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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

STEVE TRUNK,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. 06cv1597-LAB (WMc)
(Consol. w/06cv1728-LAB (WMc))

**ORDER DENYING *EX PARTE*
MOTION TO STAY; AND**

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, CHARLES HAGEL,
Secretary of Defense and DOES 1
through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

**ORDER ENTERING JUDGMENT
IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFFS AND
SPECIFYING REMEDY**

MOUNT SOLEDAD MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION,

Real Parties in Interest.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INC.,
RICHARD A. SMITH, MINA SAGHEB,
and JUDITH M. COPELAND,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

CHARLES HAGEL, Secretary of
Defense, in his official capacity,

Defendant.

Procedural Background

1
2 This court previously held (and continues to believe) that permitting a historic, now
3 59 year-old cross to remain as part of a federal war memorial atop Mount Soledad cannot
4 be reasonably viewed as our government's attempt to establish or to promote religion. But
5 a panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled otherwise. See *Trunk v. City of San*
6 *Diego*, 629 F.3d 1099, 1118 (9th Cir. 2011) (entirety of Mount Soledad Memorial "projects
7 a government endorsement of Christianity"). The panel held that the presence of the cross
8 within the Memorial sends a "message of endorsement and exclusion," *id.*, 629 F.3d at
9 1122–23, and although that message did not originate with the federal government, the
10 government adopted it as its own by permitting the cross to remain as part of a federal war
11 memorial. According to the Ninth Circuit, Congress and President G.W. Bush (who signed
12 the legislation converting the memorial to federal property) violated the Establishment Clause
13 by preserving the cross as part of the Memorial, and any effort to keep the cross in place
14 conveys a sectarian message with the same unconstitutional purpose. *Id.* at 1124.

15 The Ninth Circuit did not explicitly direct this court to order removal of the cross, but
16 instead questioned whether the Memorial might be modified in some way, and remanded
17 the case "for further proceedings consistent with this opinion." *Id.* at 1125. Nonetheless,
18 other deliberate language in the opinion makes it clear that removal of the large, historic
19 cross is the only remedy that the Ninth Circuit conceives will cure the constitutional violation.
20 See, e.g. *id.* at 1101 (describing Mount Soledad as an "outlier among war memorials" and
21 characterizing the cross as "pivotal and imposing" and "towering" and "dwarfing by every
22 measure the secular plaques and other symbols" that are also part of the memorial); 1123
23 n.22 (describing the cross as "by far [the Memorial's] most prominent and dominant feature,
24 completely eclipsing" other elements). In spite of many secular changes to the Memorial, its
25 long sectarian history, as found by the Ninth Circuit, effectively prevents the government
26 from purging the religious connotation in any other way. See *id.* at 1121 ("The fact that the
27 Memorial also commemorates the war dead and serves as a site for secular ceremonies
28 honoring veterans cannot overcome the effect of its decades-long religious history."); 1122

1 (history of the cross, its use, and public opinion about it “cast a long shadow of sectarianism
2 over the Memorial that has not been overcome by the fact that it is also dedicated to fallen
3 soldiers, or by its comparatively short history of secular events”). This court is required to
4 follow the Ninth Circuit's edicts, however indirectly worded they may be.

5 Plaintiffs have also requested that the cross be removed, and no party has pointed
6 to a reasonable alternative. Some Defendants suggested the addition of signage offering
7 explanations of the memorial's purpose. But the panel's decision forecloses this as a
8 solution. *Trunk*, 629 F.3d at 1111–12 (citing *Separation of Church & State Comm v. City of*
9 *Eugene*, 93 F.3d 617, 619 (9th Cir. 1996) for the principle that a plaque dedicating a cross
10 as a war memorial could not cure the Establishment Clause violation). *See also American*
11 *Atheists, Inc. v. Duncan*, 616 F.3d 1145, 1161–62 (10th Cir. 2010) (explanatory information
12 attached to roadside cross memorials did not prevent them from violating the Establishment
13 Clause), *amended on denial of reh'g en banc by American Atheists, Inc. v. Davenport*, 637
14 F.3d 1095 (2010), *and cert. denied by Utah Highway Patrol Ass'n v. American Atheists, Inc.*,
15 132 S.Ct. 12 (2011).

16 Request for Stay

17 Defendants Charles Hagel and the United States cite to a pending bill before
18 Congress, S. 1197, that would authorize the government to transfer the Mount Soledad
19 Memorial to a private entity, thereby curing the constitutional violation the Ninth Circuit's
20 decision identified. *See Salazar v. Buono*, 559 U.S. 700, 706, 713–22 (2010). The proposed
21 stay would expire, these Defendants suggest, if the bill is rejected or if Congress adjourns
22 before acting on it. Plaintiffs do not oppose the stay, but *amicus curiae* Representative
23 Duncan Hunter filed a response expressing his opposition, and arguing that a stay would
24 merely have the effect of delaying entry of judgment. At argument, the Court was informed
25 that the transfer provision has since been deleted from S. 1197.

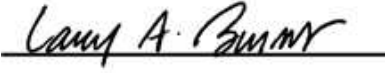
26 While it is possible that Congress might decide to transfer the Memorial, there is no
27 assurance of that nor any way to gauge the likelihood of such an action. If a transfer were
28 underway or were imminent, or there was otherwise a strong prospect of a transfer, the

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The Clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: December 12, 2013


HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS
United States District Judge