

2000-2005: The Ongoing Right-Wing Campaign to

April 2001
Linda Chavez's Center for Equal Opportunity issues a report charging that blacks were up to 62 times as likely as whites to gain admission to the University of Maryland School of Medicine. The report alleges that the medical school is illegally denying admission to qualified whites.



July 2000
A federal judge in Atlanta rules that the University of Georgia was engaged in "naked racial balancing." He ordered an end to the race-sensitive admissions program. The next year black applicants to the university dropped by 20 percent.

April 2001
The U.S. Supreme Court rules that states, including their public colleges and universities, cannot be sued for policies that may have a discriminatory effect. The ruling requires plaintiffs to show a deliberate attempt to discriminate against blacks.

February 2003
After receiving letters from the Center for Equal Opportunity and the American Civil Rights Institute, Princeton University ends its Junior Summer Institute at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The program was exclusively for minority students seeking graduate study in public service.



February 2003
MIT ends two orientation programs that were earmarked exclusively for black and minority students.



February 2003
American Civil Rights Institute publishes an ad in student newspaper at the University of Texas seeking a plaintiff willing to challenge the university's race-based scholarship program.

October 2003
Mount Holyoke College announces that it plans to end its two-day orientation program for minority students. College official says the program might actually be "a force toward rigidifying racial boundaries."

January 2003
President George Bush announces his support for plaintiffs in two cases challenging affirmative action at the University of Michigan.

March 2003
Senior at Texas Tech University announces the formation of the United White Person's College Fund

2000

February 2000
Thousands of demonstrators take to the streets to protest Florida Governor Jeb Bush's plan to eliminate race-sensitive admissions at Florida's public universities. Black first-year enrollments at the University of Florida drop from 11.7 percent of the total to 7.1 percent in first year of Bush's One Florida plan.

August 2001
The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals upholds a lower court ruling banning race-sensitive admissions at the University of Georgia.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush



April 2002
Virginia attorney general Jerry Kilgore sends a memo to state-operated university presidents urging them to use race as little as possible in admissions decisions to avoid potential legal challenges.

April 2003
Bush Administration offers services of solicitor general Ted Olson to the plaintiffs attacking the University of Michigan affirmative action programs. Olson argues the case before the Supreme Court.

July 2003
Immediately after the Supreme Court's decisions in *Gratz* and *Grutter*, the Center for Equal Opportunity sends letters to a large number of colleges and universities threatening to file complaints with the Office for Civil Rights if they continue to use race-based admissions programs that do not fall under the Supreme Court's new "narrowly tailored" guidelines.

January 2000
University of Massachusetts unveils new admissions procedure which places more emphasis on a student's grade point average and downgrades considerations of race.

September 2001
Frederic E. Mohs, a regent of the University of Wisconsin, proposes a resolution that would have banned the use of racial preferences by the admissions office. The measure failed by a vote of 13-3.

October 2001
New Harvard president Lawrence Summers attacks the scholarship of African-American professor Cornel West. Summers is widely criticized for his refusal to make a statement reaffirming the university's support of affirmative action admissions programs.

June 2003
Supreme Court rules in *Gratz* case that the University of Michigan's race-based point system for undergraduate admissions is unconstitutional. But in the *Grutter* case the Court held that narrowly tailored affirmative action admissions programs are still permitted.



Sandra Day O'Connor
She wrote the majority opinion in the *Grutter* case reaffirming the use of affirmative action

START

Id Racial Preferences in American Higher Education

October 2003
C. Moores, chair of board of regents of the University of California, charges that a university is still practicing race-sensitive admissions despite the fact that the practice is banned by state law.

November 2003
SOP members of Congress charge chief Justice Boyce F. Martin of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals with stacking the deck in deciding which cases would hear the University of Michigan affirmative action cases.

December 2003
Gerrit M. Gates, president of Texas A&M University, announces his institution will not reinstitute race-sensitive admissions despite the overruling of the Wood decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

December 2003
California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger proposes to cut \$110 million from budget for minority outreach programs at state universities which are banned by state law from using race-sensitive policies in their admissions procedures.



March 2004
St. Louis University ends its Ernest A. Calloway Jr. scholarships which had awarded \$11,000 grants to 30 black students each year.

March 2004
The conservative right-wing National Association of Scholars pressures 20 public universities for detailed statistics on their race-sensitive admissions programs.

February 2004
Education Department's Office for Civil Rights publishes report listing race-neutral alternatives to increase racial diversity in higher education. Subsequently, many of the outreach programs highlighted in the report see their funding slashed by the Bush administration.



*Arnold Schwarzenegger
He cut minority outreach programs in California*

April 2004
Washington University in St. Louis opens its John B. Ervin Scholarship program to whites. Since 1986 it had awarded 10 \$2,500 scholarships only to black students.

July 2004
Appeals court in the state of Florida throws out case of NAACP which challenged Jeb Bush's One Florida plan and his executive order banning affirmative action in university admissions.

October 2004
California regents raise minimum grade point average requirement for admission to the University of California. Black enrollments expected to drop even further.

November 2004
University of Wisconsin changes criteria for eligibility for its Minority Precollege Scholarship program. Whites may now apply for the awards formerly earmarked for blacks.

December 2004
Center for Individual Rights files motion seeking damages for white students denied admission to the University of Michigan when it used race-based point system that was ruled unconstitutional in the Gratz case.



*Ward Connerly
He leads new back-door efforts to ban race-sensitive admissions at state universities in Michigan*

January 2005
Ward Connerly's Michigan Civil Rights Initiative banning affirmative action admissions in higher education submits signatures to place referendum on November 2006 ballot. Petitions challenged in state court.

January 2005
University of Georgia decides not to reinstitute race-based affirmative action admissions for the current admissions cycle.

December 2004
Right-wing National Association of Scholars files a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education challenging the affirmative action admissions programs at the University of Virginia, North Carolina State University, the University of Maryland at Baltimore School of Medicine, and the law school at the College of William and Mary.

January 2005
Bush administration changes the formula for Pell Grant eligibility. About 89,000 low-income students will no longer receive a Pell Grant.

February 2005
Court orders University of Michigan to pay more than \$600,000 in legal fees of plaintiffs in Gratz case which overturned the university's race-based undergraduate admissions program.

February 2005
Bush administration proposes to eliminate the Perkins loan program for low-income students. Congress rejects the proposal and funds the program.

March 2005
Democrats' effort to overturn 1998 Initiative 200, which banned affirmative action in admissions to state universities in Washington State, fails in state legislature.

April 2005
A JBHE study finds that conservative student groups on at least 20 college campuses have held "affirmative action bake sales" in recent months to protest race-sensitive admissions.

July 2005
John Roberts Jr. nominated to succeed Sandra Day O'Connor on the Supreme Court. From Roberts' record, it appears that he opposes all forms of affirmative action.

2005