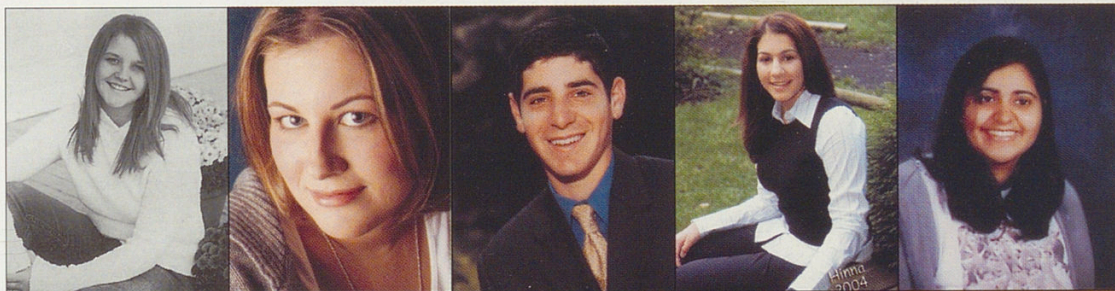
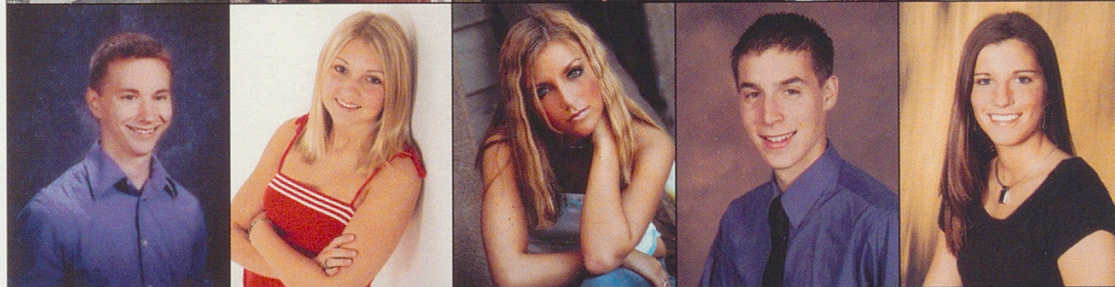


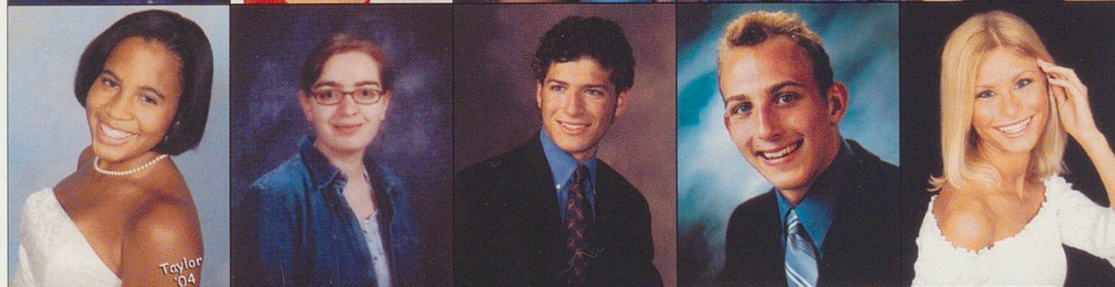
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Jeffrey Adler
Hinna Ahmad
Sumbul Alam



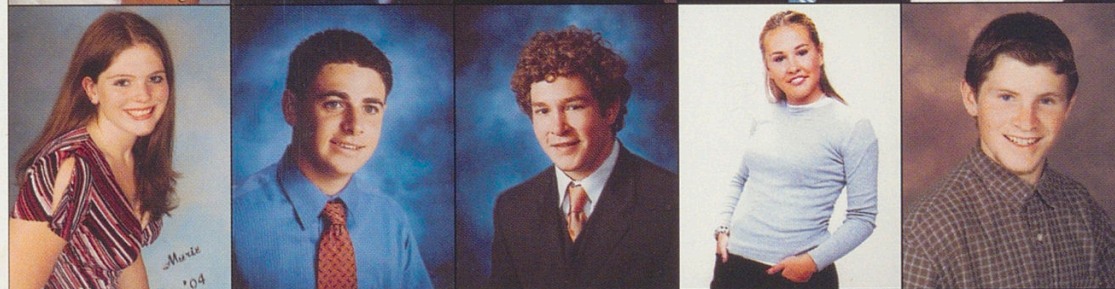
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Jessica Alexoff
Cali Allen
Bradley Altman
Stacy Anders



Taylor Anthony-Brown
Ruta Arays
Jason Arenstein
Algirdas Aukstuolis
Ashley Austin



Crysandon Aveyard
Rahn Avni
Brett Banks
Emilee Banks
Philip Barbe'



Michigan's EEOC decision

Are we doing the right thing?

By: Kelsey Kiley

WHAT WAS BEING CALLED "the most important test to affirmative action in 25 years," in April, the Supreme Court agreed to hear a case against the University of Michigan by three white students. They claimed that they were denied admission to the University's law school because of the school's race-based admissions policy, which gave advantages to certain skin colors.

Essentially, the University of Michigan wanted to continue to place favor on ethnicity in their admissions application process. Maintaining a diverse academic and working environment was the goal of many affirmative action supporters, including U. of M., whose representatives claimed that prohibiting race as a consideration in admissions could

"cut the representation of African American students at [their University] by more than two-thirds." However, affirmative action, especially in this case, was regarded as reverse discrimination. In other words, racism against Caucasians. The decision was expected to be a close one. Underneath all the discussions of pros and cons, wins and losses, it came down to a tie that arrived on June 23. The Supreme Court ruled "that minority applicants may be given an edge when applying for admissions to Universities, but limited how much a factor race can play in the selection of students," according to CNN. The Court outlawed the explicit racial point system in Michigan's admissions, but they supported the school's use of race to grant advantages and standoff between the opposing sides.

