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A couple of weeks ago the Trump administration announced two Obama-era guidelines on affirmative action in higher education. The two guidelines, outlined in an August 2011 memo and a June 2014 memorandum to the Obama administration in 2011 and 2014 respectively, were meant to allow for a clearer definition of what constitutes a race-conscious admissions process. They encouraged an inclusive approach to diversity in admissions, recognizing that some institutions might choose to examine an applicant’s race in conjunction with other factors.

The bases for these guidelines were the 1978 Bakke case and the 1996 Grutter v. Bollinger case, which basically said that while race could be a permissible, considered factor in the admittance process, it should not be the sole factor used to achieve institutional missions.

In 2013, the Supreme Court heard a challenge to the University of Texas admissions process in a case called Fisher v. University of Texas. The court ultimately ruled in 2013 in a joint guidance by the Education Department and Department of Justice that the federal government should not end its requirement that universities consider applicant race as a way of increasing the diversity of their student bodies.

Last November the Trump administration announced it was撤销ing the guidelines. The move drew immediate criticism from advocates who said it was a step backwards in efforts to increase diversity in higher education.

One of the most notable actions taken by the Trump Administration was to end affirmative action in higher education. This has been a continued issue of moving to Los Angeles for a couple of weeks ago. The decision was made to be voted on in the election.

The issue of affirmative action in higher education is a complex one. It involves questions of fairness, equality, and the role of government in society. The Obama administration had made efforts to address these issues through a variety of policies and programs. The Trump administration has chosen to end these policies.

The move has been met with mixed reactions. Some have argued that it is a necessary step to ensure fairness and equality, while others have criticized it as a step backwards in efforts to address the ongoing challenges of diversity.

The move to end affirmative action in higher education is a significant one. It may have far-reaching implications for the future of higher education in the United States.