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Friedrich Katz, left, and Hector Aguilar Camin speak at a conference sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies. Doug Layton, Daily Texan Staff

# Deceased professor honored at conference

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A Monday conference on the Mexican Revolution honored the work of Stanley Ross, a recently deceased UT professor of history.

Ross, who held the C.B. Smith Centennial chair in U.S.-Mexico relations, worked to solve contemporary problems facing the border. For his efforts, he received Mexico's highest award given to foreigners, the Order of the Aztec Eagle medalion in 1968.

"Stanley Ross was the guiding light behind this conference," said Jonathan Brown, UT professor of history and conference translator. "He wanted to bring together scholars who reflected and thought about the revolution and what it

meant for modern Mexico." The conference, entitled "The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1985: Seventy-Five Years in Perspective," brought scholars from Mexico and the United States together to discuss the long-term effects of the revolution.

Hector Aguilar Camin of La Jornada Institute in Mexico City said a 1968 student rebellion in Mexico City cut short an era of relative prosperity and growth and broke a "social pact between Mexico and her people."

Since then, the Mexican "internal alliance" has been hurt by the divisive interests of the bourgeoisie, the peasantry and the government, Aguilar said.

"The bureaucracy continues to grow rapidly despite the economy," he said. "The bureaucracy has become an obstacle for the circulation of gov-

erning elites."

Fluctuations in the oil market and Mexico's dependence on foreign borrowing have also damaged the economy, Aguilar said.

Lorenzo Meyer, visiting scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, spoke on Great Britain's divestment of economic interests in Mexico after the Mexican Revolution. Peak British investment in Mexico was between 100 and 250 million pounds sterling, Meyer said. After the revolution, the British lost confidence in the Mexican government and left Mexico in "economic isolation."

The result, Meyer said, was a one-on-one "confrontation with the United States" in economic arenas. This confrontation benefited Mexico in the short run, but "destroyed" Mexico in the long run, Meyer said.

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