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USD honored for program that expands ethics lessons

By Jeff Ristline
STAFF WRITER

When the University of San Diego invited a noted psychologist to spend a week talking about differences between men and women in their moral values, campus officials wanted the discussion to be felt across the curriculum.

They succeeded: Faculty members are incorporating new issues of the sexes and ethics into courses on television, management, biblical studies and sculpture, to name a few.

The program — to be continued this year with a similar effort to expand students' exposure to Confucian ethics — grew from a grant-funded initiative called Ethics Across the Curriculum, which has helped bring honors to USD from a national foundation.

USD is one of 135 colleges and universities named to the John Templeton Foundation's 1997-98 Honor Roll for Character Building Colleges. The schools will be formally announced tomorrow at a ceremony in Washington, D.C.

Arthur Schwartz, director of character development programs for the foundation, said the list is intended to draw attention to and celebrate schools that "are still placing emphasis on character as part of the undergraduate experience."

Lawrence Hinman, a USD philosophy professor, said the Ethics Across the Curriculum workshop was designed to build on a strong point at USD, where all undergraduates are required to take an upper-division ethics course.

"We felt we had a very strong ethics component in our philosophy department," Hinman said. "We had a number of pieces around campus in other departments as well, but there was no... coordination and support for (it) on a campuswide level."

As a centerpiece of what is planned as an annual curriculum-development workshop, USD will invite a major figure in ethics to campus for a week. For 1996-97, it was Harvard psychologist Carol Gilligan.

"What we hope to do each year... is to pursue a distinct theme and then bring in a major figure in that area as a resource person and as something of an inspiration as well," Hinman said.

Jack Adams, who wrote USD's application to the Templeton Foundation as director of special projects, said the designation helps the university prove that its mission statement is more than just words.

"There are a lot of parents who place heavy weight on a university or college that helps their children develop a sense of ethical and moral behavior," Adams said. "It's also a wonderful tool to invite young people who want to experience this kind of education to apply to our campus."

The Radnor, Pa.-based Templeton Foundation created the honor roll in 1989 and adds about 100 new institutions every two years. Sir John Templeton, 84, is a retired investment counselor who now lives in the Bahamas.

Almost all the schools on this year's list are private, and many, like the Roman Catholic-affiliated USD, are faith-based.

Schwartz said the dominance by private institutions may reflect a "historic mission" common to many of the schools, "created out of a feeling of not just intellectual development but moral and spiritual development as well."
It's time we got back to our roots — that is, our Native American, Spanish colonial and Mexican roots.

We've departed from a style and urban fabric that had given us a unique sense of place. And that's a shame, since we're well on our way to being Everywhere, USA.

Our tract homes, shopping centers, workplaces, parks, public buildings, transportation systems — in other words, our built environment — differ little from what's visible in any other big American city.

Oh, sure, you see red tile roofs in Rancho Bernardo and brilliant tile work in Balboa Park fountains and buildings. There are Indian festivals outside the Museum of Man and celebrations every weekend of Hispanic culture at Bazaar del Mundo in Old Town.

But where we live and work, the evidence of our inherited cultural past is hard to find:

- The typical suburban (and even inner-city urban) residential zone is marked by wide setbacks and front-yard lawns, as if this were Muncie, Ind.
- Most workplaces are in decentralized office and industrial parks, linked by congested freeways. Once inside, buildings are environmentally sealed off from our much-touted mild climate.

Our prime pleasure lands are not down the street but at theme parks, distant public parks and beaches and commercial districts filled with multiscreen movie theaters and chain restaurants.

As we prepare to celebrate California's 150th anniversary as a state in 2000 at the same time we pass into a new century and millennium, it's time to look back at a few remaining examples of an alternate past before we zoom ahead.

Majesty and magic

The place to start is Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in Oceanside. It will celebrate its 200th anniversary next year. And celebrate we all should.

It takes only moments to grasp the majesty and magic contained in that old building: The whitewashed adobe walls, stately colonnades and graceful archways; the niches, plantings and vistas.

The connection between interior and exterior is smooth and direct. The windows and doors are placed to facilitate natural cooling in the summer. The thick walls insulate against the winter cold.

The 21 Spanish missions, built from 1769 to 1823 from San Diego to Sonoma, certainly do not rival the masterpiece medieval and Renais-
Roots

We've lost much that made us unique

Continued from H-1

sance churches of Europe or even the cathedrals and parish churches in Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America.

But being simpler, the missions communicate a clearer essence of what the built environment in Southern California ought to look like.

Take the single-family house being built in today's typical master-planned community. There's nothing Mission style about it, regardless of the number of red tiles or screen doors leading outside.

Zoning rules invariably require a setback from the street and design standards imposed by developers require a certain type of landscaping that invariably means green lawn.

Lot size and placement jam too many units together and two-story models allow views to each other's back yard, making privacy all that harder to maintain.

The garage dominates the facade, although recent exceptions to this rule have emerged in scattered developments. When open, the garage is an unsightly storeroom.

When the garage door is closed, the driveway is either empty and dull or filled with parked cars that are equally uninteresting.

The design trend called New Urbanism or Neo-Traditional development argues for a more humane, pedestrian-friendly approach. But on closer scrutiny, some of the principles are being advocated do not work for our corner of the country and doing nothing to get us back to our Hispanic roots.

In Mediterranean countries, where the sun beats down as fiercely as in many parts of San Diego County, the building solution is to create shade wherever possible. That means narrow streets, interior or patio and walled enclosures.

Water is using sparingly, not wasted on thirsty lawns but displayed in fountains and small pools.

Cars are stored elsewhere since there's usually no room for on-street parking. Children and adults congregate at numerous plazas, squares and pocket parks, surrounded by low-key commercial establishments with apartments located on second and third stories.

Some developers and their architects might argue that gated communities and cul-de-sac housing developments are their modern equivalent of the Mediterranean walled city. But such arrangements bear only a superficial resemblance to classic design.

There are many reasons why our communities do not resemble their Spanish models. One is political:

Most residents have never lived in Mission Revival-type homes popularized in the 1920s and don't want something different down the block from their standard post-World War II-style tract.

Another is economic: Lenders don't back risky projects, whose design varies from the industry standard.

But the biggest reason is historic: After the United States seized California during the Mexican-American War in 1846-48, Indian, Spanish and Mexican mores and standards were swept away in favor of Yankee forms of government, city building and living.

Kristina Foss, founder of the Native American Department at Santa Barbara City College and director of the Mission Santa Barbara museum, said the Know-Nothings dominated the early California legislature and saw to it that laws discriminated against Mexicans and Indians.

"There was an anti-Spanish feeling by people who took over California," Foss said.

The influx of new residents, drawn by the Gold Rush, produced a huge building boom in Northern California, and the arrival of the railroads after the Civil War brought a similar growth spurt in San Diego and the rest of Southern California.

With the 1884 publication of Helen Hunt Jackson's romantic novel "Ramona," interest in the pre-American period returned.

Spanish and Mexican adobe buildings were rebuilt. The Santa Fe railroad adopted Mission Revival as its official design for stations in the Southwest, a fad that carried over into residential and commercial development through the 1930s.

But Spanish-era planning concepts were not adopted and by the 1950s, tract development and suburban sprawl left little room for Hispanic influences beyond the use of street names.

Lifestyle influences

And yet, according to Therese Whitcomb, retired art history professor at the University of San Diego, the architectural and political rush away from our roots did not erode certain lifestyle traits inherited from Indian, Spanish and Mexican times.

The indoor-outdoor lifestyle, casual dress codes and informal interior design preferences are just some of the things carried over from the 18th century and adopted by San Diegans, she said, whether they were born here or arrived last week.

In contrast to other parts of the country, she noted, Southern Californians willingly drive long distances for fun and work. This is not evidence of a love affair with the automobile but rather a disregard for time and miles required to complete our tasks.

California under the Spaniards was not concentrated in one or two urban centers but spread along El Camino Real, the royal road that linked the missions situated one day's journey apart from each other. "They were like our first Holiday Inns," Whitcomb said.

"You'd travel all day and get off and have a decent meal and get some

San Diegans' concern about the environment echoes that of the Indians who occupied the area long before Europeans arrived.

news. The missions weren't founded for religious purposes. They were outposts of civilization."

San Diegans' concern about the environment, the preservation of the coast, canyons and natural habitat echoes an even older mindset, that of the Indians who occupied the area long before Europeans arrived.
Larry Banegas, a Kumeyaay tribe member who has absorbed both Indian and European ways of living, said he feels crosscurrents of multiple cultural impacts. Raised a Catholic and educated in American schools, he finds it hard to justify the mission system, support the American takeover of California and understand the suburban development patterns of recent decades.

"This place was open, pretty much of a paradise," Banegas said, before the Spaniards arrived. "It was a perfect climate to survive in. That went on for many generations."

And yet, he said, few Indians would give up their cars, homes and VCRs and "go back to the weeds."

"I don't think as society is set up today that's necessary," he said, "because I think it's more of a philosophy than anything else — how one looks at the world, how you live your life every day."

Robert L. Hoover, a social sciences professor at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, said San Diego represents not a triumph of American standards and lifestyles but a blending of many cultures. And in the 21st century, he said, it may be wise to examine those contributions and rework the mix.

"People are going to have to get used to living closer together as the population grows," he said. "One way to do that and minimize conflict is to design buildings and plan towns for privacy."

Simultaneously, he said, public places like squares, parks and plazas would be liberally placed where people could congregate.

San Diego preservation architect Wayne Donaldson said it is more likely that past influences will lessen as the area strives to be high-tech and hip.

"San Diego is destined to be a modern, what's-happening-now city," Donaldson sadly predicted, "not a place that celebrates its roots."

Jack Williams hopes that's not the case. He heads the locally based Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology and oversees the excavation of the site of the original fort and mission at Presidio Park. He hopes that someday the presidio can be rebuilt and, like Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, serve as a physical reminder of our past.
USD Economic Index Still Up

Led by a surge in building permits, San Diego’s index of leading economic indicators rose 0.3 in June. It was the 27th consecutive monthly increase in the index, which is compiled by USD’s School of Business Administration.

During June, 1,157 building permits were issued, the largest number since March 1991, according to the university’s economic research group.

Other components of the index that had slight increases were help wanted advertising, tourism, and lower claims for unemployment insurance. Two other factors, local stock prices and the national economic index, were unchanged.

Alan Gin, USD economics professor, said the June rise was similar to those in recent months: a moderate overall gain, with small increases in certain areas. “This combination signals continued growth in the local economy, although the pace of the expansion may be more modest than was indicated earlier in the year, when the index was rising sharply,” he said.
A healthy economy

Indicators show San Diego’s comeback

In the final scene of his academy-award winning performance as Fast Eddie Felson in "The Color of Money," Paul Newman exuberantly proclaims: "I’m back!" The same can be said for California’s robust economy.

California’s comeback has been noted by the national and international news media. The London-based magazine The Economist recounts how the Golden State’s economy is "outshining the rest of the country."

Unlike the 1980s boom that was fueled by defense spending, California’s current economic resurgence flows from numerous sources. This economic diversity, which ranges from high-tech enterprises in Silicon Valley to the emerging biotechnology industry in San Diego, bodes well for sustained growth.

San Diego’s growth illustrates the trend. By late 1995, all of the jobs lost during the recession of the early 1990s were replaced, and thousands more were being created. The region’s index of leading economic indicators, compiled by the University of San Diego, has recorded 27 consecutive increases.

As of June, moderate gains were registered in five of the index’s six components — building permits, initial claims for unemployment insurance, tourism, help-wanted ads and the underlying national economy. Only local stock prices sagged. Strong activity in real estate and construction should boost the local economy in the near term.

Median home prices for May were $177,000, a 5.4 percent increase from the previous year. That bounce is all the more reassuring because residential real estate had been sluggish despite attractive interest rates, lower unemployment and higher personal income. Rising home sales reflect enhanced consumer confidence, which in turn produces a ripple effect throughout the local economy.

San Diego’s unemployment rate of 4.2 percent is about one-third lower than the statewide average. That’s largely because of growth in solid areas such as tourism, construction, manufacturing and retail trade.

Now that NAFTA has reduced trade barriers with Mexico, San Diego stands to benefit even more from cross-border commerce. Expenditures by Mexicans in San Diego County vary from 2 percent to 5 percent of our total yearly income. If Mexico’s economy grows during the next few years, as generally expected, economic gains on this side of the border could be substantial.

Meantime, San Diego companies that had relied on defense contracts continue to transform Cold War technologies into peacetime profits. Some firms that used to produce stealth weapons systems are now specializing in color televisions and cutting-edge telecommunications products. Some companies have gone into multimedia and computer software, while others are crafting a new generation of precision golf clubs.

This economic ferment helps explain why San Diego’s gross regional product is growing at a faster rate than those of the state and the nation. Indeed, San Diego’s vibrant GRP is projected to grow by nearly $85 billion this year, a healthy 7.3 percent increase over last year.

According to the San Diego Economic Development Corp., this would be "the highest ever recorded, surpassing an estimated $79 billion in 1996."

Having weathered some tough times, San Diegans are acutely aware that what goes up can plummet just as rapidly.

Even so, the trend lines suggest California’s dramatic economic comeback is solidly grounded in diverse, growth-oriented endeavors.
Economy here looks great, but jobs ‘iffy’

The San Diego economy is looking so exuberant that some seem are concerned about an overheating in a year or two.

The most recent data show strength almost everywhere — real estate, manufacturing, tourism, in-migration, you-name-it — but there may be some weakness in employment.

Yesterday, University of San Diego economist Alan Gin reported that the leading indicators of the San Diego economy rose by 0.5 percent in July, the 28th straight monthly increase.

Building permits, stock prices and tourism were up sharply, but the gain in help wanted advertising was below trend and initial claims for unemployment insurance rose.

"Everything looks pretty good, but the labor market has gotten kind of iffy," says Gin.

Yesterday, the Conference Board reported that San Diego’s August help wanted index was down slightly from 76 in July, although it was up from 68 a year earlier. The monthly change may not be meaningful.

Gin uses a six-month trend on his help-wanted data — not just one month. In any case, his data were only through July.

However, the most recent statistics from the California Employment Development Department indicated that August jobs were up 800 in the county. Manufacturing jobs were up 500 and construction 1,300. Unemployment was just 4.4 percent.

Real estate is booming, although it’s still far behind 1980s levels: Housing permits, new and existing home sales and commercial construction are up sharply; default notices are trending downward.

Apartment vacancies are so low that rents are moving up sharply after a long drought.

Through three-quarters of 1997 new home sales at 6,041 almost top the full-year 6,093 of 1996, says Adam McAbee of the Meyers Group. The county will easily break the most recent high, the 6,842 of 1990, but won’t break 1989’s total of just over 10,000, he says.

"By standards of the 1990s, the real estate market is hot," says Mark Riedy, Hahn professor of real estate at USD. "The South Bay will be the next place to pick up even more than it already has. There is not enough land north of there to satisfy demand at reasonable prices."

However, says Riedy, "Almost too much money is available (from..."

See BAUDER on Page C-2

Economic strength is seen locally

Continued from C-2
Oceanside Makes Splash

The Oceanside Partners in Business Expo is coming up in October, the 9th to be exact. The expo, the city's fifth, is themed "Oceanside: Open for Business." Jane McVey, the new Oceanside Economic Development director, will be the keynote speaker and Mark Riedy, USD's Ernest W. Hahn Professor of Real Estate Finance, will discuss "Opportunities for the 21st Century."
The more than 10 million family-owned businesses in America are a major economic force, paying an estimated 65% of all wages and accounting for 50% of the gross national product.

One of the greatest challenges they face is succession—who will lead them into the next century. Statistics show that fewer than 30% of all family businesses make it to the second generation and only 13% to the third generation.

The Times talked with Dr. Craig E. Aronoff, founder and director of the Family Enterprise Center at Kennesaw State University in Marietta, Ga., and chief executive of Family Business Consulting Group. He is also executive editor of the Family Business Advisor newsletter, a joint venture with the Arthur Andersen Center for Family Business.

Why worry about succession?

Taking the attitude "When I die, my heirs will just have to take care of the problem" is a very dangerous approach. The heirs may or may not be prepared to run the business and are likely to have different ideas about what should be done with the assets and therefore a conflict is likely.

Businesses are tenuous things. If your family is out squabbling about what is going to be done with this asset, the business is going to suffer.

What's more important than selecting a successor, however, is understanding the process by which one will be selected. There needs to be an understanding about how the family is going to decide what to do with this asset. If you care about your family and you have been working hard all your life to provide for them through this business, then you need to pay some attention to what is going to happen after you're gone.

Does "succession" refer strictly to when a business owner dies, or can it also apply to retirement of the older generation?

One would hope that there are clear plans for succession and that those plans would not hinge on someone's death, particularly if there is incapacity before death. In that case, the business is likely to be injured by the declining abilities of the person who is running it. We would hope that there would be an enjoyable period of retirement too. However, people who found businesses sometimes don't want to retire. A recent study [Arthur Andersen's American Family Business Survey] suggests that between a quarter and a third of leaders of family businesses either don't intend to retire or plan to remain involved in some capacity in the business throughout their lives. That [heightens] the need for succession planning.

Why?

There are several challenges that confront a family business at the time of generational succession. One is financial—how to support the older generations in retirement; how to sustain enough funds to continue to run the business; the need for one or more children in the business to be able to take enough money out of the business to support their lifestyles; and the need to plan for estate taxes.

Resources for Family Businesses

- Your accountant, banker, financial planner or life insurance agent can help.
- A good starting point: About 100 colleges and universities have family business programs, including USC, with its Family and Closely Held Business Program, (213) 740-0416; University of San Diego, (619) 260-2376; and Cal State Fullerton, (714) 278-4182.
- The Family Firm Institute of Brookline, Mass., a professional membership organization, has a free booklet of consultants, accountants, lawyers and educators. Call (617) 738-1591, or visit its Web site at http://www.ffii.org
- Business Owner Resources provides information and help, including booklets, newsletters and pamphlets on a variety of topics. Write to P.O. Box 4356, Marietta, GA 30061-4356; call (800) 551-0633; or visit its Web site at http://members.aol.com/busowneres/bor.htm
- Family Business Advisor is a newsletter by Craig Aronoff and John L. Ward, published in cooperation with the Arthur Andersen Center for Family Business; for subscription information, call (800) 551-0633.
- MassMutual, the Blue Chip Co., is a Springfield, Mass.-based life insurance company that offers studies, booklets and CD-ROM titles. Call (413) 788-8411, or visit http://www.massmutual.com/
- The Arthur Andersen Center for Family Business offers a variety of information, from trends and directions to publications and sources of advice. Call (800) 924-2770 or visit http://www.arthurandersen.com/cfb
- Check out NetMarQuee Family Business NetCenter on the Web for excerpts from a variety of sources (http://nmq.com).
- Pacific Bell's Smart Resources Center offers small-business success brochures. Call (800) 948-8000.

Another challenge is strategic or managerial: What's worked for the last generation probably won't work for the next generation. The world has changed; there's new competition; and there is a need to develop new strategies. The older generation very likely wants to continue doing what they've been doing. The younger generation will want to do things new ways and there are going to be extreme conflicts about the direction of the business.

In that scenario, strategic planning should include being clear about who has what role and who can make what decisions. It takes a lot of planning, a lot of sensitive desire to make this work across generations.

The final challenge is family. All that's happening in the business is probably having intense emotional echoes in the family, particularly if several members are being considered for leadership.

Does it make a difference if you're talking about a large or small business?
Craig Aronoff: Succession planning is "a lifelong process."

A Probably not. We find the issues depend on how many generations the business has been in a family. With more stockholders and more cousins involved instead of just the nuclear family, the issues are different.

Q What's the first step to succession planning?

A To understand the goals and objectives of all the members of the family. The founder and spouse need to sit down and ask, "What are our hopes and dreams relative to the business?" And then they need to have a discussion with their children and perhaps any non-family executives about their goals and aspirations. What do they hope the future will look like? To what extent can they envision a future that they are all excited about and what are some ways to get there?

Then you ask the question, "How do we achieve our goals?" The answer can take many forms. A child might need a broader education to successfully direct a business given new competition, or a child may need experience in another business setting.

Q What's next?

A I don't think you can quantify it. Successful succession planning is recognition of the challenges that confront you on the way to your goals and dreams.

As soon as you start talking about succession planning, you start talking about everything else: financial planning, estate planning, development of your children as potential leaders of your business, what the business is going to look like in the future. Succession planning is a nice way to begin looking at all the issues.

What makes a successful business across generations is having a strong business and having a strong family. Our research shows that if you don't have those, you can do all the succession planning you want and it's not going to help you.

Q What are the pitfalls in succession planning?

A Not communicating. For example: Dad says, "This is what I want to happen," without saying, "Let me talk to the rest of the family and see what they want to do." Or Dad makes assumptions about what his kids are supposed to be doing or what they want without asking them.

Q Does your age make a difference when you are talking about succession?

A For family businesses it's really a lifelong process. When your kids are young, they're going to get a taste of what you do and how you do it. How you talk about your job around the dinner table is an important factor. If you're able to share your excitement, your satisfactions, your fulfillments that come from your work, your children naturally are going to be more excited about it.

When your kids first enter your business, you need to be thinking and talking about what the future may be like. It's usually inappropriate to say, "This business will be yours. You will lead it someday. You will own it someday." It's much better to talk about that in terms of what the opportunities are and give your children some freedom in terms of whether or not they choose to join the business.

When you're 45 and your kids are 20 is a great time to start talking about it.

At any point, a CEO should have contingency plans. They should be clear and written out, even if it's just a sealed letter that's to be opened "on my death or incapacity." And it should be updated once a year. It should include things like where the keys are, who the accountant is, bank account numbers and names of key employees.
David Norris Assumes Presidency Of California Young Lawyer Association

Marc Adelman and Thomas J. Warwick Jr., weren't the only officeholders sworn in on Saturday at the California state bar of annual meeting. David B. Norris, chair of the San Diego County Bar Association's Litigation Section, assumed the presidency of the California Young Lawyer Association (CYLA).

All attorneys who are under 37 years old or have been members of the bar for less than five years are automatically members of the association, which tries to help them establish their practices.

The CYLA is often a proving ground for future bar leaders as well. Both Adelman, the new state bar president and Warwick, San Diego's representative on the bar board of governors, first cut their political teeth in CYLA activities.

In a statement issued Monday, Norris said the highest priority of his term would be addressing the tight job market that many recent admittees face through networking, job fairs and increased outreach with local bar associations.

In addition to his work on the litigation section, Norris is a past chair of the SCBA's young and new lawyers section, the disaster preparedness committee and the membership committee. He received his juris doctorate in 1990 from the University of San Diego School of Law.

With the honors:

It took nearly 60 years, but on Monday Gov. Pete Wilson gave the late Bernard E. Witkin the recognition many attorneys, judges and law professors feel he so richly deserved. The governor signed SB 605, sponsored by Sen. Ken Maddy, R-Fresno, which will rename California's main legal research facility the Bernard E. Witkin State Law Library. For more than six decades Witkin's treatises on California law have been a staple of many an attorney's career from law school to the bench. His most famous work, "Summary of California Law" is now in its ninth edition, although Witkin died in 1985.

Trio Band To Help Children

Though their firms are often fierce competitors, three attorneys are joining forces to assist Home Start, a nonprofit organization providing outreach and counseling services to area families. Thomas W. Turner of Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch has been elected president of Home Start's board of directors, with Maria Nunez of Baker & McKenzie and Jerry D. Hargreaves, a partner at Hargreaves & Savitch.

Kelly C. Douglas of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps joining him as vice president and secretary, respectively.

Turner received his juris doctorate from Boalt Hall School of Law and currently leads Procopio, Cory's Real Estate & Environmental team, specializing in retail, industrial and mixed-use products. Nunez graduated magna cum laude from the University of San Diego School of Law and concentrates on the area of estate planning. Douglas completed her legal training at Duke University School of Law and specializes in labor and employment law.

Transitions

After 31 years in the San Diego legal community — including a term as state bar president — John M. Seitman is searching for a new challenge. He is retiring from Lindley, Lazar & Scales and joining the staff of the American Arbitration Association as a full-time neutral. But alternative dispute resolution is nothing new for Seitman, who won the Orange County Bar Association's 1992 ADR Section Recognition Award, as well as being recognized by the SCBA for outstanding service to the legal profession in 1990. In addition to a term at the helm of the Bar, Seitman was president of the SCBA in 1986.

Frances L. Harrison, of counsel at Huntington & Havi­land, has been selected as San Diego county's first family law facilitator to assist in pro per parents in family support matters. Harrison, a certified family law specialist, will start work on Sept.26 but the office will not open for business until later this winter.

Law Briefs

By Chris DiEdoardo

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Trio Band To Help Children

Though their firms are often fierce competitors, three attorneys are joining forces to assist Home Start, a nonprofit organization providing outreach and counseling services to area families. Thomas W. Turner of Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch has been elected president of Home Start's board of directors, with Maria Nunez of Baker & McKenzie and Jerry D. Hargreaves, a partner at Hargreaves & Savitch.

Kelly C. Douglas of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps joining him as vice president and secretary, respectively.

Turner received his juris doctorate from Boalt Hall School of Law and currently leads Procopio, Cory's Real Estate & Environmental team, specializing in retail, industrial and mixed-use products. Nunez graduated magna cum laude from the University of San Diego School of Law and concentrates on the area of estate planning. Douglas completed her legal training at Duke University School of Law and specializes in labor and employment law.

Transitions

After 31 years in the San Diego legal community — including a term as state bar president — John M. Seitman is searching for a new challenge. He is retiring from Lindley, Lazar & Scales and joining the staff of the American Arbitration Association as a full-time neutral. But alternative dispute resolution is nothing new for Seitman, who won the Orange County Bar Association's 1992 ADR Section Recognition Award, as well as being recognized by the SCBA for outstanding service to the legal profession in 1990. In addition to a term at the helm of the Bar, Seitman was president of the SCBA in 1986.

Frances L. Harrison, of counsel at Huntington & Havi­land, has been selected as San Diego county's first family law facilitator to assist in pro per parents in family support matters. Harrison, a certified family law specialist, will start work on Sept.26 but the office will not open for business until later this winter.
Judge Profile

Barbara Tuttle Gamer

Judge, Superior Court, San Diego County

Appointment/Election:
Appointed (succeeding Judge Edward T. Butler, elevated) by Gov. Jerry Brown Jan 1, 1983 (oath same day), elected in 1984 (unopposed), and reelected in 1990 (unopposed), reelected in 1996 (unopposed).

Previous Judicial Office:

Past Employment:

Memberships/Awards:

Teaching, Lectures, Panels:
Adjunct Professor, Calif. State Univ., San Diego, 1973-74; visiting Professor, University of San Diego, 1978-79.

Barbara Tuttle Gamer


Education: J.D. (June 1970), Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles (Westwood), School of Law (named "Outstanding Woman Graduate Student" (1970), and "Outstanding Law Student" (1969) by UCLA Alumni Assn.); B.A. (June 1966, with Honors), Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles (Westwood); Graduate (1961), Ecole Internationale de Geneve, Geneva Switzerland; Attended: Westlake School (1955-58), Paul Revere School (1952-55), and St. Mathews School (1948-52), all in Los Angeles, Calif.

Born: Nov. 20, 1943; New Rochelle, N.Y. Two children.

Outside Interests, Hobbies:
Study of history, reading, walking, and music.


Courtroom Code of Conduct:
Courtesy

Office Address: Hall of Justice, Dept. 47, 330 West Broadway, San Diego, CA 92101

Office Phone: (619) 685-6147, (619) 531-3141

Ex Parte Hours: By appointment.

The Prop. 209 debate continues

Will the law be put into practice?

By Maimon Schwarzschild

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has now dismissed the lawsuits against Proposition 209, and unless the U.S. Supreme Court imposes a further delay it will be an article of the California Constitution that "the state shall not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin."

This is nothing more or less than what the civil rights movement called for in the 1950s and '60s. It became the law of the land, or so everyone briefly thought, in the great Civil Rights Act of 1964.

But instead, America has now had a 25-year experiment with group quotas and preferences, led by courts and government bureaucracies that shied away from public debate over what they were doing. Proposition 209 was the first time the people of any state had a chance to vote on these preference programs, and Californians voted against them by a decisive margin.

Although intended to right the wrongs of past discrimination, government-imposed group preferences do far more harm than good. They make race and ethnicnicity more important, instead of less so. While few of us would ever turn down a preference when it is offered, these preferences are especially hard on the supposed beneficiaries: a person's race and ethnicity are all too obvious, so when standards have been dramatically lowered for you, you are painfully aware that the people around you might have reason to think that you are not up to your job (or your place in college.)

In fact, preferences create large-scale mismatches: people who would be perfectly capable of doing well in a college or job they are qualified for, are instead promoted into colleges or jobs where their qualifications are below average, and where most will do relatively poorly. (This, in turn, creates pressures to fudge what is meant by "doing well" and "doing poorly.") It is a recipe for grievance and racial resentment on all sides.

Proposition 209 means an end to government quotas and preferences in California, at least in principle. In practice, it won't happen easily.

This is partly because the state (like the federal government) has built up an astonishing array of preference programs, and a small army of affirmative action officers, compliance monitors, diversity specialists, and so forth, whose bureaucratic existence (and jobs) depend on quotas and preferences.

But Proposition 209 is up against a mindset as well as a bureaucracy. The quota mindset is especially strong in the universities, and California's public universities are no exception. Proposition 209 explicitly applies to the state universities and colleges. But in recent months, officials at UCLA have been urgently trying to come up with ways to salvage preferences without openly appearing to do so. Some of their suggestions have been peculiar (preferences for applicants to UCLA who have participated in "indigenous dances"). Some have been very peculiar (preferences for applicants who have had experience in urban gangs). Some have merely been transparent (preferences for applicants with selected zip codes).

All this reflects an outlook that has become widespread on American campuses, equating civil rights with racial and ethnic preferences. This outlook is held, of course, by the academic zealots for "identity politics" and group separatism; but it has also become a safe orthodoxy for many other academics and educational administrators.

A typical example: At this year's annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, there was a day-long, highly touted forum on the future of affirmative action in law school admissions. Twenty-one speakers were on the program. All 21 were for quotas and preferences. All denounced Proposition 209, and all were in favor of trying to circumvent it somehow. It was perhaps the least diverse panel on diversity that could have been imagined.

Even on campus, of course there are many who quietly recognize that it is unjust and corrosive to have widely different standards depending on the color of people's skin. A Roper poll of the UC faculty shows that a strong plurality of the professors support "equal opportunity regardless of race or sex," as against academic policies based on "preferences to women and certain racial and ethnic groups. Meanwhile, more and more Californians are intermarrying — refusing to stay in the affirmative action "boxes" — and making nonsense of the preference system, at least as far as their children are concerned.

A spoils system of quotas and preferences is a sad counterfeit of social justice. Real social justice requires, first and foremost, a rigorous, non-watered-down system of education — kindergarten thru 12th grade and higher — that opens the door of individual opportunity to all.

Perhaps the state bureaucracies (and too many of our educators) doubt their own ability to rise to this challenge. Proposition 209 makes it clear what the task is. But there will continue to be resistance: neither the preference bureaucracy nor the quota mindset will go softly into the night. It will take steady work to put an end to this counterfeit of social justice that has been diverting Californians from building the real thing.

SCHWARZSCHILD is a professor of law at the University of San Diego.
USD to salute women’s teams with fund-raiser

By Paula Mascari-Bott, staff writer

Eliminating men’s programs to meet the standards of Title IX has been the direction of many universities around the country. The University of San Diego is trying a different formula.

A committee for women’s athletics, which includes the coaches of the eight women’s programs on campus, is sponsoring the inaugural Salute to Women’s Athletics on Sept. 25 at the Hahn University Center.

Funds raised at the event, which will include a silent and live auction, will be used to enhance the budgets of each sport.

“We are approaching the women’s fund-raising issue with a more proactive approach rather than from a reactive stance,” said Brian Fogarty, associate director of athletics/development. “Rather than take away from what we already have, our hope is to upgrade the current programs by coming up with funding on our own.”

The USD athletic department is also hoping to raise awareness for its growing programs such as the tennis team, which has delivered seven All-Americans, and the volleyball squad, which has reached postseason play four years in a row.

In addition, with the Jenny Craig Pavilion on the horizon, the opportunity for increased development in sports seems imminent.

“The next step is to get the word out,” Fogarty said. “The climate on campus is much better. There is a lot more willingness to include us as part of the rest of the university affairs. Now is the time to bring the athletic programs to a new level.”

Channel 8 news anchor Denise Yamada will emcee the event, which begins at 6:30 p.m. Hors d’oeuvres and hosted cocktails will be served. Among the auction items are several trips, including a three-night stay at the Maui Ritz-Carlton and a five-night stay in Breckenridge, Colo., round-trip air fare for two to London and many golf and dinner certificates. Tickets are $75 per person. Information can be obtained by calling (619) 260-4803.
Long road ahead for Torero volleyballers

By Alan Springer
SPECIAL TO THE UNION-TRIBUNE

USD women's volleyball coach Sue Snyder embarks on a difficult journey this season. Her team plays 10 of its first 13 matches on the road. This weekend, however, the Toreros are hosting their eighth annual USD Invitational with Fairfield, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and North Carolina-Charlotte.

The Toreros play tonight at 7 against UNC Charlotte. Fairfield meets Cal Poly SLO at 5. Admission is free.

So far this season the Toreros (2-2) have already enjoyed one of their biggest victories. They beat cross-town rival San Diego State 3-0 in their opener. The two schools will meet again at USD on Nov. 19.

"This is the best team we have had here," said Snyder, now in her eighth season at USD. "I think this team is special because of its depth. We could split up any of our players in practice and play against each other and it would be an even match."

Snyder's experience and knowledge of the game has helped the girls on and off the court. She has a strong bond with the players and has created a family atmosphere. In some cases, literally.

Senior middle blocker Sara Gunsaulus considered USD because her older sister, Liz, attended and enjoyed the environment so much. Sara, who was also recruited by USC, Arizona and Oregon State, said one of the reasons she chose USD was the school's commitment to athletics.

"I came down here a lot to see my sister play and it really felt like a family here," said Gunsaulus, who had a chance to play with her sister for her first two years here. "I wanted to be part of that family and playing with my sister, I felt that."

Gunsaulus, one of three seniors on the squad, made all-conference her freshman and junior seasons. She was named All-Conference second team her sophomore year and won a tournament MVP.

"This team is a very close group of girls," said Gunsaulus, who rooms with teammates LaManda Mounts and Maria Bowden. "I think that being that close helps you with the chemistry on the court. You just don't want to be around our place when we lose."
Ex-catcher catching on to job of USD QB

By Brad Falduto
SPECIAL TO THE UNION-TRIBUNE

He may be the best baseball player at USD. Mike Stadler, though, isn’t allowed on the campus baseball field.
After four seasons of playing minor league baseball, Stadler, a graduate of El Cajon Valley High, is ineligible for collegiate baseball. Yet Stadler is starring these days for the Toreros.

Stadler has traded in his catcher’s gear for a football uniform and will be the starting quarterback when the Toreros (1-1) play host to Redlands tomorrow night at 7.

“It’s ironic. USD didn’t recruit me for baseball out of high school,” said Stadler, who spent three years in the Padres organization and another with a Cleveland Indians farm team. “Now I’m the quarterback of the football team.”

Stadler, a 23-year-old sophomore quarterback. Because he started his professional baseball career straight out of high school, Stadler enrolled at USD last fall at an age when most students are receiving degrees.

Around about wind sprints time at the end of football practice, Stadler is painfully reminded he is an elder statesman on the football field.

“Some days, I feel old and wonder what I am doing out there,” Stadler said as sweat rolled down his face from those beloved sprints. “But it’s the competition. I love competition.”

That love of competition is what initially steered Stadler away from college and into pro baseball. A three-sport star at El Cajon Valley, Stadler was set to accept a baseball scholarship to University of the Pacific. Then an unexpected thing happened. The Padres picked Stadler in the 34th round of the 1992 June draft.

“I was really surprised,” Stadler said. “I honestly hadn’t thought about it.”

Although he was an A student, Stadler quickly decided to pass on college and reported to the Padres’ rookie team in Peoria, Ariz. “Once I was drafted, I said I didn’t want to look back later and have regrets, wonder what would have happened if I did it,” said Stadler. “I always knew I would go to school. So I had it in my contract that they would pay for some schooling.”

Good thing. The pro career never worked out. Stadler spent four years alternating between riding the pine and struggling at the plate. His career mercifully came to an end when he injured his rotator cuff in the summer of ’95.

With the injury healed, Stadler enrolled at USD last year. But he found himself in a familiar place, on the bench. He was third on the depth chart. This year, though, he beat out senior Mike Doherty for the starting job.

In the Toreros’ opener, a 25-15 victory over Azusa Pacific, Stadler put the ball up just four times. Coach Kevin McGarry let his quarterback loose last week and Stadler was 23-for-36 for 243 yards and two touchdowns in a 30-20 loss to Saint Mary’s.

“I knew it would take a while to get back into football,” Stadler said. “I’m here to go to school. If football works out, great. So far it has.”
USD’s Matt Geske has reached a pinnacle of his soccer career. But when the USD senior’s collegiate days end after this season, he won’t be remembered for any great pass or spectacular goal.

He will be remembered for Matt Geske the person, not the athlete. And for Geske, that’s what it means to be at the top of your game.

Geske the Toreros’ team captain, will be in action this weekend when USD hosts the eighth annual MetLife Classic tournament.

Geske is a key reason the Toreros are 4-0-1 and ranked 15th in the country. He is tied for second on the team in points with five and continues to play some of the best soccer of his career.

Last season Geske was brilliant, finishing second on the team in scoring (16 points), earning All-Far West Region honors and being named to the All-West Coast Conference second team.

Geske’s accolades on the field, however, receive equal billing with what he’s accomplished off the field.

In 1997, Geske was named to the GTE Academic All-American team with a 3.8 grade-point average.

“It’s just a matter of time management,” said Geske. “I’ve been playing a couple of sports at a time since I was 8, so I’m used to it. But some days you just want to go home and take a nap.”

Geske visited San Diego for the first time five years ago on a recruiting trip from Wisconsin, his home state.

"Once I saw USD play in the NCAA Finals in 1992 (USD lost to Virginia, 2-0), I knew this was the team I wanted to play for," said Geske, who led his high school team to the Wisconsin state championship while earning Player of the Year honors.

"I came out here in December from Wisconsin and saw this weather and the city of San Diego. I said right there, I am going here for college. The more I realize it, though, the best thing about San Diego is the people."

Coaches and fellow players have come to admire Geske. He spends extra time at practice working with freshman and sophomores because he remembers what it was like coming into college and not knowing what to do.

"As a parent, you look at a kid like Matt and you want your kid to grow up and be just like that," said USD coach Seamus McFadden, in his 19th season. "He brings great leadership to the table. He does exactly what he has to do and knows when to do it."

As for Geske’s future, he says he hopes to play soccer at the next level or even coach someday. If that doesn’t pan out, he’ll try to join an accounting firm. But for now he just enjoys his role as the leader earning the respect of his teammates.

“It takes a lot to get respect from your teammates,” Geske said. “But once you have it, it’s hard to lose.”

**USD SOCCER**

**What** 8th Annual MetLife Classic.

**Where** Torero Stadium.

**Schedule**

Old Dominion vs. UC Santa Barbara, today, 5; Cal Poly San Luis Obispo vs. USD, today, 7:30; UC Santa Barbara vs. Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Sunday, 1; Old Dominion vs. USD, Sunday, 3:30.

**History** Toreros have won MetLife Classic five times, including last year, and hold 10-2-1 record in tournament.
Diocesan Day of Prayer for Vocations to Priesthood
The annual Diocesan Day of Prayer for Vocations to the Priesthood and the Sanctification of Priests will be observed on Sunday, Sept. 28. Prayer cards containing the new diocesan prayer for vocations (see this issue page 29) will be distributed in both English and Spanish at parishes throughout the diocese. The English prayer was written by the diocese, while the Spanish prayer adopts for use in San Diego a prayer that is used in Mexico and by many Mexican-American Catholics, according to Father Jaime Escobar, a director of the diocesan Office for Vocations.

Father/Son Chastity Program to Focus on God's Plan for Men
The diocesan Office for Marriage and Life will present a Father/Son chastity program for 11- to 14-year-old boys and their fathers (or "stand-in" dads) from 9 a.m. to noon Sat, Oct. 12, at the diocesan Pastoral Center, 3888 Paducah Drive. The Father/Son Program explores God's special gift of fertility, the virtue of chastity, the sacredness of human life and the father/son relationship. A panel of teens, teachers and medical experts will discuss contemporary teen issues, with a confidential question-and-answer segment. Mass will follow the program. "This is a wonderful opportunity for fathers and sons to be together as they learn about respect and appreciation for God's gifts of fertility and sexuality," said Father William Ortmann, director of the Office for Marriage and Family Life. The program costs $10 per family. Reservations should be made by Oct. 3. For details, call Linda Crawford at (760) 598-4136.

Pre-application Forms Available for CHD Grants
Pre-applications for the 1998 Campaign for Human Development (CHD) funding cycle for community organizing grants are available from the diocesan Office for Social Ministries. Pre-applications are required for new projects in order to assess their eligibility for CHD funding. Pre-applications must be postmarked no later than Nov. 1, 1997. The CHD is an action-education program sponsored by the U.S. bishops which aims to attack basic causes of poverty and empower poor people. The organization obtains funds from annual special collections taken in Catholic churches in November. For further information, call the Office for Social Ministries, 490-8323.

Brother Benno's Slates Oct. 4 Fashion Show Benefit
The public is invited to the Brother Benno Auxiliary annual fashion show and luncheon on Saturday, Oct. 4, in the Camp Pendleton Staff N.C.O. Club, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tickets are $25. Proceeds will help provide food, clothing, and lodging at the Brother Benno Foundation's Martha Ann Mary shelter for women and children. Last year's fashion show raised nearly $10,000, according to spokesman Harv Kauffman. The benefit has a circus theme and will feature members of the Mira Costa Clown Club. Oceanside Pacific Kiwanis Club members are handling ticket sales for more than $6,500 in prize drawings that include stays in Las Vegas, Laughlin, and Puerto Vallarta. For information and directions, call 758-7413 or 439-3117.

Centennial Mass for Feast of St. Therese of Lisieux
To celebrate the 100th anniversary of her death, Bishop Robert H. Brom will be the presider at a Mass on the feast of St. Therese of Lisieux on Oct. 1, at 7 p.m., in the public chapel of the Carmelite Monastery, 5158 Hawley Blvd., San Diego. The provincial of the Discalced Carmelite Friars in the Western Region, Very Rev. Gerald T. Werner, OCD, will be the homilist. The Carmelite community has invited the public to the Mass. St. Therese will be declared a Doctor of the Church by Pope John Paul II on Oct. 15, the World Day of Missions. With St. Francis de Sales, the Little Flower is a patron of the foreign missions.

Public Walking Tours of USD Campus
Starting this month, the public is invited to take a free guided hour-long walking tour of USD's Alcala Park campus, at 9 a.m. on the third Saturday of every month. The new walking tour will showcase USD's history and architecture. Tour highlights will include: Shiely Theatre; Copley Library and Pardee Legal Research Center; the Shumway Fountain and Colichis Plaza; the Immaculate Church, and the Pacific Ocean/Mission Bay vista from the campus' west point. Reservations are required for the 20 available tour spaces each month. For reservations and group tour information, call Anna Cain, 260-4659.
Mother Teresa is dead; nurtured world's poor

By Jack Williams

Mother Teresa, the saintly Roman Catholic nun who showered love and compassion on millions of the world's impoverished and infirm for nearly half a century, died yesterday. She was 87.

Ravaged by health problems in recent years, she died of heart failure at 9:30 p.m. in her convent in Calcutta, India, where thousands of weeping mourners gathered outside her Missionaries of Charity home.

Her last words were, "I cannot breathe," a close friend, Naresh Kumar, told reporters.

Mother Teresa then collapsed in her bed.

Pope John Paul II was "deeply moved and pained" by her death and planned to celebrate a Mass for her today at his private residence near Rome, said the Rev. Ciro Benedettini, a Vatican spokesman.

"The pope believes she is a woman who has left her mark on the history of this century," Benedettini said. "She was a glowing example of how the love of God can be transformed into love of one's neighbor."

A spokeswoman for the Missionaries of Charity said Mother Teresa would be buried Wednesday in the graveyard of St. John's Church in the Sealdah district of Calcutta.

The indomitable missionary, a symbol of hope for the hungry and dying in her trademark blue-bordered white sari, dark blue cardigan sweater and sandals, was awarded the Nobel Peace Price in 1979.

Equipped with a pacemaker after her second heart attack in December 1989, she repeatedly was hospitalized with heart ailments, recurring malarial fever and broken bones.

Yet, she persisted in her worldwide travels — including attending a morning Mass on June 9, 1996, at St. Jude's Shrine in San Diego's South-

Teresa

Founded her order in slums of Calcutta

Continued from A-1

crest neighborhood.

It was in the teeming slums of Calcutta, her adopted home, that Mother Teresa founded her Missionaries of Charity, an organization that has grown since its inception in 1950 to include more than 550 convents, hospices, shelters and orphanages in more than 100 countries.

"It is Jesus that I met in the black holes of the slums," she once told a Cleveland newspaper reporter. "Jesus, the naked man on the cross."

Providing shelter for the destitute and dying, lepers, abandoned children and AIDS sufferers, Mother Teresa's organization also includes schools and dispensaries.

In 1988, she brought her order to Tijuana, Mexico, with a seminary, a nunnery, an orphanage and a hospice for the elderly, it became one of the largest branches of her worldwide network.

Last March, when Mother Teresa said she was too ill to continue her work, her sisters elected a new superior: Sister Nirmala, a 63-year-old India-born Brahman. Inspired by Mother Teresa's work, Sister Nirmala had been converted to Catholicism.

Known as the "Saint of the Gutter," Mother Teresa became arguably the most famous living Catholic, after the pope.

She was there, it seemed, for whoever needed comfort: the hungry in Ethiopia, radiation victims in Chernobyl, earthquake victims in Armenia, the struggling residents of slum towns in South Africa.

Barely 5 feet tall, weighing less than 100 pounds, she was a tower of resolve and discipline. On most days, she was up at 5 a.m., and she rarely retired before midnight.

People of all religious persuasions recognized her gaunt, weathered face, framed by her order's $1 sari, a garment worn by the lowest caste of Indian women.

Mother Teresa became seriously ill for the first time in 1983, when she suffered a heart attack while meeting with Pope John Paul II in Rome.

In December 1991, heart problems surfaced after she was stricken with pneumonia while on a visit to Tijuana. Mother Teresa spent the next three weeks at Scripps Clinic in La Jolla, where she had heart surgery in the care of her cardiologist, Dr. Patricia Aubanel of Tijuana, and other Scripps physicians.

Aubanel flew to Calcutta to provide care after Mother Teresa suffered another setback in August 1996, which began with malarial fever. She was placed on a respirator after suffering a heart attack.

Before her health made it impossible, Mother Teresa insisted on personally opening each of the sites worldwide where her sisters worked. She said she chose Tijuana for her order because of its potential as a
face-down in a gutter, in front of a Calcutta hospital. Half the woman's face had been eaten away by rodents and ants. Mother Teresa sat with the woman until she died.

Soon, Mother Teresa was appealing to authorities for a place where the poor could die with dignity. She was provided a hostel used by pilgrims next to the temple of Kali, the Hindu goddess of death and destruction.

In founding the Missionaries of Charity in 1950, Mother Teresa chose to live among the people she served, eating the same food and exchanging the European-style habit of her old order for a sari.

Today, the Missionaries of Charity operates in cities around the world, from the Bronx to Beirut, and in areas from Belfast in Northern Ireland to the Gaza Strip, Rwanda and former Yugoslavian republics.

There are more than 4,500 nuns in the order, 500 brothers, a handful of priests and tens of thousands of lay volunteers.

In traveling through the world, Mother Teresa preached a straightforward gospel of love, service and respect for life. A staunch traditionalist and supporter of Pope John Paul II, she voiced opposition to abortion and the death penalty, often writing letters of intercession for criminals awaiting execution.

Taking a nonpolitical stance, she often frustrated world leaders following political agendas.

"When it comes to ministering to the poor, I reject politics completely," she once told a reporter. "The poor are poor no matter if they live under a democracy or a dictatorship. In both cases, they need love and care."

She was criticized for her traditional Catholic views, including her commitment to the anti-abortion campaign, ideas that are regarded as anathema by those who point to the spiraling population and poverty in the Third World.

In a December 1991 visit to Tijuana, she called for an end to abortion, saying, "The most important thing is to bring prayer into the family and into the home ... and to prevent abortion."

Mother Teresa's visits to San Diego and Tijuana were frequent over the years. When she was admitted to intensive care at Scripps Clinic in December 1992, hundreds of people tried to visit her and were turned away. An around-the-clock guard was stationed outside her room to protect her privacy.

This, however, did not preclude her from inviting a few very ill patients into her room for her daily Mass, doctors said.

During her 21-day hospital stay, she maintained a characteristic sense of humor.

Refusing oxygen while being treated for pneumonia by Dr. Lawrence Kline, she told the physician, "I want to be a football for God, bouncing around the world."

Replied Kline: "But sister, the football needs air!"

She then took the oxygen.
Milestones in Mother Teresa's life

- **1910s**
  - 1910: Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu is born either Aug. 26 or Aug. 27 in Skopje, capital of the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia.
- **1920s**
  - 1928: Takes her first vows as a nun and joins the Sisters of Loreto in Dublin, Ireland.
- **1930s**
  - 1946: Accepts position as principal of St. Mary's, a high school for middle-class girls in Calcutta.
- **1940s**
  - 1948: Begins devoting her life to the poor in Calcutta's squallid slums.
  - 1949: Founds Missionaries of Charity, which grows into worldwide order of nuns providing homes for the sick and poor at more than 500 sites in 97 countries.
- **1950s**
  - 1950: Begins devoting her life to the poor in Calcutta's squallid slums.
  - 1956: Founds Missionaries of Charity, which grows into worldwide order of nuns providing homes for the sick and poor at more than 500 sites in 97 countries.
- **1960s**
  - 1960: Is suffers first heart attack, while meeting with Pope John Paul II in Rome.
  - 1969: Establishes headquarters in Tijuana for her Missionaries of Charity Fathers, an order of priests.
  - 1970: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
- **1970s**
  - 1970: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1971: Leaves Scripps Clinic Jan. 15 to resume missionary work with the poor.
  - 1972: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1974: A 1988 photograph of Mother Teresa in prayer taken by San Diegan Pablo Mason becomes her official portrait.
- **1980s**
  - 1980: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1981: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1982: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1983: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1984: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1985: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1986: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1987: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
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  - 1996: Develops fever and lung infection and is admitted to hospital intensive care unit in New Delhi, India. Also undergoes another heart procedure, this time in Calcutta.
  - 1997: Mother Teresa dies Sept 5 at the age of 87.
Local Catholics Remember Mother Teresa with Fondness

BY Liz Swain  
The Southern Cross

SAN DIEGO — For local Catholics, Mother Teresa will be remembered as a diminutive woman emanating boundless amounts of love and holiness. The founder of the Missionaries of Charity, who died Sept. 5, was a Nobel Peace Prize winner who dedicated her life to working with the poorest of the poor. For students, parents and staff at Our Lady’s School’s north campus at Our Lady of Guadalupe parish, Mother Teresa was a teacher who used her hands to relay a lesson about Jesus’ love.

Mother Teresa touched a finger as she said a word, telling her audience, “You did for me — you did to me.” She also spoke about the importance of family and of praying the rosary during a 1988 visit, said Sister Marcella Slaughter, who teaches seventh grade.

Mother Teresa stopped at the school campus on her way to Tijuana. She was accompanied by her friend, Dr. Anita Figueredo, whose son John Doyle was then principal. Sister Slaughter watched a videotape of the visit this week and again heard Mother Teresa talk about giving.

“She told a story about a little boy who never had chocolate. When he heard she was going to a very poor country, he gave his chocolate to her,” said Sister Slaughter. “It was a beautiful experience to see how sincere and unpretentious she was. It was a great privilege for the children — the second-graders played a song for her on tin whistles.”

Current principal Jeanne Nickoli had her picture taken with Mother Teresa and Father Richard Brown, a member of the Society of Jesus who is the current pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe parish. “I have the picture in my office, they’re two people I really admire,” said Nickoli. “It’s overwhelming how much one person can do to make a difference. It gives me courage.”

Mother Teresa established a Tijuana headquarters for Missionaries of Charity priests in 1988. Four years later, she visited Our Lady’s School’s south campus at Our Lady of Angels parish. Mother Teresa had been released from the hospital and was looking for a site to establish a contemplative house. She was welcomed by students in grades kindergarten through three. “She gave each one a miraculous medal. The kids still talk about it,” said Nickoli.

Mother Teresa decided against establishing a contemplative house near the south campus. The lot was empty and located near noisy Interstate 5. Instead, Mother Teresa established the house in the Southcrest area in 1992. She returned last year and attended the Sunday 7 a.m. Mass on June 9 at the nearby St. Jude Shrine.

“One day last year, a living saint came to our Mass,” said pastor Henry Rodriguez, “Her gift to us is the daily ministry to the poor by her Missionaries of Charity. We’re enriched by her presence through them.”

Mother Teresa’s visit was not publicized, but news spread by word-of-mouth, and thousands of people tried to crowd into the church with only room for 800. Loudspeakers relayed the service to the worshippers who stood outside, said former pastor Edward Brockhaus.

Worshippers at the Mass included AIDS patients from Edgemoor Hospital, where the Missionaries of Charity minister. Some people had come by chartered bus from Los Angeles.

“People were honored and proud that she came. It was a real positive experience to see the look in the eyes of the people — the awe and the reverence,” said Msgr. Brockhaus, pastor of St. John of the Cross parish, Lemon Grove.
Mother Teresa's numerous honors included the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters issued by the University of San Diego in 1988. "All of us at the University of San Diego are deeply saddened by the loss of Mother Teresa," said USD President Alice B. Hayes. "In the nine years since Mother Teresa's visit, we have treasured the memory of her words and her loving spirit. Mother Teresa taught the world the true meaning of charity. Her life and her work were a blessing from God."

That blessing has prompted the public to reach out to the sisters serving locally as Missionaries of Charity. The sisters appreciated the public's prayers, support and calls of condolence, said Father Rodriguez.

"They continue to pray and celebrate Mother Teresa's entrance into heaven," he said.

The Missionaries of Charity sisters worked with St. Jude parish priests to plan a memorial Mass held Sept 9. That was also the date for the memorial Mass that Bishop Robert Brom celebrated at the Immaculata. The Mass "entrusting Mother Teresa to the Lord and thanking God for her life and ministry" was one of many memorials held this week in the diocese.

Outside St. Jude Shrine, a plaque commemorates the 1996 visit of the woman described as a "living saint." Father Rodriguez said, "We prayed she would come back. That was not meant to be. Now she's in heaven praying for us."
Mother Teresa’s Enduring Friendship with San Diegans

BY CYRIL JONES-KELLETT

The Southern Cross

SAN DIEGO — Most San Diegans can remember Mother Teresa’s most famous visit to our city. She came close to dying here.

On Dec. 26, 1991, the woman who challenged the world with her humble service to the poor was admitted to Scripps Hospital in La Jolla suffering from pneumonia and congestive heart failure.

But that wasn’t Mother Teresa’s first, or last, visit to San Diego.

On May 31, 1988, more than 6,000 people assembled on the campus of the University of San Diego as Mother Teresa was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Her visit to USD had been arranged by Dr. Anita Figueroa, a member of the university’s board of trustees and a member of the International Association of Co-Workers of Mother Teresa.

The university’s citation to Mother Teresa, presented by Bishop Leo T. Maher, read, in part, “The University of San Diego is particularly privileged to honor Mother Teresa for exemplifying to the world that there will be peace when we live by her conviction that God is love in action, and that in serving the poorest, we are directly serving God.”

San Diego Mayor Maureen O’Connor gave Mother Teresa the keys to the city that day, saying, “What does Mother

HONORARY DEGREE: The late Bishop Leo T. Maher (left) presented Mother Teresa with an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on behalf of USD in 1988.

Teresa want with the keys to the city when she holds the keys to Heaven?”

“Hunger today is not only for bread, but for love,” Mother Teresa told those who had gathered to honor her. “God wants us to love one another as he loves us. You are precious to God.”

Mother Teresa’s next visit to San Diego was the unexpected side trip she made to Scripps Hospital.

It came at the end of an exhausting world tour. She had traveled to Tijuana from Los Angeles where she had

See FRIENDSHIP page 16

T he Church and the entire world have been blessed by the presence and ministry of Mother Teresa of Calcutta, known especially for her witness to the dignity and value of human life and her attention and surrender to Jesus in the Eucharist and in the poorest of the poor.

We can only be grateful to God for one who lived the message of Jesus and the Gospel so well that she became an attractive, often counter-cultural and, sometimes, even disturbing challenge to simplicity of life and to compassion for everyone in need within the entire human family.

We remember with gratitude the visits of Mother Teresa in the Diocese of San Diego. In January, 1992, during the time of her recovery from illness here, it was a special grace for me to have many personal and prayerful exchanges with Mother and to be part of her telephone conversation with Pope John Paul II who called to bless her for renewed health. Once, she spoke with me at length on how Christian life must be rooted in faith and expressed in sacrifice in order “to quench the thirst of Jesus in the distressing disguise of the poor.”

We entrust Mother Teresa to the Lord from whom she came and with the prayer that she who sought with joy to do “something beautiful for God” will be one with him forever in the eternal kingdom — the kingdom of truth and life, the kingdom of justice, love and peace.

Mother Teresa gifted the Diocese of San Diego with contemplative sisters from her society. Through them, the inspiration of Mother Teresa will remain with us in this portion of the Lord’s vineyard.

— Statement of Bishop Robert H. Brom on the Death of Mother Teresa

SIDE TRIP: During her January, 1992 visit to San Diego, Mother Teresa stopped to talk with students from Our Lady’s School in San Diego.
made a surprising recovery. In less than a month she was out of the hospital.

San Diego Bishop Robert H. Brom visited Mother Teresa repeatedly during her hospital stay. “She told me that Jesus expects suffering of those he loves,” Bishop Brom said at the time. “She feels the suffering she has experienced here in San Diego is a sign of God’s love for her as one of his children. She accepts the suffering and offers it up for the good of the Church.”

The offering she made of her suffering was not the only good she did while she was recuperating in San Diego. She issued a call for people to donate blood to the San Diego Blood Bank and more than 1,000 people promptly answered her call. She also asked Bishop Brom to help her establish a house of prayer.

A little more than a month after her hospitalization, Mother Teresa visited the soon-to-be-purchased prayer house with Bishop Brom, winning the heart’s of St. Jude’s school children despite her weariness.

Mother Teresa’s final visit to San Diego came on June 9, 1996. She attended 7 a.m. Mass at St. Jude’s Shrine and visited with her Missionary of Charity Sisters at their house of prayer which is near the shrine. More than 2,000 people waited to see her or toshake her hand.

Local AIDS patients at Edgmoor Geriatric hospital in Santee were among those she doted on, holding their hands when she visited them and praying for their health. Her sisters continue to visit them weekly.

In time, due to her unceasing travel, unflagging leadership of her community, and bouts of chronic malaria, her heart could no longer keep recovering.

Mother Teresa had once said, “I do not fear death because dying signifies going home to God.”

It was fitting that she was in India when death found her, but San Diegans will remember the time that death didn’t find her, and all the life that she brought while she was here.
LAST VISIT TO SAN DIEGO: Mother Teresa paid a visit to her sisters in 1996, and attended 7 a.m. Mass June 9 at the Shrine of St. Jude of the West. A throng of some 2,000 well-wishers sought the chance to see and meet the world-renowned nun. She took time on that trip to join her sisters in visiting AIDS patients at Santee’s Edgmoor Geriatric hospital. The patients were struck by her tenderness. One patient, a Jewish man, said, “I could see God in her eyes.”

SAN DIEGO MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY: The four sisters from Mother Teresa’s community flourish at their house of prayer in Shelltown. With the help of skilled neighbors, they recently transformed a run-down house adjacent to their convent into a hermitage for use by their community. The hermitage, shown in the background, was dedicated to St. Joseph March 19, 1997, with Bishop Robert Brom and then-pastor of St. Jude’s, Father Ned Brockhaus, officiating.
Throngs of San Diegans pay full homage to Mother Teresa

By Patricia Dibsie and Ruth L. McKinnie

An adoring throng packed St. Jude’s Shrine in San Diego last night to send their prayers and good wishes to Mother Teresa. Few could utter her name without crossing themselves or bowing their heads.

She is, they insisted, a saint — the woman who walked among them for a day a summer ago and left her mark in their hearts forever. Christians and Jews, the rich and the poor, in sickness and in health — they were her children. And she was their Mother.

Mother Teresa, who had suffered from heart ailments for several years, died Friday of heart failure in her Calcutta convent. She was 87. Her funeral will be held Saturday in Calcutta.

The Mass at the 800-seat St. Jude’s Shrine in Southcrest was among about three dozen being celebrated this week in San Diego County, from Bonita to Vista.

More than 1,100 people gathered at the Immaculata Church at the University of San Diego last night to hear Bishop Robert H. Brom praise the diminutive nun as “a beautiful image after the manner of Jesus, our invisible God.”

She “made compassionate love a tangible reality throughout the world,” Brom told the standing-room-only crowd.

At St. Jude’s, Alex Monroy, 11, who served as an altar boy when Mother Teresa came there to celebrate Mass one Sunday in June of 1996, said, “She is as close to God as you can touch on earth. I didn’t know what I would say to a holy woman.”

In the end, he only could get out a simple request to bless him and the medals he wore around his neck.

“I touched her and she blessed me,” Alex said shortly before Mass began yesterday. “And now I help her nuns so they can have more time to pray and help others.”

Six Missionaries of Charity nuns, the group founded by Mother Teresa in 1950, live one block from St. Jude’s. Yesterday, they walked to the church in silence and knelt in the first row, heads bowed with hands clasped in prayer. One of them occasionally glanced at the collection of pictures of Mother Teresa cradled near the altar. The collection was adorned with a single vase of white and blue-tinted carnations.
Homage

The spirit of charity reigns at services

Continued from B-1

tions, the colors of her order.

Mother Teresa’s work with the poor began in the slums of Calcutta, her adopted home. The Missionar­ies of Charity has grown to include more than 550 convents, hospices, shelters and orphanages in more than 100 countries. She was award­ed the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

People came to St. Jude’s last night not to leave bouquets but to light candles to honor Mother Teresa. Hundreds of flames let off enough heat to make the walls sweat. But no one moved to leave.

A parade of wheelchairs moved to the front of the church and one by one, the occupants stood up and ambled into front pews opposite the nuns. They had come to sing her praises to return the love and compassion she had shown them. All were dressed in black trousers, white shirts and red suspenders. All were from Edgemoor Hospital.

“These are the rejected of the rejects, the ones Mother Teresa devoted her life to,” said Florence McCarthy, administrator at Edgemoor. “Before they can come to Edgemoor, each patient has to be rejected by other hospitals and homes at least 250 times.”

Nate Cohen, 65, was in the first pew yesterday, the same place he sat a year ago when Mother Teresa stopped by St. Jude’s. The Edgemoor resident recalled the day he talked to the nun.

“I looked her straight in the eyes and told her I could see straight into her soul,” he said. “I told her I saw God everywhere I looked. She was coming back to San Diego, she told me, she said she was going to stop by for a longer talk.”

Afterward, she sent him a rosary and a Hebrew bible from Italy along with a note to remember her until they could talk again. Cohen, a Jew, wore the rosary around his neck along with a Star of David at yester­day’s Mass.

“The note said that when I wore this rosary, she would know,” Co­hen said. “I know she’s looking down here from heaven and I want her to see I’m wearing the rosary.”

The choir from Edgemoor sang “Amazing Grace” at the top of their lungs; the rest of those present applauded wildly. It was the first time the standing-room-only crowd joined in an ovation.

The second came at the end of the Mass. Rev Henry Rodriguez led the celebration, which he called “the end of her spiritual journey.”

The chimes of the church rang out.

“God has welcomed her with open arms,” their priest told them. They clapped and hugged one another for a good, long time.

At the Immaculata, Brom said Mother Teresa taught people through her actions the way they all should live. “Silence, prayer, faith, love, service, peace. She called it the simple path.”

A few sisters from Mother Tere­sa’s order attended the Mass. Brom offered his condolences for their loss and these words: “Dear sisters, we look to you . . . to be a continu­ing challenge to us to walk the simple path.”

When Brom introduced the nuns and asked them to stand, the con­gregation broke out into an extend­ed standing ovation.

The cavernous church was filled with those who raised their voices in prayer and song to give thanks for a life well lived.
High tributes: At top, the Immaculata Church at USD was packed during memorial services for Mother Teresa yesterday. Nuns from the Missionaries of Charity (above left) prayed during special rites held at the St. Jude's Shrine. Above right, a picture and floral tribute adorned the church at USD while Bishop Robert Brom spoke in background.
Revered angel to poorest of poor left strong, personal imprint on San Diego

By Sandi Dolbee
RELIGION & ETHICS EDITOR

San Diego, along with the rest of the world, was touched by the angel to the poorest of the poor.

This is where Mother Teresa’s official portrait was captured on film, her eyes closed and her weathered hands pressed together in prayer.

This is where branches of her Missionaries of Charity thrive — on both sides of the border.

This is where an international community held its collective breath while she battled heart disease and pneumonia at Scripps Clinic in La Jolla.

And this is where she leaves behind friends who will treasure their memories of the frail nun who had the strength to move hearts everywhere.

“She has touched so many lives here,” said Dr. Anita Figueredo, a retired La Jolla surgeon who began writing to Mother Teresa in the 1950s. The two met in 1960 and what began as pen pals blossomed into a friendship that spanned four decades.

Bishop Robert Brom of the Roman Catholic Diocese of San Diego sums up her impact in one sentence: “Mother Teresa is a beautiful image of our invisible God.”

The nun from Calcutta was last here a year ago. Thousands flocked to catch a glimpse of her diminutive frame as she attended an early morning Mass on June 9, 1996, at St. Jude’s Shrine in the Southcrest

See IMPACT on Page A-2
Impact

Revered nun developed close ties to San Diego

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area.

Monsignor Edward Brockhaus, who presided over the Mass that day, remembers watching the people who watched Mother Teresa.

"It was a beautiful experience because the people just really responded to her," said Brockhaus, who is now at St. John of the Cross Roman Catholic Church in Lemon Grove. "It really affected them, you could see it in their eyes."

For five years now, St. Jude's neighborhood has been home to a contemplative house of Missionaries of Charity nuns. Yesterday, the sisters were secluded in their modest home, in mourning.

Mother Teresa selected that house personally — on the day she was released from the hospital here in 1992.

The Rev. Henry Rodriguez, St. Jude's pastor, recalled that children from the church school were lined up on the street, waiting to wave to her as she rode by on the way to see the home.

But when she saw the children, she had the car stopped.

"What a visit that was," Rodriguez recalled.

It was Mother Teresa's 1988 visit to San Diego that Pablo Mason will remember.

Mason, a free-lance photographer from North Park, had been hired by the University of San Diego's alumni magazine to take photographs of Mother Teresa's appearance at Torero Stadium. His picture of her face in prayer was picked by her order as her official portrait, to hang in hundreds of Missionaries of Charity houses in nearly 100 countries.

It's a simple photograph, actually. Like the subject herself.

"I still think it's kind of amazing in the sense that out of all the photographs that have been taken of this person, mine ended up being chosen," Mason said. "I think it's a highlight of my being a photographer."

Monsignor I. Brent Eagen, a vice president at USD who met Mother Teresa in 1988, said he was struck by how small she was and how large she loomed.

"I think it's almost a sign of contradiction for our times," Eagen said. "She's world famous, world traveled, yet totally devoted to the sick and dying. What an example."

There are so many other examples. Bishop Brom tells the story of Pope John Paul II telephoning Mother Teresa when she was near death in a hospital here in January 1992. He took the call and then handed the telephone to her.

"The Holy Father said to her, 'You must know that I and the church and the world love you,' " Brom said.

At that moment, Mother Teresa put down the telephone receiver and looked at the handful of supporters around her.

"He said he loves me, " "Brom said she told them. "And she got back on the phone and said, 'Holy Father, I love you, too, and I love the whole world.' At that point, there was not a dry eye in the room."

For many, Mother Teresa was a living saint. They anticipate the Roman Catholic Church making it official one day.

"I personally hold to the fact that the woman is a saint of the church, a saint of God," Bishop Brom said.

As for her status in heaven, USD's Eagen puts it this way: "As far as I'm concerned, she's gone straight up."

"I think it's almost a sign of contradiction for our times. She's world famous, world traveled, yet totally devoted to the sick and dying. What an example."

Monsignor I. Brent Eagen, vice president at USD
Memorials for Mother Teresa Around San Diego

BY ELIZABETH HICHIK
AND ROSEMARY JOHNSTON
SAN DIEGO - An estimated 1,100 individuals from all over San Diego attended a memorial Mass at The Immaculata Tuesday, Sept. 9, in remembrance of Mother Teresa of Calcutta. Bishop Robert H. Brom, the main celebrant, was joined by priests from USD and The Immaculata. Representatives from the Missionaries of Charity, The Immaculata parish and the USD community also participated in the Mass.

During his homily, Bishop Brom talked about the path Mother Teresa chose. "We acknowledge Mother Teresa as a beautiful image, after the manner of Jesus, of our invisible God," Brom said. "We entrust her to the one from whom she received the Love of her life."

"[The service] was very beautiful. So much of our Mother's spirit was in the liturgy," said Sister Mary Francita McGarrity, MC, major superior of the Missionaries of Charity in San Diego. Sister McGarrity said Mother Teresa has "gone home to God. We'll miss her very much, but are happy to know she is enjoying heaven," Sister McGarrity said.

"The service was a truly moving ... celebration of a wonderful life and a wonderful example for us all," said Gae Walker, a parishioner from St. Gregory the Great in Scripps Ranch. "She is one of a very few who will be remembered as extraordinary and outstanding in the Church and world during the second millennium," Bishop Brom said.

Religious leaders also gathered at the headquarters of the Ecumenical Council of San Diego County Sept. 18 to honor Mother Teresa of Calcutta. While speculation about the possibility of an early canonization spread across the front covers of news magazines, it was clear from the reflection and prayer of those at the interfaith service that Mother Teresa's holiness and goodness transcended religious boundaries and denominations.

Episcopal Bishop Gethin Hughes told the crowd of about 60 participants that his life and the lives of millions were 'inexorably changed' because of the way Mother Teresa lived, loved, and prayed.

Describing her as a person of prayer and community, he reminded those present that we are meant to be "people of prayer, the doorway through which to enter the..."
presence of God." Her community, he said, was a source of strength. "She was one among others, a reminder that none of us does any good alone."

After listening to a Bengali song performed as a tribute to Mother Teresa by Simon Zaker, a member of the San Diego Hindu community, representatives of the Moslem, Jewish, Baha’i, and Hindu faiths read from Mother Teresa’s writings and selected texts from their own traditions.

Father Henry Rodriguez, pastor of St. Jude’s Shrine in Southcrest, recalled Mother Teresa’s last visit to San Diego in June of 1996 when thousands gathered at his church even though there had been little publicity about her impending visit.

Two members of the Missionaries of Charity, whose convent is located near St. Jude’s, were also present at the service.

After the service, participants were invited to partake of a loaf of bread to remind them of Mother Teresa’s work as a leaven in the world.

(Bishop Brom’s homily is on page 13.)
USD
Technology also theme of president's address

Continued from B-1
about the importance of ethics in every arena, the more they will contribute as future citizens to the sustenance of an ethical society," Hayes said.

An honor code would be a natural extension of that, Hayes said. While there is no widespread crisis of cheating or unethical behavior on campus, the honor code would show a continuing pursuit of academic integrity, the president said.

"The dramatic evidence of a student-sponsored honor code can become a cornerstone of student responsibility, leadership and ethical maturity," Hayes said.

Hayes also is following through on the promise she made at her installation to bring technological advances to the university.

Already, four of the campus' residence halls have been wired for the Internet to allow students direct access to the "knowledge of the ages and the world," Hayes said. The president also has authorized funding to do the same for students in the Mission Valley A and B complexes.

The university is working on agreements with UCSD, SDSU, Cal State San Marcos and the city and county libraries to link all the libraries through a Library Consortium.

As Hayes spoke, she weaved in the theme of several symbols that will adorn a new silver anniversary university seal, to be introduced on Founder's Day, Nov. 12.

The faculty got a sneak peek at it yesterday. With symbols from the San Diego College for Women and the College for Men, whose merger created the modern-day USD, the new seal will continue to represent campus excellence, Hayes said.

The cross, dove and nails of the Crucifixion will continue to emphasize moral character and ethics on campus.

The lamp symbolizes the role of scholar bringing light in the darkness of ignorance, much like technology brings light to the masses, she said.

The laurel wreath challenges the university, its faculty, staff and students to excellence.

The cauldron "reminds us that the full value of knowledge is its use in service to humanity," Hayes said.

These symbols, however, are not just pictures on a seal. They are part of the fiber of the campus, Hayes said.

Students and faculty spent more than 100,000 hours doing community service last year, she said. They did it through service learning courses that require community service as part of the curriculum. And they did it through volunteer activities for the poor and needy.

The next challenge will be to show that service by continuing to expand the diversity to ensure there are different voices, skills and knowledge on campus, Hayes said.

The president is awaiting the results of another project, "Creating Cultural Competencies," to see how the school is doing.

As the university reflects on its past and looks to the future, the new university seal can be that bridge to a changing USD, Hayes said.

"It challenges us to academic and personal distinction, to serve and build community and to be a light of learning for the future," Hayes said.

"It calls us to hold fast to our traditional values and to transform our methodology in response to change," she said.

The speech was well received by the faculty.

"What the faculty looks for is a president with a vision of where we're going," said Dr. Tom Herrinton, chairman of the university senate.

"I liked the message that we need to modernize and adapt to the world around us without losing the traditional values that make us USD," Herrinton said.
HOLY SPIRIT MASS: Following a tradition dating back to the 1950s, students, faculty, staff and administrators of the University of San Diego thanked God and asked for his blessing during the academic year at the Mass of the Holy Spirit, held in The Immaculata on Friday, Sept. 12.

Participants in the Mass represented various aspects of the university, with Bishop Robert H. Brom as celebrant. During his homily, Bishop Brom told the 900 individuals present, "We are the children of God" who need to recognize God's connection in their lives as they begin another year at USD. He said for education to be complete, individuals are required to have conversion at every level of their lives, which includes intellectual, moral and spiritual levels. He said the education conversion is what sets USD apart from other schools.

The bishop added that through the Spirit, people learn truth, love, mercy and compassion. He reflected on the life of Mother Teresa, and quoted her in saying, "When all is said and done, nothing else matters ... [but] love and service." While everyone is not converted to the degree she was, "we are recipients of the power to embrace truth and live out lives of love and service ... day in and day out." Bishop Brom ended by talking about how USD recognizes God's connection in making individuals whole, since its seal includes the words "Emitte Spiritum Tuum," which means "Send forth thy spirit."

At the end of Mass, the 1997-98 student officers were installed. This was the first year that graduate and law student officers were included. Last fall, the first year of the installation ceremony, only the undergraduate Associated Students officers were installed. Each was given a USD pin and received a blessing from the bishop, who is a member of USD's Board of Trustees.
Minorities and self-defeating attitudes

A University of Texas law professor has come under heavy fire from black and Latino legislators for making statements that give aid and comfort to racists. Unfortunately his critics are making statements that risk doing the same thing.

Professor Lino Graglia's remarks came in a news conference for an organization that supports the 1996 federal court decision that stopped Texas colleges from considering race in student admissions.

Since that case, black and Hispanic enrollment at the University of Texas Law School has plummeted from the highest in the nation to one of the lowest. Graglia, who is white, thinks he knows why.

"Blacks and Mexican-Americans are not academically competitive with whites in selective institutions," he said. "They have a culture that seems not to encourage achievement. Failure is not looked upon with disgrace."

For that, outraged black and Hispanic legislators have called for the tenured professor to be fired. The university's Chancellor Bill Cunningham called his remarks "an affront to the entire university community."

They are that. You can find white folks whose culture doesn't encourage achievement. Failure is not looked upon with disgrace.

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They are that. You can find white folks whose culture doesn't encourage achievement. Failure is not looked upon with disgrace.

By contrast, Graglia's remarks insult all of the black and Hispanic scholars who have graduated from the University of Texas and elsewhere. Even those who got into college with the help of affirmative action were on their own in determining how they got out. Some didn't make it, just as many whites didn't. But many others have excelled.

It is too bad Graglia never got to know my African-American parents. In my family, it was unacceptable for me or my cousins to be satisfied with being only "as good" as white folks. "You're gonna have to be twice as good to get half as much," our elders told us. Most other black folks I know of my generation heard the same thing. With professors like Graglia around, I can see what they meant.

Still, I don't think he should be silenced. Instead, we should appreciate his candor. He is only saying out loud what many others are afraid to say in mixed company. That's why I agree with President Clinton that we need a national dialogue on race. Silencing Graglia wouldn't make his views go away. It would only make him a martyr.

Besides, maybe he's not a bigot. Maybe he's just ignorant. It's easy for white people to be ignorant of how people of color really live in America. Polls show most white Americans get their knowledge of black people from the media, not personal contact. That means most white Americans know black Americans by archetypes and stereotypes — wealthy news anchors, welfare "queens," sleazy "gangsta" rap stars — not as ordinary, hard-working family people like themselves.

Unfortunately, these days it is difficult for those who support affirmative action to defend it without sounding like we, too, don't think blacks or Hispanics can measure up any other way, as if there either is something wrong with our genes or our culture or both.

So I recommend a different strategy. I think we should acknowledge that Graglia is right. Partly. A cancer is growing on black and Hispanic cultural life in this country. It is the cancer of self-defeating attitudes.

While people like Graglia apparently think racism is not an important problem, the cancer of self-defeating attitudes tells us that it is too great of a problem for us to overcome with special breaks. It causes too many of us to quit before we get started. It tells us that that baseball and basketball are more rewarding than books. It ridicules proper English as "talking white" and academic achievement as "acting white."

While more than half of black and Latino America is rising in income, too many of the rest are slipping backward or barely hanging on.

White people helped get us into this mess, but we cannot depend on white people to get us out of it. We need to replace self-defeat with self-reliance. We need to hold our children, our parents and our public schools accountable to the highest standards of excellence.

I have seen some of the best black minds of my generation lost to the cancer of self-defeating attitudes. We have good reason to criticize the professor for hanging our dirty laundry out in public. But we also must redouble our efforts to get that laundry clean.
College tuition still outpacing inflation

But California's public institutions hold the line

By Robert Greene
ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Increases of 5 percent this year for tuition and most room and board added hundreds of dollars to the cost of college, an expense that has steadily outpaced other consumer prices since 1980.

The increases pushed average tuition past $3,100 — and room and board to nearly $4,400 — at public four-year institutions, the College Board reported yesterday.

At private four-year colleges and universities, average tuition now nears $13,670, and room and board, $4,400.

That means parents and students are paying on average $136 more for tuition this year and $194 more for room and board at public colleges and universities. They're paying $670 more for tuition and $186 more for room and board at private schools.

Registration fees for 1997-98 in the University of California, the California State University and California Community College systems remained unchanged — and well below national averages — for a third straight year.

However, at the University of San Diego, the region's largest traditional four-year private institution, undergraduate tuition this year was set at $15,680, up from $14,860 last year. The national increases for 1997-1998 come amid growing pressure to curb tuition, which has nearly doubled since 1980. Family income has grown less than 10 percent.

A congressionally created panel is looking into the issue. Parents have organized the College Parents of America to seek more clout.

Although decrying a fall in state and federal support for higher education, a special panel of educators and others reported this year that colleges and universities must restructure and become more businesslike.

The University of Florida has done that, requiring teachers and colleges to measure their productivity and quality. Others, including Michigan State University, have pledged to hold tuition increases at or below inflation.

But colleges are also rushing to meet the demands of the digital generation for Internet access and other high technology, said Greg J. Baroni, managing partner for the higher education practice at KPMG Peat Marwick, the accounting and consulting company.

"A lot of them are racing against the technology time bomb," he said. Like the government, they must reprogram or replace computers so they don't go haywire in 2000.

At the same time, few have overhauled their organizations to make them more efficient, he said. A report this year by the Commission on

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To parents bound for bankruptcy

Here's why Americans no longer have big families: college.

Suppose you had 12 children....

Ah, but you are laughing. "Twelve children," you are laughing. "Hah hah hah."

Well, you are laughing at my grandmother, and if she were here at this moment you would regret giving your laugh muscles such free play. All but one of her 12 were boys. A woman who has brought 11 boys to manhood does not do it by being a good sport when people laugh at her.

So suppose you had 12 children, of whom the oldest is about done with high school. You would be studying the college survey just published by U.S. News & World Report.

Having skimmed the contents, you would immediately (1) swear never to have 12 children again, and (2) tell the entire brood, "As of right now, you are all finished with school and will start tomorrow learning honest trades."

U.S. News reports that the price of sending one — just one child! — to college for one year — just one year! — is now over $20,000 at most of the flossier academies. Add $7,000 for room and board, and go figure:

Twenty-seven thousand dollars a year for four years comes to $108,000.

Twelve children at $108,000 a child for four years runs to $1,296,000. Toss in inflation — and nothing inflates faster nowadays than college costs — and you can round the number off at $1.5 million, give or take $100,000.

That's why nobody has 12 children anymore. Having one in college is enough to keep Mom and Dad in penury until they're old enough to be wrapped in shawls and kept in rocking chairs.

If they can afford $27,000 a year for certified by colleges don't have a lot to look forward to except that blessed happiness that cannot be bought with money.

When seeking work, youth is asked by corporate interrogators, "Are you certified?" If not, alas!

The essential certifying is done by colleges of what is called "higher learning," the highest form of learning being that uncertified people don't go far. The indispensable certificates, called "diplomas," certify that recipients are persons whose parents were willing to face financial ruin in order to have their children certified.

In the past generation or two, too many people have been certified. The employment market is glutted with certified job applicants. Employers can afford to be picky.

"So you're certified, and who isn't these days?" they yawn. They have developed new criteria for weighing individual worthiness within the certified masses.

"Being certified cuts no ice here, kid," they say. "The big question is how much did the old folks pay to get the certifying done for you."

So Moms and Dads now pray that their produce will be acceptable to colleges notorious for their bankruptive tuition costs. Ivy League colossuses and many flossy but small private colleges are now well over $20,000 per annum and, considering the bullishness of the college market, likely to hit $30,000 before today's seventh-graders need certifying.

Applicants for admission to these top-dollar certifiers are so profuse that being accepted to one confers a singularity in a category with the Hope Diamond and the World Series victory of the St. Louis Browns.

Parents pining for poverty dream of having just one precious child accepted by a college that rejects 999 of every 1,000 applications.

These elegant academies, as might be expected, tend to breed killers — corporation lawyers, merger-acquisition and-downsizing wizards, Washington string-pullers, etc. The kind of people you don't mess with if you know what's good for you. Killers.

No wonder. After paying those killer tuitions, their parents would probably kill them if they didn't become killers.
Focus on preparation

Don’t abandon SAT scores for admissions

A University of California task force may be trying to do the right thing by Hispanic students who are having trouble getting into the competitive nine-campus system. But the panel’s recommendation that Scholastic Assessment Test scores not be factored into admissions decisions is not only counterproductive, but downright demeaning.

Abandoning SAT scores to boost minority enrollment would be tantamount to declaring that minority students don’t have the intellectual heft to make it into the UC system on their own merit. Worse, it would devalue the efforts of minority students who got in through solid academic achievement, including strong test scores.

The Latino Eligibility Task Force doesn’t see it that way. Consisting of UC faculty and administrative personnel, the panel cautions that continued reliance on SAT scores will cause even fewer Hispanic students to be granted admission. Indeed, it envisions a 70 percent decline in admissions at UCLA and Berkeley if the SAT requirement persists. Conversely, the panel believes there will be at least a doubling of Hispanic admissions if the requirement is waived.

Such an adjustment is needed, the task force concludes, because Hispanics will soon account for 40 percent of California’s student enrollment in kindergarten through 12th grade. At present, Hispanics make up 33 percent of high school students in California, while just 3.9 percent of them gained admittance to UC last year.

The task force recommendations, which first must be approved by a UC faculty committee and the Board of Regents, would not be implemented until the incoming freshman class in the fall of 1999.

Although Hispanic students clearly are underrepresented in the UC system, this does not justify jettisoning SAT scores in order to achieve a higher numerical ratio. To the contrary, it underscores the importance of improving the quality of public education minority students receive in the lower grades. A better elementary and secondary education is what is needed to prepare minority students to meet UC admissions criteria.

The quality question is being addressed in part by UC, which is doubling its annual outreach budget, to about $120 million per year. Much of the money is being used to strengthen the academic regimen in schools that have a disproportionate number of poor kids. UCSD can help that effort by establishing a campus-based charter school for disadvantaged kids, an idea that has considerable potential.

It doesn’t require a social scientist to predict that economically deprived students who come from broken homes are less likely to excel in school than their more affluent counterparts bolstered by two-parent families.

Affirmative action should be about providing disadvantaged minority students with the kind of short-term support they may need to make the most of their abilities, while shoring up a public school system so that no student is deprived of a quality education.

It should not be about tossing out the Scholastic Assessment Test or any other standardized measure of student achievement to help guarantee that more minority students get into the UC system.