

# A Time To Remember

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The names of 13 people killed in the Columbine High massacre were read aloud during a memorial service Friday as about 350 people quietly marked the second anniversary of the attack.

The Rev. Dave Peters of Genesis Presbyterian Church read each name slowly, with a long pause between each. A moment of silence followed.

Jefferson County School District Board President Jon DeStefano, one of several speakers, told the crowd that the attack does not define Columbine and its students.

"What's helped me get through last two years is the understanding that great tragedy belongs to everyone, and goodwill come from it," he said.

Earlier, relatives and neighbors remembered the 13 victims at crosses erected in their memory in a parking lot near the school.

"It's just a time to remember," Chris Bernall said from Littleton, Colo., pausing at a cross bearing the name of his sister, Cassie. "I've moved on. I've had a sense of peace about it, knowing where Cassie is. She's up in heaven."

The 6-foot wooden crosses were temporarily installed in Clement Park adjacent to Columbine a few days after the attack. Illinois carpenter Greg Zanis, who built them, returned them to the parking lot for Friday's memorial.

Most still had streamers, shriveled balloons, handwritten messages and other mementos placed on them in 1999. A memorial service to honor the victims was scheduled later in the day in the park.

Students Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold stormed Columbine High, near Littleton, on April 20, 1999, scattering gunfire and setting off pipe bombs. They killed 12 classmates and a teacher and wounded 26 before committing suicide in the school's library.

This week, nearly three dozen families of Columbine High victims and survivors settled lawsuits against the gunmen's parents and the gun providers for about \$2.65 million, an attorney said Thursday.

The parents of Harris, 18, and Klebold, 17, have agreed to pay nearly \$1.6 million the victims, to be covered by their insurance carrier.

Mark Manes, who bought a TEC-9 semi-automatic weapon used in the massacre, will pay \$800,000 and Phillip Duran, who introduced the teenage gunmen to Manes, will pay \$250,000.

Manes and Duran are serving prison terms for furnishing guns to the two.

The families also are in settlement talks with Robyn Anderson, who legally purchased at a gun show three of the four weapons used by Harris and Klebold.

Attorney Stephen Wahlberg said the timing of the settlement was coincidental.

"Whenever you deal with 36 families, five defendants and eight or nine insurance companies, things don't move that quickly."

The settlement does not cover lawsuits filed against the Jefferson County sheriff's office or the school district.

"This settlement certainly doesn't end the lawsuit — the plaintiffs still have claims against the school district and various law enforcement agencies and officials — but it helps those plaintiffs better pursue those claims," says **CBSNews.com Legal Consultant Andrew Cohen**. "It will help pay for expert witnesses, and for a lot more attorney time and for those reasons this deal certainly isn't good news to the remaining defendants."

One of the issues in those other lawsuits is whether deputies could have prevented the massacre if they had fully investigated warning signs from the gunmen, such as a violent essay Klebold wrote for his English class.

**CBS News** recently obtained evidence suggesting that, more than a year before the rampage, law enforcement officials tried to link Harris's violent Web site to pipe bombs found near his house.

They filed an affidavit for a search warrant but it was never issued.

After a court battle, **60 Minutes II** obtained the affidavit pertaining to the Web site which suggests the sheriff's department may have known more.

The document indicates that in March, 1998, sheriff's investigators were checking out a Web page put up by Harris on which he threatened to blow up a number of people in the Denver area.

A month before, investigators had been called to a field and found a pipe bomb. According to the affidavit, one investigator matched the bomb to details provided on Harris Web page.

"Investigator Grove described the device as a one-and-a-quarter inch by 6- to 8-inch PVC pipe with a red fuse," the affidavit reads.

Within days of the April 20, 1999, shooting investigators were asked about the report of Harris' Web site, but Sheriff's Department's Lt. John Kiekbush said merely, "We got some information about some kids who didn't get along. Some information that was provided on a Web page that we could not verify. Kids in virtually every high school in the country at times don't get along."

Now that their legal differences are settled, the parents of the gunmen could figure prominently in future court battles over what happened at Columbine.

"The interesting thing to look for out of this deal is whether the parents ... now become willing to testify under oath about what they knew or didn't know about their kids' actions," says Cohen. "That testimony, of course, would be critical to all of the parties still in the case but I'm not sure it is likely to happen."