## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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No. 94-60256 Conference Calendar

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LARRY WEST,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

GREG HOOD, Correctional Officer - 1, SMCI, Leakesville, MS,

Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi USDC No. CA-2:93-253

(September 20, 1994)

Before KING, SMITH, and BENAVIDES, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Larry West argues that the magistrate judge erred in determining that defendant Hood's testimony was more credible than West's. West does not assert that the magistrate judge did not make the findings and conclusions embodied in the Memorandum Opinion and Order, but only that the magistrate judge should have believed his testimony instead of Hood's.

Factual findings and credibility determinations made at

<sup>\*</sup> Local Rule 47.5 provides: "The publication of opinions that have no precedential value and merely decide particular cases on the basis of well-settled principles of law imposes needless expense on the public and burdens on the legal profession." Pursuant to that Rule, the Court has determined that this opinion should not be published.

trial are reviewed for clear error. <u>See</u>, <u>e.g.</u>, <u>Valdez v. San</u>

<u>Antonio Chamber of Commerce</u>, 974 F.2d 592, 596 (5th Cir. 1992).

An appellant, even one <u>pro se</u>, who wishes to challenge findings or conclusions that are based on proceedings at a hearing has the responsibility to order a transcript. Fed. R. App. P. 10(b);

<u>Powell v. Estelle</u>, 959 F.2d 22, 26 (5th Cir.), <u>cert. denied</u>, 113

S. Ct. 668 (1992).

We do not consider the merits of an issue when the appellant fails in that responsibility. <a href="Powell">Powell</a>, 959 F.2d at 26; <a href="See also Richardson v. Henry">See also Richardson v. Henry</a>, 902 F.2d 414, 416 (5th Cir.), <a href="Cert. denied">Cert. denied</a>, 498 U.S. 901 (1990) (<a href="property-property-safe-way">property-propert

West has failed to either list or brief the issue regarding deliberate indifference and thus, that claim raised in the district court has been abandoned on appeal. Hobbs v. Blackburn, 752 F.2d 1079 1083 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 838 (1985).

AFFIRMED.