	The Houston Chronicle	Appeals court judge to run against Morales Texas Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Morris Overstreet will challenge Attorney General Dan Morales in next year's Democratic primary. Overstreet, the only black elected to statewide office in Texas in modern times, said Morales' ruling against race-based preferences in university will be an issue -- Overstreet believes Morales' opinion of the federal court order in <i>Hopwood</i> was "ill-advised and overexpansive."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/19/97	The Providence Journal-Bulletin/ Editorial	Clinton's rapid racial dexterity Argues the artificially inflated enrollments of some groups will drop, just as the artificially restricted enrollments of other groups will rise. Editorial writer Mancini argues this is not a sign of unjust barriers being erected against black and Hispanic applicants -- just a rough measure of the unjust discrimination that affirmative action has imposed on white and Asian applicants. Ending affirmative action will mean that blacks and Hispanics, like their white and Asian counterparts, will go to colleges where they meet the normal admission standards without being given preferential treatment.
6/20/97	AP	Study: Ethnic minority professors meet expectations, but ranks are few Ethnic minorities meet the public's expectations more often than their white colleagues, yet their ranks are few according to a University of California Los Angeles study. Study looked at two- and four-year American colleges during the 1995-1996 academic year. Of the 33,986 respondents from 385 universities, 8.7 percent were ethnic minorities who tended to be younger and more often have lower-ranking non-tenured teaching positions compared to their white colleagues. Study, conducted by UCLA's Graduate School of Education & Information Studies, recommended that higher education institutions encourage ethnic minority students to pursue academic careers and provide more support toward that end.
6/20/97	Philadelphia Inquirer Commentary	Affirmative action's double standards rendered it unfair to both blacks and whites/The end to racial preferences may actually result in better educations for minority students (by Linda Chavez) Argues data she gathered shows a pattern of double standards applied according to race and ethnicity, including lower tests scores, etc., which prove black and Hispanic students can compete on a more equal footing at second tier schools.
6/22/97	The Detroit News	Race and Reconciliation: What's Fair? Minorities on edge Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans are admitted to the University of Michigan at dramatically higher rates than Caucasian and Asian students with the same grades and test scores. Critics say the practice is illegal and discriminatory but U-M officials and affirmative action advocates say it is just proper and morally right. But even with the admission rates at U-M, blacks are underrepresented on the school's campuses.
6/22/97	The Detroit News	Michigan's affirmative reactions: MSU program, others show effective options to race remedies exist MSU has pioneered an admissions program that weighs socioeconomic background more heavily than minority status. Article quotes Bill Galston, Christopher Edley, David Wasserman, Owen Fiss on issue and effectiveness of affirmative action programs.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/22/97	Newsday	The Race Debate and the Leadership Deficit (by Jim Sleeper, author of "liberal Racism" due out in July) Argues any "candid" conversation about race must begin by acknowledging there are positive changes in race relations and those like John Hope Franklin who choose not to let go of racial entanglement issues hurt the issue. Sleeper says a candid conversation about race would ask whether a drop in the non-white population on college campuses reflects a lack of preparedness that affirmative action could be masking. When UC-Berkeley realized Prop. 209 was going to pass, it instituted intensive courses for inner-city high school students and as a result, Sleeper argues, applications are up, not down. He asks, why weren't the preparatory courses there all along?
6/22/97	The Record	Affirmative Action? Yes, But Based On Need, Not Race (by Steve Adubato, Jr.) Says President's comments about affirmative action cause him to question Clinton's ability to lead us through an honest talk about race. Position is out of sync with what the vast majority of whites and nearly half of blacks think about it plus, the nation's highest courts have continually ruled that race-based hiring and school admission policies discriminate against "non-protected" groups or classes of people." Says affirmative action should be based on economic need, not race -- an individual's circumstances.
6/22/97	St. Petersburg Times	Negative toward the affirmative (by Robyn E. Blumner, columnist, lawyer and director of the Florida ACLU) Characterizes herself as one of the most despised minorities in her social sphere -- an opponent of affirmative action within the liberal community. Blumner argues any advantage granted her due to her sex demeans her individuality and is discriminatory and insulting. While admitting that without affirmative action, there will initially be little representation of certain minority groups, she argues the answer is not to lower admissions standards but to raise the standards the students are given. Quotes Shelby Steele: "Racial preferences allow society to leapfrog over the difficult problem of developing blacks to parity with whites."
6/23/97	TIME Magazine	Fairness or Folly? Ward Connerly brings his campaign against affirmative action to a wider stage just as Clinton rolls out a new set of race initiatives Connerly says trend of declining minority enrollment at California's top schools with black enrollment at second-tier schools increasing is a "self-correcting policy" that sends black undergraduates to colleges where they can best compete. For Connerly, who is "on the cusp of being a national figure, President's speech couldn't have been better timed.
6/23/97	USA News & World Report	Hand holding as policy/How can Clinton care so much about race relations -- and yet propose so little to help? For Clinton, who "arguably has a more nuanced understanding of racial issues than any president in history" his race initiative "seems surprisingly timid."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/23/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Civil-Rights Groups Ask to Join Lawsuit Over Affirmative Action in Georgia Civil rights groups and students filed a motion in federal court June 20 asking to intervene in a lawsuit that could lead to the elimination of racial preferences in hiring and admissions at Georgia's public colleges and universities. NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and 16 black high-school and college students are attempting to join a lawsuit filed in March in Savannah on behalf of seven white and four black plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are demanding that the system eliminate the racial identifiability of its historically black and predominantly white colleges and that the campuses stop considering race in admissions, hiring, and other decisions.
6/24/97	Sacramento Bee Editorial	Beyond the numbers: UC Admissions to consider human qualities, too UC's nine campuses actively looking for other ways to compose student bodies that reflect the state's growing diversity. Each of UC's nine campuses will experiment with different admissions policies in an effort to achieve diversity. Each will examine a variety of personal circumstances and accomplishments in addition to grades and scores. For example, UC-Davis will offer 60 percent of the 3,700 places in its 1998 freshman class to applicants with the highest grades and tests scores. But in filling the remaining 40 percent, the admissions office will give weight to other factors including extracurricular leadership experience; attendance at a high school that is economically disadvantaged and has a historically low level of UC attendance; residence in the three counties closest to the university; military service; and marked academic improvement in the 11th grade. Still, the new policy calls for consideration only of students who meet UC minimum eligibility requirements; a combined 1,000 on the SAT and a high school grade-point average of 2.82 in designated college preparatory courses. UCLA will give an advantage to applicants from disadvantaged urban and rural neighborhoods. UC Irvine will look at an applicant's entire profile, not just grades and scores, including personal essays and extracurricular activities. UC San Diego will look at "special circumstances and personal challenges" which could include whether an applicant is trying to become the first in his or her family to attend college. Editorial argues these policies may make the admissions process more complicated but weighing human factors may be a better way of measuring than just tests and scores.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/24/97	The New York Times	The Real Bias In Higher Education (editorial by Lani Guiner) Guiner challenges supporters and opponents of affirmative action to see Cheryl Hopwood as an ally because her case forced us to look at the traditional admission standards which Guiner thinks are the real problem. Basing admissions for all students mainly on test scores favors students who tend to do well of such testes and those tend to be students from well-off families. While blacks and Latinos generally don't do as well on tests, studies show that within every racial and ethnic group, test scores go up with family income. Real issue is how we define merit and one alternative is for schools to set minimum test scores as acceptable and then hold in effect a lottery for admission among the participants who meet the minimum standard. Prospective students who offer qualities that are considered valuable would have their names entered more than once in the lottery to increase their chances of being selected. These students could be those who have overcome adversity, have particular skill or credential, outstanding record or other special and worthy career aspirations. Guiner says affirmative action is neither the real problem nor the whole solution and the challenge is for the public educational institutions to rethink how they admit everyone.
6/25/97	San Diego Union-Tribune Commentary	Good news about UCSD admissions: more qualified applicants (by Michael W. Lynch, editor or Reason) Argues that Clinton has exploited the issue of minority enrollment declines and that it is possible to have a decrease in applicants but an increase in applicants who are actually qualified to attend. At UCSD, Lynch argues, the number of minority applicants who are clearly eligible increased by 3.6 percent from 1996 to 1997.
6/25/97	AP	Appointment leads to criticism of SUNY's affirmative action policy Trustees say the affirmative action policy of the State University of New York is being undermined by the absence of formal searches for many key administrative posts. Trustees are upset that SUNY elevated the interim vice-chancellor and secretary of the state university for system administration to the post permanently without launching a search. Critics says a broader search may have brought in more minority candidates. Currently, there are no black administrators at the top levels of SUNY's central administration.
6/26/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Judge Upholds Use of Ethnicity in Admissions to UCLA Lab School A federal judge has ruled UC-Los Angeles may consider ethnicity in admissions to its laboratory elementary school. The school is not part of the public school district. The judge held that "[s]trong evidence exists that for U.E.S. to carry out its research mission, it must be permitted to admit a student population that presents similar issues and challenges that arise in the ethnically diverse student population now present in the urban school community."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/26/97	Los Angeles Times	School's Ethnic Admissions Criteria Upheld School officials "have successfully proven that the use of racial and ethnic identity criteria in UES's admission policy is narrowly tailored to serve the purpose of a compelling state interest" according to the judge. Ruling means that the school will be able to operate in stark contrast to UC which has banned consideration of race, ethnicity or gender in admissions to its graduate and professional schools. The ruling came in a lawsuit filed against the UC Board of Regents in 1995 by the mother of a Brentwood girl alleging the child was unfairly excluded.
6/26/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC Berkeley Minority Admissions Dropping/Grad schools reject Latinos, Filipinos Eighteen percent fewer Latinos, blacks and Filipino Americans than last year have been accepted to graduate school at UC-Berkeley for next fall, the first class to enter under UC's ban on race-conscious admissions. Figures released by the campus 6/25 show number of Latino students plunged 27 percent from 246 to 180; blacks dropped 3 percent from 149 to 144, and Filipino Americans fell 14 percent from 36 to 31. Native Americans increased 5 percent. These number excluded the numbers from Boalt Law School which saw an 80 percent drop in African Americans acceptances. Note that figures were released to the Chronicle after its request.
6/27/97	The White House Bulletin	Clinton Reaffirms Support for Affirmative Action In Remarks To Hispanic Group Addressing the League of United Latin American Citizens today, President Clinton reaffirmed his support for affirmative action and said "I have asked the Domestic Policy Council to coordinate a review by the Justice Department and the Education Department on the impact of Proposition 209 and the Hopwood decision in Texas. We need to make sure that we do everything we can to keep the doors of higher education open to all Americans, including all minorities. We are looking for specific things that we can do to ensure that higher education does not become segregated, or that the progress we've made over the last 20 years is not reversed."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/27/97	Press Briefing by Mike McCurry	Question: "Mike in his satellite hookup with LULAC, the President said that he was exploring legal options for preserving affirmative action when it comes to college admission policies. Could you elaborate on that? MR. MCCURRY: Very consistent with what he said in the speech in San Diego on race, he continues to believe that affirmative action properly structured, consistent with the Supreme Court's decision on Adarand, is going to have to be available as a tool to address continuing injustice and discrimination in our society. How that is done will be consistent with his view that you can properly mend that which is wrong about affirmative action so that it is narrowly tailored so that it passes the strict scrutiny tests of the Court, so that it is a tool that can help break down barriers of injustice that prevent minority Americans and others from getting the full opportunities they deserve in our economy and in our society. Q: Well, he talked specifically about a review. Q: What legal vehicles are available for doing that? What legal vehicles would he have? Is he considering legislation? MR. MCCURRY: We will continue to see from time to time in the courts some challenges to aspects of affirmative action. The Court agreed today to take up a case that the Justice Department will have to look at carefully. There will be other legal challenges along the way. There is pending litigation with respect to Proposition 209, and in all of those we've indicated our intent to advocate and fight for the principles the President has made clear. Q: Well, it sounded like he was saying he'd ask the Education Department and DOJ to review this to see what recourse he had. Is he trying to figure out if 209 perhaps violates certain civil right statutes so he can deny federal education funds to California? MR. MCCURRY: I'm not speculating on that type of thing. I don't know that that is something that we have under consideration. I do know that we have entered in the court system to argue the government's case with respect to 209, and I think that's where the matter stands. But there are other aspects of our review. Remember, growing out of our affirmative action review we said we would have to continue to test government affirmative action programs to assure that they met the Court's standard in Adarand. And that has continued. There have been some changes, modifications, in some cases, substantial modifications in government affirmative action programs based on our determination to mend, not end affirmative action because we've said all along we're going to have to reform these programs so that they are consistent with common sense, consistent with the President's principles, consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion, but also, ultimately, available as a legal remedy for injustice and discrimination.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/27/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Law School Class May Have Only 1 Black Not one of the 14 black students admitted this year to UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law has decided to enroll prompting the school's dean to call the numbers "a total wipeout." Richard Russell, one of three blacks on the 26-member UC Board of Regents, says "[i]t's obvious that the resegregation of higher education has begun." Last year 20 black students enrolled on Boalt's first-year class. Boalt Law dean Herma Hill Kay says she hopes more underrepresented minorities on the waiting list will be offered slots but if she were a black student "I would certainly be very concerned about my ability to flourish here." At UCLA's School of Law, the numbers were not so stark with 21 blacks and 74 Latinos being admitted and 10 blacks and 41 Latinos saying they probably will attend. Still, typically the school enrolls 30 or 32 black students. Also says Kay, "We've already had some Caucasian students withdraw from our waiting list because they prefer to go to a school with a more diverse student body." Joseph Jaramillo, staff attorney with MALDEF, says Boalt's numbers are further evidence of systematic exclusion of minorities. MALDEF has a complaint pending before the U.S. Department of Education alleging UC's admissions policies violate federal civil rights laws.
6/27/97	Los Angeles Times	Jackson Assails 'Resegregation' Allying himself with a national Latino rights group, Jesse Jackson on Thursday called on Clinton to cut federal funding to California if an investigation finds that racial and ethnic discrimination has grown since affirmative action programs were abolished last year. Specifically, Jackson said DOJ should investigate California's schools and agencies. "We need the law enforced now." Jackson and LULAC present Belen Robles said they would work together for a repeal of Proposition 209 and they will meet with others in Washington July 10 to discuss that and other strategies to repeal the proposition. At a luncheon that drew several thousand LULAC members, Jackson called for Latinos and African Americans to join together to fight a growing backlash against the poor and ethnic minorities. "We can put together a common agenda beyond fighting over what's left."
6/27/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	Clinton Defends the Use of Affirmative Action in Higher Education (basically objective report of speech and appointment of advisory panel)

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/28/97	The New York Times	Minority Law School Enrollment Plunges in California and Texas The leading public law schools in the nation's two most populous states will enroll hardly any new black students this year as the result of bans on affirmative action in Texas and California. UC-Berkeley announced Thursday that only one of the 17 black students admitted for the fall's entering class of 270 students plans to attend. UT says it has tuition deposits from three black students for 500 slots next year. Herma Hill Kay, dean of Berkeley's law school says "[t]his is worse than our predicted worse-case scenario." Pending possible admissions from the waiting list, none of the 14 black applicants admitted to Berkeley law school this year plan to attend. The only black student planning to attend was admitted last year and deferred his enrollment until this fall. Two other black students who deferred their enrollment later decided not to attend. Both schools reported substantial, though not as dramatic drops in the numbers of new Hispanic students. Enrollment figures will not be complete until students show up for class and waiting list are added but under current figures, it looks like Texas law school will go from 31 black and 42 Hispanic students last year to 3 black and 20 Hispanics next year. Berkeley would go from 20 black and 28 Hispanics in the class of 1999 to one black and 18 Hispanic in the Class of 2000. UCLA would go from 19 black student to 10 and from 45 Hispanics to 41. Both applications and acceptances showed sharp declines. Officials are attributing the drop to a combination of higher admissions standards that have shut out minority applicants and the better financial incentives and the more diverse environments that other elite schools can offer. All of this is critical because the Texas and California schools traditionally provide much of the legal, business and political leadership of their states. Berkeley, UCLA and Texas are ranked among the top 20 over all. Experts say the dropoff is particularly significant given the degree to which access to jobs and power in a legal career. "The law is an extremely hierarchical and stratified profession" says Marjorie Shultz, a Berkeley law professor. "I wish it were not, but it is. Where you go to school makes a huge difference in which opportunities you have, particularly the opportunities to shape the law rather than routinized implementation. Shultz calls the figures "shocking and shameful." "It's so stunning it's almost unbelievable." "What do we think? The leading public university in the most diverse state and the most diverse educational system is going to just withdraw behind some siege wall and be a white institution? It's preposterous." Even Ward Connerly, who still advocates anti-affirmative measures, says the figures are shocking. "It's a bucket of cold water in the face. I am obviously concerned. I am petrified at the fact that we have as far to go as we do. You cannot look at the situation and come away from it with anything other than dismay."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
6/30/97	TIME	Julius Speaker? Uh-Oh, Newt Gingrich Is In Trouble Again, and Guess Which "Friend" Has That Lean And Hungry Look While most Americans recoil at idea of monochromatic college campuses, Ward Connerly, who thinks the current trends won't really cut minorities out of the system so much as bump them down to less prestigious schools where they can better compete, does not. While Prop. 209 weathers a court challenge, Connerly has been traveling around the country making powerful speeches and accepting awards from conservatives who hail him as hero for fighting for his vision of a color-blind society. Also, he has been lobbying Gingrich to support an anti-preference bill. Larger question "is whether Connerly's side can prevail in the national debate as America, which has been rolling back race- and gender-based affirmative action for years, decides whether it really wants to end all such programs -- and what it will mean for the country if it does."
6/30/97	USA Today	Leaving a legacy of diversity/UCLA chancellor looks back with pride Charles E. Young retires as chancellor of UCLA after 29 years making him the longest serving head of any major university nationwide. He is an ardent supporter of affirmative action. Article does Qs and As with chancellor.
7/2/97	The New York Times	Affirmative Action Ban Changes a Law School Profiles UT Law School and affect bans on affirmative action have had on the state's most powerful law school. Over 25 years, school has gone from one that trained almost no black and Hispanic lawyers to one that since the 80's had been producing more than any school in the country to one that is now becoming overwhelmingly white again. Only 3 black and 20 Hispanic students have put down deposits in an entering class of 500 for the 1997-1998 school year. Last fall, the entering class had 31 blacks and 42 Hispanic students. Rodney Ellis, son of a yard man and a maid who is now a powerful State Senator, went to UT Law school and can't believe what's happening in his state. Mr. Ellis, who graduated in 1979, said the school's success in educating blacks and Mexican-Americans was a testament to the degree to which affirmative action had worked. Terry Pell, a lawyer for the <u>Hopwood</u> plaintiffs, says its too early to say what the real affect of <u>Hopwood</u> will be and that the law school's administration has created a self-fulfilling prophecy by scaring off minorities by saying how much <u>Hopwood</u> has tied their hands.
7/2/97	The Wall Street Journal	Admission Policy Is an Honest Effort (letter by M. Michael Sharlot, Dean and John Jeffers Research Chair on Law, School of Law, University of Texas at Austin, in response to a Journal article criticizing UT's affirmative action policy) Sharlot argues UT never admitted solely on the basis of numerical credentials; rather, the applicant's whole file is reviewed to see if there's a reason to think the credentials appear to over- or under predict the applicant's probable ability to take maximum advantage of the education provided. Sharlot takes issue with Journal view the school has attempted to make a political point and says the school's admissions process has been "an honest effort to continue to select the most promising candidates consistent with the strictures imposed by the Fifth Circuit panel."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/2/97	Los Angeles Time Commentary	Diversity in Ivy League Schools in Only Skin-Deep Through the views of two "minority" students, one attending Columbia and one attending Berkeley's Boalt Hall, commentary argues that it is the sons and daughters of the most wealthy and privileged minorities who benefit from the Ivy League schools' affirmative action programs and they are the "minorities" that go to these schools. California Latinos from middle class and working-class backgrounds have little in common with the minority students "from the East Coast who were the sons and daughters of the economic elite."
7/2/97	HOTLINE	California: Connerly for Some Affirmative Action? Frontrunner reports on <i>Sacramento Bee</i> story that Ward Connerly "now says" CA "should have some mechanism for recruiting women- and minority-owned firms for bids on state government contracts." "Connerly: "There are some additional things we need to be doing . . . to make sure we require contractors doing business with the government at least to give opportunities to bid on (subcontracting) jobs within a broad spectrum of businesses, and not go on with an old system of bidding on jobs." Connerly has quietly appointed a legal committee of three to develop legislation that would allow CA to "continue its outreach efforts in a way that conforms" with Prop 209. Critics said Connerly's move "is indicative of how the Sacramento businessman has often waffled on his stated goal of eliminating race and gender considerations from government programs."
7/2/97	AP (as reported by Frontrunner)	Clinton's Race Panel to Meet July 14 AP reported President Clinton's advisory board "will meet July 14 to plan its work schedule." "A notice printed in the Federal Register said the seven-member panel will convene at a conference center near the White House to consider an agenda for the coming months."
7/7/97	U.S. News & World Report	The route to racial healing/Better schools, not a system of preferences, will help everyone get ahead (Commentary by Mortimer B. Zuckerman) Criticizes affirmative action and says "intensive training" is the "right kind of affirmative action." Zuckerman says "education should be the focus of presidential leadership, "as it was earlier in Clinton's term."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/8/97	The Washington Post OP-ED	Better Than Affirmative Action (by Jack Kemp and J.C. Watts Jr.) Argues President offered no improvement over current system and takes up President's challenge to offer "a better way." "Better way summed up in five policy prescriptions to broaden access to capital in every home and neighborhood: (1) establish renewal communities and enterprise zones to draw business and jobs into distressed urban areas; (2) open up the educational system to the influence of parental and community choice; (3) reverse federal and state welfare provisions to reward rather than punish recipients for working, saving and investing toward an independent future; (4) implement privatization of public housing and other efforts to bring home ownership and property ownership into low-income neighborhoods; and (5) embrace strategies that will get our national economy growing at a pace that can accommodate the talent of all Americans. Promotes legislation called Community Renewal Project which would remove tax and regulatory barriers to job creation and entrepreneurship. Proposal also promotes voucher and magnet school system of public and private school choice.
7/8/97	St. Louis Post-Dispatch -- Editorial	Affirmative Action Loses Ground Resegregation of the University of Texas Law School carries some historical symbolism. A 1950 Supreme Court case involving the school began to break down segregation at the college level. The court said then that graduates of Texas' all-black law school were deprived of the prestige and alumni connections that went with graduation from the state's most prestigious law school and by 1980, UT's law school was producing more black and Hispanic lawyers than any school in the country. The result was "a homegrown power elite of minority lawyers- an elite that may now be at risk." The "Newt Gingriches of the world" are wrong when they argue the decline proves less qualified students were getting in. "Because of the long history of segregation and racism, many poor black students get a slow start in the educational race. Until the remnants of segregation are gone, the nation needs affirmative action to give those students a chance to make up lost ground."
7/9/97	Education Daily	To Raise Minority Admissions, Task Force Looks To Teachers UC task force's \$60 million dollar plan to increase minority enrollment at UC would make training and retaining teachers in disadvantaged schools a priority. Task force estimates the total cost of professional development at \$18.5 million annually or about \$370,000 at each of 450 schools -- the disadvantaged high schools, plus 400 "feeder" elementary and middle schools. UC Board of Regents to vote next week on the proposal. Report says need for new teachers in disadvantaged schools is "especially acute" because of high turnover rates.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/9/97	Chicago Sun-Times	UIC to review minorities' edge in class registration White students at the University of Illinois at Chicago have long complained they have difficulty getting into classes they need because of an affirmative action program that allows minority students to register early. University says it is responding to the complaints this fall. The university started the program in the 1970s to give disabled students and athletes who must travel, time to register for classes they needed. Over the years, the program was expanded to include thousands of students who are active members of minority support groups on campus. A pot check of other Illinois universities Tuesday found that many offer priority registration to honors students and athletes but not to students based on race.
7/10/97	The Chronicle of Higher Education	House Panel Approves Bill to Eliminate Affirmative Action by U.S. Government A panel of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee on Wednesday approved a bill that would bar the federal government from using affirmative action. Introduced by Canady, the bill would strip federal student aid programs of any race-based criteria. While the largest of those programs like Pell Grants don't have any racial criteria, many smaller grants and fellowships are designed for members of particular racial or ethnic groups. A version of the legislation has been proposed in the Senate by two Republicans but similar legislation died last year in both chambers. The bill would not bar colleges from using race as a factor in admissions, and it contains exemptions for HBCUs and American Indian tribal colleges, but it would end the practice by some federal agencies of reserving grants and contracts for members of minority groups or for higher education institutions that have many non-white students. Democrats opposed to the measure, including Robert Scott, (D-VA) cited the plummeting number of minority applicants accepted by colleges in Texas and California as examples of what would happen without affirmative action. The U.S. Department of Justice also opposes the bill.
7/11/97	NBC Nightly News	Affirmative Action Brian Williams introduces NBC's George Lewis' report on drops in minority enrollment at CA and Texas schools. Hosts Angela Glover Blackwell, unidentified female student, unidentified male student, Ward Connerly, Kay Herma Hill, law school dean.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/12/97	National Journal	Affirmative Inaction Affirmative Action is back in the spotlight "because no one has come up with another way to address the failure to achieve racial diversity, especially on elite college campuses which are a gateway to making it in America." Debate over affirmative action also illustrates the continuing lack of candor on the subject of race -- supporters of affirmative action still gloss over how much preference members of minority groups need to have to get the results they want and opponents continue to ignore real-life, built-in preferences that already favor the majority in a society that has never been based on individual merit. Debate over affirmative action always been marked by a lack of candor. But both sides agree on a few basics. First, any long term answer must include fixing elementary and secondary education, though there's little agreement on how to do it. Also, both sides recognize it isn't enough to enroll black students in majority white colleges but there's rampant disagreement over what else to do. Edley says benefits from diversity don't happen automatically -- if minority students are isolated in the academic setting, you don't get the benefits. Ambivalence over affirmative action parallels general confusion over race relations as evidenced by recent Gallup poll. Debate over affirmative action will be at the center of the dialogue about race Clinton seeks to revive, but if the conversation is honest, "don't expect it to be pretty."

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/12/97	Los Angeles Times	UCI Rolls Down by 13.4% for Fall: Fewer than 3,000 students enrolled compared to more than 3,300 last year. Part drop is deliberate move by university to counter recent surges. UC Irvine has admitted 13.4% fewer students this fall, partly because the university hopes to offset enrollment surges of recent years that have strained resources and capacity. The UC Board of Regents ban on consideration of race and gender in admissions does not take effect for undergraduates until next year but officials have been closely watching whether the ban has scared away students. Officials say the recent statistics suggest that did not happen. Still, UC assistant vice president Dennis Galligani says that's the good news and that the university still has much work to do to ensure that student diversity continues. Galligani is particularly concerned about US's most selective campuses -- UCLA and Berkeley because "everything suggests that we will see declines" in enrollment of underrepresented minorities. System wide undergraduate admissions statistics released 7/11 showed marked declines in the number of blacks and Latinos planning to enroll at UCLA -- a drop of 15% for blacks and 17% for Latinos. Rae Lee Siporin, UCLA's director of undergraduate admissions, attributed part of the decrease to the regents' action and to Prop. 209. "Students said they didn't think they were welcome," Siporin said. One encouraging fact was a leap in overall academic quality of UCLA's applicants, says Siporin, which reflects a typical freshman with a 4.05 high school grade point average and 1,250 SAT score. However, the increase in the very top tier of applicants that get admitted on the basis of academic criteria only did not grow dramatically for the underrepresented students.
7/12/97	Los Angeles Times	Fewer Minorities Apply to UC, but More Are Accepting Offers: Enrollment rates are being watched closely with the impending demise of affirmative action guidelines (same as above story) Adds Boalt's 270-member first-year class is now expected to include only one black student, who was admitted last year but deferred enrollment. Not one of the 14 black students admitted this year has decided to enroll. Of 48 Latinos offered admission to Boalt, 18 have indicated they will attend. Both Native Americans who were accepted have opted not to attend. Last year, by contrast, 28 Latinos and four Native Americans enrolled in the first year class.
7/13/97	The Sacramento Bee	As NAACP Meets, Rights Leaders Focus In Minority Enrollments Kweisi Mfume disclosed civil rights leaders are planning "a major mass demonstration" in California in late August and are demanding help from the Clinton administration in reversing the decline of minority enrollments at law schools and colleges in Texas and California. The civil rights leaders also agreed to ask Clinton to instruct Attorney General Janet Reno and Education Secretary Richard Riley to examine institutions of higher learning "and specifically ... the University of Texas at Austin and the University California system --" to determine that they are in compliance with all federal standards for admissions.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/13/97	Austin American-Statesman	Minority enrollment at UT is criticized/NAACP seeks - inquiry to see if some schools are complying with admissions rules Civil rights leaders are demanding the Clinton administration help reverse the decline of minority enrollments at the University of Texas School of Law and in California schools. NAACP is also asking Texas and California universities to more than double the number of undergraduate students eligible for automatic admissions, from the top 10 percent of high school students to the top 25 percent. UT Law School Dean Mike Sharlot said Saturday he isn't sure what Clinton or the executive branch could do to help increase minority enrollment in Texas and California schools. Mfume said he has contacted the White House and has received no assurances that the president will enlist Reno and Riley in reviewing the admission policies of UT and other universities. The NAACP is moving ahead with plans to set up special bureaus in various states to monitor and report on activities involving affirmative action and other civil rights issues. The bureaus, to be staffed by black law student interns, will be in Texas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Maryland, and New York.
7/13/97	Chicago Tribune	NAACP Reaffirms Integration Stand School Issue To Be Debated At Meeting Though NAACP has remained relatively quiet in recent months on several high profile issues, Mfume expressed "deep concern" about the "retreat" on affirmative action policies at some of the nation's colleges and graduate schools. Mfume proposed that top-tier public institutions consider broadening the pool from which students are accepted, suggesting that schools expand their pool to include the top 25 percent of students who apply.
7/14/97	Chronicle of Higher Education/ Academe Today (on line)	U. of California Regent Says Law Dean South to Discourage Minority Students A University of California regent has accused the dean of Berkeley's law school of intentionally trying to lower the number of minority students enrolling in the school in an effort to pressure the board into reversing a ban on affirmative action. The accusation came as officials of the nine-member state system announced that fewer black and Hispanic students had been admitted for the fall, the last class selected under old affirmative-action rules. In an interview with National Public Radio, Ward Connerly reported said "I believe the dean has consciously been involved in trying to keep the numbers down, to sacrifice this class, if you will, in order to perhaps get the regents to change their mind, and to rescind the action." Connerly said he didn't have proof that Herma Hill Kay, dean of Boalt Hall, had sabotaged the policy but he said "there isn't a prayer" that the board would reverse its decision that prohibits the consideration of race or gender in admissions decisions. In a statement, Kay denied Connerly's charges.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/14/97	Associated Press	Clinton's race board to focus on education, unsure on slavery President's Clinton's advisory board decided Monday to focus on education and economic opportunity while disagreeing over how much attention to pay to racism's roots in slavery. Board members agreed that education and economics provided a logical starting point because so many other concerns, from immigration to criminal justice and health care, are tied to them. Judy Winston discounted critics who say the president's plan to address race would be all talk and no action. "We have a chance to confront sensitive issues. We would not be here if we did not believe this effort involves more than dialogue."
7/15/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Law Schools Face Discrimination/Investigation: Federal civil rights office probes allegation that under the ban on affirmative action, admissions policies favor whites "Adding to the controversy over the University of California's ban on affirmative action, the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights confirmed Monday that it is investigating allegations that the admissions policies at UC's three law schools are racially discriminatory." The complaint alleged that one in four white applicants was admitted to UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law, for example, contrasted with one in 10 Latinos and one in 20 blacks. UC officials said they would cooperate with federal investigators. Terry Lightfoot, a UC spokesman, said "[w]e just want to reiterate the university's continuing effort to maintain diversity in the university and the law schools." "We will look toward that goal under both the regents' policy and the law." A 1992 investigation at Boalt found reverse discrimination in reviewing and sorting applicants based in part on race and by keeping waiting lists by ethnic groups. OCR found that factors aimed at diversifying the student body must not be limited to ethnic backgrounds alone and the law school changed some of its policies. The current complaint was prompted by the opposite scenario, challenging the remaining selection (they eliminated ethnicity and gender) as such as the weight given to grades and scores from "culturally biased" standardized tests. The complaint says Boalt Hall gives added weight to the grade-point average of applicants who attended elite Eastern colleges but discounts grades from predominantly black Howard University and Cal State L.A., which has high Latino enrollment. The complaint also alleges that various nonacademic "whole person" factors like extracurricular achievements or whether a parent is an alumnus of the school -- significantly favor white and male applicants. Federal investigators will begin by analyzing admissions practices at the law schools but officials said they may expand the inquiry to include other schools as admissions data become available.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/15/97	Sacramento Bee	Probe of possible UC bias; Target is law school admissions policy In wake of "stunning drop in minority admissions" at three University of California law schools, the U.S. Department of Education is opening an investigation into the university's new "colorblind" admissions policy to determine whether it discriminates against minority students. Jennifer Nelson, executive director of the American Civil Rights Institute, a non-profit organization that promotes the dismantling of affirmative action programs, called the investigation a "political payoff," saying the Clinton administration is trying to mollify affirmative action proponents, including Jesse Jackson.
7/15/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC's Law Admissions Investigated/U.S. checking at 3 schools for violations of civil rights U.S. government has opened an investigation into admissions policies at three University of California law schools in a move that could jeopardize more than \$1 billion in federal aid received annually by the university. Last year UC received \$1.1 billion in federal funds for everything from scientific research and student financial aid to the cost of supervising students at its medical schools. Figures for this fall's entering class show that blacks and Latinos were admitted at a far lower rate than were whites. Attorneys say UC will have to demonstrate that its admissions policies are based on a "compelling educational purpose." Article characterized announcement as "the first official response by the Clinton administration to UC's decision to ban consideration of race or gender in its admissions policies." Chris Edley quoted to say "any institution that adopts a new policy that results in a massive reduction in inclusiveness should expect careful scrutiny." "The university had a system that was legitimate under federal civil rights laws, but has chosen a new one that may make its campuses look like the 1950s." Connerly says "[i]t is very unfortunate that taxpayer money is going to be used to harass the University of California in the interest of maintaining a system of racial preferences." Federal officials said that an investigation normally takes 120 to 135 days but that problems of admissions policies are more complex and could take much longer. Few expect the university -- and the regents -- to risk losing federal funds. "It's now toe to toe" said Troy Duster, a sociologist at UC Berkeley and a leading critic of the affirmative action ban. "We will see if the University of California is willing to risk hundreds of millions of dollars to promote the political aspirations of Governor Wilson and Ward Connerly."
7/15/97	San Francisco Examiner	U.S. probes UC law school enrollment Plummeting minority admissions have sparked a federal investigation to determine whether the University of California's three law schools discriminate against non-white applicants and violate their civil rights. Focus of the investigation will be the admission of African American, Latino, Asian and Native American students. The OCR investigation will focus on whether the three schools' admissions practices violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which says an educational program that receives federal money may not discriminate on the basis of race.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/15/97	Philadelphia Inquirer	Racial advisory board focuses on education, economic opportunity/Formal N.J. Gov. Kean said the country must fix its worst schools and open the marketplace to all. Conceding that racism has been "virtually intractable" throughout the nation's history, members of the President's advisory board on race set out to combat it yesterday by focusing on two areas they agreed were at the root of the problem -- education and economic opportunity. For more than four hours, members grappled with such issues as the difference between discrimination against African Americans versus other ethnic groups and whether to include immigration as part of their mandate. In the end, the board concluded it would try to look at all those things and more.
7/15/97	The Washington Post	A Splinter on the Race Advisory Board/First Meeting Yields Divergent Views on Finding 'One America' Seven member board outlined in grand terms their hopes of redefining a society that often still judges people by the color of their skin but in short order they found themselves disagreeing over how much to focus on relations between black and white in an age when Asian and Latino Americans have redrawn the country's demographic map. The board did agree to focus on education and economic opportunity as its first topics and announced the appointment of Judith A. Winston, the Department of Education's general counsel, as its executive director.
7/15/97	The Washington Times	Clinton's race panel divided over focus/Black-white issues too exclusive, some say Clinton's advisory board began its work yesterday with its members disagreeing over how much emphasis to put on slavery and other painful parts of racial history in America. Instead, board decided to focus on the present and the future -- specifically investigating the racial disparities in educational levels and economic opportunities.
7/16/97	The New York Times	U.S. Plans Civil Rights Inquiry Into Policy at U. of California The United States Department of Education has told the University of California that it plans to investigate whether the university's dismantling of affirmative action has led to violations of Federal civil rights law. According to a July 11 letter from OCR's CA office, the department said there is "sufficient information" that the policy, which bars race as a factor in hiring and admissions, may violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Ward Connerly quoted as saying "this is just harassment." "There is no evidence of discrimination at the University of California." UC spokesman Terry Lightfoot said "[w]hether there is some de facto discrimination is unclear at this point" "[b]ut it's unfortunate in that it clouds the perception that we're not committed to diversity. We want to reiterate that our commitment to diversity has been -- as is -- a constant goal."
7/16/97	San Francisco Examiner	Feds eye UC law schools for bias/Drop in minority admissions at issue (principally the same as 7/15/97 article above)

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7/16/97	The Washington Times	Big drop in minorities at UC schools probed Article argues probe is response to dramatic drop in minority admissions to the University of California's law schools. Investigation triggered by a March 19 complaint filed by MALDEF, "an organization with close ties to Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Norma V. Cantu", and five other groups. According to Joseph E. Jaramillo, regional counsel for San Antonio-based MALDEF, "[s]everal faculty members at different UC campuses said they felt pressure to ensure that the number of minorities dropped in order to show compliance with the regents' resolution."
7/16/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	Education Dept. to Investigate Bias in Law-School Admissions at U. of Cal. Department's decision to investigate whether the University of California discriminated against minority applicants to its three law schools seen as a direct challenge to the July 1995 vote by the California Board of Regents to ban consideration of race in admissions. Complaint charges that in the wake of the ban on affirmative action, the university is using admissions standards that were systematically biased against minority students and women by relying too much on standardized test scores, by weighing students' past professional experiences, and by adjusting applicant's grade point averages depending on the perceived quality of the college they attended. Critics of affirmative action derided the Education Department's decision to investigate as a political payoff by the Clinton Administration to the minority groups that are a core Democratic constituency.
7/16/97	San Diego Union-Tribune	UC admissions inquiry labeled as harassment Federal probe into plunging minority enrollment at UC graduate schools was called harassment by UC regent Ward Connerly -- the man who led the drive to dismantle affirmative action in the state.
7/17/97	The Washington Post	U.S. to Test University of California Admissions Policies for Racial Bias Education department is opening an investigation into whether new admission policies at the University of California violate federal civil rights laws. The university, which has more than 160,000 students, has been the center of debate on affirmative action in higher education since its board of regents voted two years ago to abolish racial preferences in admissions and hiring. Education Department has authority to look into the issue because the UC system receives more than \$1 billion in federal aid and UC leaders have pledged their full cooperation.
7/17/97	U.S. Newswire	Transcript of White House Press Briefing by Riley and McCurry

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7/18/97	Associated Press	Clinton offers support for affirmative action President Clinton is mounting a strong defense of affirmative action, calling recent cuts in minority graduates enrollment "shocking" and a sign that America is moving "in exactly the wrong direction." Decline in minority students at law schools in California and Texas next year shows what can happen when Americans fail to talk out and resolve racial problems, Clinton told the National Association of Black Journalists in Chicago on Thursday.
7/18/97	The Washington Post	Clinton Vows to Fight for Affirmative Action/President Denounces 'Shocking Consequences' Of Campus Admissions Policies in California, Texas President Clinton resumed his crusade to improve race relations in America today by vowing to battle the tide against affirmative action and reverse recent actions threatening to virtually wipe out minority enrollments in some California and Texas graduate schools. The president denounced "the rather shocking consequences" of new admissions policies in the nation's two largest states that have left some graduate classes bereft of any African American students. Although vague about how he would do it, he pledged to find "some ways to get around it" if not through a direct challenge then by "indirection." Although Clinton has previously criticized the new university policies, his remarks to the Black Journalists "were his most extended and forceful, even to the point of promising "we can reverse it in ... a couple of years." As one possible solution, he embraced a Texas proposal to guarantee college admission to the top 10 percent of every high school class in the state.

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7/18/97	Los Angeles Times	UC Regents Panel Oks Minority Outreach Plan/Proposal would allocate \$120 million to attract black and Latino high school graduates A University of California Board of Regents committee unanimously approved a plan Thursday to double UC's annual spending on outreach programs -- which seeks to increase minority enrollment without using affirmative action -- to \$120 million. The plan, a result of 18 months of deliberations by a 35-member task force, is designed to increase the number of black and Latino high school graduates whose grades and standardized test scores make them eligible to enter UC from the current 4,200 per year to 8,500 over the next five years. UC officials plan to target 50 underachieving or "educationally disadvantaged" high schools across California as well as about 100 middle schools and 300 elementary schools. The target schools would split an estimated \$370,000 a year to improve teaching skills. Officials hope to cobble together the additional \$60 million they need. Currently, about 5% of high school graduates and 4% of Latino graduates meet UC admission requirements compared to nearly 13% of white and 32% of Asian Americans are eligible. While Ward Connerly praised the measure, Lt. Gov. Gray Davis, who is a member of the board by virtue of his office, said he supported the goals of the plan but was not satisfied that it would make the university sufficiently diverse. "Let's not kid ourselves. This is simply not enough" he said in a letter to the board. Davis proposed that the UC system adopt a proposal guaranteeing admission of the top two students of every public high school in California. Critics, including former Regent Rick Russell, who wrote a dissenting 15-page minority report to the task force's recommendations, have said that even an infusion of millions of dollars will not solve the problems that racism has caused. The \$60 million cost projection for the program includes \$27.2 million for school outreach efforts, \$17.9 million for expanding academic programs that target black and Latino students but are open to all, and \$7.9 million for contacting students, families and schools about UC admission requirements.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/18/97	San Francisco Chronicle	UC Law Schools at Wits' End As Minorities Go Elsewhere Educators at California's public law schools are stumped -- they modified their admissions criteria to take factors other than race into account after California's ban on using affirmative action in admissions but efforts to maintain anything like the previous levels of ethnic and racial diversity have mostly failed. Such efforts included consideration of a student's economic background, weighing the prospect's ability to overcome obstacles, and noting any unusual accomplishments in addition to grades and test scores. Dean Herma Hill Kay of Boalt Hall says "it's very disheartening." "There appears to be no obvious way to go in the short run." The Berkeley campus has instituted several outreach programs to identify promising minority students in the elementary and secondary grades but Kay says it would be years before these efforts result in more minorities qualifying for admission to law school. Supporters of affirmative action now fear the dismal reports will drive the number of minority undergraduates even lower than expected. Rae Lee Siporin, director of undergraduate admissions at UCLA worries that with all the negative publicity, "students will decide to not even apply." "We anticipated losing half to two-thirds of our black and Latino enrollments, but if students are frightened off and don't even apply because they think they don't have a chance or because they think we don't want them, it could be even worse." Interviews with law officials at Boalt, UC Davis, and UCLA show they didn't respond passively to the regents' ban. For months they held emergency meetings in an attempt to adapt admissions policies to the ban. At Boalt, admissions officers were instructed to give "substantial weight" instead of "greatest weight" to college grades and scores on the LSAT. Students were encouraged to write longer personal essays - four pages instead of two --and to describe any special circumstances. Admissions officers were encouraged to look for students who have overcome significant obstacles in their lives, have displayed above average leadership abilities or have distinguished record of involvement in community activities. Despite the changes in criteria, of the only 14 blacks that were admitted this year -- an 80% drop from last year -- all have chosen elsewhere to go. At UCLA, the law school went even further than Boalt in trying to soften the effect of the regents' action -- for the first time, students were asked to list their parents' income as well as other assets, and if their parents had graduated from high school or had gone to college. But, UCLA's attempt to increase the number of students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds has largely been a failure. The figures seem to support what many critics of class-based affirmative action system predicted -- in absolute numbers, there are many more economically disadvantaged white students than black students. Robert Berdahl, Berkeley's new chancellor, was previously chancellor of Austin's campus where he grappled with the same issue. Last week, on his third day on the job, he met with Boalt officials to review possible responses to the news that only one black would attend this fall's class -- a student who was admitted last year and deferred. Among possible strategies, they discussed working with minority bar associations that might set up scholarship programs

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	7/18/97 San Francisco Chronicle continued	for the brightest students, creating a fund to help students pay for LSAT preparation classes and encouraging minority alumni to help recruit students. But officials say their hands are tied because the regents' policy prevents them from participating in any programs that concentrate specifically on minority students. <i>President Clinton has set up a task force made up of officials from the White House, and the Justice and Education departments to explore possible federal responses to the situation in California and Texas. This week, in a hint of a possible strategy, the Education Department confirmed that its Office of Civil Rights has begun an investigation into admissions policies at Boalt, UCLA and Davis law school.</i>
7/20/97	Boston Globe	Clinton's race dialogue turns contentious/Presidential initiative comes under fire as too little, too late, and delivered on the wrong forum Though affirmative action was not part of Clinton's speech to the Black Journalists, his remarks strongly defended the policy in response to the reporters' question.
7/20/97	Baltimore Sun	Black law students disappearing with end to affirmative action. Enrollment of Hispanics also down in Calif., Texas In addition to the higher admissions standards, official blamed the decrease on better offers from private universities, student concerns that they weren't welcome at the affirmative action-free campuses and fear of being stranded in a sea of white. Beyond all the statistics, the question is "How will this play out in the classroom?" Students say "everyone loses."
7/21/97	Education Daily	ED Launches Probe of Bias In UC Admissions ED notified UC this month that it will investigate whether the school's admissions policy discriminates against minority students.
7/21/97	Chronicle of Higher Education	2 Texas Universities Show Drop in Freshman Minority Admissions Preliminary numbers show a 33.8% decline in the number of black students who accepted offers for admission for this fall compared to last year and a 4.3 drop for Hispanic students. At Texas A&M, the number of black students who plan to enroll declined 29% while the number of Hispanics dropped 12.6%. Officials at both universities said the figures would not be final until September because some students may go elsewhere. In May, officials of the Austin law school announced that the one black student who had formally accepted an offer of admission had changed his mind leaving the law school's class of 2000 without a single black student.
7/22/97	The Washington Post OP-ED	Not Just About Race Cohen criticizes ED decision to investigate CA schools and denounces Clinton for living in his Southern past.

DATE	NEWS SOURCE	HEADLINE/RELEVANT TEXT
7/23/97	Sacramento Bee	What's a Chico State worth at Berkeley? Complainants in CA civil rights complaint are right that broad-brush comparisons of grades among institutions is unfair and that numerical formulas like these are weak predictors of ultimate devotion to or success in the law. But to suggest that any institution that does not respect an A from CSU or City University or Howard in the same way it respects an A from Harvard is guilty of racial bias is pernicious and does no favor to the people it pretends to help. Do the feds propose to set themselves up as the ultimate evaluators of the worth of a Harvard diploma as compared to a Pepperdine diploma? In the long run, the argument that the very abandonment of race-based criteria is an act of discrimination is as likely to fail in the political arena as it is in the courts. Law schools need badly to find broader criteria to judge applicants and to reduce their reliance on numbers such as GPA and LSAT scores. "But its hard to argue with the contention of the defenders of Proposition 209 . . . that this investigation is a political payoff by the administration to the civil rights lobby, and not much else." If the feds seriously pursue charges such as the one about the discriminatory nature of the GPA adjustments that Boalt makes, "would represent perhaps the most serious intrusion on academic freedom since the McCarthy era. No educational institution can tolerate that and no court should."