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### On the cover


### On this page

I recently attended a conference sponsored by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education where I picked up a lot of new ideas and inspiration from experienced teachers and colleagues. One of the sessions that drew a fair crowd was titled “Measurement and Accountability.”

Those of us who took a seat in the stadium-style classroom wanted to learn how to quantify our day-to-day accomplishments, how to measure our effectiveness, and of course, how to communicate those numbers back to our bosses and constituents. In this day and age, we all want our money’s worth. My colleagues and I learned a lot in that session, but it also got me thinking about the limits—as well as the benefits—of measurement.

In this issue of Sombrilla, our feature stories lend themselves to some impressive numbers. For example, Jacinto Quirarte, professor emeritus of art history, has spent a good portion of his 70-something years filling in a great gap of knowledge about the art and architecture of Texas’ missions. He traveled hundreds of miles and spent thousands of hours in libraries, archives and the missions themselves—looking, drawing, thinking. He produced a book that has won three awards (so far). But, despite these statistics, when freelance writer Retha Oliver returned from her first interview with the Quirartes, she characterized the feature in a way we didn’t expect— “It’s a love story,” she said.

Environmental scientist Stephen Brown’s mountaineering challenge could also be reported by the numbers. He was part of an expedition that climbed Orizaba, the third-highest mountain in North America. Why? Ostensibly, to test and study some GPS equipment—to measure the mountain! Yet, Brown’s endearing first-person account of his team’s determination and joy upstages the story of scientific discovery. Perseverance, yes, but passion, too.

Which brings me to our dog stories. By featuring these portraits of campus “dog people” we bring our readers a different view of UTSA staff and faculty members . . . one that goes beyond such measurable quantities as salary level, win-loss record, or the amount of federal funding brought to campus. Our staff and faculty (including me and my dog, Ollie) were more delighted to pose with their dogs than we could have imagined.

Can we calculate the amount of joy these companions bring to the lives of these teachers and staff people? Maybe, but it would have to be in dog years.

— Lynn Gosnell
LOOP in the UNDER CONSTRUCTION

UTSA broke ground for the new Biotechnology, Sciences and Engineering Building in a May 28 ceremony that marked the beginning of construction for the $83.7 million project. The five-story atrium building will be the largest at UTSA when it is completed in 2005. It will house faculty offices and research and instructional labs to accommodate graduate students studying biotechnology, biology, biomedical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering and chemistry.

The 227,000-square-foot facility was designed by FKP Architects Inc., Houston, and will be built by J.T. Vaughn Construction Inc., San Antonio.

¡Bravo!

Faculty, staff and student achievements

Luis Haro, assistant professor of cell and molecular biology, elected president of the Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science; architecture student Natalia Berdyukova Beard, awarded second place in the 2002–2003 Student Design Competition sponsored by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the American Institute of Steel Construction for the design of a 50,000-square-foot fine arts center in downtown Chattanooga, Tenn.; communication students Leslie Hennig, Catherine Jung, Ana Marinez, Mandie Monkhouse and Nicole Nuese recognized with honorable mention for their public relations campaign at the Public Relations Student Society of America’s National Bateman Case Study Competition; student Steven DaLuz awarded “Best in Show” at the Regional Artist Consortium of San Antonio exhibition for his oil/acrylic-on-panel painting “Immersed”; Associate Professor Ali Kanso El-Ghori honored for the best practitioner-oriented paper for his study, “Struggling to Restore a Battered Corporate Reputation: The Tobacco Dilemma Facing Philip Morris Executives,” and communication student Lisa Pfeiffer honored for the best undergraduate student paper for her case study, “H-E-B’s Commitment to the Community: A Case Study of a Grocery Chain’s Potential Public Relations Problem,” at the 15th Annual International Academy of Business Disciplines Conference; communication student Brett Owen awarded second place and philosophy student Jamie Furrh awarded fifth place in the 78th annual Battle of Flowers Association Oratorical Contest, “Barbed Wire: The Taming of Texas”; Richard Gambitta, chair of the Department of Political Science and Geography, named chair of the board of directors of Goodwill Industries of San Antonio; Professor of History Felix D. Almaraz Jr. awarded the King of Spain’s Medal of the Order of Civil Merit for his “long-term commitment to research and composition devoted to the Spanish Borderlands in North American History”; Betty Travis, chair of the Department of Mathematics and Science Education, named chair of the 9–12 Assessment Committee for the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics; student Miriam Juckett named Outstanding Student Majoring in Chemistry for 2003 by the American Institute of Chemists; Harvey Graff, Department of History, elected to the executive committee of the Society for the History of Children and Youth; student William Tiemann awarded Best of Show and recognized with fellow students Yvette Shadrock and Tessa Martinez as Emerging Texas Artists at the Texas State Arts and Crafts Fair.

10 AND COUNTING

In July, the Coordinating Board approved plans for two new doctoral programs, one in cell and molecular biology and the other in environmental science and engineering. The latter is a joint degree program between the College of Engineering and the College of Sciences. This brings the total of doctoral degrees offered by UTSA to 10.

BIOTECH FUNDING

The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee approved $2.8 million to support the Center for Biotechnology and Bioprocessing Education and Research (CEBBER), a joint program between UTSA and Brooks City-Base. Construction, renovation and equipment costs have been funded largely by federal dollars, primarily through the efforts of Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison.

INTERNET2 ARRIVES

Several universities (including UTSA, UT Health Science Center at San Antonio, UT Austin and Texas A&M University) provided funding to make the Internet2 Abilene Network available at an affordable price to K–12 schools, colleges and universities, libraries and museums throughout Texas. The network will allow Texas students to exchange large data files, participate in videoconferences and online courses and perform other class projects without the worry of network tie-ups or interruptions.
The 78th Legislature ended on June 2, with several bills directly affecting students, faculty and staff at UTSA and public universities throughout Texas. Overall state budget cuts resulted in a 5 percent decrease in UTSA’s general funds and a 12.5 percent cut on all special items. The impact will be felt in fewer new faculty hires, a requirement that all classes have at least 20 students and a delay in the implementation of some Ph.D. programs.

Texas Excellence Fund and University Research Fund Gov. Rick Perry vetoed the appropriations for the Texas Excellence Fund and the University Research Fund, totaling $45 million in support of research at several public universities. The governor stated that the research for the general academic institutions has been met with HB 1887. (HB 1887/SB 1630 will allow UTSA to retain all indirect costs related to federal research dollars. Current law requires universities to forfeit 50 percent of indirect costs to the State of Texas.) However, for UTSA that means retaining an additional $800,000, and losing $2.8 million from the University Research Fund.

HB 1649 and HB 1650 Last February, UTSA students voted to increase their students fees for more services, but legislation was needed for UTSA to implement these fee increases. HB 1649 will allow UTSA to upgrade shuttle services, increase athletics scholarships, and add women’s soccer and golf teams to the athletics program. HB 1650 provides funds to expand the University Center. Students will not pay an increase in fees until the UC expansion is completed in 2007. HB 1650 also enables UTSA to add programs for the Wellness and Recreation Center, such as outdoor adventure activities, club sports teams, fitness classes, intramural sports activities and special events.

HB 3015 This bill will allow university governing boards to adopt flexible tuition rates that respond to the needs at various campuses rather than having one statewide rate. The flexible tuition rates will allow for selected discounted rates that vary among campuses, academic programs, classes offered at different times, and various types of courses. The flexibility will allow universities to use tuition rates as a mechanism for enrollment management.

Texas Grants The Legislature provided $324 million for all general academic institutions for the next biennium, 2004/2005, an increase from $282 million last biennium. In FY 03/04 UTSA has received $5,724,220 to date, which will be awarded to an estimated 1,820 students. UTSA is ranked seventh in the state in amount of Texas Grants awarded.

An eye on Austin
UTSA and the Texas Legislature

FOOD, FUN AND FACE MASKS
Bluegrass players and bagpipers. Chinese folk dancers and cloggers. Storytellers and cowboy poets.

For 32 years, the Institute of Texan Cultures has been celebrating the diversity of the people who call Texas home with the annual Texas Folklife Festival. This year’s event, themed “B.Y.O.C.—Bring Your Own Culture,” was held June 5–8. More than 45 cultural groups representing 57 countries participated in four days of music, dancing, food and crafts; an estimated 64,000 people attended the festival.

The 33rd annual Folklife Festival is scheduled for June 10–13, 2004. The Institute of Texan Cultures is one of UTSA’s three campuses. For more information on the Folklife Festival or other events and exhibits at the institute, go to www.texan-cultures.utsa.edu.
Art of change

Ken Little, professor of art, has a retrospective exhibition at the Southwest School of Art & Craft’s Russell Hill Rogers Gallery, Navarro Campus, through Sept. 7. The exhibition, “Little Changes,” is a survey of his work over a 30-year period, plus a series of new works. In September, the exhibition will travel to additional venues in Utah, Montana, Nebraska, Missouri and Texas.

“Ken Little has attained a level of achievement in contemporary art that deserves further recognition and documentation,” says Paula Owen, director of the Southwest School of Art & Craft. “Throughout his long career, he has consistently employed unconventional materials—clay, neon, paper, found leather—to express his ideas. He is counted among the first crossover artists who used precepts of the craft arts in nontraditional ways and for nonfunctional purposes.”

Learning in the arcade

Video game exhibit teaches visitors about technology

In the 1970s and ’80s, Pong and Pac-Man introduced a generation of young people to the arcade. Those young people, now grown, can revisit that experience through “Videotopia,” an interactive exhibit on display through Nov. 9 at the Institute of Texan Cultures.

The exhibit focuses on the impact of video games on our culture while teaching visitors about basic electronics, the nature of interactivity and the links between science, technology and society.

“Videotopia” presents the history of video games through informational kiosks, and features more than 50 restored and new arcade video games. After viewing the exhibit, visitors may play such games as Space Invaders, Asteroids, Tempest, Robotron and Donkey Kong.

The exhibit is the brainchild of Keith Feinstein, who calls “Videotopia” a “fun trip back in time” that is also informative. To create the exhibit, Feinstein traveled the country to gather historical information about the design of the games. He also sought out and purchased intact games and even bought parts of games (sometimes entire warehouses) from different owners in order to re-create one working game. The exhibit has been traveling the country since 1992 and has been continually updated.

Feinstein was inspired to develop “Videotopia” out of his concern that many early games were disappearing and that arcade games should be preserved as the first examples of interactive media. Through the exhibit, he hopes to convey the role of video games in launching the information age. For example, prior to video games, text and images were not displayed on the same screen.

“We often hear about the ill effects of games,” he says. “I wanted to show that they can also be a positive force.”

Most children touring “Videotopia” are interested in the simple games from the 1970s, ones they’ve heard of but never had the opportunity to see or play. Feinstein says he has received letters from children who have been so intrigued by the exhibit that they are now researching careers in game design or computer technology.

“You can talk all day long about ROM chips and what advantages they can give a computer system,” Feinstein said, “but you can’t give anyone a clearer understanding than when they walk up to the first game [Tank, invented in 1974] to use it and realize: ‘Hey, with a ROM chip to store data they can make a tank look like a tank.’ ”

Sponsored in part by Blockbuster Inc., the exhibit is included with regular ITC admission: adults, $6.50; children 3-12, $3; seniors and military personnel (with current I.D.), $4; children 2 and under, free. For more information, call (210) 458-2330 or visit www.texancultures.utsa.edu or www.videotopia.com.

— Tina Luther
Getting down to earth
From the sponsored research files at UTSA

Digging for Toyota
In late 2002, UTSA’s Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) was contacted by an engineering firm to evaluate the cultural resources found on a 2,000-acre triangle of land in south Bexar County. The general area under investigation, a brushy patch of ranch land bounded by Leon Creek, the Medina River and Applewhite Road, was well known to Steve Tomka, CAR’s director. In the early 1980s CAR staff carried out one of the earliest archaeological surveys on this property, and in 1995 members of the Center for Environmental Archaeology at Texas A&M University and the Southern Texas Archaeological Association excavated 8,700-year-old remains from one of the oldest prehistoric sites in the region on the south bank of the Medina River.

What Tomka also knew, but could not reveal, was that the land being surveyed was under consideration for development by Toyota for its newest North American truck plant. The project became known as Starbright. By the end of June, the archaeological team documented four additional prehistoric archaeological sites and revisited numerous others, including the historic Kiker-Gimbler Ranch complex that was built on land that has been in the family’s possession since the mid-1700s.

Tomka was impressed with Toyota’s concern for the archaeological resources on the property. “Toyota has been quite deliberate about not disturbing these resources,” he said. The majority of the sites will remain undisturbed—and unmarked—in the plant’s park-like setting.

Putting pavement in the fast lane
If you drive, chances are you have an opinion about the quality of highways.

“Everyone’s a traffic engineer,” says José Weissmann, associate professor of civil engineering. But not everyone knows highway construction and management like this professor, and he wants to make those frustrating highway construction delays a bit, well, less frustrating.

Specifically, Weissmann has been researching ways to safely speed up the process for constructing and repairing heavily traveled roads like major highways and urban freeways. High-volume roads in Texas are usually built using Portland Concrete Cement pavements, which last a long time with zero maintenance. Such roads require a large amount of layered materials, with long construction schedules and associated congestion and emissions costs.

Through a grant from the Texas Department of Transportation, Weissmann is studying ways to minimize the number of pavement layers and monitor concrete strength gain, thus compressing the construction schedule and reducing congestion, accidents and emissions associated with construction work zones.

Simplifying the Rules
Donde Plowman, professor of management in the College of Business, studies strategic decision-making in complex organizations, particularly in health care organizations. Recently however, she turned her insights closer to home by applying complexity theory to the UT System Board of Regents’ Rules and Regulations. The Regents’ Rules, as they are known, are the governing rules of all UT System institutions.

Plowman’s findings suggest that the Regents’ Rules are too numerous, complex and redundant. In a presentation before the Regents, she noted that, “The most abundant but least used resource in organizations is human ingenuity. It doesn’t get used because organizations are cluttered with over-specified and complicated rules that make creativity impossible. What we need is more ‘mindfulness’ and less mindless rule-following.”

Plowman believes that universities are systems that are emergent and that co-evolve, and they should be managed and led with this in mind, relying less on rules and more on the university’s mission and values to guide people’s behaviors. One implication of her suggestions would be for local campuses to have more say over decisions that most directly affect them.

— Lynn Gosnell
An Interview with Robert McKinley

From its humble beginnings in a former HemisFair Plaza pavilion to its recent move into a 33,000-square-foot facility at the Downtown Campus, the Institute for Economic Development (IED) has helped spur growth in South Texas and beyond for nearly a quarter of a century. Robert McKinley, the institute’s director, talked with Sombrilla Magazine about the IED’s phenomenal growth, diverse services and what finding a permanent home at the Downtown Campus means to UTSA.

Can you give an example of one or two small businesses that were helped by the programs here?

One is David Spencer of OnBoard Software. We got involved with him several years ago when Kelly [Air Force Base] was closed. He was a supervisor in civil service doing military work. When Kelly closed down, we were called upon to help individuals in the workforce who would potentially continue to perform functions for the government but on a contract basis.

What kind of training did you provide?

When you become a business owner, all of a sudden you have to wear all the other hats. You have to be the HR manager, you have to learn how to hire, be the accounting manager, handle all the tax issues, all the legal issues of becoming incorporated. … So when David decided to open a business, he took courses in the development of business, studying the market and all the financial projections to determine whether he could make it in business, and then he went forward to prepare a business plan and launch his business. David has gone on to be tremendously successful; in fact he’s one of our prominent donors to the university and the College of Business.

The institute has grown to include 10 centers each with a specific mission. Where are most of your clientele?

Our principal program covers 79 counties of Texas. We have 10 offices spread out around here and we sub-contract with other colleges and universities and nonprofits to run centers in those areas. We have other programs, too. Our trade adjustment program covers three states—Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. And our Small Business Development Center research network is nationwide. What’s important is how the IED fits into UTSA. We have a three-part mission: teaching, research, and public service; this is a manifestation of the public service mission of UTSA. … About 53 percent of the nationwide jobs are in small business, 47 in large. In South Texas it’s more like 80-20. We don’t have corporate headquarters [here]. We have a few, SBC and others, but not like Dallas or Houston or most other parts of the country. For our economy to grow, we have to really focus on helping these small businesses succeed.

Is this important during an economic downturn like the one we’re experiencing now? Yes. The structure of the economy is critical, because it’s a pipeline issue for UTSA. What’s our student body? It’s highly Hispanic, with many first-generation students, and when you figure 80 percent of the South Texas work force works in small business, that’s where the parents are who are going to afford or not afford to send their kids to college.

Say I want to open a business, like a bed and breakfast. Call the main number, 458-2020, and we will basically do triage. We will listen to where you are in your thought process of wanting to open a business, or maybe you’ve opened and you’re losing money, or you’ve hit a wall and you need help to get over that wall. Just call and we’ll take you from whatever stage you’re at and go forward.

What else would I need to know? The other side is the personal skill building. What makes you think you’re even going to like running a bed and breakfast? What are the hours, what are the skills involved? Do you have those skills? We inventory what skills are needed and what may be lacking and then you would come take our seminars and workshops on those topics.

What difference will it make to the IED to be in this permanent location? One of the main things we want to do is align our public service function more closely with the teaching and research missions of the university.

We’ve always had some student interns … but we were always extremely limited in space and money and the roles that they could play. And instead of doing a hypothetical market research project for a grade, we assign them to a real small business in San Antonio and they get into the computer and do market research … That market research is then given to the business person and the student gets a grade for it. So there’s a dual benefit.

Can you talk a little bit about your involvement with Toyota’s decision to come to San Antonio? We conducted the economic impact research for the Toyota plant establishment here. We did the assessment of what the job creation would be, both direct job creation and the spin-off jobs from the Toyota plant; we did an assessment of the incentive package, and what the internal rate of return and payback period would be for the $133 million that San Antonio spent bringing Toyota here. So that has major public policy implications related to economic development. We hope to do more of that type of work, we hope to get involved in research on economic development topics for this region, such as minority businesses, women-owned businesses, those type of things.

—— Lynn Gosnell
A freshman with drive

You won’t find UTSA freshman golfer John Elizondo working at Wal-Mart or waiting tables this summer. Instead, Elizondo is spending his vacation at San Antonio driving ranges and youth clinics, helping young golfers enjoy the game that has given him so much.

“I wanted to help out this year with some junior clinics and maybe help someone who would have never thought about playing golf until now,” said Elizondo.

His own golf career has the makings of a rags-to-riches story, though one with several chapters yet to be written. Born on San Antonio’s South Side, Elizondo picked up the game relatively late, when his junior high school basketball coach talked him into trying it. He purchased his first clubs for $80 from a local pawn shop (and still plays with those original irons). He couldn’t afford lessons or even buckets of balls for driving practice, so he would gather balls at driving ranges late in the day when business had slowed down.

Elizondo, now 19, went on to become the San Antonio Junior Golf Association (SAJGA) Player of the Year in 2001 and 2002 and was the leading scorer in 2002. “I remember [John’s] first tournament, when he shot a 26 on a nine-hole tournament,” said Joe Leatherwood, executive director of the SAJGA. “We immediately put him in with the advanced kids . . . He is an inspiration for a number of South Side kids . . . he helped them understand that they could be good golfers.”

Elizondo earned all-state honors in his senior year at Brackenridge High School by winning five of six tournaments and finishing in a tie for second place at the UIL State Golf Tournament, one stroke behind the champion. His achievements earned him a golf scholarship to UTSA.

“I never really looked past UTSA because San Antonio is where I wanted to be. You can play some of the state’s best golf courses every day, the weather is great and the school is good,” Elizondo said.

Last spring, Elizondo averaged 75.5 shots per round and helped UTSA to a second-place finish at the Southland Conference Golf Championships in Hattiesburg, Miss. He set the course record with a final round 65 on the 7,003-yard, par-71 Canebrake Golf Course, and he finished third individually with a three-under-par score 210 for the tournament.

“He’s 140 pounds soaking wet and averages about 290 yards on his drive and hits up to 320 . . . He’s probably the best golfer I’ve seen in 10 years,” said golf coach Chris Donielson, who coached at Oklahoma and Tulane before coming to UTSA in 2001. “John is the best I’ve seen at turning a bad round into an acceptable round. His strength of mind, strength of character has the respect of everyone in the golf community because he works so hard at the game.

“He is a perfectionist and has a great head on his shoulders. It shows in everything he does—he maintains a 3.0 GPA and he is one of top golfers as a true freshman,” Donielson said.

Though Elizondo aspires to become a professional golfer on the PGA tour, he plans to first complete another goal: becoming a college graduate.

“I am going to stay for my degree,” Elizondo said. “Playing at UTSA gives me a chance to see some of the best golfers in the country and I can see where I am and what I need to work on.”

— Bill Petitt
NIEMEYER IS COACH OF THE YEAR
Women’s tennis coach Brenda Niemeyer was named the Southland Conference (SLC) Coach of the Year, as well as Wilson/Intercollegiate Tennis Association Southwest Region Coach of the Year, after leading the Roadrunners to a school record 21-4 mark and its first regular season conference championship. UTSA, which finished the SLC 10-0, beat nationally ranked Texas Tech, UT Arlington and the University of New Orleans. Niemeyer completed her fourth season at UTSA, compiling a 66-23 record.

ROADRUNNERS EARN ACADEMIC HONORS
UTSA track and field athlete Katie Poindexter (Seymour, Texas) and baseball pitcher Mike Srp (Boerne, Texas) were each named to 2003 Verizon Academic All-District VI teams. Poindexter, who completed her eligibility following the 2003 indoor season, was named the SLC Indoor Track and Field Student-Athlete of the Year after compiling a 3.53 GPA in biology. Srp graduated this spring with a 3.97 GPA in construction management. A three-year letterman, he is UTSA’s all-time leader for complete game shutouts (4) and is third in career wins (19).

ROOKIE OF THE YEAR . . . AND MVP, TOO
Former UTSA men’s basketball player Devin Brown was named the 2002–03 National Basketball Development League Most Valuable Player and the league’s Rookie of the Year after completing his first season with the Fayetteville (N.C.) Patriots. He helped lead the Patriots to the best regular-season record in the league.

In July, Brown signed a two-year deal with the San Antonio Spurs.

GOING, GOING . . . GONE!
The UTSA softball team hit 80 home runs this season, setting a conference and school record. The Roadrunners ranked first in the nation in home runs per game, sixth in slugging percentage and 10th in double plays per game. Five players were named to the 2003 All-Southland Conference team: sophomore first baseman Krystal Gibson and freshman third baseman Jessica Rogers to the first team, junior shortstop Christy Brownlee and sophomore outfielder Jennifer Davis to the second team, and sophomore designated player Jessica Ellison received honorable mention.

SCHRAMEK CALLED UP
Former UTSA baseball standout Mark Schramek was promoted to the Cincinnati Reds AA affiliate Chattanooga Lookouts on June 4. The UTSA All-American was called up after hitting .296 for the Class A Dayton Dragons with 18 doubles, two triples, three home runs, 37 RBIs and two stolen bases.

FINAL FOUR UPDATE
The NCAA Division I Men’s and Women’s Basketball Committees announced July 1 that San Antonio and the Alamodome have been chosen as sites for the 2008 Men’s and 2010 Women’s Final Four events. UTSA will serve as host institution for both NCAA championship events. The university, which has already hosted two Final Four competitions and three men’s basketball regional championships, also will play host to the 2004 Men’s Final Four on April 3 and 5.

WHAT’S THE LATEST?
Visit www.goutsa.com for the latest Roadrunner sports news.

— From staff and press reports
Illustrations by Dave Cord
MISSION MAN
By Retha Oliver
Among the yellowing pages of an old high school yearbook is a two-page spread of the city of San Francisco, viewed from the park at 18th and Dolores streets. A teenage couple smiles for the camera while the city towers behind them, and off to one side tilts the distinctive shape of a Spanish mission bell tower.

“That,” Jacinto Quirarte says, pointing to the photograph, “is where I went to high school.” Mission High. Perhaps it was that early imprinting, plus decades of wanderlust and curiosity, that inspired Quirarte’s recent, award-winning publication, *The Art and Architecture of Texas Missions* (University of Texas Press, 2002). Then again, maybe it was a subject too long ignored, a subject just waiting for the right person to do it justice.

Quirarte, professor emeritus of art history, has researched and written extensively on Spanish colonial art in the Southwest since coming to UTSA in 1972. With *Art and Architecture*, he draws on decades of research to answer the question: What did the missions look like during their heyday, the colonial era? The book offers a detailed analysis and reconstruction of the six extant missions—San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo), San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción, San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco de la Espada in San Antonio, and Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo in Goliad, Texas.

The task would become a detective effort, leading Quirarte through church archives, museum documents and musty mission storerooms. Inventory sheets, letters home from troops stationed in Texas’ secularized missions, tourists’ sketches and descriptions by visiting clerics were all fair game. For old photographs, he dug through collections at the Witte Museum and tourist publications dating back to the 19th century. Still other references were buried in the library of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. He also examined documents and publications from collections in New Mexico and Arizona, as well as Mexico.

“The thing that distinguishes this book from other works,” says Marion Oettinger, curator of Latin American art at the San Antonio Museum of Art, “is that there are no others. This is the first scholarly examination that has been done of Spanish missions, the most important architectural structures in the state.”

Similar studies on the missions of California date back to the early 20th century, and Yale art historian George Kubler—Quirarte’s mentor—published his seminal work on mission architecture, *The Religious Architecture of New Mexico*, in 1940. But scholarship on Texas’ missions has dealt primarily with folk customs and military history.

“There were a lot of tour guide publications, but nothing systematic, and much of the information in those was anecdotal,” Quirarte explains. Quirarte’s goal was to evaluate the disparate documents and develop one comprehensive reference. He also spent countless hours at each mission observing, photographing, drawing and recording structural details.

The book relies on images created by 19th- and 20th-century photographers and draftsmen, but it also has a personal touch: Quirarte himself created the detailed, drawn-to-scale illustrations of the original altars. And, while most of the modern photographs in the book were taken by photographer (and UTSA alumna) Kathy Vargas, the cover image, among others, was shot by the author.

**Scholarship and imagination**

To visit a mission today is to look at the careful reconstruction of a ruin. Although some have been returned to use for religious ceremonies and weddings, they nonetheless appear as austere and unpopulated as an ancient Roman ruin.

Imagining what they were like in their prime requires more than simply peopling the spaces with bodies. Today the exteriors are unfinished stone, but 200 years ago they were stuccoed, and some were decorated with brilliant and colorful patterns, like the elaborately painted Alhambra in Granada, Spain.

Yet while few of the texts Quirarte examined made reference to the art inside the churches, he knew that statues, paintings, reliquaries, textiles and ornate objects adorned every niche and nook. Quirarte made it his goal to retrace those objects, and to the greatest extent possible, figuratively refill the empty interiors with the original art.

Quirarte painstakingly pieced together a history of what should have been in each location, then looked for works among known artifacts that fit those described. Sometimes he found them—like the portrait of St. Francis that is currently being restored in Mission Park and which Quirarte suspects originally reposed in the Alamo. (This is the only extant artwork, Quirarte believes, from the Alamo mission.) Some works still exist and can be seen in collections of other churches, museums and institutions. Others have simply disappeared—destroyed or taken as souvenirs.

Still other objects had been altered beyond immediate recognition. One example is a statue of St. Francis, ornamented in glittering gold leaf, which is the cover image for the book.
Today the exteriors are unfinished stone, but 200 years ago they were stuccoed, and some were decorated with brilliant and colorful patterns . . .

“It had just been restored when we chose the cover,” Quirarte says, “and I wanted it, because it reflects the history of these works. Originally it was in gold, as it appears now. But somebody in the past painted the skirt a drab brown. They didn’t think it was fitting that St. Francis, known for his poverty and love of animals, be adorned in gold.”

Even the portals required some imaginative reconstruction, as the building facades suffered during a century of abandonment. The crucifix that once crowned Mission San José has vanished, to be replaced by what Quirarte dismisses as a “curio version.” The statuary and stone carvings of the portal were used in the 19th century for target practice by occupying American troops. Later attempts to reconstruct San José have resulted in imperfect recovery of the original intent, including well-meaning but historically inaccurate additions like the wrought-iron balcony. Quirarte’s job was to reverse time by adding some elements and removing others.

*Art and Architecture* is also distinguished by its attention to the ways that mission culture and priestly evangelism influenced the architecture: The art and carvings were used as illustrations in the conversion of indigenous people.

 “[The book is] going to make a big difference,” says Oettinger, of the San Antonio Museum of Art. “It will excite people to work in even more detail, with this book providing the overview.”

**Home and abroad**

When Quirarte isn’t pursuing his scholarly interests, he is working on the hilltop home he shares with Sara, his wife of 49 years. They designed a home modeled after the courtyard traditions of Mexican architecture, and Quirarte himself designed and built the fireplace mantels, among other features.

His hands-on approach helped hone a sensibility about what should comprise a structure. In *Art and Architecture*, this sensibility results in cohesive thinking about architectural expectations in historic structures; at home, it results in an elegant bookcase. Sara, a talented painter, has also lent her artistic gifts to their Helotes home. In the kitchen, a detailed mural of flora and fauna fills the walls and wraps over the patio doors.

“It’s my ‘Peaceable Kingdom,’” she says. “It’s what I did to fill the time while he worked on that book.” At the end of the writing process was a new book, dedicated to Sara—and a colorful addition to the dining area.

The book’s dedication is fitting for another reason. According to Quirarte, without Sara, he might never have become steeped in the artistic traditions of Central and South America—and found his academic calling. In the early 1950s, Quirarte entered flight school and studied navigation. The Air Force thought he was a promising officer and trained him on radar operations and nuclear weapons. When the Korean War ended, without his having ever been posted abroad, Quirarte headed south of the border for graduate school.

“When we left San Francisco for Mexico City, we stopped off in Southern California to visit my relatives, and all of my family members thought I was crazy for going to Mexico,” he recounts. “They pulled Sara aside, and kept telling her, ‘You have to stop him, he’s crazy. Tell him to stay in California.’ But Sara said, ‘You don’t understand, I’m the one who wants to go.”

“We both had a great urgency to see the world,” Sara explains.

Quirarte completed his Ph.D. at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico in 1964. He took away with him a solid knowledge of colonial art and architecture. He also developed a mastery of the Spanish language, which has allowed him to write essays and articles in Spanish and translate the work of others.

Beyond the academic opportunities Mexico presented, the Quirartes soaked up the social, artistic and political culture of the day. It was an era when blacklisted screenwriters changed their names to send scripts to Hollywood from their new
homes in Mexico City, and dissolute American heirs and heiresses were sent away by their families to become socialite expatriates south of the border.

“We used to say that everyone we knew in Mexico was either wanted in the U.S., or unwanted there,” Sara quipped.

The Quirartes next traveled to South America, where Jacinto spent two years as a cultural affairs representative for the U.S. Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. When he learned the preeminent scholar of colonial American art was lecturing in South America, Quirarte brought him to Venezuela to speak there as well. George Kubler ended up inviting Quirarte to teach pre-Columbian art history as his temporary replacement at Yale University.

After his one-year stint at Yale, Quirarte found himself a sought-after commodity as the hand-picked replacement of the nation’s preeminent Latin American scholar. Among his options was the University of Texas at Austin. Sara, who is originally from the Rio Grande Valley, wanted to be closer to family. Quirarte took the post in Austin and from there was recruited for the team that started UTSA. Quirarte, who was one of UTSA’s founding deans, headed what was then called the College of Arts until 1977. From 1978 throughout the 1980s, he taught art history and directed the Research Center for the Arts, an outreach program that emphasized multidisciplinary exploration of Hispanic and Colonial influences on art and culture. A project on the missions in the ’80s lead to a contract with the University of Texas Press for his book.


**Accolades and awards**

For producing a book that doubtless will become essential source material for generations of future scholars, Quirarte is receiving recognition. This spring, the Sons of the Republic of Texas awarded him the Presidio la Bahia Award, for “distinction in the colonial history of Texas” and the Texas Historical Association honored the book in March. The San Antonio Conservation Society recognized his contribution toward the preservation of historic buildings with an award in 2002.

It’s an achievement that many scholars aspire to, yet few can be certain to achieve: creating a book that enters the canon for one’s field. Still, *Art and Architecture* was uniquely satisfying, says Quirarte, in that it echoed the work done in New Mexico by Kubler, who had a hand in Quirarte’s career: “It became a sort of academic homage.”

For his next research project, Quirarte is venturing further back in time to examine Mayan vases. These elegant vases were once used as cocoa containers. Again, he is pursuing a subject that has not been adequately addressed in the historic record. It is, he says, “my career wrap-up. This is it.”

Retha Oliver is a freelance writer and editor in San Antonio.
A faithful companion? A loyal and trusted friend? Sombrilla asked UTSA faculty and staff members known around campus as dog lovers to tell us about the bond they have with their canine companions. And, yes, each talked about the typical qualities that have earned dogs the moniker of “man’s best friend.” But they also talked about what makes their dogs unique. We met dogs who would, if they could, spend every moment chasing balls, and ones who would rather spend the day sleeping in the laundry basket. Among the dogs featured here (and in our online magazine) are a therapy pet, an escape artist and a puppy who just may be looking to replace the roadrunner as the school mascot.

WEB EXTRA: Visit www.utsa.edu/pub/sombrilla for more photos and stories.
Physically, the way you can tell Pepper and Dali apart is that Dali has the dark ears. But Ellen Riojas Clark, associate professor of bicultural-bilingual studies, says her two dalmations are more distinctive in their personalities. “Pepper is very demure, he’s a very quiet dog,” she says. “Dali, on the other hand, he’s younger, so he’s just a very rambunctious fellow.”

Dalmations have long been Clark’s breed of choice. “Over 40 years, we’ve had maybe 101 dalmations. I’m serious,” she says with a laugh. “We’ve had up to four dogs at a time, and once we had a litter of 13.” Clark says she’s never had a problem finding dalmations at animal shelters when she wants a new dog, and suspects that people give them up because they’re not good house dogs. “They just need to run,” she says. Dali and Pepper have the run of two acres at Clark’s house and, in addition to being companions, serve as guard dogs for the property. “They bark whenever somebody comes to the gate,” Clark says. “They are our front door bell, in a sense.”
Assistant Professor of Environmental Science Paul Jurena isn’t bothering to build a fence for his dog, Hector, because Hector has proven capable of climbing even six-foot fences. (“His jumping instinct is tremendous,” Jurena says.) Nor would an electric fence do the job, because Hector’s already shown that shock collars can’t stop him, either. (“He’s immune to electricity.”) So Jurena’s relying on a dog run to contain Hector in his back yard, although Hector has already bitten through one inferior lead. (“He’s got good teeth.”)

While some might say Hector’s too mischievous, his owner tends to marvel at the Australian cow dog’s abilities, which have included learning how to open doors with lever handles (a feat Hector displayed at the greenhouse on UTSA’s West Campus) and chasing a cat 10 feet up a mesquite tree. “Let’s put it this way: Hector marches to his own beat,” says Jurena, who adopted Hector earlier this year. To keep Hector’s attention directed positively, Jurena plays Frisbee and fetch with the dog and takes him for long walks daily. Not that Hector doesn’t know how to unwind, too. “If I’m watching TV, he’s on my lap,” Jurena says.
Lots of people keep a little photo of their pets on their desks. English professor Alan Craven has an oversized black-and-white portrait of his Yorkshire terriers hanging over his. Craven and his wife, Jan, a former UTSA staff member, have owned four Yorkies; their current dogs are Samantha and Jorvik (which is the Viking name for the city of York, Craven explains). “I’ve had all kind of dogs,” he says. “I like Yorkies because they have really distinct personalities.” Plus, he says, they’re “small enough they can sit beside me on the sofa.”

Like most small dogs, Yorkies are considered by some to be high strung and yappy. Craven has a theory that the smaller the dog, the more likely they are to show those tendencies. Four-and-a-half-pound Jorvik, for example, hates lightning, is fussy about his food and prefers the solitude of the laundry basket. Ten-pound Samantha, on the other hand, is more calm and sociable, Craven says. “If dogs could smile, she’d always be smiling.” The one trait both dogs do share is a fondness for the same treat: “They go crazy for Gerber baby sausages.”
Just a week or two after Jake showed up on her doorstep, Kathy Pope learned that the little black dog actually belonged to a neighbor down the street—but that was OK, because the owner didn’t want him anymore. About a month later, Pope, who is assistant director for graduate student services in the College of Business, found another dog—this one a large, white Lab mix—wandering in the neighborhood. Once again, the dog’s owner told Pope to keep her. Pope has had Jake and Ginger for about three years, and of her mismatched mutts, she says, “They are the sweetest dogs in the world. Oh, they are so sweet.”

Rescuing stray animals is something of a family trait. One of her sisters found her dog Trixie looking for handouts at a Wal-Mart; another sister adopted a dog she found on the side of the road. “My mother did the same thing,” Pope says. “My mother’s kind of an animal collector, so I guess we got it from her.”

Though it was not unusual for the family to have five or more dogs when she was growing up, Pope insists that two is her limit . . . at least until the next one shows up at her front door.
“He just loves to get in the car and ride,” David Senseman says of his Pembroke Welsh corgi, George. The fact that George can climb into his owner’s Jeep, over the emergency brake and between the seats without assistance shows just how motivated the dog is, says Senseman, an associate professor of biology. “They’re short, and they’re not particularly thin dogs. . . . [But] he can jump up in the Jeep, which takes all his little might to do.”

Though riding in cars is George’s favorite activity, as a corgi, he’s a natural-born herder, and at Senseman’s home on San Antonio’s North Side, George has ample opportunity to herd deer that wander onto the property—if only the deer would cooperate. “Deer are really arrogant animals,” Senseman says. “They kinda figured out that George was not really much of a menace and now they sit there and just watch him, chewing their cud.” So George, Senseman says, developed his own face-saving technique when the deer he’s chasing doesn’t bother to run away: “He turns and casually saunters off at a right angle to the deer as if nothing were there.”
With every step we moved closer to the summit of Pico de Orizaba, Mexico’s highest peak. In the thin air above 18,000 feet, every breath, step and plunge of an ice axe places a huge demand on lungs and legs. A sustained 40-m.p.h. wind combined with sub-freezing temperatures made for daunting conditions. Our team—environmental engineer Mike Lewis, San Antonio attorney David Cain, Austin rock climber Chris Roach and I—had spent the last six months planning and preparing for this expedition. Now, three of us were in the final painful hours of our climb. “Is this really worth it?” we wondered.

We had traveled from San Antonio to Central Mexico to begin a long-term research program on global climate change. Our goal was to explore the glaciers on two of North America’s tallest mountains, Iztaccihuatl (Izta) and El Pico de Orizaba (Orizaba). Mountain glaciers, which are very sensitive to fluctuations in temperature, are like coal-mine canaries, acting as a kind of early warning system for environmental change. Around the world, glaciers have been melting at an unprecedented rate. While global warming is nothing new in the long geological history of the earth, the question we want to explore is whether humans are responsible for this current trend.

Our plan was to climb Izta’s 16,500-foot glacier first, take sonar soundings of the ice and do some mapping with a special Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver loaned to UTSA by Trimble Navigation. (Trimble is the manufacturer of a new kind of GPS receiver that can be used with a heavily mittened hand.) After Izta, we would travel to Orizaba and attempt to reach the summit to make an accurate determination of the volcano’s height.

We took a bus to the colonial city of Puebla. We learned from previous trips to that a personal automobile is more of a liability than an asset in the Mexican backcountry. That makes getting from the bus station to the backcountry a little more challenging, but luckily for us, we met a cab driver named Jesus who agreed to drive us to our 13,000-foot base camp and return a few days later to pick us up.

Following a 3 a.m. breakfast of oatmeal, hot chocolate and lots of water, we began our ascent under low-hanging clouds. High altitude ascents begin early to avoid storms and take advantage of hard glacier ice conditions going up and slushy ice conditions going down. The early start left each to his own thoughts as our tiny headlamps pointed upward into darkness. Plenty of loose volcanic scree made climbing the un-glaciated lower slopes of Izta difficult. In fact, one literally climbs Izta twice—for every three steps upward, you slide down two. By 7:30 a.m., we had reached an altitude of over 14,000 feet, but Izta’s glacier was still a long way off with nearly one mile straight up to go. It was here that Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) struck one of our party. Chris, a world-class rock climber who was still suffering the ill effects of mountain sickness, also turned back not far beyond this point. He took solace in the fact that he achieved a personal altitude record for himself.

Although the volcano began to get very steep, we made the decision not to rope ourselves together. “Roping up” had been a factor in recent deaths. We believed the group would be safer climbing individually. Mountaineering is portrayed in movies as action-packed adventure. In truth, it’s mostly a numbingly boring and painful experience. In truth, it’s mostly a numbingly boring and painful experience. And so it was for us as we carefully placed our steps, plunged our ice axes into the glacier and paused to breathe deeply. Over and over and over again, until we reached the summit about noon (in full sunshine!). The summit of Orizaba is a study in contrasts. The glacier ends abruptly. The temperature can change from single digits outside the crater to a relatively pleasant 45 degrees inside. The interface where the glacier meets the beginning of Orizaba’s crater is of great interest to environmental scientists because of the many similarities to the environment on Mars. But a further investigation of that interface would have to wait for another trip.

By 7 a.m. we had met up with the Canadians. Due to fatigue and inexperience, they too had decided to turn back. Chris, who was still suffering the ill effects of mountain sickness, also turned back not far beyond this point. He took solace in the fact that he achieved a personal altitude record for himself.

We took 1,200 GPS altitude samples while on the summit and calculated Orizaba’s height to be 18,490.5 feet (UTSA’s altitude is approximately 1,000 feet). This was also the highest I had ever been!

After a quick lunch, we packed up our equipment and headed down. We’ll go back, though, with many UTSA graduate students who will help us understand the glacial climate secrets these volcanoes hold.

Stephen Brown MS ’92 is an assistant professor in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences. He specializes in the environmental applications of Geographic Information Systems and Global Positioning Systems.

WEB EXTRA: Visit www.utsa.edu/pub/sombrilla to view a slide show
“Looking Back, Moving Forward” is the theme of the alumni gala which this year celebrates the 25th anniversary of the UTSA Alumni Association. The gala will be held Saturday, Sept. 6, at the Oak Hills Country Club.

Now in its fourth year, the annual gala has become the premier fund-raiser for the association, raising scholarship dollars to attract and retain deserving students, as well as honoring those who have helped our university grow. Dell Senior Vice President Jeff W. Clarke will be honored as Alumnus of the Year, and this year’s Distinguished Service Award recipient is Tom C. Frost, senior chairman of Frost National Bank (see profiles below).

Over the years, the association has helped 227 students finance their college education by raising more than $400,000.

For details and reservations, go to www.utsa.edu/alumni/gala, or call (210) 458-4133.

Alumnus of the Year

Jeff W. Clarke ’86

Jeff serves as senior vice president and general manager, Dell Product Group. He is responsible for worldwide development, marketing, quality and delivery into manufacturing of all Dell client, workstation, networking, server and storage systems, as well as the strategic technology direction for those businesses. Jeff joined Dell in 1987 as a quality engineer and has served in a variety of engineering and management roles. In 1997, he was responsible for launching Dell’s Precision workstation product line, which attained the No. 1 worldwide market share position. Jeff serves on the UTSA College of Engineering Advisory Council. He and his wife, Loretta, are UTSA Presidents’ Associates and joint life members of the Alumni Association.

Distinguished Service Award

Tom C. Frost

This award seeks to recognize and honor individuals, alumni or others, who have made significant contributions to the UTSA Alumni Association and/or UTSA. Tom Frost is the first non-alumnus to receive the Distinguished Service Award. Having led the UTSA Development Board since its inception, Tom has provided his leadership and vision to four UTSA presidents. Tom's philanthropy at UTSA has been far-reaching: it includes support for scholarships, the biotechnology initiative, the Institute of Texan Cultures and the UTSA College of Business Frost Lecture Series. He and his wife, Pat, established the UTEACH program at UTSA, which is designed to increase the number of secondary certified math and science teachers and to prepare those teachers for future work in inner-city schools. Tom is a member of the UTSA Presidents’ Associates and associate life member of the UTSA Alumni Association.
George Muller, M.B.A. in business, was promoted to vice president and chief information officer at Imperial Sugar Company in Sugar Land, Texas. George was the keynote speaker at the Novell Software User Conference in Salt Lake City in April.

Guadalupe Cisneros Ravalaca, B.A. in early childhood education, is director of Adult and Community Education for the San Antonio Independent School District.

Roger D. Cunningham, M.A. in history, a retired Army officer who lives in northern Virginia, recently won two writing awards for his military history articles. In April, his article on black participation in the 19th-century Virginia militia won the Virginia Historical Society’s Rachal Award for best overall article to appear in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography in 2002. In June, his article on the Mexican Punitive Expedition of 1919 (Army History, Winter 2002) won the Army Historical Foundation’s 2002 distinguished writing award in the “army professional journal” category. The latter article was an expanded version of the first research paper Roger wrote as a graduate student at UTSA in 1977.

Paul Mitchell Jacob, B.B.A. in finance, is proud to announce that his son, Nicholas Ryan, was born on Aug. 28, 2002.

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Gina Maranto-Castro, M.A. in education, has been promoted from professional education teacher to SAFE and Drug Free Schools/CATCH Facilitator for the Harlandale Independent School District. Heather M. Nicholson, B.B.A. in accounting, is a senior financial analyst with USAA in San Antonio.

Tamara A. Pfeil, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, announces the birth of a son, Ryan Scott, on Jan. 4.

Melissa Jean Usner Wente, B.A. in communication, announces the birth of a son, Kyle Christopher, on Dec. 17, 2002.

Robert Deleon Barrientos, B.B.A. in finance, was named U.S. Air Force Medical Enlisted IMA (individual mobilization augmentee) of the Year for 2001.

Misti M. Beckham, B.A. in communication, is engaged to marry Ramon Renteria on Oct. 11. Misti is employed with USAA in Phoenix, Ariz.

Wendy J. Jackson Cordova, B.A. in political science, is a second-grade teacher at Clarke Elementary in the Killeen Independent School District, Fort Hood, Texas. Wendy is engaged to marry Wynell Jenkins on May 1, 2004.

Gregory A. Dobie, M.A. in bicultural-bilingual studies, was awarded a graduate internship with the education department of the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles. Greg will work on an art education project for adult ESL students and compile an annotated bibliography of museum education source materials.

Phillip Fulgout, B.B.A. in general business, is operations manager at Medi-Dyn Inc.-Santa Rosa Hospital in San Antonio. Belinda Garza, B.B.A. in management, is office manager for the National Federal Government Relations Department for Wal-Mart Stores Inc. in Washington, D.C.

Henry Gonzales, B.A. in physics, is employed with Smith Barney Investments in San Antonio. Henry has one son, Brian Matthew, 14.

Maricela A. Gonzales, B.S. in multidisciplinary science, is a high school science teacher with the United Independent School District in Laredo, Texas. Maricela was nominated for the H-E-B Rising Star award by her principal, Mary Molina.

Gregory A. Dobie, M.A. in bilingual education, has been promoted from physical education teacher to SAFE and Drug Free Schools/CATCH Facilitator for the Harlandale Independent School District.

Barbara Dean Hendricks, M.S. in management of technology, was elected to the National Board of the Association for Women in Communications.

Holly Janousek Houston, B.Music, is assistant camp director at YMCA Camp Flaming Arrow and Roberts Ranch, where she received the Eagle Award for excellence in leadership. “I have had a very full year, to say the least,” Holly writes. “It’s a very rewarding but challenging job.” She directed a special camp for children from the San Antonio Housing Authority over spring break; started an outdoor education program at Camp Flaming Arrow; and started the first Teen Adventure Camp at Roberts Ranch. Over the Labor Day weekend, Holly will direct a family camp for children and their parents. She lives on site at the camp in Hunt, Texas with her husband, Jeff, and their dog, Sackett.

Maria Theresa A. Lorenzo, B.S. in biology, is a physician’s assistant student at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio where she is receiving a Texas Academy of Physician Assistants grant.

Samuel Alfredo Moore, B.B.A. in personnel/human resource management, is store manager for the Pottery Barn in San Marcos, Texas.

Janette A. Nevels, B.S. in biology, is a cytogenetic technologist, for Esoterix Oncology in Austin, Texas. Janette is a member of the Association of Genetic Technologists.

Sylvia A. Rossetti, B.B.A. in marketing, is a marketing specialist with San Antonio Credit Union.


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Louise M. Botts, M.B.A. in business, is a contracts manager, with M7 Aerospace in San Antonio.

Jessica L. Cihal, B.A. in English, is completing a year of teaching English as a second language in Prague, Czech Republic, where, she says, she is enriching her life by living and learning the culture in her ancestors’ homeland. Jessica plans to continue teaching ESL in Costa Rica in 2004.

Paola Ann Gillespie Guerrero, M.S. in biotechnology, is a research scientist assistant at the University of Texas at Austin Department of Pharmacology.


Dora Hilburn-Morales, B.B.A. in accounting, is an accountant with Barrio Comprehensive Family Health Clinic in San Antonio.

In Memoriam

Vincent A. DiMartino, M.B.A. in business ‘79, died Feb. 27. He was 58. An adjunct faculty member in economics and finance, he had taught at UTSA since 1987. He earned the 2000–2001 President’s Distinguished Achievement Award for Teaching Excellence. An advocate for team learning and problem-based learning approaches, DiMartino was a faculty associate for the UTSA Teaching and Learning Center. He taught core curriculum undergraduate courses and managerial economics for graduate students, and he supervised internship students and independent study. He was an advisor to the student chapter of the Financial Management Association and the Turkish Student Association. He taught Freshman Seminar, was a faculty mentor and a finance and economics tutor in the Executive M.B.A. Program. He is survived by his wife, Mary Jane Sorrells; children, Lisa, Danielle, Lauren, Nicholas, and Florentina; three grandchildren; brothers, Phillip and Donald; and sister, Geraldine Allgeyer.

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Keep in touch

Send us updates on work, relocations, marriages, family, degrees, accomplishments — and a photo, too. Let Roadrunners know what you’ve been up to by completing this form and sending it to us. Class Notes are printed in each issue of Sombrilla and posted on the Alumni Association Web site.

E-mail: alumni@utsa.edu
Write: Office of Alumni Programs, UTSA, 6900 North Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, Texas 78249-0619
Fax: (210) 458-7277
Log on: www.utsa.edu/alumni

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Name (include maiden name) Degree/Class Year

Spouse’s Name (include maiden name) Degree/Class Year (if UTSA grad)

Home Address

City, State and Zip Code Home Phone

Place of Employment Title

May we include your title and employer in Class Notes? Yes No

Work Address

City, State and Zip Code Work Phone Fax Number

Preferred E-mail Address (home or work) May we include your e-mail address in Class Notes? Yes No

If you do not want your Class Note posted on our Web site, check here ___

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For marriage announcements, include your spouse’s full name, class year and degree (if UTSA graduate), and wedding date. For birth and adoption announcements, include your child’s first name and the date of birth/adoption.
“THE NEXT STEP” By James Broderick

“As you know, one may ‘take’ a photograph by acceptance of the visual circumstances that are evident at the time of exposure. One may also ‘make’ a photograph by modifying or manipulating the visual circumstances at and/or after the exposure,” says retiring faculty member Jim Broderick, who has been a UTSA professor and chair of the Department of Art and Art History since 1983. This image, which Broderick titled “The Next Step,” combines both practices: The upper portion of the image is a manipulation of storm clouds and trees taken in New Mexico, while the lower portion was shot on his deck at home. Of the image, Broderick explains, “Consideration of changing weather and a choice of making the next steps in shoes or boots suggest the need to be flexible in entering all adventures.”
Looking back  Roadrunner Camp, 1993

At the first Roadrunner Camp, held in 1993 at Heart O’ the Hills in Hunt, Texas, new students competed in a three-legged race, attended a dance with a DJ, and sat around the campfire listening to alumni tell stories from their college days. Though the activities at Roadrunner Camp have changed a bit over 10 years, one tradition that started back in 1993 remains: Camp always ends with a reading from Oh, the Places You’ll Go by Dr. Seuss.

“... You have brains in your head. You have feet in your shoes. You can steer yourself any direction you choose. You’re on your own. And you know what you know. And YOU are the guy who’ll decide where to go.”