

# The History of Desegregation in San Francisco Schools

Sept. 11, 2020

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Presenter:

- **Rand Quinn:** University of Pennsylvania

Discussants:

- **Michelle Jacques-Menegaz:** Coordinator for the Parent Advisory Council to the Board of Education, San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD)
- **Rachel Norton:** Commissioner, San Francisco Board of Education and Chair of the Board's Ad Hoc Committee on Student Assignment
- **Danielle Uttley:** Family Education Integration Specialist, English Learner Programs/ Services; District English Learner Advisory Committee (DELAC) Liaison, SFUSD

Facilitator:

- **Laura Wentworth:** Stanford-SFUSD Partnership

# **Interpretation from SFUSD**

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**by Sunny Kwok and Margarita Millar**

**Google Meet phone number for Chinese: 1 219-281-4773, PIN: 511 471 480#**

**Google Meet phone number for Spanish: 1 415-715-9441, PIN: 526 470 787#**

# Co-Hosts

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- Stanford University Graduate School of Education
- UC Berkeley Graduate School of Education

In support of partner districts:

- San Francisco Unified School District
- Oakland Unified School District

# Objective and Agenda

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Objective: SFUSD community members learn about the history of desegregation and student assignment in San Francisco, discuss lessons learned from past student assignment systems, and consider the implications for our current policy development.

## Agenda:

- Why discuss the history of student assignment in SFUSD?
- Presentation by Rand Quinn, Associate Professor at the University of Pennsylvania and author of *Class Action: Desegregation and Diversity in San Francisco Schools*
- Panel discussion
- Audience Q&A
- Quick feedback survey and closing



# Why Discuss the History of Student Assignment in SFUSD?

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- SFUSD is currently revisiting its policy for how elementary school students are assigned to schools, and the San Francisco Board of Education will vote on a new policy on December 8, 2020.
- This speaker series will help infuse policy discussions with additional evidence and facilitate a public dialogue around these complex issues related to SFUSD's student assignment policy.
- In today's conversation, we'll learn about SFUSD's past student assignment systems and consider the implications for our current policy development.

# **Desegregation and Student Assignment Policy in San Francisco**

**“separate but equal”**



Mother and daughter at the U.S. Supreme Court, November 19, 1954. New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection/Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (LC-USZ62-127042)

**Educational opportunity is a “a right which must be made available to all on equal terms”**





De Facto  
Segregation  
Francisco School  
ONE SHAGALOFF  
School Expert  
3rd Baptist

CP Says:  
TO VOTE  
The NAACP Says:  
REGISTERED TO VOTE  
The NAACP Says:

August 17, 1962. San Francisco Examiner (Sacco). Fang family San Francisco examiner photograph archive negative files, BANC PIC 2006.029:137883.01.12-NEG, box 1392. © The Regents of the University of California, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.





135  
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CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) members demanding desegregation, August 10, 1962. San Francisco Examiner (Sacco). Fang family San Francisco examiner photograph archive negative files, BANC PIC 2006.029:137869.05.02--NEG, box 1391. © The Regents of the University of California, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.





Freedom  
Stops  
Where  
Bussing  
Starts

Reading  
America's  
Future  
Start Here

CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) members demanding desegregation, September 20, 1971. San Francisco Examiner (Doherty). Fang family San Francisco examiner photograph archive negative files, BANC PIC 2006.029:140795\_N\_02\_15-NEG, box 1517. © The Regents of the University of California, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.



***Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1 (2007).***

**While school districts may maintain a goal of racial diversity, the use of racial classifications in student assignment – even as a small part of a voluntary effort by a district to integrate its schools – must be narrowly tailored.**

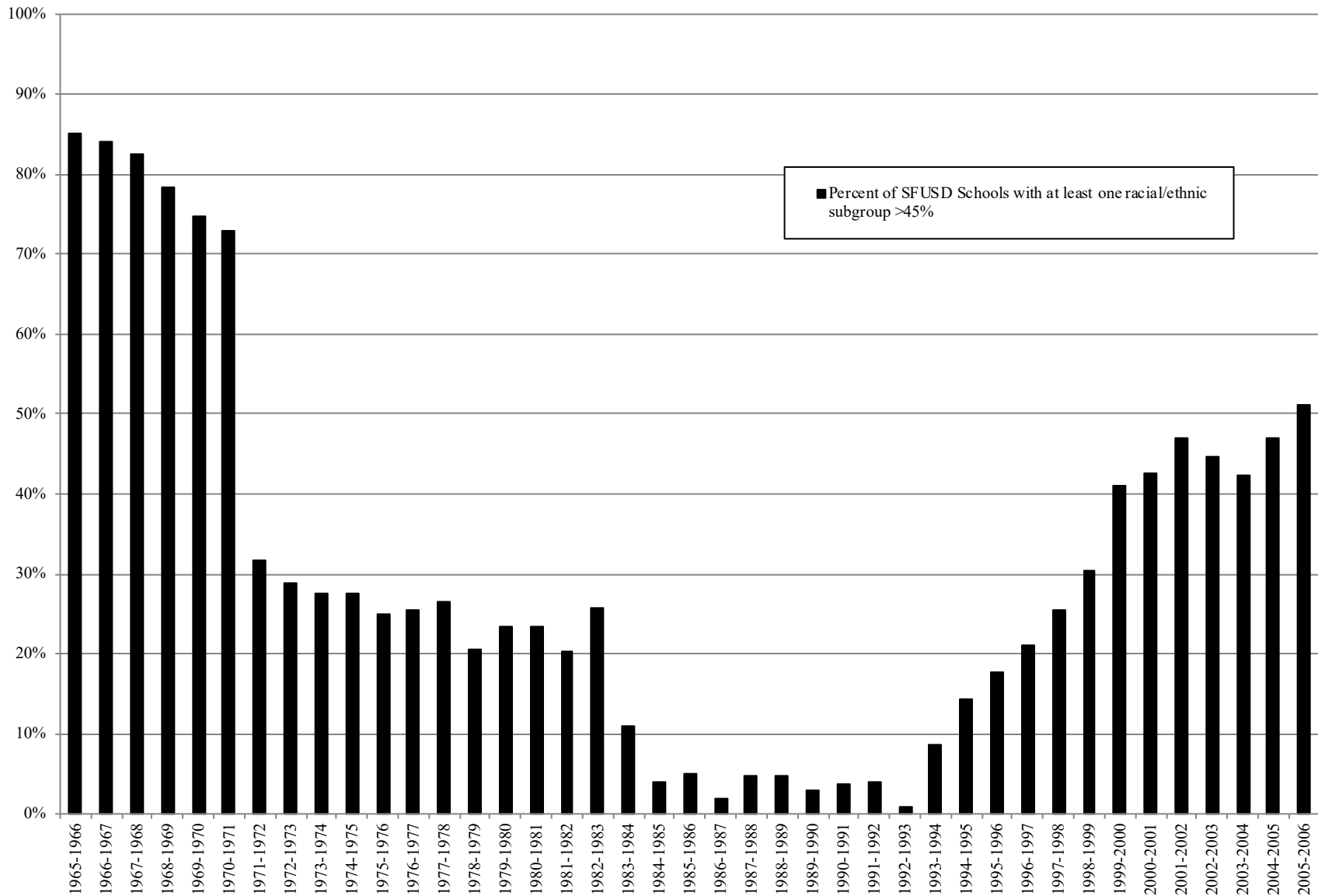
# **Trends in School Segregation**

# Competing Ideas for Student Assignment Policy

**Neighborhood Schools**

**School Choice**

**Equal Opportunity**



***Johnson v. San Francisco Unified School District***

The city is "behind such places as Mississippi and Texas in offering equal educational opportunity to Black students. We intend to change that and to insure that San Francisco again becomes a progressive city"

Charles Belle  
SF NAACP

**Front Page**  
The Senate got into a squabble about Senate ethics as it voted, 81 to 10, to repeal the Tonkin Gulf resolution that led to escalation of the Vietnam war.  
A Federal suit accused the Fire Department of discriminating against blacks.  
The NAACP filed a suit demanding "immediate and total desegregation" of San Francisco's 102 elementary schools.  
Senator Mansfield, responding to the President's economic message, charged Mr. Nixon has allowed the Nation to slip into a recession.  
The doctor shortage could be ended by cutting time in specialized hospital training, the new AMA president said.  
Suspected cop-killer Joe Wesley Johnson escaped from General

what's being going on under Market street, Page 22.  
**Sports**  
The Giants lost, 3-4, to Cincinnati and the Athletics beat Kansas City, 5-1, Page 33.  
Dean Martin's caddy, 21-year-old Barry Jaceck, won his first-round match in the Soke Amateur Championship at Pebble Beach, Page 53.  
An attempt is being made to match deposed Cassius Clay and Joe Frazier for the heavyweight title this September, Page 33.  
**Weather**  
Bay Area: Fair today except for morning and evening clouds and fog. High near 60, low, in the 30s, Page 43.

**TOP OF THE NEWS**  
School Superintendent Robert Jenkins said he is sorry the NAACP filed its desegregation suit against city schools, Page 4.  
Eight clergymen from Richmond district urgently asked Mayor Alviso to back up the plan there for school busing, Page 4.  
A joint conference committee may not vote on a compromise State budget until Monday, the day before the submission deadline, Page 10.  
The State Senate passed a bill designed to help control population and to reduce venereal disease, Page 11.  
Negotiations with Japan for voluntary textile export restrictions broke down in Washington, Page 12.  
President Nixon watched as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Page 13.  
Vice President Agnew said some Senators are trying to hamstring the President while he is trying to protect Americans in Vietnam, Page 13.  
Reporter Michael Morrow, a freed prisoner, talks about the kind of men who fight on the other side in Indochina, Page 14.  
Communist forces again attacked the provincial capital of Kampung Speu but were repulsed by the Cambodian army, Page 14.

A new draft lottery, designed to insure random selection, will be held July 1 in the Commerce Department auditorium, Page 14.  
The Pentagon confirmed that U.S. planes are involved in the air strikes deep inside Cambodia, Page 15.  
A survey of several key cities shows racial barriers are firmly in place and hopes for racial peace and progress are evaporating, Page 16.  
Nearly 800 of America's leading scientists have asked the President to pull all troops out of Indochina within a year, Page 18.  
Syria claimed its forces killed or wounded 175 Israelis during a raid on the Golan Heights; Israel said it suffered only eight wounded, Page 19.  
An "open house" will be held on July 26 so the public can see

# San Francisco Chronicle

106th Year No. 176 \*\*\*\*\* THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1970 10 CENTS GARFIELD 1-1111

## Action by NAACP S.F. Schools Sued On Desegregation

**City Sued--  
'Fireman  
Hiring Bias'**  
By Michael Grig  
San Francisco employs some 1800 firemen. Only four are black.  
In contrast, there are 143 black firemen among the 1124 in Atlanta, Ga., and 285 out of 2900 in Philadelphia.  
The disconcerting comparison, based on a survey by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights was cited in a lawsuit filed yesterday in Federal Court here that charged the Fire Department with discriminatory hiring practices.  
The action - taken in behalf of the NAACP, the Western Addition Community Organization and the Mexican-American Political Association - seeks a preliminary injunction against tests used by San Francisco's Civil Service Commission  
"IRRELEVANT"  
Sidney Wolinsky, a director of the city's Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation which filed the suit, told a press conference that San Francisco has the "most egregious" in terms of firemen of any city except Jackson, Miss.  
The suit directs its fire against the Civil Service Commission's "irrelevant written test . . . which measures the capacity of an applicant to spell rather than to climb a ladder or drive a fire truck."  
Also, according to the complaint, the Fire Department's physical test "carries very little weight" and the whole thing adds up to a "viciously discriminatory hiring system" that keeps the city from getting the best firemen for the job.  
**DENIAL**  
The charges brought a vociferous denial from Harry Albert, the Commission's as-



DR. BORNEMEIER  
AMA PRESIDENT

## AMA Chief's Bold Plan For Doctors

**Demand for  
Immediate  
Measures**  
By Ron Moskowitz  
Education Correspondent  
A suit demanding "immediate and complete desegregation" of San Francisco's 102 elementary schools was filed here yesterday by the NAACP.  
Hearing was set for 2 p.m. on July 30 by Federal District Judge Stanley A. Weigel on the request for a preliminary injunction that would:  
• Prevent the Board of Education from dropping its plan to start the Richmond District Elementary School Complex this fall.  
• Force the Board to implement the Park South Elementary Schools Complex at the same time.  
• Require the board to prepare immediately a plan to desegregate pupils, faculties and administrators in all of the city's elementary schools.  
School officials contended that the official policy of the district is integration, and said the Board's plans to implement the Richmond District Complex this fall should prove its good faith to the court.  
Although the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP sponsored the suit, it was not named as the plaintiff in the suit.  
Charles Belle, chapter president, announced last February that his group would file such a suit against the school district, saying he was "sick and tired" and ashamed of the segregated schools.  
See Back Page

**How Slaying Suspect  
Escapes**  
See Back Page

## Nixon Backers Upstage Doves on Tonkin Repeal

**Procedure  
In Senate  
Criticized**  
New York Times  
The Senate voted yesterday to repeal the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, once interpreted as the statutory equivalent of a declaration of war in Vietnam.  
The legal effect of the action, by a vote of 81 to 10, is minimal since the Nixon Administration has said it is not relying on the resolution, enacted at the request of President Johnson, as authority for current policies in Indochina.  
But the vote may have marked a turning point in the increasingly acerbic bickering in the Senate over the war.  
Supporters of the Administration had seized the initiative from the Democratic leadership by moving to repeal the resolution and they threatened a military tactics against other amendments on Vietnam offered by Senate doves.  
**SANCTION**  
The Tonkin Gulf resolution, which was often referred to by Mr. Johnson as congressional sanction for stepping up the war in Vietnam, was speedily passed in August, 1964, after two American destroyers reportedly came under attack by North Vietnamese PT-boats.  
The resolution gave congressional support to the President's determination to "take all necessary measures" to prevent further aggression in southeast Asia.  
The action on the resolution, which was adopted with two dissenting votes, was taken by the Senate with almost equal speed after two days of perfunctory debate. Behind the decision, which must be concurred in by the House, was a convergence of views between hawks and



## His War Is Over

A tired soldier of the First Cavalry Division lugged his gear to a helicopter landing area at a firebase in Cambodia. His unit of the division was leaving the country. With its departure, there are 9000 U.S. ground troops left in Cambodia, according to the U.S. Command. For other developments in the Cambodian fighting, see Page 14.

## Report From Lebanon U.S. Mideast Peace Plan

The plan is also said to provide for the repatriation or compensation of Palestinian refugees. It reportedly leaves the future of Jerusalem to be decided by the future government of the occupied territories.  
See Back Page

**“The ratio of Black children to White children  
will then be and thereafter continue to be  
substantially the same in each school.”**



# Horseshoe Plan (1971)

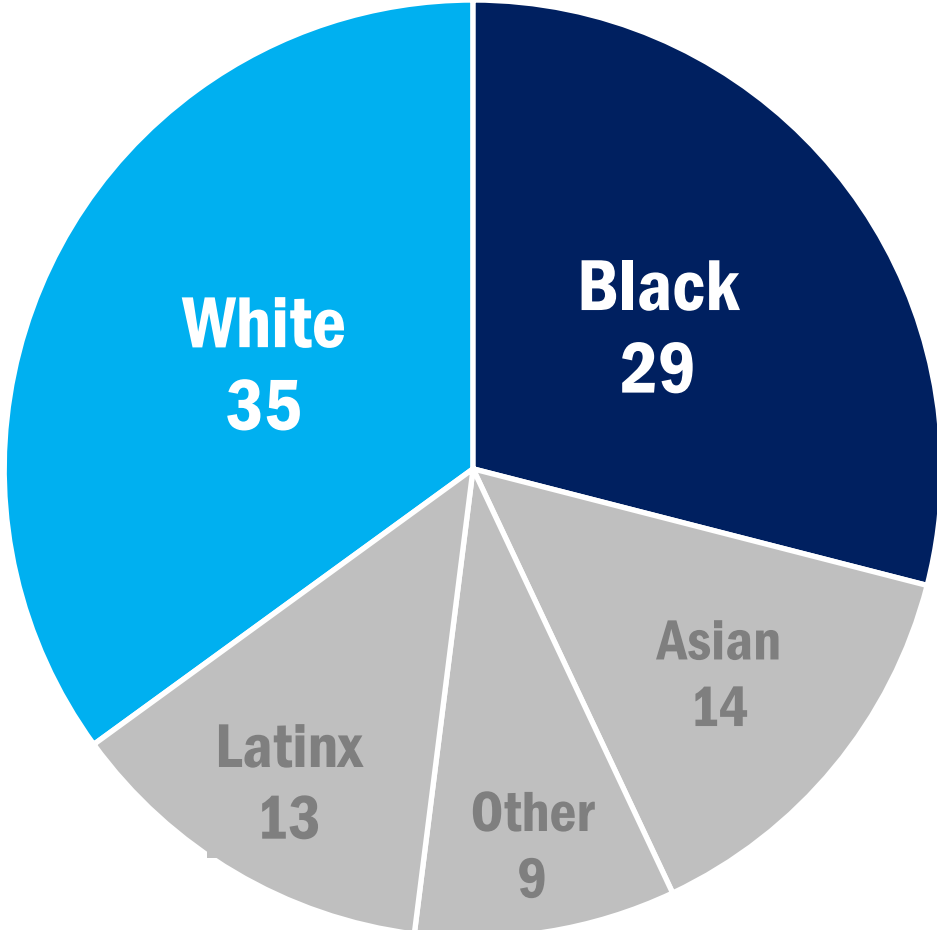




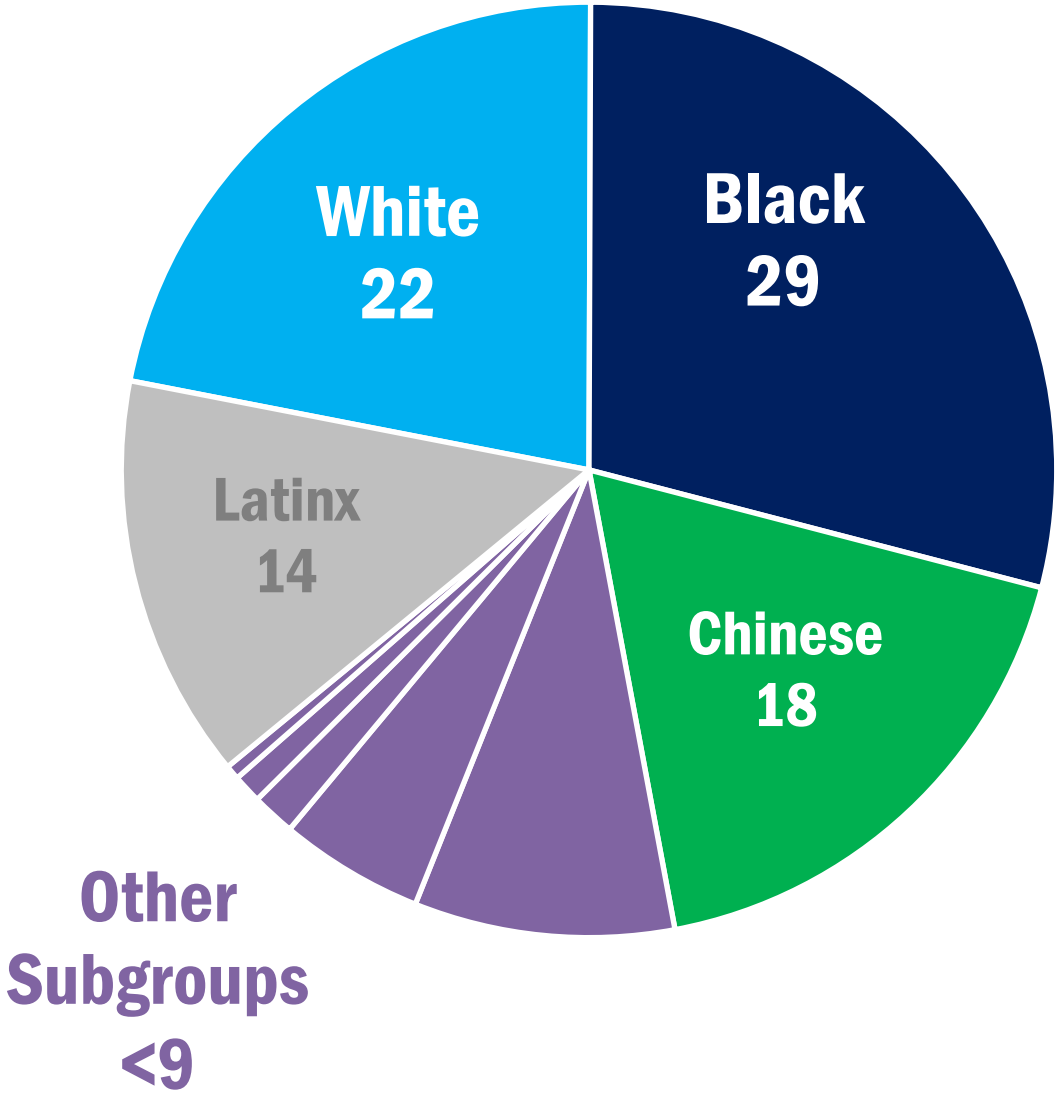
# Minimum and maximum percentage of school enrollment, 1971

	<b>Districtwide</b>	<b>Minimum</b> <small>(for every school)</small>	<b>Maximum</b> <small>(for every school)</small>
<b>White</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>14</b>	-	<b>29</b>
<b>Latinx</b>	<b>13</b>	-	<b>28</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>24</b>

# Largest Subgroups: Black and White Students (1971)



# Changing student demographics (1977)



# Every school must also enroll Chinese students (1977)

	<b>Districtwide</b>	<b>Minimum</b> <small>(for every school)</small>	<b>Maximum</b> <small>(for every school)</small>
<b>White</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Chinese</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Latinx</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>5 Add'l Subgroups</b>	<b>&lt;9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>&lt;24</b>

# **Educational Redesign**

**Robert Alioto, Superintendent**

**“At the foundation of Educational Redesign is the district’s  
commitment to integration [...] assigning students of diverse  
racial groups to create multicultural communities within schools.”**

# Desegregating San Francisco Schools

## Schools must have...

Representation from at least **FOUR** of nine racial and ethnic subgroups

Subgroup enrollments:  
Regular Schools **≤45%**  
Special Admission Schools **≤40%**

Racial & Ethnic Subgroups	District Demographics, 1987 (percent)
1. Chinese.....	23.0
2. Black.....	20.0
3. Latino.....	18.2
4. White.....	14.8
5. Filipino.....	9.0
6. Korean.....	1.3
7. Japanese.....	1.0
8. American Indian.....	0.6
9. "Other".....	12.2

# Margery Levy, Desegregation Officer

**The Court should “not permit the SFUSD to maintain all non-white schools. . . . To me, this in no way is in the spirit of. . . system-wide desegregation.”**



**Educational Redesign “denied Black children their constitutional right to a desegregated [system] and equal educational opportunity [...] it was merely a part of the sad history of the educational neglect of Black children.”**



Treasure Island PTA president Gene Mattingly addressing parents angry over Educational Redesign, December 29, 1977, San Francisco Examiner (Southard). Fang family San Francisco examiner photograph archive negative files, BANC PIC 2006.029:144680.04.12--NEG, box 1722. © The Regents of the University of California, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.





ALL  
CHILDREN  
DESERVE A FAIR  
AND QUALITY  
EDUCATION

WANTED  
ALIAS ALIOTO  
GRAND THEFT OF SCHOOLS  
PUBLIC REWARD  
FOR DECENT EDUCATION  
FOR BLACK CHILDREN

AFTER 24 YEARS  
OF COURT  
ORDER  
SAN FRANCISCO  
HASN'T PUT ITS  
ACT  
TOGETHER

Protesting the Superintendent, 5/17/78. San Francisco Examiner (Sid Tate)



**San Francisco Sun-Reporter**  
September 14, 1983

A NEWS JOURNAL DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE SEP 27 1983

# The Sun Reporter

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Volume 39 Number 36 PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA Wednesday, September 14, 1983

## The Fight To Re-Open Drew

By Amelie Ashley-Ward

A group of angry parents and concerned citizens claimed victory this week for unofficially forcing the re-opening of Charles Drew School in Bayview Hunters Point.

After three days of intense protesting and blocking buses that were to take children to distant schools in the city, the group succeeded Monday and Tuesday in getting the children off the bus and into classrooms inside, where some 50 students were taught by six instructors.

The protestors, led by Rev. Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial Church, Espinola Jackson, Shirley Jones, Ernie Webb and Beatrice Dunbar, were able to get support from other community people and parents in their effort to stop the bussing and fight the closure of the school.

Drew's closure has forced some 300 students to be bussed.

At a meeting held Monday, a group calling itself the Bayview Hunter's Point Coordinating Educational Committee and Coalition vowed to continue blocking the buses until their demands are met.

The group is calling for "two way bussing" in which they say other children outside the community will come in and keep the Bayview-Hunter's Point schools from closing down.

"We always have to trade off and our children are not happy where they are going," said a fiery Sylvester Brown. "Whites don't want to come here, and we can't care less. But now they are forcing us to their schools."

The Coalition is also asking for the official re-opening of Drew School, which was closed when a negotiated consent decree settled the NAACP's (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) long standing lawsuit against the San Francisco Unified School District. The suit charged that the school district provided a segregated educational program and that those most effected by it were Black children from the Bayview-Hunter's Point community.

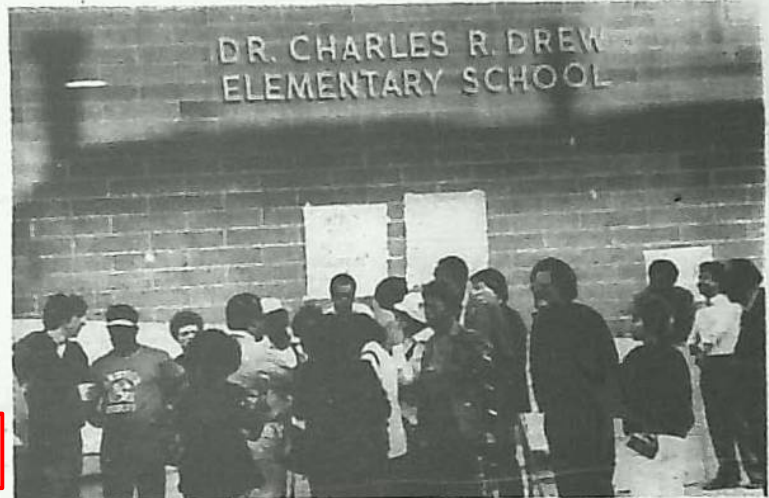
Rev. Williams said he hoped the Board of Education would reconsider the decision at its Tuesday meeting and officially reopen Drew School. "We'll be there," Webb remarked.

Protestors view Drew School as a positive symbol in their community. Drew having been the first school in the city to be named after a black man. Drew is also fairly new, having been built 10 years ago. Prior to Drew's closure, seven other schools in the community have been shut down in the last few years.

"We want our children to get a real education in a real neighborhood," Brown maintained. "We're turning into a ghost town. All of our schools and businesses are closing."

Also on the group's list of demands is the right to send their children to any public school in the city.

The main issue, they claim, in their fight, is the failure of the NAACP and school district properly to include them in the negotiating of the consent decree. "They can't act in



About 50 protesters blocked a school bus on Tuesday in an effort to stop the bussing of children in the Bayview Hunters Point area and to try and force the reopening of

Charles Drew Elementary School. The group, led by Rev. Cecil Williams, succeeded in halting the bus and getting the children into classrooms in the school.

our behalf," Webb said angrily.

NAACP officials claim the consent decree is intended to provide quality education throughout San Francisco, and "when Blacks benefit, everyone benefits."

As NAACP official, who asked not to be identified, stated that they are fighting to see that the burden of desegregation will not be placed on one group, as the decree states. He added that Drew was closed down because it had the most inferior educational program. "Our children can't qualify when they come out of inferior

schools."

Meanwhile, representatives for the NAACP and the school district appeared Thursday before U.S. District Court Judge William Orrick, who handed down the decree last May, in response to a contempt-of-court action filed by the NAACP. The civil rights organization claims the school district is stalling on the desegregation plan. Orrick ordered both sides to submit to him questions relevant to a court-sanctioned consent decree to integrate the city's schools by Sept. 20.

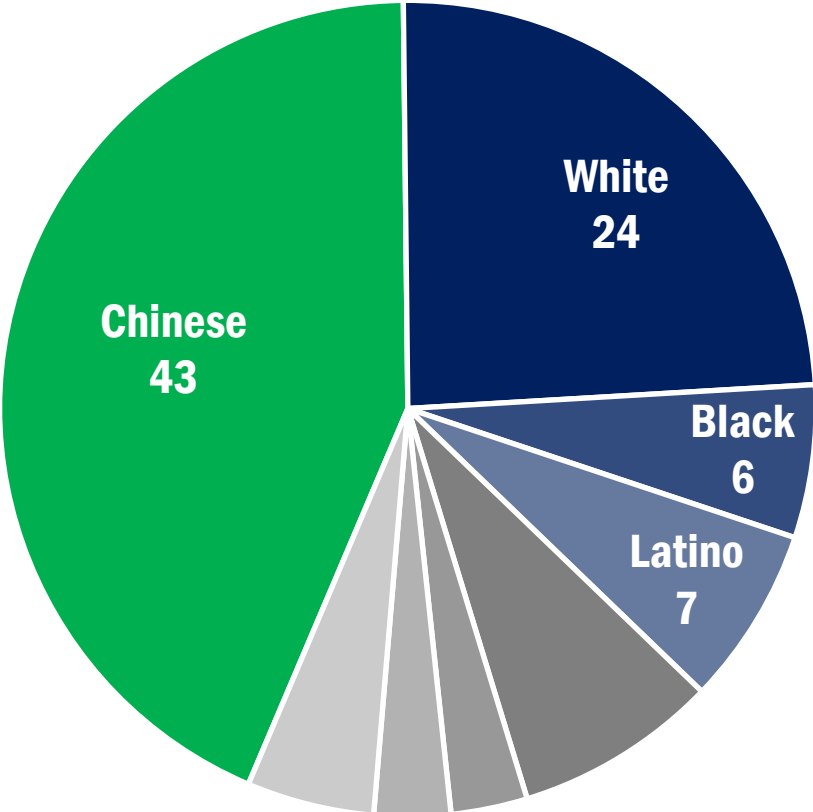
## Controversial NAACP Chairwoman Coming To Town

"We always have to trade off and our children are not happy where they are going. Whites don't want to come here, and we can't care less. But now they are forcing us to their schools."

**Sylvester Brown**  
Bayview-Hunters Point Coordinating Educational Committee & Coalition

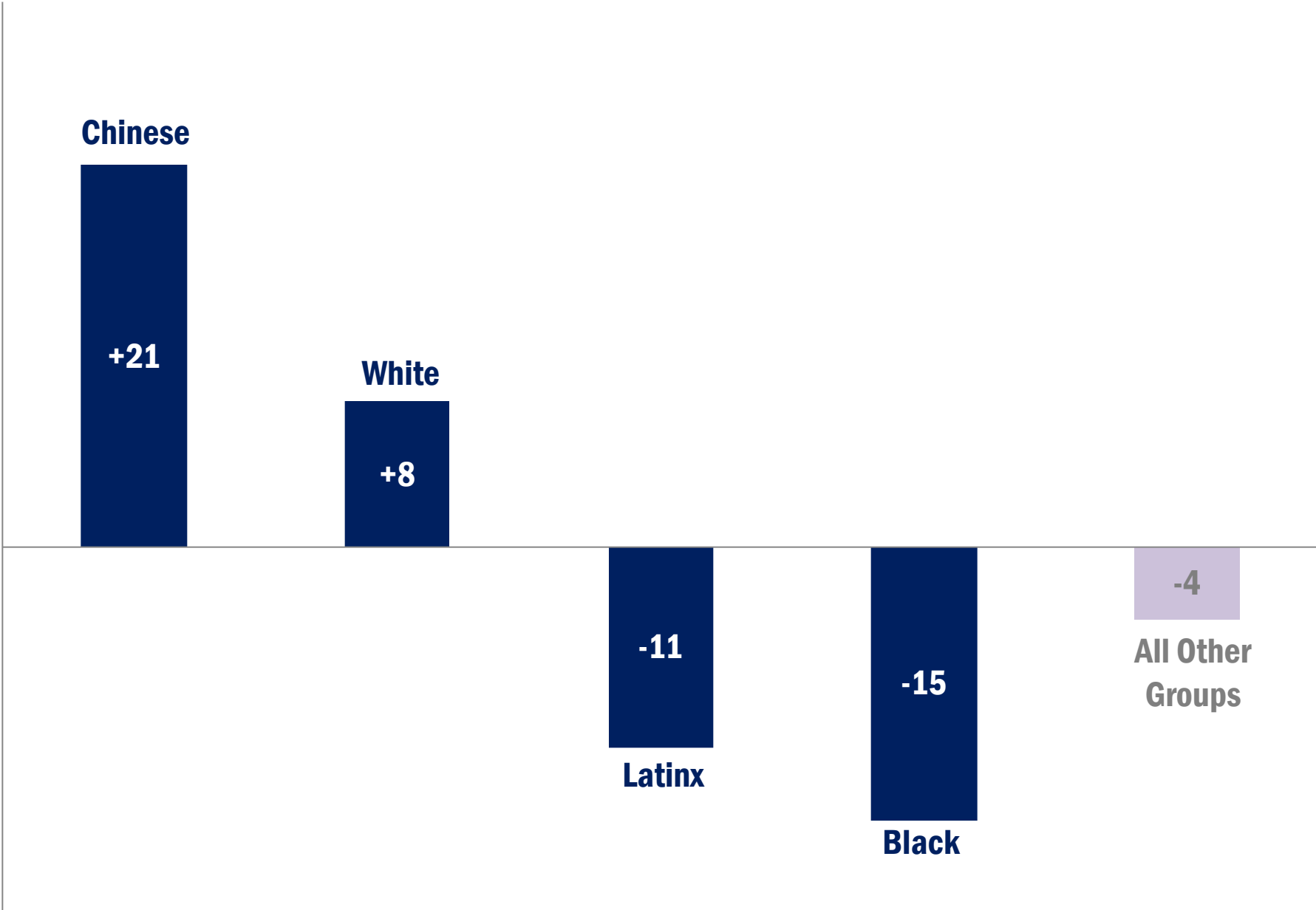
# **Diversity Index Lottery**

# Lowell High School Student Enrollment, 1986



**All Other Groups** { Filipino.....8  
"Other".....5  
Korean.....3  
Japanese .....3  
American Indian.....<1

# Student Demographics, Lowell vs. Districtwide Percentage, 1986



Sept 3, 1988

# Chinese American Democratic Club

## Leslie Yee to Roland Quan

September 3, 1988

**"I believe that the highest priority is for the Chinese community to get into the game. The deal over integration cannot be left to the NAACP"**

Dear Roland,

The desegregation consent decree is up for review & renewal in 1989. I believe that the highest priority is for the Chinese community to get into the game. The deal over integration cannot be left to the NAACP.

Some Chinese organization, \* for example CADCC must sue the School Board to get into the game.

The proposed 40% limit, the application of any ceiling limit to Lowell, and the application of ceiling limits to Wallenberg & Burton, are discriminatory as applied to the Chinese. There is both a negative impact and a negative purpose. The schools are being pressured by whites to open up prestigious high schools for whites. Whites send their kids to private schools and then, if they can get into Lowell or Wallenberg, they go there. If they can't get in, they stay in the private schools. This is purposeful discrimination - kicking Chinese out to make room for whites. Leslie

(K)



Sept 3, 1988

# Chinese American Democratic Club

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(K)

## **Chinese American Democratic Club, memo c1988**

**“Ethnic representation to achieve diversity in the student body at Lowell is desirable. Black and Hispanic representation at Lowell is extremely low and should be increased.”**

# Chinese for Affirmative Action

Fall 1993

**“... CAA supports affirmative action efforts to increase the representation of African American and Hispanic students at Lowell.”**

In recent years, Chinese applicants admitted to SF's highly-touted Lowell High School have had to achieve a higher cutoff score than white, other Asian, Filipino, and other non-white applicants. For the Fall 1993 freshman class, Chinese applicants had to score at least 61 points out of a possible total of 69 points to gain admission; whites and other Asians, 59 points.

This differential in cutoff scores has sparked complaints by Chinese applicants and their families of unfair treatment. Some have charged that white applicants are receiving special benefits that are not warranted. Others have cautioned that there is too much pressure exerted on Chinese applicants to outperform students of other racial groups.

Over two years ago, at its June, 1991 meeting, the CAA Board of Trustees voted to oppose the higher cutoff score imposed against Chinese applicants. CAA has urged the school district to explore the feasibility of establishing a pool of qualified applicants from these diverse racial groups and then admitting freshmen applicants to Lowell on a lottery basis. (In addition, CAA supports affirmative action efforts to increase the representation of African American and Hispanic students at Lowell.)

To quell the controversy over the selection of freshman students, SFUSD Superintendent Waldemar Rojas convened this fall the Lowell Admissions Review Committee to develop “simple, clear, and equitable” admission criteria. Members of the current Lowell school and alumni community, CAA, and Chinese American Democratic Club were active participants on this Review Committee.

The Review Committee debated several proposals: (a) make no changes in the

## Fairness or Discontent: Lowell High Freshman

*Of all fall 1993 applicants to Lowell, an astounding 78% attended either a private school or one of the six west side middle schools. 8th graders living in poor, east side neighborhoods faced real and perceived barriers in applying to Lowell.*

current admission criteria; rather, focus on better academic preparation of applicants at the middle school and K-5 levels; (b) select a majority of freshman students based on standardized test score results; (c) challenge the Consent Decree's racial enrollment guidelines so that more Chinese students will be admitted to Lowell; establish a “race-blind” merit-based selection system; (d) combine a merit-based (ranking by grades and test scores) and affirmative action selection system (that would account for approximately 90% of all admittees) with a lottery system (for the remaining 10% of admittees) so that Lowell will be in compliance with the court-ordered Consent Decree.

A close analysis of application, admission and enrollment patterns indicated that the Lowell admission controversy is more than just a dispute over differential cutoff scores, depending on the applicant's racial background. Lowell and its reputation as an alternative academic high school favors applicants

who attend either private schools or one of the six public middle schools located on the west side of the City.

In the last school year, 42% of all public school 8th graders attended one of six middle schools located on the City's west side: AP Giannini, Aptos, Hoover, Lawton Alternative, Presidio, and Roosevelt. 58% attended schools on the City's east side, comprised of largely poor and immigrant communities including Chinatown.

In contrast, 66% of public school applicants for the fall 1993 Lowell freshman class attended one of the six middle schools located on the west side. 80% of white public school applicants attended these west side schools; 66%, Chinese; 95%, Japanese; 97%, Koreans; 65%, other non-whites.

Of all fall 1993 applicants to Lowell, an astounding 78% attended either a private school or one of the six west side middle schools. 8th graders living in poor, east side neighborhoods faced real and perceived barriers in applying to Lowell.

Among the applicants who were admitted to Lowell, 76% enrolled in the fall 1993 freshman class. Notwithstanding affirmative action incentives for under-represented minorities and a lower cutoff score for white applicants, the enrollment rate of Hispanic, African American and private school white applicants was below the 76% average.

High-achieving Hispanic and African American students tended not to enroll at Lowell, even if admitted. Some educators have observed that the Lowell school environment is hostile or unfriendly toward these students, thereby discouraging these students from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



**“Today we begin a new chapter in the journey toward a color-blind society that protects the rights of every individual and offers equal opportunity to all Californians.”**

**San Francisco's student assignment system "demonstrates the perversity of the affirmative action mind-set."**

# Roland Quan, CADDC President

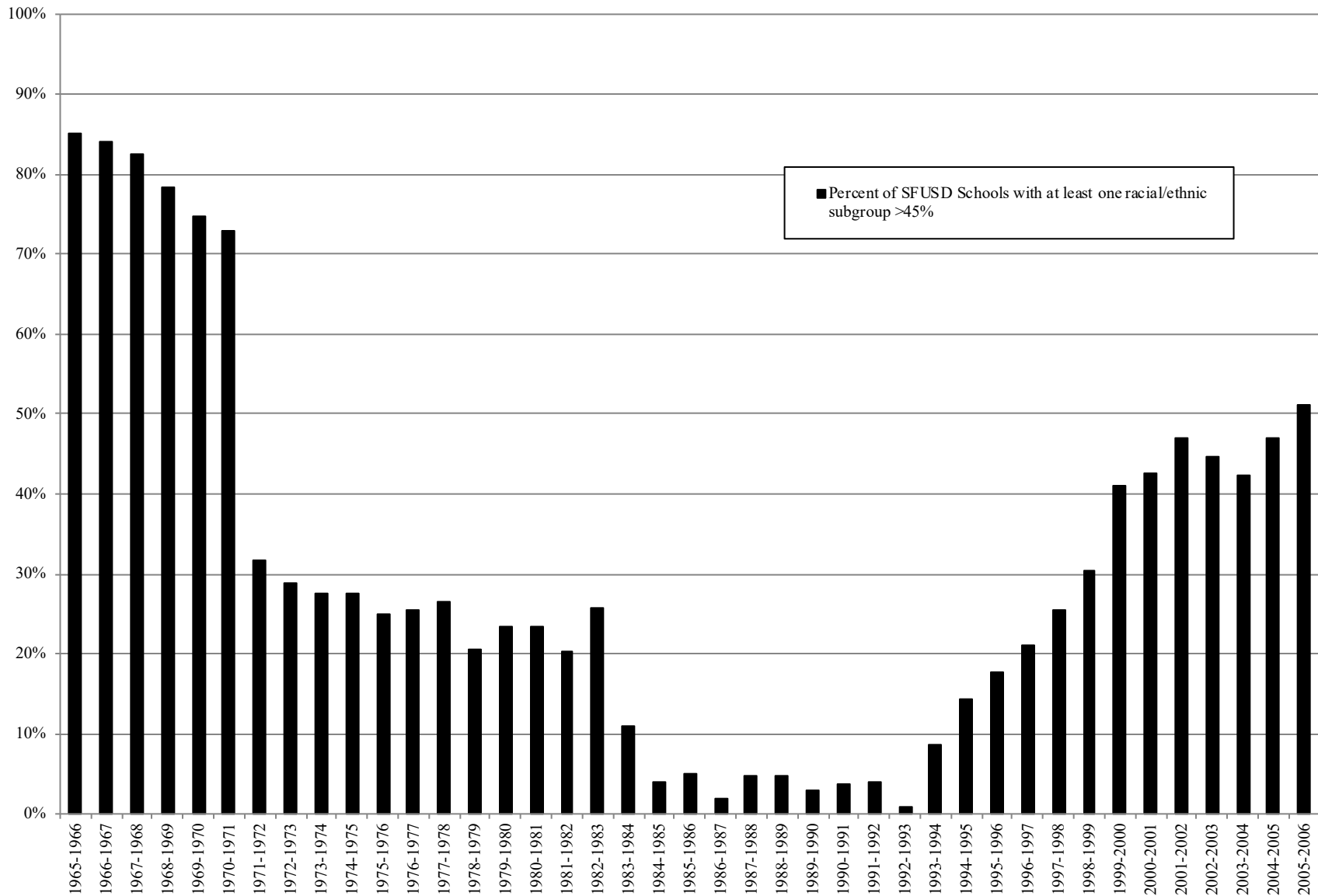
**“Our group has never been for dismantling affirmative action and in fact we are supportive of affirmative action.”**

# Roland Quan, CADC President

**“... this case is about ending discrimination and not at all about ending affirmative action.”**

# **Diversity Index Lottery**





# Thank you and Survey

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- Thank you so much for attending
- Thank you to Stanford University GSE and UC Berkeley GSE
- Please sign up for other presentations:

<https://bit.ly/SFUSDresearch>

- **Thursday, Sept. 17, 2020 - 4:00-5:00PM: Discussion of Research about School Integration**
    - Prudence L. Carter (UC Berkeley)
    - Rucker Johnson (UC Berkeley)
    - sean f. reardon (Stanford)
    - Gary Yee (Director, District 4, Board of Education, Oakland Unified School District)
  - **Monday, Sept. 21, 2020 - 3:00-4:00PM: Discussion of Research about School Choice**
    - Damon Clark (UC Irvine)
    - Huriya Jabbar (University of Texas, Austin)
    - Paco Martorell (UC Davis)
    - Stevon Cook (Commissioner, Board of Education, San Francisco Unified School District)
- Please share your feedback by filling out this survey:

<https://bit.ly/SFUSDinput>