"Chavez v. Arte Publico Press: Reflections on Artists and Copyright On Campus"

Monograph 99-5

Prof. Nicolas Kanellos
Brown Foundation Chair in Spanish
University of Houston
Modern and Classical Languages Department
4800 Calhoun Rd.
Cullen Performance Hall Rm. 251
Nkanello@bayou.uh.edu
(713) 743-3128

© May, 2000, Nicolas Kanellos, $5.00
University of Houston Law Center/ Institute of Higher Education Law and Governance (IHELG)

The University of Houston Institute for Higher Education Law and Governance (IHELG) provides a unique service to colleges and universities worldwide. It has as its primary aim providing information and publications to colleges and universities related to the field of higher education law, and also has a broader mission to be a focal point for discussion and thoughtful analysis of higher education legal issues. IHELG provides information, research, and analysis for those involved in managing the higher education enterprise internationally through publications, conferences, and the maintenance of a database of individuals and institutions. IHELG is especially concerned with creating dialogue and cooperation among academic institutions in the United States, and also has interests in higher education in industrialized nations and those in the developing countries of the Third World.

The UHLIC/IHELG works in a series of concentric circles. At the core of the enterprise is the analytic study of postsecondary institutions -- with special emphasis on the legal issues that affect colleges and universities. The next ring of the circle is made up of affiliated scholars whose research is in law and higher education as a field of study. Many scholars from all over the world have either spent time in residence, or have participated in Institute activities. Finally, many others from governmental agencies and legislative staff concerned with higher education participate in the activities of the Center. All IHELG monographs are available to a wide audience, at low cost.

Programs and Resources

IHELG has as its purpose the stimulation of an international consciousness among higher education institutions concerning issues of higher education law and the provision of documentation and analysis relating to higher education development. The following activities form the core of the Institute’s activities:

Higher Education Law Library
Houston Roundtable on Higher Education Law
Houston Roundtable on Higher Education Finance
Publication series
Study opportunities
Conferences
Bibliographical and document service
Networking and commentary
Research projects funded internally or externally
"Chavez v. Arte Publico Press: Reflections on Artists and Copyright on Campus"

Nicolas Kanellos

I must confess at the outset that I do not really understand the legal principles that have given national significance to Chavez v. Arte Público Press of the University of Houston, even those addressed by others in this special issue. I can only review the merits of the case from my perspective as the editor of the book in question and the director of the publishing house who was named in the suit as the alleged infringer of Ms. Chávez's copyright. The suit was filed after Arte Público Press, under my direction, refused to return the rights to Ms. Chávez for her 1984 novel, The Last of the Menu Girls, for which we had spent substantial APP resources on promotion to create a space in the college curriculum. After our promotional plans had contributed significantly to making the novel and Ms. Chávez an attractive commodity, she signed with an agent who had been raiding our catalog of authors. The agent immediately advised her to break the contract in order that the book be saleable to a commercial house in New York.

After an exchange of heated letters, Ms. Chávez enlisted an attorney to file suit. And, except for furnishing the University of Houston and State of Texas attorneys with documentation, neither I nor my staff has ever been deposed or otherwise officially interrogated. We have never had a day in court, except the court of public opinion affected by a smear campaign by Ms. Chávez and her associates in order to pressure us to free her from her contract. In fact, she went through our catalog
and contacted numerous Arte Público Press authors to plead her case for them to pressure us; some of her sympathizers in the literary and scholarly community passed motions at conferences to boycott the press, and at least one author, Gary Soto, made a personal plea to the University of Houston president on Ms. Chávez's behalf. Others, such as Rudy Anaya, made appeals to me personally.

In addition to the campaign to defame me personally and the press in general, our reputation was indirectly affected when the American Association of Publishers filed an amicus brief on behalf of the plaintiffs, not because of the merits of the case but because the State of Texas was claiming the right of sovereign immunity in this copyright issue—the publishing and the literary community will fight to the death to protect copyright. Despite our fears, Arte Público has not suffered in its business from this affair. Authors continue to need good publishing outlets and professional support, and both our submissions and sales have continued to grow, even boom, since the Chávez debacle. With some fifty percent of our acceptances coming through agents, and with subsidiary rights booming, there is scarcely an ill effect. There is, of course, personal disappointment from the suit and the defamation. In the end, APP's longstanding track record of integrity and altruism, as compared to the plaintiff's and the agent's ruthlessness, has maintained the confidence of authors, agents and other industry professionals in Arte Público Press.
Background

When I moved our flourishing literary magazine (Revista Chicano-Riquena) and its fledgling publishing subsidiary, Arte Público Press, from Gary, Indiana to the University of Houston in 1980, I was attracted by Texas' geographic centrality for Hispanic cultures and the potential resources at the University and in the oil-boom city. I was aware that the University was a young institution, but the depth of its inexperience and the disorder in its business practices and administration were daunting. What had been a good-will offer from the Spanish Department to house and support (in part financially) my literary publishing activities, was reneged upon by higher levels of the administration, and years ensued when all types of university support were withheld: staff, space, finances, access to the development office, and, most importantly for what turned into a lawsuit, access to university counsel.

Many of the decisions not to support our efforts seemed racist and/or elitist in nature at the time. The University, the city and the state were still segregated in many ways among Anglos, Hispanics and African-Americans. Added to the racial divide was the University's (and city's, I might add) inferiority complex vis-a-vis the East and its universities and cultural institutions. Quality was defined by emulation of northeastern high culture as interpreted by the all-white, all-male administrators and favored professors at the school. One such bastion of privilege that received unlimited support, it seemed, was the University of Houston Creative Writing Program, which had succeeded in hiring a predominantly New York-crew of writers just as eager to promote the superiority of northeastern and "white" culture. Of course, their privilege contrasted greatly with our poverty, especially since we were both engaged in
literary endeavors. And the university blissfully promoted northeastern purity and elitism while ignoring
and even hiding its indigenous talents, tied quite often to the minority populations of Texas: Mexican
American and African-American.

Thankfully, I had moved with tenure to the University of Houston, not only for the protection it
afforded me in my repeated clashes with my dean(s), but because of the generalized attitude among
departments and administrators that there was no need to diversify the faculty. Within three years of my
arrival, four Mexican American faculty members were denied tenure by their departments and one left
without applying for tenure. Others left, recruited by wiser institutions, such as the University of
California-Berkeley, that saw easy pickings in an institution that did not value its faculty of color. Until
1986, no Mexican American faculty held full professor status, and the second was not promoted to that
position until 1996. In the year 2000, only five Mexican American faculty at UH are full professors.

Despite the awards and the grants that our journal and press were garnering, our publishing
enterprise was tolerated, at best. In addition to our entire publishing and shipping operation being
crammed into one 100' x 25' room in which five people had to negotiate their way around boxes of
books stacked to the ceiling, we were forced to work with a cumbersome bureaucracy in which "good ole
gals" took pleasure in kicking back purchase requisitions and payment vouchers to us uppity minorities;
this was a time when it often took as much as six months for our vendors to get paid by the University.

More importantly, we were also forced to spend our hard-earned revenues and grant money on the
university printing plant, which lacked the capacity for quality, on-time book production and charged us
higher than industry standards. An aging "good ole boy" ran the plant like a fiefdom and, once, even took it into his mind to declare one of our books to be pornographic. He literally stopped the presses and informed the vice president of finance, "There's [mention of] pussy on every page," and he would not print the book unless ordered to. Due to the principles of academic freedom and freedom of the press, that we teach so much in universities, the V.P. should have ordered him to continue printing, but in this "enlightened" institution at that time in its history, instead he asked the provost to deal with me, and the provost asked the dean to deal with me. The dean and the provost, as I recall, named a committee to decide if the book was pornographic and should be stopped. If it were not for the protests of an assistant dean, who balked at the outrageous idea of an "auto de fe" in the halls of academia, this pornography trial would have progressed. The committee was disbanded and our press's rights were affirmed, but not without our continuous trepidation at being subjected to the whims of the "good ole" staff in the absence of administrative leadership.¹

The same disrespect of our cultural work and abdication of leadership also led to our contractual problems. The University bureaucracy, at least at the dean's level, would not deal with royalties, which are on a contingency basis. So I was forced to pay authors on a flat-fee basis for their works and use the regular university invoice and voucher system to pay the authors, as if they were hired help. Given the lack of access that I had to university counsel, I had a lawyer friend draw up a boilerplate contract to be used for our books, protecting the rights of both authors and press. We would append a copy of the contract to each university voucher to pay the authors. Eventually, this imperfect contract and the flat-fee
system led to our loss of a very important title (Sandra Cisneros' 1984 House on Mango Street) and to the
University scrambling to re-write all author contracts on a royalty basis, now that our books had been
recognized as valuable intellectual property.

The Press

Arte Público Press grew from one full-time, unpaid staff member, me, in 1980 to some twenty full-
time and more than twenty half time workers today. Working in isolation in that one cramped room in
Agnes Arnold Hall, we had no real knowledge of book publishing and distribution, other than what we
had gleaned from the experience of publishing a small literary magazine since 1973. We had no models,
no mentors and no technology. With no other press at the University of Houston, and with the publishing
industry centered as far away as New York, we virtually had to invent ourselves. Much of our relationship
with the authors was informal and based on trust. Ours was an altruistic mission, aimed at nothing less
than reforming American letters and culture to recognize and embrace a people who had always been
part of the United States but never ever acknowledged as being creative, thinking contributors to the
national legacy. I, personally, had labored since 1973 and the days of our literary magazine without extra
pay, and not only continued to do so (my salary as a professor was adequate to sustain my life style), but
I also directed my own grant monies towards maximizing support for authors. In addition to the flat-fees
we paid for books, we also developed a network of paying venues at universities and cultural and
community centers where we toured our authors. We were even instrumental in getting our authors grants and jobs, such as Denis Chavez' faculty position in the UH Theater Department.

After publishing a few titles a year, and continuing to publish four annual issues of the literary magazine, it was not until the mid 1980's that we developed a critical mass of books, a "backlist," and had become the major producer of Hispanic literature for academia. We and a sister press, Bilingual Review Press (headquartered at Arizona State University), as well as the professors we worked with around the country, had become the pioneers of a system of review, distribution and service to academia that ensured the institutionalization of Hispanic literature and ensured the life of writing by Hispanics as viable and meeting a national need. By the late 1980s and early 1990's our books were crossing over to general markets through bookstores, and our writers were beginning to become known outside of academia. We began selling foreign rights, reprinting rights, and movie permissions.²

The precursor to the Chávez case occurred just as APP was emerging in general bookstores, getting reviews in the New York Times and crossing over from the academic world to a much broader public. The House on Mango Street by Sandra Cisneros, published in 1984, was published without the benefit of computers and during the time in which I personally was cutting corrections into velox with an exacto knife. Like most of our titles, The House on Mango Street was never reviewed in any of the industry's major publications or in major daily newspapers. But after some five years of our touring the author extensively, and assisting her to get fellowships, awards and even a job as the director of the literature program at a cultural arts center in San Antonio, her book was not only becoming a standard of
U. S. Hispanic literature in the curriculum, but was also one of the few titles that was making it into the
general required curriculum and winning a following among an elite public outside of academia. As the
potential of Cisneros and other Arte Público authors was becoming more evident to the marketplace, our
pro-bono, flat-fee contract and our university's indifference were unable to safeguard our rights. When
challenged by the author's agent, we lost The House on Mango Street without a fight from the university,
university counsel refusing to defend the pro-bono contract. Today The House on Mango Street is firmly
entrenched in the college curriculum and even in many high schools; its individual chapters are also
among the most reprinted in language arts and American literature textbooks in the country. Its loss has
represented the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue for the press. Its loss also
encouraged attempts to pry other books away from the press.

Encouraged by the lack of resistance from the University of Houston, Ms. Cisneros' agent
proceeded to examine the Arte Público Press catalog in order to identify other worthy targets for her
efforts to find clients ripe for introduction to New York publishing. As women and feminist authors were a
hot commodity at the time, she soon picked off another five or six Arte Público Press authors and
eventually became known as the agent specializing in Hispanic authors. For the most part, what she did
was sell the industry our market rather than gain access to the industry for Hispanic authors. The
backbone of what the agent offered was tried and true Hispanic authors for serving a niche that we had
created in the college curriculum and educational system rather than gaining new audiences
for these authors. What the commercial houses could offer to the authors was large advances (not more
money in the end) and more prestige than publishing with a small ethnic press. Ironically, part of our
mission of making Hispanic literature more a part of mainstream U. S. culture was being accomplished,
although the press was not enjoying the financial benefits that could have gone to sustaining the Press's
efforts. Neither had the Press become identified as the source of these authors' preparation and
introduction, inasmuch as the agent was taking all the credit for having "discovered" these authors.

The next author whose contract the agent was interested in breaking was that of Denise Chávez,
an author who had derived untold benefits from our relationship. To support Ms. Chávez and develop her
as a writer, Arte Público Press toured her to dozens of colleges and cultural arts centers extensively,
virtually working as her agent without pay. In virtually all these venues, she was paid by her sponsors.
We were able to get her a visiting faculty fellowship at the University of Houston's Mexican American
Studies Program, and subsequent to that we were able to assist her in getting appointed to a tenure-track
faculty position at the University, which she held until she resigned, after she returned to New Mexico.
Ms. Chávez confided in me then that we had assisted her in raising her earnings from $8000 annually to
close to $40,000.

Literary fiction is one of the most difficult categories to sell, and publishing a collection of short
stories is even more difficult. Add to that the difficulty of introducing a new author through a first book,
and the level of risk and idealism is extremely high. Our policy was, and is, to work with authors and
create a track record for them; possibly their second or third book will be a significant contribution to art and education. Chávez's *The Last of the Menu Girls*, published in 1986, is a collection of intertwined short stories that we marketed as a novel. It was one of the first books we composed ourselves on our own computer. By that time, we had a staff of four full-time people, including myself, working out of the one-room labyrinth of stacked boxes of books.

Some five years later, after Cisneros had become a "personality" in big publishing, and while I was editing and helping Ms. Chávez to polish her second book, a novel entitled *Face of an Angel*, the same agent enticed Ms. Chávez to give her that novel and to attempt to break the contract for *The Last of the Menu Girls* so that they could make a two-book deal in New York. Ms. Chávez's parting words to me were, "Sorry, it's just business" and "Don't worry, I'm not going to be another Sandra Cisneros," the latter meaning that she would not be ungrateful for all that we had done for her. As for *Face of an Angel*, despite my editing the voluminous work extensively and Ms. Chávez even discussing the book design and production with our artist and staff, we had as yet not signed a contract for it, our investment of labor and art having been done on a basis of trust. We had no written basis for contesting her breach of an oral promise with us.

After the loss of *The House on Mango Street*, finally university legal counsel was in the Arte Público picture. The counsel drew up a new, royalty-based contract and had all of our authors old and new convert to the new document. Ms. Chávez was no exception; she readily accepted the
new contract which, while not drawn up by intellectual property experts, was quite a bit more generous to authors and looser than industry standards at the time.

When Ms. Chávez and her agent demanded the rights be returned to the author for *The Last of the Menu Girls*, to the surprise of the agent, our new university counsel did not roll over and play dead, surrendering the rights, as had been the case of *The House on Mango Street*. Ms. Chávez claimed, in writing and repeatedly in public at her readings that our contract was invalid because she was unaware that it did not have to be renewed periodically, that she was getting royalties instead of a flat fee, that we could keep reprinting the book as long as it remained in print. In fact, she professed repeatedly that I, personally, took advantage of her naivete. On that basis she filed suit, against me personally, and against the University of Houston. The University promptly affirmed my indemnization and hired the outside legal counsel of intellectual property experts. In all, our defense was mustered by a team of representatives from the state attorney general's office, University of Houston counsel and the extramural expert on intellectual property. Despite the high cost of such a defense, there was never any hesitation in proceeding. The University of Houston and the State of Texas were by now convinced of the value of Arte Público's work in terms of the national culture as well as the need to protect the income from sales and subsidiary rights—already extremely valuable in real terms, when multiplied by the more than two hundred books we had under contract at that time. This case had implications as well for other state university presses, in addition to other intellectual property owned or licensed by the universities and the state.
Realizing that if the suit were successful, it could set a precedent for breaking all of our contracts and possible precipitate the loss of a tremendous treasure of culture property invested in and developed by the University over time, and with great potential for growth in the future, the University and the State Attorney General’s Office analyzed the suit and were confident that its grounds were tenuous, at best. The University and the State committed significant resources to defend the contract, and has been consistent in doing all in its power to stave off the legal challenge at every level.

_chavez v. arte public press_ has been an important copyright case swirling in the waters of other important intellectual property cases being decided, as well as sovereign immunity jurisprudence. in its first round, _chavez i_, chavez won at the u.s. district court and fifth circuit, under the theory that the state of texas had knowingly waived any sovereign immunity defenses available to it by entering into the chavez-app contract in 1991, after congress amended the copyright act in 1990. by this reasoning, congress had expressly premised states’ copyright activity on a waiver of sovereign immunity.³

however, the supreme court, in parallel intellectual property litigation, had found the opposite. in _seminole tribe of florida v. florida_, 4 a 1996 sovereign immunity case, the u.s. supreme court had ruled that congress did not have the authority under the commerce clause to abrogate any state’s sovereign immunity by premising that immunity upon the implied consent to be sued under federally regulated commercial activity. thus, the fifth circuit was ordered by the supreme court to reconsider its chavez ruling in light of the new _florida seminole_⁵ holding. under this theory, the fifth circuit had no choice but to reverse itself and find sovereign immunity for the state of texas’ copyright action⁶.
In addition, while the Fifth Circuit was waiting to hear the oral arguments in the rehearing, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decisions in College Savings Bank v. Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Board\(^7\) and Florida Prepaid v. CSB,\(^8\) companion cases. These cases, read together, stood for the proposition that the Copyright Remedy Clarification Act (CRCA) and the Trademark Remedy Clarification Act (TRCA) exceeded Congress' Article I legislative authority. Florida Prepaid's language also reached Congressional powers arising from the Fourteen Amendment, relative to the Patent Remedy Act. If patents are a form of property, as Florida Prepaid held, then copyright is similarly property.\(^9\) The sum total of the cases is that the Fifth Circuit, sitting en banc, concluded that the Chavez action could not be maintained.\(^10\) This had the effect of mooting the panel opinion in favor of Chavez, and vacating the district court judgment. Arte Publico Press and the University of Houston and I were no longer vulnerable to the lawsuit.

On February 19, 2000, the case was ordered vacated and remanded with instructions to dismiss.\(^11\) To my lay eyes, the case never went beyond arguing motions of one sort or another (but at a cost to the University of hundreds of thousands of dollars). The specific merits of Ms. Chávez's copyright claims have never been argued. Neither I nor my staff were ever asked to give a deposition. We have never testified to anything. The only thing we know about the suit is that this author and her friends have kept announcing for years that she was suing, in their attempts to enlist David-like sympathy in the battle against the goliath State of Texas and the monstrous institution of our press.
I cannot speak to the issue of the power of the state to claim sovereign immunity to avoid respecting the laws of copyright. Other papers in this volume do so, and I have profited by reading them.\textsuperscript{12} I can only say that the only injured parties have been the university, the press and I. The real example of David and Goliath is that of our tiny press being stepped on by big New York publishing and its agents. The only "naivete" that was taken advantage of was ours in believing in the honesty, loyalty and gratitude of the authors for whom we had labored. I fully understand and sympathize with artists' need for fame and success, and their perception that large commercial institutions have the power to bestow these upon them. I also fully understand that the rewards of art are very rare for artists from minority and marginalized cultures, and that if one does not grab an opportunity when it presents itself, he or she may be left at the wayside. But some artists--especially the visible few like Chávez and Cisneros--believe, or act as if the entire social environment exists only to support them in their efforts, that their desires and whims should be fulfilled immediately, no matter the social or economic costs, and that honesty and integrity and contracts are societal expectations that do not apply to them. As can be seen from my statements, part of the result of this unfortunate experience is that Arte Público Press does not and cannot be as giving and altruistic we were as in the past. We are fully prepared, even happy, to license our books to the large commercial houses in New York; we have done so repeatedly. But we will not surrender all that we have worked for on demand, just to please an author or to benefit an agent or other commercial entity.
Lessons to Be Learned

Based on the crossover of a handful of Latino authors to big, commercial publishing, there prevails a misconception in academia that Latino literature is booming, that the national culture has finally discovered and accepted our writing. The opposite is true: for a people that numbers more than thirty million, it is a national tragedy that only a handful of authors has been accepted and supported by the mainstream presses which supposedly reflect our national culture. Of that handful that has crossed over, only one is a front-list author: Pulitzer-prize winner Oscar Hijuelos. All other US Latinos are mid-list authors at best; in the parlance of the industry, "mid-list" means marginal. What, in fact, the industry has done with The House on Mango Street, Bless Me, Ultima and a few other titles and authors that were launched in the small ethnic presses is to buy part of the college market niche for Latino literature. The industry sees these books as literature for an elite audience far from the mainstream. Even the best seller Rain of Gold, by Victor Villaseñor, whose paperback rights Arte Público Press licensed to one of the largest publishers in the world, Bantam-Doubleday-Dell, has remained in a quality paperback edition--and will not make it into a mass edition until the book becomes the basis for a film, if ever that happens. In fact, Arte Público Press has become, in part, the refuge for authors abandoning the big commercial publishing world because of its insensitivity and lack of investment in their work: Victor Villaseñor, Virgil Suárez, Piri Thomas, Nicholasa Mohr and Jose Yglesias, among others.

The lessons about intellectual property to be learned by universities are as follows. Racist/classist/sexist attitudes that may prevail in an institution can negatively influence the recognition of
value in that institution. When something is not recognized as valuable, it may be wasted or lost or surrendered to others who find value in it. If a university is to sponsor or host an activity, cultural or otherwise, it should protect the products of that activity. Especially in the realm of culture, intellectual property rights should be studied and understood. Far too many institutions are just concerned with the windfalls and cash cows supposedly to be derived from scientific and technological innovation, and they do not appreciate the importance of cultural capital. In the information age, where the product of someone’s pen or art may be transformed ten times over into valuable products, universities must be able to identify and protect cultural information as well as the scientific and technical. And this cultural property or capital may come from the humblest, most marginalized department or program in the university, for genius and talent may flourish even where the most enlightened administrators least expect.

The lessons for Arte Público Press to learn take us back to that old Spanish adage: "Cría cuervos y te sacarán los ojos" (Raise crows and they’ll pluck out your eyes), or no good deed goes unpunished. No, not really. We shall keep reminding the University of Houston of our value not only in cultural terms but in terms of intellectual property rights and revenues—with licensing at 12-14% of current revenues, and much greater in a future where Hispanics will make up at least one quarter of the national population. We shall always have current, up-to-date contracts and legal advice on intellectual property; and we will not entirely leave it in the hands of the university—our advisory board includes lawyers as well as representatives from New York commercial publishing who in fact collaborate with the University in
drawing up our contracts. We will always keep our books in print, a guarantee no commercial publisher
will make. And our works will continue to comfort the afflicted and to afflict the comfortable. For the real
test is in the text and words, and we will fight for these.

1 For another example of attempted censorship, see Nicolas Kanellos, Rain in Alpine, The Culture Wars Arrive in
the Trans Pecos, TX OBSERVER (January 21, 2000) at 25 (describing attempt by religious leaders to force school
to remove APP novel, Rain of Gold, from its curriculum).

2 For a brief review of this crossover phenomenon, see Frederick Luis Aldama's review of Ellen McCracken's New
Latina Narrative: The Feminine Space of Postmodern Ethnicity, in 24 AZTLAN 189 (Fall, 1999).

3 59 F. 3d 539 (5th Cir. 1995).


6 139 F. 3d 504 (5th Cir. 1998); 157 F. 3d 282 (1998) (reversing and remanding).


9 204 F. 3d 601, 605 (5th Cir. 2000), at n. 6. (citing Florida Prepaid, 119 S. Ct. at 2208).

10 204 F. 3d 601 (5th Cir. 2000).


12 For recent examples of this "voodoo" literature, see Carlos Vazquez, Sovereign Immunity Due Process, and the
Alden Triology, 109 YALE L. J. 1927 (2000) and Carlos Vazquez, Eleventh Amendment Schizophrenia, 75 N.
DAME L. REV. 859 (2000); Michael A. Olivas, Prempting Preemption: Foreign Affairs, State Rights, and Alienage
MICHAEL A. OLIVAS
William B. Bates Professor of Law
and Director, Institute for
Higher Education Law and Governance
University of Houston Law Center
Houston, Texas 77204-6370
(O) (713) 743-2078
(F) (713) 743-2085
molivas@uh.edu
www.law.uh.edu/LawCenter/Programs/IHELG

EDUCATION

J.D., 1981
Georgetown University Law Center
Washington, D.C.

Ph.D., 1977
(Higher Education,
Organizational Theory)
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

M.A., 1974
(English)
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

B.A. (magna cum laude), 1972
(English, Philosophy)
Pontifical College Josephinum
Worthington, Ohio

1968-69
College of Santa Fe
Santa Fe, New Mexico

EXPERIENCE

William B. Bates Professor of Law and IHELG Director,
University of Houston (1982-present):
Associate Professor and IHELG Director (1982-86)
Chair, Higher Education Graduate Program Area (1983-87)
Professor of Law (1986-present)
Associate Dean for Research (1990-1995)
Wm. B. Bates Professor of Law (1996-present)

Mason Ladd Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law,
University of Iowa College of Law, 1997

Visiting Professor of Law and Special Counsel to Chancellor
Donna Shalala, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1989-90)

Director of Research, LULAC National Educational Service Centers,
Washington, D.C. (1979-82)

Senior Fellow and Assistant Director for Research, Institute for the Study of
Educational Policy, Howard University, Washington, D.C. (1977-79)
SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

[Books, Chapters in Books, Edited Volumes]


"Postsecondary Residency Requirements: Empowering Statutes, Governing Types, and Exemptions," College Law Digest, 16 (1986), 268-299.


"Faculty Attitudes Toward Industrial Research on Campus" (w/ A.Nora), Research in Higher Education, 29, No. 2 (1988), 125-147.


“Prepaying and Saving for College, Opportunities and Issues,” Vol. 3 POLICY PERSPECTIVES SERIES (w/B. Jennings) (DC: College Board, 2000).

NON-LEGAL/SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS
(Partial listing)

[Books]


[Articles and Essays]

John Updike, A Selected Checklist," (w/A. Meyer), Modern Fiction Studies, 20 (Spring, 1974), 121-133.


"Latino Faculty at the Border," Change (May/June, 1988), 6-9.


"The Law and Higher Education," Change (March/April, 1990), 64-69.


EDITORIAL ACTIVITIES

Editorial Board, Immigration, Refugee, and Citizenship Law [e-journal]. (2000-
Editorial Board, American Journal of Education (1983-86)
Consulting Editor, Change Magazine (1986-1996)
Editor and Bibliographer, John Updike Newsletter (1973-1983)
Board of Editors, Journal of Higher Education (Chair, 1992-94)
Editorial Board, Bilingual Review (1986-
Editorial Board, Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos (1987-
Editorial Board, The Americas Review /Arte Publico Press (Chair, 1983-93)
Editorial Board, Journal of College and University Law (1982-86; 1997-
Editor, Special issue on undocumented children, Journal of Law and Education 1986
Editor, Special issue on racial harassment, Journal of Higher Education (1992)
Editorial Board, Latinos in the United States (Garland Press, 1994) (6 vol.)
Editor/Advisor, Hispanic American Almanac (Gale Press, 1993)
Manuscript Reviewer: Bilingual Press, American Education Research Journal,
Journal of Educational Equity, Allyn & Bacon, SUNY Press, Educational
Researcher, The International Lawyer, Hispanic Journal of Behavioral
Sciences, Johns Hopkins University Press, Social Science Quarterly, Journal of
Educational Finance, Journal of Higher Education, Routledge Press,
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND BAR MEMBERSHIPS
(Partial listing)

Association for the Study of Higher Education (Board member, 1989-1991)


Licensed to practice law, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Houston Hispanic Bar Association (founding Vice President), 1984-present

Association of American Law Schools: Chair, Law and Education Section, (1985-86, 1990-91, 1998-99); Chair, Section on Immigration Law (1993-94); Member, Government Relations Committee (1983-86); Chair, Committee on Annual Meeting and Sections (1993-95); Committee on Minorities in the Profession (1985-88); Chair, Plenary Session Planning Committee (1995-96); Member, Nominating Committee (1997-1998); AALS/ABA accreditation teams (13, including chairing 2); Chair, Committee on New Teacher Workshop (1999-2000); Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure (1998-2001)

National Association of College and University Attorneys (J CURL editorial board, 1982-86; 1997- )

Society of American Law Teachers (SALT Board Member, 1991-95)

Hispanic National Bar Association (Chair, Law Professors Committee, 1985-pres; Amicus Committee, 1999- )

American Bar Association (Member, Diversity in the Profession Committee, 1997-2000, Chair, 2000-pres; Member, Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar Council, 1999-2002)

American Immigration Lawyers Association

American Law Institute (Consultative Group, The Law Governing Lawyers)

Law School Admissions Council (Chair, LSAC/ABA/AALS Conference Planning Committee, 1999-2000)
CONSULTING ACTIVITIES AND PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS
(Partial listing)

Faculty Tenure and Promotion Reviewer: University of California (11); Pennsylvania State University; Stanford University; SUNY-Albany (2); University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of Oklahoma; West Virginia University; Indiana University; Tulane; University of Iowa; University of Maryland (3); San Diego State University; University of Kentucky; University of Florida (2); Rutgers-Newark; University of Minnesota; University of New Mexico (3); Texas Tech University; Northeastern University; Southern Methodist University (2); St. John's University; Howard University; University of Judaism; Rutgers-Camden; University of Michigan; Loyola University, New Orleans; California Western School of Law; University of Pittsburgh; Vanderbilt University; University of Hawaii; Ohio State University

Proposal Reviewer and Consultant, U.S. Department of Education

Consultant, National Center for Education Statistics

Federal Education Data Acquisition Council (FEDAC) (Appointed by U.S. Secretary of Education)

Consultant, Carnegie Corporation, Ford Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, MacArthur Foundation

Consultant, National Opinion Research Center (University of Chicago)

Board Member, ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education (1986-1989)

Consultant, California Postsecondary Education Commission

Consultant, Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)

Senior Scholar, Tomas Rivera Center (Claremont Graduate School)

Member, Ford Foundation/IHEP New Millennium Finance Project, 1997-

Consultant, Texas Tomorrow Fund
INVITED PRESENTATIONS (Partial listing)


"Comparative Residency Requirements: European Treaties, Compacts, and Quotas," Center for European Studies, CUNY Graduate School, May, 1986.


RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Casebook for Higher Education Law (Cases and Materials on Higher Education Law), supplements and teacher guide
Research on Residency Requirements in U.S. Colleges
Research on Comparative Residency Requirements
Book Manuscript on the Legalization of the Academy (Untroubled Immunity)
Immigration and Postsecondary Education (Immigration and Intellect)
Research on Postsecondary Prepaid Tuition Plans
Administrative Law and Intentionalities: Legal Measures for Durational Requirements and Distribution of Benefits
Scholarly Subcultures, a study of independent research groups

GUEST LECTURER, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS (Partial listing)

University of Alabama, Stanford University, University of Michigan, University of Southern California, Wayne State University, Federal Executive Institute, Yale University, Harvard University, University of Texas, University of London, University of Chicago, University of California-Berkeley, Claremont Graduate Center, City University of New York, Institute for Educational Management (Harvard), American Council on Education, University of Utah, Arizona State University, University of California-Davis, Georgetown University Law Center, University of California-Irvine, Princeton, University of New Mexico, University of California-Riverside, SUNY-Albany, Osaka Gakuin University, New York University, University of Minnesota, University of Iowa, University of Illinois-Chicago, Harvard Law School, Hiroshima University, University of Oklahoma, University of California-San Diego, Capital University, University of Cincinnati, St. John's University, University of Illinois, University of California-Los Angeles, Hofstra University, Cornell University, Texas A&M University, University of Akron, University of Virginia, Cleveland State University, Ohio State University, Lehman College (CUNY), St. Thomas University, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, Trinity University
TEACHING AREAS

Professional Responsibility
Administrative Law
Immigration Law and Policy
Legislation, Legislative Drafting, Legal Process
The Law and Higher Education
Clinical supervision (College Law Clinics)
Dissertation Research Supervision
Business and Immigration Law

(Specialized Teaching)
Administrative Law and Higher Education - Harvard University,
   Institute for Educational Management (non-credit)
Immigration Law and Policy - U H Mexican Legal Studies Program, Mexico City
Seminar in Organizational Theory - University of Southern California
Higher Education and the Law Seminar - University of Michigan
Workshop on College Law and Finance - University of Illinois (noncredit)
Immigration Law and Business - University of Iowa (Visiting Professor, Summer, 1994)

HONORS (Partial listing)

Outstanding Alumnus Award, Ohio State University, 1982

American Law Institute (elected to membership)

Clyde Ferguson Award, AALS, 1992

Distinguished Scholar, Division J (Postsecondary Education),
   American Educational Research Association, 1993

Research Achievement Award, Association for the Study of Higher Education, 1994

Outstanding Professor of the Year, Hispanic National Bar Association, 1996

Outstanding Latino Professor of the Year, American Association for Higher Education, 1997
UH COMMITTEES, SERVICE (Partial listing)

Search Committees (Education, History, Chair-University Counsel, Provost, Chair-Dean of College of Business Administration)
Chair, Higher Education Graduate Program Area (1983-87)
Special Tenure Review Committee, appointed by Provost (1985)
Presidential Task Force on Teacher Education (1985)
Faculty Development Leave Committee (elected campuswide) (1984-87)
Chancellor’s Advisory Committee on the Budget (1984-86)
Chair, UH-UP Task Force on Governance and Administrative Processes
Joint Appointment with UH Colleges of Law and Education (1982-87)
UH Academic Council (1986-88)
Special Consultant to UH Counsel
UH: Promotion and Tenure Committee (1985-86; Chair, 1993-96); Technology Transfer Policy Committee; Residency Appeals Committee (1987-present); Committee on Honorary Degrees
UHLC: Committees on Admissions (Chair), Personnel, Curriculum, Promotion & Tenure (chair), Faculty Development and Library (chair), Mexican Legal Studies Program (Director, various summers), Self Study Committee (Chair), Faculty Appointments (Chair)

LEGAL CONSULTANTSHIPS AND EXPERT WITNESS (Partial listing)

Consultant, Leticia A v. UC Board of Regents (residency), 1986, 1992

Expert Witness, Than v. UT Health Sciences Center (student due process), 1991, 1992

Binding Arbitrator, textbook authorship dispute, 1990 (Carolina Academic Press)

Expert Witness, Loren Smith v. UH, et al. (residency), 1992

Expert Witness, Sosniak v. Washington University St. Louis (tenure), 1995


Consultant, law school admissions litigation, 1994

Consultant, law school accreditation, 1996

Consultant/mediator, university mediation, 1997

Consultant, Texas Legislature (admissions, finance)

Consultant, Texas Tomorrow Fund (finance)

Consultant, Texas State Comptroller (Hopwood disparity study)

Board member, Ford Foundation/IHEP Millennium Project on Higher Education Finance (1997- )
LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY


Invited Testimony, Texas State Legislature, Committee on Postsecondary Education, April, 1985 (residency requirements).

Invited Testimony presented to U.S. Department of Education, Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, Austin, TX, May 1990.

Invited Testimony, Texas State Legislature, Committee on Postsecondary Education, April, 1995 (Prepaid Tuition Fund Program)

Invited Testimony, Texas State House of Representatives, Committee on Postsecondary Education, September, 1998 (graduate and professional admissions)

CORPORATE AND PHILANTHROPIC BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Trustee, College Board, 1990-94

Chair, Arte Publico Press Board, 1983-1993 (Immediate Past Chair, 1993-94)


Trustee, Houston Craniofacial Foundation, 1998-
GRANTS FUNDED (Partial listing)

Joyce Foundation ($100,000)

Ford Foundation ($15,200); ($35,900)

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education ($120,000)

TRIO Program ($1.19 million, 1980; $1.23 million, 1981; $1.2 million, 1982)

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (Hispanic Higher Education Coalition) ($120,000)

National Education Association (HHEC) ($40,000)

Tinker Foundation ($20,000)

Kellogg Foundation ($295,000)

Spencer Foundation ($100,000)

Ford Foundation ($330,000)

Andrew Mellon Foundation ($200,000)

UHS Development Office ($7500)
PERSONAL

Married to Dr. Augustina Reyes, Professor of Educational Law & Finance, University of Houston

Summer, 2000
MICHAEL A. OLIVAS
William B. Bates Professor of Law
and Director, Institute for
Higher Education Law and Governance
University of Houston Law Center
Houston, Texas 77204-6370
(O) (713) 743-2078
(F) (713) 743-2085
molivas@uh.edu
www.law.uh.edu/LawCenter/Programs/IHELG

EDUCATION

J.D., 1981
Georgetown University Law Center
Washington, D.C.

Ph.D., 1977
(Higher Education, Organizational Theory)
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

M.A., 1974
(English)
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

B.A. (magna cum laude), 1972
(English, Philosophy)
Pontifical College Josephinum
Worthington, Ohio

1968-69
College of Santa Fe
Santa Fe, New Mexico

EXPERIENCE

William B. Bates Professor of Law and IHELG Director,
University of Houston (1982-present):
Associate Professor and IHELG Director (1982-86)
Chair, Higher Education Graduate Program Area (1983-87)
Professor of Law (1986-present)
Associate Dean for Research (1990-1995)
Wm. B. Bates Professor of Law (1996-present)

Mason Ladd Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law,
University of Iowa College of Law, 1997

Visiting Professor of Law and Special Counsel to Chancellor
Donna Shalala, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1989-90)

Director of Research, LULAC National Educational Service Centers,
Washington, D.C. (1979-82)

Senior Fellow and Assistant Director for Research, Institute for the Study of
Educational Policy, Howard University, Washington, D.C. (1977-79)
SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

[Books, Chapters in Books, Edited Volumes]


"Postsecondary Residency Requirements: Empowering Statutes, Governing Types, and Exemptions," College Law Digest, 16 (1986), 268-299.


"Faculty Attitudes Toward Industrial Research on Campus" (w/ A. Nora), Research in Higher Education, 29, No. 2 (1988), 125-147.


NON-LEGAL/SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS
(Partial listing)

[Books]


[Articles and Essays]

John Updike, A Selected Checklist," (w/A. Meyer), Modern Fiction Studies, 20 (Spring, 1974), 121-133.


"Latino Faculty at the Border," Change (May/June, 1988), 6-9.


"The Law and Higher Education," Change (March/April, 1990), 64-69.


EDITORIAL ACTIVITIES

Editorial Board, Immigration, Refugee, and Citizenship Law [e-journal]. (2000-
Editorial Board, American Journal of Education (1983-86)
Consulting Editor, Change Magazine (1986-1996)
Editor and Bibliographer, John Updike Newsletter (1973-1983)
Board of Editors, Journal of Higher Education (Chair, 1992-94)
Editorial Board, Bilingual Review (1986- )
Editorial Board, Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos (1987- )
Editorial Board, The Americas Review /Arte Publico Press (Chair, 1983-93)
Editor, Special issue on undocumented children, Journal of Law and Education 1986
Editor, Special issue on racial harassment, Journal of Higher Education (1992)
Editorial Board, Latinos in the United States (Garland Press, 1994) (6 vol.)
Editor/Advisory, Hispanic American Almanac (Gale Press, 1993)
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND BAR MEMBERSHIPS
(Partial listing)

Association for the Study of Higher Education (Board member, 1989-1991)


Licensed to practice law, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Houston Hispanic Bar Association (founding Vice President), 1984-present

Association of American Law Schools: Chair, Law and Education Section, (1985-86, 1990-91, 1998-99); Chair, Section on Immigration Law (1993-94); Member, Government Relations Committee (1983-86); Chair, Committee on Annual Meeting and Sections (1993-95); Committee on Minorities in the Profession (1985-88); Chair, Plenary Session Planning Committee (1995-96); Member, Nominating Committee (1997-1998): AALS/ABA accreditation teams (13, including chairing 2); Chair, Committee on New Teacher Workshop (1999-2000); Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure (1998-2001)

National Association of College and University Attorneys (JCUL editorial board, 1982-86; 1997-)

Society of American Law Teachers (SALT Board Member, 1991-95)

Hispanic National Bar Association (Chair, Law Professors Committee, 1985-pres; Amicus Committee, 1999-)

American Bar Association (Member, Diversity in the Profession Committee, 1997-2000, Chair, 2000-pres; Member, Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar Council, 1999-2002)

American Immigration Lawyers Association

American Law Institute (Consultative Group, The Law Governing Lawyers)

Law School Admissions Council (Chair, LSAC/ABA/AALS Conference Planning Committee, 1999-2000)
CONSULTING ACTIVITIES AND PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS
(Partial listing)

Faculty Tenure and Promotion Reviewer: University of California (11); Pennsylvania State University; Stanford University; SUNY-Albany (2); University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of Oklahoma; West Virginia University; Indiana University; Tulane; University of Iowa; University of Maryland (3); San Diego State University; University of Kentucky; University of Florida (2); Rutgers-Newark; University of Minnesota; University of New Mexico(3); Texas Tech University; Northeastern University; Southern Methodist University (2); St. John’s University; Howard University; University of Judaism; Rutgers-Camden; University of Michigan; Loyola University, New Orleans; California Western School of Law; University of Pittsburgh; Vanderbilt University; University of Hawaii; Ohio State University

Proposal Reviewer and Consultant, U.S. Department of Education

Consultant, National Center for Education Statistics

Federal Education Data Acquisition Council (FEDAC) (Appointed by U.S. Secretary of Education)

Consultant, Carnegie Corporation, Ford Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, MacArthur Foundation

Consultant, National Opinion Research Center (University of Chicago)

Board Member, ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education (1986-1989)

Consultant, California Postsecondary Education Commission

Consultant, Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)

Senior Scholar, Tomas Rivera Center (Claremont Graduate School)

Member, Ford Foundation/IHEP New Millennium Finance Project, 1997-

Consultant, Texas Tomorrow Fund
INVITED PRESENTATIONS (Partial listing)


"Comparative Residency Requirements: European Treaties, Compacts, and Quotas," Center for European Studies, CUNY Graduate School, May, 1986.


RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Casebook for Higher Education Law (Cases and Materials on Higher Education Law), supplements and teacher guide
Research on Residency Requirements in U.S. Colleges
Research on Comparative Residency Requirements
Book Manuscript on the Legalization of the Academy (Untroubled Immunity)
Immigration and Postsecondary Education (Immigration and Intellect)
Research on Postsecondary Prepaid Tuition Plans
Administrative Law and Intentionalities: Legal Measures for Durational Requirements and Distribution of Benefits
Scholarly Subcultures, a study of independent research groups

GUEST LECTURER, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS (Partial listing)

University of Alabama, Stanford University, University of Michigan, University of Southern California, Wayne State University, Federal Executive Institute, Yale University, Harvard University, University of Texas, University of London, University of Chicago, University of California-Berkeley, Claremont Graduate Center, City University of New York, Institute for Educational Management (Harvard), American Council on Education, University of Utah, Arizona State University, University of California-Davis, Georgetown University Law Center, University of California-Irvine, Princeton, University of New Mexico, University of California-Riverside, SUNY-Albany, Osaka Gakuin University, New York University, University of Minnesota, University of Iowa, University of Illinois-Chicago, Harvard Law School, Hiroshima University, University of Oklahoma, University of California-San Diego, Capital University, University of Cincinnati, St. John's University, University of Illinois, University of California-Los Angeles, Hofstra University, Cornell University, Texas A&M University, University of Akron, University of Virginia, Cleveland State University, Ohio State University, Lehman College (CUNY), St. Thomas University, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, Trinity University
TEACHING AREAS

Professional Responsibility
Administrative Law
Immigration Law and Policy
Legislation, Legislative Drafting, Legal Process
The Law and Higher Education
Clinical supervision (College Law Clinics)
Dissertation Research Supervision
Business and Immigration Law

(Specialized Teaching)
Administrative Law and Higher Education - Harvard University,
  Institute for Educational Management (non-credit)
Immigration Law and Policy - UH Mexican Legal Studies Program, Mexico City
Seminar in Organizational Theory - University of Southern California
Higher Education and the Law Seminar - University of Michigan
Workshop on College Law and Finance - University of Illinois (noncredit)
Immigration Law and Business - University of Iowa (Visiting Professor, Summer,
  1994)

HONORS (Partial listing)

Outstanding Alumnus Award, Ohio State University, 1982

American Law Institute (elected to membership)

Clyde Ferguson Award, AALS, 1992

Distinguished Scholar, Division J (Postsecondary Education),
  American Educational Research Association, 1993

Research Achievement Award, Association for the Study of Higher Education, 1994

Outstanding Professor of the Year, Hispanic National Bar Association, 1996

Outstanding Latino Professor of the Year, American Association for Higher
  Education, 1997
UH COMMITTEES, SERVICE (Partial listing)

Search Committees (Education, History, Chair-University Counsel, Provost, Chair-Dean of College of Business Administration)
Chair, Higher Education Graduate Program Area (1983-87)
Special Tenure Review Committee, appointed by Provost (1985)
Presidential Task Force on Teacher Education (1985)
Faculty Development Leave Committee (elected campuswide) (1984-87)
Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Budget (1984-86)
Chair, UH-UP Task Force on Governance and Administrative Processes
Joint Appointment with UH Colleges of Law and Education (1982-87)
UH Academic Council (1986-88)
Special Consultant to UH Counsel
UH: Promotion and Tenure Committee (1985-86; Chair, 1993-96); Technology Transfer Policy Committee; Residency Appeals Committee (1987-present); Committee on Honorary Degrees
UHLC: Committees on Admissions (Chair), Personnel, Curriculum, Promotion & Tenure (chair), Faculty Development and Library (chair), Mexican Legal Studies Program (Director, various summers), Self Study Committee (Chair), Faculty Appointments (Chair)

LEGAL CONSULTANTSHIPS AND EXPERT WITNESS (Partial listing)

Consultant, Leticia A v. UC Board of Regents (residency), 1986, 1992

Expert Witness, Than v. UT Health Sciences Center (student due process), 1991, 1992

Binding Arbitrator, textbook authorship dispute, 1990 (Carolina Academic Press)

Expert Witness, Loren Smith v. UH, et al. (residency), 1992

Expert Witness, Sosniak v. Washington University St. Louis (tenure), 1995


Consultant, law school admissions litigation, 1994

Consultant, law school accreditation, 1996

Consultant/mediator, university mediation, 1997

Consultant, Texas Legislature (admissions, finance)

Consultant, Texas Tomorrow Fund (finance)

Consultant, Texas State Comptroller (Hopwood disparity study)

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY


Invited Testimony, Texas State Legislature, Committee on Postsecondary Education, April, 1985 (residency requirements).

Invited Testimony presented to U.S. Department of Education, Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, Austin, TX, May 1990.

Invited Testimony, Texas State Legislature, Committee on Postsecondary Education, April, 1995 (Prepaid Tuition Fund Program)

Invited Testimony, Texas State House of Representatives, Committee on Postsecondary Education, September, 1998 (graduate and professional admissions)

CORPORATE AND PHILANTHROPIC BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Trustee, College Board, 1990-94

Chair, Arte Publico Press Board, 1983-1993
(Immediate Past Chair, 1993-94)


Trustee, Houston Craniofacial Foundation, 1998-
GRANTS FUNDED (Partial listing)

Joyce Foundation ($100,000)

Ford Foundation ($15,200); ($35,900)

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education ($120,000)

TRIO Program ($1.19 million, 1980; $1.23 million, 1981; $1.2 million, 1982)

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (Hispanic Higher Education Coalition) ($120,000)

National Education Association (HHEC) ($40,000)

Tinker Foundation ($20,000)

Kellogg Foundation ($295,000)

Spencer Foundation ($100,000)

Ford Foundation ($330,000)

Andrew Mellon Foundation ($200,000)

UHS Development Office ($7500)
PERSONAL

Married to Dr. Augustina Reyes, Professor of Educational Law & Finance, University of Houston

Summer, 2000