

# AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FACTSHEET

Defend Affirmative Action Party  
(DAAP) at U of M – 2001

## RESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

- In California and Texas, the elimination of affirmative action programs has had a devastating impact on the number of black, Latina/o, and Native American students. In 1996, prior to the recently reversed ban on affirmative action in the University of California (UC) system, the entering class of the UCLA Law School included 10.3% black students. In 1999, after the elimination of race-based affirmative action, the UCLA Law School used extensive minority outreach programs, "socioeconomic affirmative action", and a holistic admission review system to try to restore the proportion of underrepresented minority students at the law school. Despite these efforts, the 2000 entering class at the UCLA Law School consisted of only 1.4% black students.
- At the University of Texas Law School, Latino/a student enrollment has been cut in half since affirmative action programs were outlawed in 1995.
- In 1994-1996, 13 Filipina/o students were enrolled in UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall Law School. In 1996-2000, after the elimination of the law school's affirmative action program, only 3 Filipina/os were enrolled at Boalt Hall.
- The number of women faculty has decreased by 22% throughout the UC System since the take-away of affirmative action.

– For more on the effects of the elimination of affirmative action programs in California and Texas, see the expert testimony of Eugene Garcia, Dean of the UC Berkeley Graduate School of Education, Trial Transcript Vols. 10 & 11, and testimony of Gary Orfield, Director of the Harvard Civil Rights Project, Trial Transcript Vol. 6 – see <http://www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm>

## SEGREGATION IN MICHIGAN AND AROUND THE COUNTRY

Michigan is one of four "absolute centers of segregation in the nation. K-12 education in Michigan is very segregated. 83% of Michigan's black students are in segregated schools, many white law students at the University of Michigan Law School report having little to no contact with minority students before attending the University of Michigan Law School. Affirmative action plans are essential to breaking down segregated educational environments."

– From the Trial Testimony of Gary Orfield, Director of the Harvard Civil Rights Project, expert witness for the student defendant-intervenors in the University of Michigan Law School affirmative action case, *Grutter v. Bollinger* – see Trial Transcript Vol. 6 – <http://www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm>

## REVERSING THE BAN ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM:

On May 16, 2001, the University of California Regents voted unanimously to reverse the ban on affirmative action throughout the UC System.

Struggling together, we can defeat the attack on affirmative action and integration and move American society towards justice and equality. On March 8, 2001, six years of pro-affirmative action and integration education and student and youth organizing culminated in a march and rally of over 7,000 people at the University of California at Berkeley. University and high school students marched through the streets demanding the reversal of the ban on affirmative action. The May 16 action by the UC Regents was in response to the growing pro-affirmative action and integration movement led by the Defend Affirmative Action Party on the student government of the UC Berkeley campus.

– For more on how the affirmative action struggle in California relates to the University of Michigan litigation, see the Trial Testimony of Tania Kappner, student defendant-intervenor and UC Berkeley DAAP member & Oakland teacher, *Grutter v. Bollinger* Trial Transcript Vol. 14 – [www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm](http://www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm)

## OVERCOMING SEGREGATION OF THE U OF M LAW SCHOOL

Before the implementation of affirmative action, the University of Michigan Law School was virtually 100% white.

Between 1950 and 1970, the University of Michigan Law School graduated 5,573 people. Of these graduates, 5,543 were white, 30 were black, and none were Latino/a, Asian American, or Native American. These figures stand in stark contrast to the demographics of the 2000 entering class of the University of Michigan Law School which is 28% minority students.

### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASSES BY YEAR:

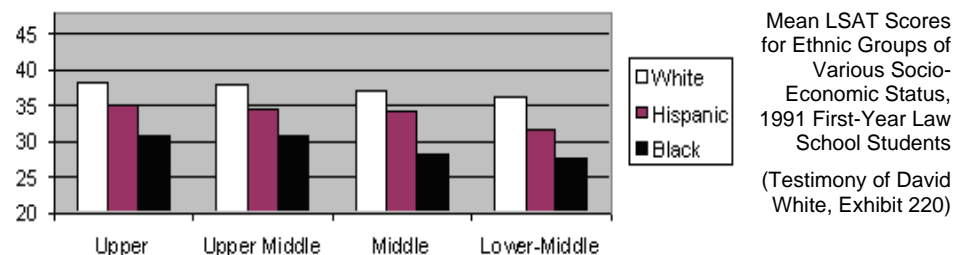
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*	1967	1968	1969
White:	239	255	240	334	293	297	353	350	330	350
Black and all other minority:	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
White:	245	350	418	446	342	357	368	376	356	378
Black and all other minority:	9	11	20	41	19	31	29	38	36	28

\* Affirmative action was implemented at UMLS in 1966

– From the Trial Testimony of Professor John Hope Franklin, one of the nation's premiere scholars on black history and expert witness for the student defendant intervenors in the University of Michigan Law School affirmative action case, *Grutter v. Bollinger*. For more from John Hope Franklin's testimony, see Trial Transcript Vol. 7 – [www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm](http://www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm)

## RACIAL BIAS IN STANDARDIZED TESTS:

The LSAT, SAT, and other standardized tests are racially and culturally biased and discriminatory. While economic status and gender affects test scores, race and ethnicity are the decisive factors in determining students' test scores. Low income white students receive higher test scores than upper middle class black and Latino students:



Black, Latino/a, Native American and other underrepresented minority students who overcome the inequality of educational opportunity in K-12 education and the racially hostile environment on college campuses to earn the same GPAs as their white counterparts score far lower on the LSAT – for black students, the gap is 9.2 points on average. In other words, a black and U-M graduate with a 3.7 GPA will score 9.2 points lower on the LSAT than a white U-M graduate with the same GPA.

– From the Trial Testimony of David White, Director of Testing for the Public, testing expert witness for the student defendant-intervenors in the University of Michigan Law School affirmative action case, *Grutter v. Bollinger*. For more from David White's testimony, see *Grutter v. Bollinger* Trial Transcript Vol. 11 – see <http://www.umich.edu/~daap/facts.htm>