

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM G. BOWEN  
*Cantrell v. Granholm*, No. 06-15637 (E.D. Mich.)

1. My name is William G. Bowen. I have agreed to serve as an expert witness in this matter on behalf of the Plaintiffs. I submit this declaration in support of the Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment. If asked to do so, I will submit a full expert report setting forth in more detail my opinions and bases therefor.

2. I am currently President Emeritus of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, a charitable, grant-making institution with a special focus on higher education and scholarship. I have held this position since 2006. From 1988 to 2006, I served as President of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Prior to that, I served as President of Princeton University for sixteen years and as Provost for five years. I was a Professor of Economics at Princeton University from 1965 until 1988, having been a member of the faculty since 1958. I have served as a member of several corporate boards, including American Express and Merck & Co., Inc.

3. I have written extensively about issues in higher education, including the consideration of race in admissions. Together with former Harvard President Derek Bok, I have conducted extensive original research on the impact of race-conscious admissions policies in American higher education. Many of the conclusions we drew from this study are set forth in *The Shape of the River: Long-Term Consequences of Considering Race in College and University Admissions*, William G. Bowen and Derek Bok, Princeton University Press (1998).

4. In forming the following opinions, I am relying on my own original research, both published and unpublished. In addition to *The Shape of the River*, my research has appeared in book-form in *Equity and Excellence in American Higher*

*Education*, William G. Bowen, Martin A. Kurzweil and Eugene M. Tobin, University of Virginia Press (2005).

5. I am not receiving any compensation for my work in connection with this matter. I previously testified as an expert in *Gratz v. Bollinger*, No. 97-75321 (E.D. Mich. July 7, 1998).

6. Since its inception, the consideration of race in university admissions has been an important contributor to the socioeconomic mobility and well-being of racial minorities in the United States.

7. For example, race-conscious admissions programs have contributed to a great rise in the numbers of African Americans pursuing higher education.

8. Many successful African-American students would have been rejected by their alma mater under a race-neutral admissions regime.

9. Minority students who have benefited from the consideration of race in university admissions have made a clear impact in the political and professional world. There are, for instance, a growing number of African-American doctors and lawyers practicing in the United States. In addition, the number of African-American elected officials in this country has risen dramatically since the first race-conscious admissions programs were implemented.

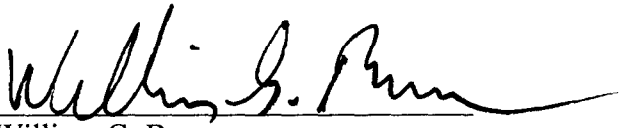
10. My research with Derek Bok also shows that race-conscious admissions programs have had an important impact upon economic outcomes for racial minorities, including per capita earnings.

11. The available evidence indicates that race-neutral alternatives are unlikely to be as effective as race-conscious admissions in enrolling a diverse student body.

12. In particular, income-based strategies are unlikely to be good substitutes for race-conscious admissions policies. Although African Americans, Latinos and Native Americans are overrepresented in the country's poor population, the great majority of that population is still white. Children from poor African-American and Latino families make up less than half of all poor children.

13. Thus, according to my analysis published in *Equity and Excellence*, moving from a race-conscious admissions policy to a class-based one would substantially reduce the minority enrollments at selective institutions, and severely impair current efforts to achieve racial diversity.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 10<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2007 in New York, New York.

  
William G. Bowen