Many little boys have a dream as they play America's game, baseball: the dream to one day hit a grand slam homerun to win the game or to strike out a famous hitter. These were not just dreams for brothers Andy and Syd Cohen: they were real events. Andy and Syd both spent most of their lives playing and coaching the game they loved.

Andrew (Andy) Howard Cohen was born in Baltimore, MD, on Oct. 25, 1904. Sydney (Syd) Harry Cohen was born less than two years later on May 7, 1906. Their father, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, father, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steven J. Rubenstein, Manus, was a cigar maker and had a passion for baseball. According to Rabbi Steve

Andy Cohen played for the New York Giants in 1926. (Photo courtesy of the University of Texas at El Paso Library, Special Collections Department)
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appreciation of a composer's accomplishment, by granting a monthly stipend to Garrett for the duration of her lifetime.

According to Hall, Garrett joined the Red Cross in 1917 after the United States entered World War I. She entertained soldiers at hospitals and training camps, including Fort Bliss. She ended up moving to New York to further help the Red Cross. During her time in New York, Elizabeth met and became good friends with Helen Keller, the deaf and blind author, speaker and social activist. They worked together for the Red Cross, making appearances at hospitals and visiting wounded soldiers. Garrett also worked with the New York Commission for the Blind and for women's suffrage.

People from all over came to listen to Elizabeth sing and play the piano. She even played for prisoners. After one such appearance at Sing Sing Prison, one of the prisoners wrote a poem in tribute to her. In part it said:

They call her blind, yet she could lead
A thousand soul-sick men

And show the message all could read
Of love and peace and hope.

While in New York, Garrett attended the opera, hearing the great Caruso several times.

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on May 8, 1961. Elliot had died two weeks before from a heart attack on April 24. Not only had he greatly increased Josephine’s wealth, but he and his wife had been great friends to Josephine Clardy Fox.

Burns noted that in 1956, Josephine donated land to the Board of Trustees of the El Paso Independent School District for a school to be located at 5308 Delta that would be named in honor of her mother, Allie D. Clardy. In 1961, she gave land on Louisiana Street for a branch library named in her honor.

Josephine was also active in the social scene of El Paso and assisted many organizations throughout the city. She was a member of the El Paso County Historical Society, the National Society of Arts and Letters and other clubs. She supported the El Paso Museum of Art, the El Paso Symphony Orchestra, the El Paso Community Concert Association, the Dallas Civic Opera and other groups. She often bought blocks of concert tickets and gave them to friends and students.

In 1953, she was named to the Advisory Committee of the National Arts Foundation.

In 1959, while dining at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Josephine slipped and broke a hip. Then in December 1964, she broke the same hip and spent the rest of her remaining years at Providence Memorial Hospital. On occasion, she left the hospital to enjoy herself at dinner and shows with friends at clubs in Juarez. While in the hospital she surrounded herself with her prized possessions, paintings, jewelry and hats. In a July 28, 1970, interview, Joe Moreno, who worked for the Red Cross, performed for soldiers in hospitals and army bases.

Because of the encouragement and support that she received from her family, friends, and teachers, Garrett became a respected singer-songwriter, pianist, teacher and advocate for others with disabilities. She did not give up when faced with adversity, lived life to its fullest and became more independent than many sighted women in the same era. Garrett died on Oct. 16, 1947. She was found on the sidewalk with her Seeing Eye dog by her side. It is unknown whether she died from injuries suffered from the fall, or if she suffered a stroke or heart attack while on her way home.

Throughout her life, Garrett performed across the nation and penned numerous songs about the Southwest, including a song about El Paso written in 1927. At a time where there were no amenities for the handicapped and women were still considered the weaker sex, Garrett overcame her obstacles and proved that anything was possible with determination. She had the ability to portray beauty in her music even though she could not physically see it and had courage and strength comparable to that of her father. Elizabeth Garrett, the “Songbird of the Southwest,” conquered her world on her own terms.

In the interview with Redfield, Elizabeth said, “Quite frequently my father had to bring harmony with a gun. I always have tried to do so by carrying a tune.”

The university received a surprise while cataloging the 1,000 books from the Clardy Fox collection. Thirteen of the books contained rare fore-edged paintings, a method of taking watercolors and painting a scene on the right-hand open edge of the book. Dale Walker in his article “Re-discovering Fore-Edge Paintings: Art Beneath the Gilt,” which appeared in the Fall 1970 Nova, stated that one of the 13 is a rare double fore-edged painting.

Engravings and books housed in the special collections of the UTEP Library.

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The Cohen brothers received numerous awards. According to their biographies on file at UTEP Special Collections, Andy was the first person to be elected to the El Paso Athletic Hall of Fame in 1955. He received the same honor in 1962. In 1962, Andy accepted the Merit Award from El Paso High School for his great contribution to sports, and the City of El Paso presented him with the Conquistador Award. In 1985, Andy was also named to the Texas Basketball Players Hall of Fame. Syd also won several bowling championships in El Paso. The brothers belonged to numerous civic organizations and coached both basketball and baseball. Andy’s daughter, Marina Lee, was named by Andy’s death six months later, on Oct. 29, 1988, the El Paso baseball community and the city itself lost two of the greatest baseball players and gentlemen that have called El Paso home. Not many El Pasoans know about the history behind the naming of Cohen Stadium which was built for the El Paso Diablos.

Ingram wrote in Baseball: From Browns to Diablos that the Cohen brothers are now considered “the most respected and revered names in El Paso baseball.”

With the death of Syd on April 9, 1988, followed by Andy’s death six months later, on Oct. 29, 1988, the El Paso baseball community and the city itself lost two of the greatest baseball players and gentlemen that have called El Paso home. Not many El Pasoans know about the history behind the naming of Cohen Stadium which was built for the El Paso Diablos. Marina Lee, Andy’s daughter, went as far as getting letters from Tommy Lasorda, who was manager for the Los Angeles Dodgers, to lobby city council to name the stadium after her father and uncle. Cohen Stadium is located in Northeast El Paso on the Diana Exit off Highway 54 just before Transmountain Road.

In her letter to City Council, Lee wrote: “It [Cohen] is a name that would bring pride and honor to the stadium, to El Paso and the sport and/or business of baseball. It will always be meaningful.”

The meaning behind a name is not the number of friends left behind or the money generated or the number of sports jerseys sold at the end of the day. A name is the mark that one leaves in history and the memories that are left for others to enjoy once that person is gone. Andy and Syd Cohen were a definite example of this. In El Paso, the name Cohen means baseball and the long history of the sport in the city.