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JULY 1982
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By FRANK GREEN
Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Lara Biscamp is no computerworm. Never mind that the 14-year-old Texan is spending one-third of her summer vacation learning about computer chips and floppy discs.

"I'm only in it for the money," she said somewhat defensively. "To get a job in the future, you're going to have to know how computers work."

Lara is among 31 young persons from around the country who are participating in the 6-week USD Summer Camp Program Computer Camp. It is billed as a "hands-on" excercise.

"Computers are kind of new to me, but I'm getting the knack," Barton said. "They're important because everybody's gonna be using them soon. Schools are already getting rid of books and replacing them with computers."

Carrie Young, 15, has an older brother who enjoys his work. "My brother makes lots of money and he enjoys his work," she said. "Those are good enough reasons for getting into computers."

But with the advent of popular computer games and video arcades, computer camps have suddenly become rage with middle-class kids beyond the technology of Pac-Man and Space Invaders.

The first computer camp was five years ago in Connecticut, said Florida, who was then running a sports camp. An acquaintance suggested that there should be a summer camp for non-jocks. So Florida formed Computer Camps, an idea that has since flourished.

Nearby, Barton Nemir, 13, was concentrating on his screen, creating a brilliant linear design that resembled a sort of psychedelic castle.

"Computers are kind of new to me, but I'm getting the knack," Barton said. "They're important because everybody's gonna be using them soon. Schools are already getting rid of books and replacing them with computers."

Before camp opened, Carrie couldn't tell an access code from a grid coordinate. But after a few days of hands-on computer experience, she considers herself an old pro.

Up until this year, computer camps across the country were attracting eggheads, bookworms and assorted hard-core tech-heads. But Florida believes that computer camps are now attracting a larger audience. "There's a lot of kids who just aren't interested in sports," she said. "But they love computers."

An acquaintance pointed out that Florida's idea is a refreshing change. "There's a lot of kids who just aren't interested in sports," he said. "But they love computers."

The first computer camp was five years ago in Connecticut, said Florida, who was then running a sports camp. An acquaintance suggested that there should be a summer camp for non-jocks. So Florida formed Computer Camps, an idea that has since flourished.
Camp Program Computes

By FRANK GREEN
Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Lara Biscamp is no computerworm. Never mind that the 14-year-old Texan is spending one-third of her summer vacation learning about computer chips and floppy discs.

"I'm only in it for the money," she said somewhat defensively. "To get a job in the future, you're going to have to know computers."

Lara is among 31 young persons from around the country who have descended on the University of San Diego campus to take part in the latest novelty in summer vacations - computer camp.

For four weeks, the group of 11- to 18-year-olds will combine computing with traditional summer camp activities, including tennis, weight lifting, horseback riding, bicycling and sing-alongs, while living in the USD dormitories.

When the high-tech camp - sponsored by Atari Inc., the home computer manufacturer - opened almost two weeks ago in two small rooms on the ground floor of a USD dormitory building, Lara and most of her fellow campers had never laid eyes on a computer.

But within a few days - under the direction of six camp instructors, who also oversee an extensive sports program - she and her newfound friends were happily punching away on state-of-the-art computer keyboards, creating their own colorful geometric galaxies on television screens.

"It's really neat," exclaimed Lara, who has attended traditional summer camps for the past four summers. "This camp is by far the best. You learn a lot, you play a lot, the food's good and the surroundings are beautiful."

Nearby, Barton Nemer, 13, was concentrating on his screen, creating a brilliant linear design that resembled a sort of psychedelic castle.

"Computers are kind of new to me, but I'm getting the knack," Barton said. "They're important because everybody's gonna be using them soon. Schools are already getting rid of books and replacing them with computers."

Carrie Young, 15, has an older brother who designs computers for a firm in San Francisco. She wants to follow in his footsteps.

"My brother makes lots of money and he enjoys his work," said the Orange County resident. "Those are good enough reasons for getting into computers."

Before camp opened, Carrie couldn't tell an access code from a grid coordinate. But after a few days of hands-on computer experience, she considers herself an old pro.

Until this year, computer camps across the country were attracting eggheads, bookworms and assorted hard-core technology buffs, according to veteran computer camp organizers.

But with the advent of popular home computer games and video arcade games, computer camps have suddenly become the rage with middle-class kids eager to go beyond the technology of Pac-Man and Space Invaders.

The first computer camp was opened five years ago in Connecticut by Mike Flaks, who was then running a specialty sports camp. An acquaintance, he said, suggested that there should be a summer place for non-jocks. So Flaks formed National Computer Camps, an idea that has since been copied in all corners of the country by computer manufacturers and firms specializing in summer camps.

This year, thousands of youngsters will attend computer camps from San Diego to Boston, from North Dakota to Texas.

And although the idea may be nifty, the price of combining computing with canoeing isn't cheap. The USD camp, sponsored by Atari Inc. and competitively priced with other computer camps, costs $1,590 for a four-week session of extensive computer instruction, recreational activities, lodging in USD dorms and food.

This is Atari's first plunge into computer camps. A company official said the company decided to take a chance on the camps "because of our strong commitment to education."

But one camp instructor, who declined to be named, said Atari's camp venture also makes for good business. "Obviously, when the kids who have attended Atari camps and have been weaned on Atari machines go out to buy their own computers, they will be more likely to buy Atari," said the teacher, who had only praise for Atari's teaching methods.

(Continued on D-4, Col. 1)
Computers ...

(Continued from D-1)

The company — which is also holding camps in Sheboygan, Wis.; East Stroudsburg, Pa.; and Asheville, N.C. — is taking a distinctly non-traditional approach to the camp concept.

Instead of teaching computer programming from text books, Atari is teaching students "how to teach themselves."

"We want students to have a romance with the computers," said Robert Kahn, manager of special products at Atari Inc. in Sunnyvale, and the camp's coordinator. "We're not just teaching programming for the sake of programming. We want to teach them what's possible with computers, then let them experiment."

By the time the four-week session concludes, Kahn said, campers will be versed in four languages of computer-speak and will have mastered the fundamentals of basic computer programming and technology.

Kahn, who helped write the curriculum, said students are attending loosely structured classes for 1½ hours each morning and then are allowed free time to do what they please on the computers for one to two hours in the afternoon.

In between, there are structured recreational programs. On one recent afternoon, a dozen or so campers with rackets in hand were taking off for the USD tennis courts. Early that morning, some campers had taken part in weight-lifting exercises.

That evening, following dinner, Kahn was planning on getting the group and staff together for a session of charades.

If some of the recreational activities are on the lightweight side, the reading material offered to students is definitely heavy.

Copies of "6502 Assembly Language Programming" and "Fundamentals of Interactive Computer Graphics" were among the imposing tomes stacked along the walls in the two small classrooms.

According to instructors, some campers were picking up the books and digesting the material as if it were nothing more awesome than "Batman" comic books.

"That's the idea. That's what we want them to do," said Bruce Prang, a camp instructor. "We want to build their confidence so that if they don't necessarily understand right away what they are reading or what they are doing on the computers, they will be reasonably certain that with perseverance they can master whatever they decide to tackle."

Prang, only 18, taught at a computer camp in Santa Barbara last summer.

"That was a nightmare," he said. "They gave us the curriculum the day before classes started. We were up until 4 a.m. figuring out what we were going to do for the first lesson."

The Atari curriculum was formulated three months in advance of the start of camp, he said.

Prang, a computer programmer from Spokane, Wash., said his biggest problem so far has been convincing students that they can't hurt the machines.

"They approach the computers very apprehensively," he said. "They've heard that computers are the wave of the future. They walk up to a machine and say 'Hey, I don't want to touch this.'"

"My job is to build confidence, to get them to the point where they can feel that they have the computer under control."
Interfaith dialogue focuses on school prayer

By Robert Di Veroli
Tribune Religion Writer

The principal speaker said he was unalterably opposed to a constitutional amendment allowing group prayer in the public schools.

Two panelists agreed.

Another panelist, a Roman Catholic priest, said the American Catholic bishops feel the amendment is only part of the answer.

The San Diego County Ecumenical Conference distributed a statement from its board of directors opposing the amendment.

A conference spokesman said many evangelicals support the amendment, but none was present, because it’s difficult for them to take part in interfaith dialogue.

And, after hearing several panelists speak of the difficulty of composing a meaningful, universally acceptable non-sectarian prayer, the meeting closed with a prayer one speaker described as meaningful, voluntary and non-denominational but sectarian.

The place was the University of San Diego. The occasion was an interfaith clergy dialogue, attended by approximately 30 people, on the public school prayer amendment proposed by President Reagan.

Dr. Charles Ballinger, the principal speaker, said prayer, by its very definition, is a personal, religious act that is always sectarian and “as such, should be prohibited from the public schools.”

He said that public school pupils always have had the right to pray privately. The Reagan-backed amendment would add the right to voluntary group prayer.

‘School prayer is only a partial solution to what we see as the needs of the students’

Ballinger said that despite the voluntary nature of it, in practice children would feel coerced into taking part.

“Government should neither encourage nor discourage religious activity of any kind,” said Ballinger, chairman of the San Diego chapter of Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

Ballinger said also would be difficult if not impossible to compose a meaningful, non-sectarian prayer acceptable to Christians, Jews and members of other religions.

The Rev. James Mishler, Ecumenical Conference executive director, and Rabbi Sheldon Moss of Temple Adat Shalom in Escondido also said they opposed the amendment.

The Rev. Richard Duncannon, co-chairman of the San Diego Catholic Diocese’s ecumenical commission, said the American Catholic bishops support both the school prayer amendment and allowing public school students to be released to attend religious instruction classes.

“School prayer is only a partial solution to what we see as the needs of the students,” Duncannon said.

He said the bishops opposed school prayer in 1971, but in 1972 announced their support for both school prayer and released time, a position they reaffirmed last March.

Duncannon said he supports the bishops’ position, but that he sympathized with some of Ballinger’s objections, in particular the difficulty of writing a meaningful, universally acceptable non-sectarian prayer.

“I agree with some of the problems Dr. Ballinger brings up, especially the idea that prayer should flow out of your personal religious tradition and that the attempt to have a non-denominational prayer would be very difficult,” Duncannon said in an interview after the forum.

“We have a difficult time agreeing how to say the Lord’s Prayer so how can we expect Jews and Christians and Buddhists to come up with a prayer form that’s acceptable to everybody?”

Ballinger, curriculum coordinator for the San Diego County Schools, said in a later interview that he rejects the theory that school prayer is a way of reversing what some evangelicals say is an increasing public school hostility to religion.

“I see the schools as being very neutral. I don’t see them as being hostile at all,” he said.

“Most teachers I know — most administrators — are very active in their churches — not all, but a majority.”

Ballinger said the great proliferation of private — mainly evangelical — elementary and high schools is partly due to evangelical misconceptions about the public schools’ hostility to religion.

THE TRIBUNE

Religion

Saturday 30

Mishler, a Methodist, generally opposes many “conservative” attempts to get the prayer measure.

He noted that the 18 Convention reversed a prayer amendment by national convention in 1875 and characterized it as “a power play” by “the all-powerful state.”

Mishler said no event over the years has been as momentous as the 18 Convention in influencing public policy.

He said the San Diego County Schools, part of the initial plan to release time, was “a last throw” by the anti-school prayer forces, because cooperation continues.

Sat. 30
Focuses on school prayer issue

Mishler, a Methodist, said that liberal, mainline Protestants generally oppose the prayer amendment while many "conservative, evangelical fundamentalists" support the measure.

He noted that the 13-million-member Southern Baptist Convention reversed a longstanding policy of opposing a prayer amendment by endorsing it at the convention's national convention in New Orleans last month.

Moss characterized the prayer amendment as "a terrible power play" by "the political right wing." He said that "history shows that when religion and state power come together, it's not good for either religion or the state."

Mishler said no evangelicals took part in the dialogue, one in a series of interfaith clergy dialogues, because "it's hard to get evangelicals to take part in any kind of dialogue."

He said the San Diego Evangelical Association took part in the initial planning stages of the dialogue series, but later dropped out. The SEA and Ecumenical Conference are cooperating on a clergy trip to Israel next January, however, Mishler said.

"We're continuing to work on finding areas we can work together on," said Mishler when he was interviewed after the panel discussion. "The Israel trip is one area we've been able to work on together. The clergy dialogue series wasn't."

The seminar ended with a closing prayer, composed by Sister Marleen Brasefield of the University of San Diego office of continuing education. She described the prayer as "a story about a person looking for God."

Ballinger said the prayer was not an example of the possibility of writing a voluntary, meaningful, non-sectarian prayer, however.

The prayer was voluntary and meaningful, but also sectarian because it reflected a Judeo-Christian point of view, he said.

"It may have been non-denominational, but it was sectarian," Ballinger said.

Sister Marleen said because the prayer did mention God, it could probably be called sectarian.

"Sectarian is not the right word, but yes, it was non-denominational," she said.
Old Murder Solved—

(Continued from Page 1A)

to the Catholic Church, the original owner.

Back to the scene of the crime.

In the early spring of 1979, the remains of Pvt. Jeremiah O’Sullivan were discovered in the cemetery. At the time of his enlistment, Dec. 17, 1851, he was described as 25 years old, with blue eyes, brown hair and a fair complexion. A native of County Kerry in Ireland, he was a farmer by occupation.

He was transported by ship to San Diego, where he was entered as a private in Co. F of the Third Artillery. He died Feb. 8, 1856, and the following remarks are appended to his record:

“Found dead in the valley between the Mission and San Diego; a Private.”

Here’s the report from the community’s only newspaper, the San Diego Herald:

“A soldier named Jerry O’Sullivan, belonging to Co. F, 3rd Art’y, stationed at the Mission, was found dead in Mission Valley, about two miles from town, with his head horribly mutilated.

The deceased started from town about eight o’clock with a fowling piece, which was found by his side broken into several pieces. He was discovered about eleven o’clock by a person passing by, with his brains stove in and quite dead, although his body was yet warm.

“He was about 30 years of age and is said to have been a peaceable and quiet man. An inquest was held by Coroner Hoffman, on Saturday morning, and on the testimony produced the jury rendered the following verdict: The deceased Jeremiah O’Sullivan came to his death by foul means and by the hands of some person or persons unknown. Search has been made but no clue obtained of the perpetrators (sic) of the deed.”

The story went on to report the posting of $300 reward by County Judge D.B. Kurtz and Capt. H.S. Burton, post commander.

Dr. Moriarity believes the following reconstruction of the victim’s morning is accurate: At parade and morning roll call, special orders for the day would have been

(Continued on Page 4A)
"O'Sullivan must have received permission to leave the post to go bird or rabbit hunting in the valley. We know he was armed with a fowling piece. This would have been a muzzle-loading, double-barreled shotgun with outside hammers that projected above the base of the receiver.

This weapon is not a military piece, and it is very unlikely that any private soldier could have afforded such a weapon. Additionally, military regulations were clear about prohibiting non-regulation firearms in the possession of enlisted men," the historian wrote.

"Since the soldier was a "peaceful and quiet man," it is assumed he was well-liked and had been given permission to shoot some targets for the officers' mess. He would probably have received a small payment for his efforts.

O'Sullivan was in Old Town at 8 a.m. We assume he rode there on a horse belonging to the post to buy a shot for his shotgun. Then it is assumed he left town, went back into the valley and started hunting. The hunting area appears to be roughly where Cabrillo Freeway (I-8) crosses Mission Valley east of Fashion Valley Shopping Center.

Whatever he was hunting, rabbits or doves, he would have hunted on foot. Some time during the morning, he was approached by the murderer, who must have been someone he knew.

"This period in San Diego County history was one of civil disquiet, with raids across the border by Mexican bandits and rumored Indian troubles. Thus only someone O'Sullivan knew and felt presented no danger to him could have approached close enough to get hold of the shotgun," Dr. Moriarity wrote.

"We can be sure that a heated argument took place and, as a consequence, the murderer lost control, snatched up the shotgun and smashed it down across the back of O'Sullivan's head. Analysis of the wound shows the depression made by the magazine chamber of the receiver and the two holes punched through the skull by the outside hammers." The historian has photos of O'Sullivan's skull showing the depression and the two holes.

So, this appears to be how it happened, but why did it happen? In 1851, an earlier post commander, Lt. Col. J. Bankhead Magruder, had put out a blistering order on the subject of stealing. In the order he wrote "it is the duty of any enlisted man to report promptly any case of theft or robbery which may come to his knowledge directly or indirectly, else he is to be considered and treated as a participant in the crime itself."

Magruder, by the way, ended up as a major general in the Confederate army.

In a character analysis, Moriarity dismisses the idea that the crime was motivated by gambling, a woman or drinking, since the victim was known as a "peaceful and quiet man."

"We are left with the murderer, who killed in a spontaneous act of anger, wanting to stop or silence O'Sullivan. Logically, it may be further assumed that O'Sullivan had observed the murderer do something that would frighten him into committing such an act. Additionally, it was something that had happened only a short time before, probably that morning," the sleuth wrote.

O'Sullivan had to pick up the shotgun in the officer's quarters, so he had to go there before he left for Old Town to buy shot. He obtained the gun, then saddled up and headed for town.

"Sometimes, O'Sullivan observed someone commit a crime and threatened the culprit with possible exposure. The logical assumption is that this crime was a theft. It is unlikely that a thief in the enlisted men's barracks would have generated anger and fear of punishment. A theft from an officer, however, and the threat of exposure would have been more than enough to bring about the act."

So, the culprit left the post some time after his victim did to plead with him to forget the incident.

But a soldier does not just walk off a post. He must either be excused or his job allowed him to leave the post without being involved in the incessant drills and formations that a soldier of that period was burdened with.

The historian thinks that the only enlisted man who would have the freedom to leave at will would be an officer's orderly, who does not stand drill and whose job gives him plenty of freedom. The post commander, Capt. H.S. Burton, rated a "dogrober," as the soldiers called officers' servants, but no other officers did. So Sherlock Moriarity and Watson Uphoff believe the murderer was Capt. Burton's personal servant.

Dr. Moriarity has his name and knows a bit about him, but is not inclined to identify the culprit. After all, he may have a great-grandson or granddaughter today who would not care to be known as the descendent of a killer.

So, Private O'Sullivan rests today in Grave 16 at the old mission. His killer has undoubtedly been gone for generations himself, but it is unlikely that he and his victim ever met postmortem; they undoubtedly went to different places.

And Dr. Moriarity probably wrapped up the case and turned to his associate with an "Elementary, my dear Uphoff."
Universities float tax-exempt bonds to buoy

The newest fad this fall on college campuses will have nothing to do with fraternities, sororities, demonstrations, rock concerts or hazing.

Instead, the world of high finance could become the current craze, and at least three private San Diego colleges and universities may be leading the way.

University administrators across the country — seeking to offset proposed federal cuts in federally subsidized student loans — have laid plans to float tax-exempt bonds in the open market at below-market interest rates.

About 100 private universities and colleges are involved, including 60 in California and three locally — the University of San Diego (USD), National University and Point Loma College.

Spawned by the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) and including such high-powered institutions as Stanford and USC, the proposed California bond offering will raise about $100 million, with net proceeds of about $81 million available for student loans.

If all goes according to schedule, the universities will "go to market in early October," according to JACK BOYCE, vice president of financial affairs at USD.

Boyce predicted that interest rates for investors will range from 11 percent to 12 percent, and bonds will be marketed with an eye toward taxpayers in the 50 percent bracket, who could generate loan repayment is delayed until six months after graduation.

The California plan differs from similar proposals in Massachusetts, Illinois, Maine and Maryland in that the non-profit corporation will serve as the underwriter. "The 'break-point' in front-end costs is at least $8 million," explained USD's Boyce. "So the consensus was to form a consortium, which will reduce everyone's issuance costs."

University administrators began plotting the bond concept soon after RONALD REAGAN's inauguration.
universities will go to market in early October, according to JACK BOYCE, vice-president of financial affairs at USD.

Boyce predicted that interest rates for investors will range from 11 percent to 12 percent, and bonds will be marketed with an eye toward taxpayers in the 50 percent bracket, who could generate after-tax yields of as much as 24 percent.

Dartmouth College last month became the first educational institution to procure open-market funds when its $29 million tax-exempt bond offering sold out in less than 24 hours.

Others reportedly are ready to follow suit.

In California, the AICCU formed a non-profit corporation — the California Student Loan Authority — which will serve as the official bonding authority for the funds. It will be the corporation — not the individual schools — which handles the cumbersome and expensive paperwork and debt servicing on the loans.

Each school, however, must guarantee 15 percent of the funds its students receive from the Authority in the event of a default.

USD, with about 62 percent of its 4,800 undergraduate and law students receiving some type of financial aid (loans, grants, or work study), is seeking $3.1 million, said Boyce. Point Loma College, with 82 percent of its 1,800 students receiving financial aid, will seek between $2 million and $4 million, according to JACK SCHARN, financial aid director. And at National University, where only 3 percent of the 7,000 active students require financial aid, officials plan to seek only about $500,000, according to DARRELL HOYLE, the school’s controller.

Most of the California bond funds — about two-thirds — will be made to participants in the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students program, a federally insured plan which requires students’ parents to begin repayment immediately. Under the once-popular but now endangered Guaranteed Student Loan plan — which will receive only about 5 percent of the California bond issue — the underwriter, “The ‘break-point’ in front-end costs is at least $8 million,” explained USD’s Boyce. “So the consensus was to form a consortium, which will reduce everyone’s issuance costs.”

University administrators began plotting the bond concept soon after RONALD REAGAN’s inauguration. They fully expected that their institutions would need the money for this fall, which was the Reagan administration’s original timetable for severe cutbacks in federal student loan programs.

But the administration bowed to pressure from educators and delayed 1982-83 cuts while spreading future cutbacks through 1985.

Still, most university officials saw the handwriting on the wall.

“While federal student loan sources haven’t dried up yet, it certainly looks that it will come to pass,” insisted AUTHOR HUGHES, USD president. Floating bonds is “placing the responsibility of education less on the federal government and more on the private sector and state government. Will they be able to handle it? I think so.”

But will the securities be attractive in a bearish, if not sheepish, bond market? Offered Hughes: “There will be a clamoring initially but it will level off because of the marketplace realities.”
SEMINAR: Making Advocacy for the Small Consumer Pay: Specials, Generals, Punitives, and Attorney's Fees through the Use of Class Action, Products Liability, Warranty and Misleading Advertising
DATE: June 25
TIME: Noon
LOCATION: San Diego Gas and Electric Co. auditorium
FEE: None
SPONSOR: USD Law Alumni Association
CONTACT: 291-6480, ext. 4358

SEMINAR: Assisting Clients in Choosing the Appropriate Business Entity
DATE: July 16
TIME: Noon
LOCATION: SDG&E Auditorium
FEE: None
SPONSOR: USD Law Alumni Association
CONTACT: 291-6480, ext. 4358
USD Offers Law Lectures

University of San Diego professor of law C. Hugh Friedman and U.S. Attorney designate Peter K. Nunez will be featured speakers in the July 16 and Aug. 6 sessions of the USD Law Alumni Association summer lecture series.

Friedman's July 16 lecture will be titled "Assisting Clients in Choosing the Appropriate Business Entity." "New Dimensions of Federal Law Enforcement" will be the topic of Nunez's Aug. 6 lecture.

The free series is held at noon in the auditorium of the San Diego Gas and Electric Co., 101 Ash St. Participants are asked to bring a brown bag lunch and coffee will be served.

A graduate of Yale University and Stanford Law School, Friedman has served as State deputy attorney general, director of the London Institute on International and Comparative Law, and as consultant to the American Bar Association. He is a judge pro tem of the San Diego Municipal Court.

Nunez is currently Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California. A graduate of the USD law school and Duke University, he is also Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney and received the U.S. Attorney General's Special Commendation Award in 1979.

For additional information on the lecture series call 291-6490, ext. 4358.
College Of Advocacy
Enrollment Ends Friday

Enrollment ends Friday for attorneys wanting to participate in the San Diego Inn of Court's ninth annual College of Advocacy.

The five-session program begins Sept. 21 at the University of San Diego Law School and concludes with clinical workshops held Sept. 25 at the County Courthouse.

Superior Court Judge David M. Gill, president of the Inn of Court, said enrollment is limited to 108 students this year. The program is open to all attorneys, but is designed primarily for attorneys with less than five years experience, he said.

"The heart of the program is the clinical workshops in the courthouse, where students get an opportunity to participate in the important segments of trials from jury selection to closing arguments," Gill said.

"Citizens who recently completed their jury service are enlisted to serve as jurors and workshop leaders are encouraged to give constructive criticism for the benefits of the students.

"We are not there to tell them they are polished masters of trial advocacy but to respond constructively to their interest in improving their advocacy skills. We've all made many of the same mistakes they will make from lack of experience or example, sometimes to the detriment of our clients," Gill said.

He said the faculty will consist of some of the leading trial advocates from the San Diego County Bar Association and experienced trial court judges. They will participate in the demonstrations and function as workshop leaders.

"The Inn stands as a tribute to Judge Louis M. Welsh, who initiated the program in 1974," Gill said. "It represents a distinct public service in which the San Diego legal community, and, indeed, the entire community can take justifiable pride.

"Our program continues to serve as a model for similar programs throughout the country."

RAMONA SENTINEL
JUN 24 1982

Ramonan receives law degree

Jeffrey A. Agnew, of Ramona, graduated from the University of San Diego School of Law with a Juris Doctor Degree on May 23.

He is a 1975 graduate of Ramona High School, received his bachelors degree from San Diego State University in 1979, and is the son of Kenneth and Lillian Agnew of Ramona.

Agnew will take the California Bar Examination in July and plans to join the law firm of Rich and Nachand in Escondido. He will work primarily in the areas of real estate and business litigation.
SAN DIEGO — The paintings of James Rocha, a collection representing nearly three years' work, will be on exhibit at Founders Gallery, University of San Diego, during the summer months.

The gallery is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays, and admission is free.

Rocha, who teaches painting at the university, received his B.A. from the University of California, San Diego and a Master's from James Madison University in Virginia. He has exhibited in the East, where he took several awards, including the Appalachian National Drawing Competition this year.

Paintings by James Rocha, painting instructor at the University of San Diego, will be on exhibit through September 7, Founders Gallery, USD. 291-6480 x4296.

Founders Gallery
James Rocha: Recent Work will be on display through Sept. 7, University of San Diego. Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesdays to 9 p.m.
Digging around in San Diego’s history

BY RICHARD L. CARRICO

On a hill above Mission Valley, Gay Brown painstakingly scrapes at the adobe soil under her. Finally, the coarse dirt loosens and crumbles beneath the metal blade of her small trowel. Moments later, the beginning archaeology student shrieks with joy. Her careful probing has revealed a small, clay toy cannon and two clay cannon balls the size of young peas. In the space of a few moments of excavation, but after weeks of often fruitless effort, this young woman has made contact with the past—a past that lies buried beneath our feet waiting to be discovered.

It’s hardly an isolated incident of discovery. Gay Brown is a member of one of several major archaeological programs being conducted regularly at sites throughout San Diego County. While San Diego’s archaeological sites may lack the utter suspense and danger of those presented in Raiders of the Lost Ark, few archaeologists lead the life of Indiana Jones, the mystery and excitement of discovery are ever present.

Since its first restoration in the 1930s, Mission San Diego de Alcala has been the site of continuous archaeological probing. Agave flourish in foreground

A visit to one of San Diego’s fascinating archaeological excavations can be a rewarding experience whether you are a newcomer to the area, or getting reacquainted with our historical heritage, or just showing out-of-town visitors around America’s Finest City. With a rich panorama of Indian, Spanish, and Anglo-American cultures, archaeologists are unlikely to run out of exciting finds.

Many of the excavations in the county are of short duration and are often on private property, well removed from the beaten path. Other excavations have been ongoing for several years, continue on a regular basis, and are open to visitors. The following excavations are regularly scheduled, although since particular hours of operation may change because of weather, it is wise to call ahead. Additional information about other archaeological programs can be obtained by contacting Susan Bernstein of the San Diego Museum of Man at 239-2001, or by writing the San Diego County Archaeological Society at Box A-81106, San Diego, CA 92138.

Located just east of the Interstate 8 and Interstate 5 junction (use the Taylor Street exit from I-8), Presidio Hill and the Serra Museum loom above bustling Mission Valley traffic. Here, among tangles of coastal sage and sunbaked earth, Spanish settlers established California’s first mission in 1769 and the first presidio (fort) in 1774. Abandoned in 1835, the settlement fell into disrepair during the Anglo-American period. Then, largely through the efforts of George W. Marston, the hill and its serene surroundings were purchased and donated as a city park in 1930.

In more recent years, Presidio Hill has been the subject of extensive archaeological excavations. Since 1965 hundreds of students have acquired unique and valuable training and provided historians with insights to early Spanish life in San Diego. Besides the miniature cannon found by Gay Brown, carefully excavated pits have yielded Spanish-period crucifixes, Mexican coins, and brass buttons made in England.
Self-guided tours of Presidio Park and the excavation should start at San Diego Historical Society's Serra Museum high atop the hill. Often mistaken for a mission, the museum was built in 1929 and houses archives and historical collections. The museum and gift shop are open every day of the year except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Hours of operation are Monday through Saturday, 9 to 4:45, and Sunday, 12 to 4:45. Special tours can be arranged by phoning 297-3258.

Throughout the summer and the fall semesters, Mesa College students and volunteers under the direction of Dennis Quillen will be excavating between the hours of 9 and 4 on Saturdays. An affable young man with equally amiable and informative students, Quillen will gladly answer questions and is sure to heighten your historical interest. Take a picnic-basket lunch and enjoy an afternoon in historic Presidio Park.

Down the hill and around the corner from Presidio Park, Old Town Historical Park on San Diego Avenue continues to be the site of archaeological excavations. While there may be some break in the work due to timing demands at other digs, the site will be the scene of activity through most of the late summer and fall months. According to Peter Schultz of the Sacramento office of State Parks and Recreation, archaeologists will be working near the Machado-Silvas adobe and on the plaza. Here, archaeologists will be attempting to unearth foundations of 1840s-era buildings and probing trash mounds made when Old Town was still young. For specific information: 237-6770.

Leaving Old Town and heading east on I-8 through what used to be rich farmland, you can visit the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Take either the Mission Gorge Road exit north to Mission Road and travel west to the mission, or get off I-8 onto Interstate 15, head north to the Friars Road exit east, and go south on Mission Road.

Built five years after the founding of the mission on Presidio Hill, Mission San Diego was the religious center of early San Diego and a prosperous chapel where hundreds of local Kumeyaay Indians were converted, not always willingly, by zealous Spanish priests.

Dr. James Moriarty and students from the University of San Diego have been working this site since 1966. Besides finding the graves of some of California's first settlers, archaeologists have uncovered remnants of the original adobe mission structure (parts of which can be viewed today) built after the first tule-brush mission was torched and destroyed by Kumeyaay villagers on November 5, 1775.

Self-guided tape tours of the mission grounds are offered Monday through Saturday, 9 to 5, and Sunday, 1 to 5. Admission to the museum is $1, and rental of the tape with cassette (suitable for groups of up to 10) is an additional $1. Dr. Moriarty will have field classes at the site on Thursdays from 9 until 12 throughout the fall semester, but there is always an attendant in the gift shop knowledgeable about museum history. Further information can be obtained by calling the visitors center at 281-8449.

Jamie Moriarty, USD student in a historic preservation masters' program, has worked for years alongside father, Dr. James Moriarty, at Mission San Diego digs.
USD COACH SELECTED — David Babcock, a former assistant basketball coach at Grand Canyon College in Arizona, has been named assistant basketball coach at University of San Diego. Babcock’s older brother, Pete, is an assistant coach with the San Diego Clippers.

JIM BROVELLI, USD’s head basketball coach, has announced the hiring of David Babcock as an assistant coach. Babcock will replace assistant Dick Satterlee, who has accepted the head coaching position at Eastern Oregon State.

Babcock previously assisted at his alma mater, Grand Canyon College last year, and also at Moon Valley High School, where he helped direct the team to an Arizona AAA crown and a Skyline Conference Championship in 1980-81. Besides coaching, Babcock played basketball at Scottsdale Junior College and Grand Canyon College.
SEMINAR: Computer Assisted Instruction
DATE: Aug. 3
TIME: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
LOCATION: USD De Sales Hall, Rooms 203, 209
FEE: $50
SPONSOR: USD Department of Continuing Education and School of Education
CONTACT: 293-4585

SEMINAR: Introduction to the Use of Microcomputers
DATE: Aug. 2
TIME: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
LOCATION: USD De Sales Hall, Rooms 203, 209
FEE: $50
SPONSOR: USD Department of Continuing Education and School of Education
CONTACT: 293-4585

SEMINAR: Administrative Use of Microcomputers
DATE: Aug. 4
TIME: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
LOCATION: USD De Sales Hall, Rooms 203, 209
FEE: $50
SPONSOR: USD Department of Continuing Education and School of Education
CONTACT: 293-4585
THE PARTY LINE

BURL STIFF

San Diego's Starlight Society staged its first annual Starlight Opera Ball the other night.

By starlight. And all in blue and silver.

The party setting was the courtyard of the Aerospace Museum in Balboa Park, the table decor was star-spangled, and the souvenir menu/program/dance card was blue and silver with a shiny silver tassel and a tiny silver pencil.

Chairwoman Cindy Peterson sparkled in blue sequins, and Starlight Society president Shirley McQuerter wore blue taffeta ruffles and a silvery tiara.

Bob Arnhym was master of ceremonies. His wife, Gail, sang with the Starlighters, a group that also included daughters, Lisa and Lynn, and their son, Lee Hubbard III, and his wife, Kimberlyn. (They're the parents of Lee Hubbard IV, born Feb. 12 at Mercy Hospital — the third Lee Hubbard born at Mercy.)

The Hughes (he's president of USD) invited more than 200 friends for cocktails and dinner in the Founders Patio, then moved them into the neighboring Camino Theater for an exhilarating show by the Up With People troupe. (The Up With People youngsters are staying at USD during their summer engagement at Sea World.)

Pat White, Suzanne Graf, Theresa Schultz, David Schrage and Shelby Grim, with Pauline Gleason Leib at the piano.

Guests of honor were longtime Starlight benefactor Tom Fleming; Vince Benstead, president of the San Diego Civic Light Opera Association; Leon Drew, Starlight's general manager and executive producer; and artistic directors Bonnie and Don Ward.

Dancing to Dick Braun's big-band sounds were Starlight patrons like Hylde and Morris Hector (both in tuxedos), Reba Brophy and Robert Tota, and the Alan Tofflers. (That bandstand backdrop was borrowed from the Starlight production of "The Student Prince".)

Marge and Art Hughes added a song-and-dance finale to their patio party the other night at the University of San Diego, and guests gave it a rave review.

The Hughes (he's president of USD) invited more than 200 friends for cocktails and dinner in the Founders Patio, then moved them into the neighboring Camino Theater for an exhilarating show by the Up With People troupe. (The Up With People youngsters are staying at USD during their summer engagement at Sea World.)

Applauding the fast-paced revue were guests like Joan and Peter Choconas, Judy and Dr. John Comito, Darlene and Lowell Davies, Marie and Dean Dunphy, Connie and Bob Golden, Ernie and Rear Adm. Edward Grimm, Mary and Bruce Hazard, Amy and Lt. Gen. Victor Krulak, Ruth and Jim Mulvany, Kathy and George Pardee, and Jane and Rear Adm. Herb Stoecklein.