

the *Student* **VOICE**

YSF: *Your Student Fee...*

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We will never forget

On December 21, 1988, 270 people, including 35 Syracuse University students returning from a semester of study abroad, died as a result of the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Today, as the 10 year anniversary of this disaster approaches, we remember those students lost and take a look at the history of this tragedy.

A campus cries for its lost family

By Kimberlea Klein and Sara Lieberman

Just as their parents did when John F. Kennedy was shot and just as our generation did when the Challenger shuttle exploded, they will remember where they were and what they were doing when Pan Am Flight 103 was bombed out of the sky.

The people affected by the loss were sorority and fraternity members, cheerleaders and basketball players. They were Syracuse University students, just as their fellow classmates who died that evening. They were the mourners.

At 6 p.m. the names of the SU victims began to scroll across television screens and to be read aloud over WJPZ radio throughout the entire campus.

But one sorority member heard it a different way, according to information in S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications professor Joan Deppa's book, Media and Disasters: Pan Am 103.

"I heard somebody—I thought she was laughing at first and then I could tell she was sobbing."

It didn't have anything to do with boy problems or a tough final exam, which she said is what she's used to hearing living in a sorority house.

"She was sobbing in these little broken sentences, 'There was a crash.' And that's how I heard about it."

Another student returned to his dorm room around 9 p.m. where a friend told him the

news, according to Media and Disasters: Pan Am 103.

"It was really weird. I was just like, oh, wow! It really didn't hit me, because I didn't know anybody who was abroad last semester," he said.

A friend across the hall, a sister in Pi Beta Phi who had lost fellow sisters in the crash, said she thought it was nice how WJPZ was giving updates every 15 minutes about new and incoming information.

As a result, an art student heard the news over her car radio, while returning to her campus home. Little did she know at that moment, that one of her roommates would never be returning. She had lost her roommate, a friend who was coming home for the holidays on Pan Am Flight 103.

"I just felt like something hit me but then (I thought), it has nothing to do with me. It just never occurred to me that my friend—I knew she was in England—but it never occurred to me that she was coming home. I didn't know what day she was coming home. I just put it out of my mind."

Other students didn't have the chance to put it out of their minds, as they had yet to learn of the tragedy. These were the students attending and participating in the SU basketball game in the Carrier Dome. It wasn't until the conclusion of the National Anthem, before the beginning of a game SU had hoped to win, that many people learned of a tragic loss that had already occurred. After a moment of silence was request-



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Syracuse University students attended a makeshift memorial service at Hendricks Chapel for the victims of Pam Am Flight 103 the night of Dec. 21, 1988.

ed for the victims that many of the spectators had not even heard about, shock and silence rippled through the stands.

The remainder of shell-shocked students reacted by flocking to the only place they could think of with a sane and peaceful spirit — Hendricks Chapel. It was here that a makeshift memorial and vigil took place to commemorate those lost in peril.

"One of my friends lost her best friend from childhood on the plane, and she was hysterical at Hendricks," said one student.

There were, however, those who still didn't know. After all the broadcasting, telecasting and word of mouth, some were just preoccupied.

"Student life during exam period takes on a special rhythm, irregular and less connected than when classes are in session. So some students did not hear the news for hours," said Deppa.

Many students were too overcome with emotion to be

able to complete the last of their scheduled exams. The university, however, took this under consideration as a result of the tragic occurrence.

Still, there were other students and fellow classmates of the victims that had already left to go home for winter break.

One student described his experience on his plane flight home, as being strange and eerily silent.

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The strength of one aids the weakness of others



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Students and Syracuse residents attended a memorial service the day after the bombing in Hendricks Chapel.

Dean Rev. Richard Phillips held together the spirits of the University community after the bombing.

By Elizabeth Moeller and Sara Lieberman

When the sky fell over the Syracuse University campus after the news of the Pan Am Flight 103 crash, everyone still left on campus didn't know what to do or how to react. The only one who did, the one man who would later be known as the savior of the disaster, was someone who wasn't even physically there: Dean Richard Phillips of Hendricks Chapel.

It wasn't until after the toll of the student death estimates from the media had reached the students that Dean Phillips found out the news of the terrible tragedy. The first estimates ranged from 23 to 40, Phillips said. When reports were confirmed, however, the final figures of those who died were 35 SU students and 2 Central New York residents.

As soon as he heard the news, Phillips was on the phone with his colleagues at the chapel and other members of the University community preparing for a way to cope with the disaster. If he couldn't be there, his voice could.

The first issue that Phillips felt needed to be dealt with was the evening's basketball game. It could not be cancelled. Players were in their uniforms, people had tickets... the show had to go on. It seemed appropriate to many, however, that there be a prayer commemorating the lives of those who had just died. Dean Phillips said he made it his concern to negotiate with those in charge of the game, to get the prayer included in the evening's program. A short prayer was said before the tip off of the game. Before the team even had a chance to win, they were notified of a terrible loss.

Needless to say, the night the crash occurred was a very difficult time for the people on campus and in the Syracuse community. They were facing the loss of friends, colleagues, classmates and the same people who shared their "student-centered university" with them. It was all a mortifying realization that youth does not guarantee the immortality of life. We are not invincible. Nobody is.

At this terrible time, many turned to what is considered the spiritual beacon of the SU campus, Hendricks Chapel, for solace, said Phillips. After the announcement was made to the student body, Phillips received word from his colleagues that many students began to stream towards the chapel. There was no instruction or ceremony planned. It was too early to schedule anything. These distraught and emotionally horrified people came to the chapel on their own, Phillips said.

"I think they felt that it was the one place they could go to receive comfort for the terrible pain they were feeling," said Phillips.

By nighttime, the chapel shined with light from the illumination of candles and the massive amounts of reflection from the tears within them. Several hundred students, faculty and community members formed a makeshift remembrance service. And those that didn't come immediately came to a more formal service the next day, said Phillips.

Without even being there to physically commemorate the university's and community's tragic losses, Dean Phillips kept it all together through his spirit. It was his profound insight and calm control of the situation that will forever be remembered as the University's light in their time of

Media's morality questioned in time of grief

By Kimberlea Klein

One lone woman sat crying in the middle of the chaos of Hendricks Chapel after Pan Am Flight 103 went down. Through the lens of his camera, this is what one photographer focused in upon. Amidst extra lighting, flashbulbs and wiring, this one woman looked up into the lens of the camera and said with her eyes, "How could you do this to me?"

The photographer, Dennis Floss of the Rochester Free Press, packed up his equipment and left Hendricks Chapel without shooting the picture.

"Purely in the glance of that young woman's eyes, he saw what he should or shouldn't do," Lawrence Mason, a S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications professor and United Press International photographer at the time of the disaster, said.

This was only one of the many scenes being played out at Hendricks Chapel the night of the disaster. An informal memorial service was being held there and the media arrived from all over to cover the outpouring of grief.

Not all media, however, took the step that Floss did. Most stayed and captured the mourning, raw and emotional, on film and in words. This was a step that the media would be criticized for years afterward.

"You were stunned by the enormity of it," Frederic Pierce, a Newhouse adjunct professor and reporter for the Syracuse Post-Standard, said.

Pierce was covering the Schine Student Center for the Post-Standard. He did a story on the students watching the names of the 35 Syracuse University students who were believed dead scroll across a television screen.

"My adrenaline was racing and I knew it was going to be a big story," Pierce said.

He wasn't surprised at his first thought of Pan Am Flight 103 being a huge, great story, Pierce said. He had already been down the moral slippery slope before, he said. Pierce did, however, mention that it was easier for the newspapers to cover the event than it was for television.

"It's very hard to be gentle when you have a cameraman following you with a



© 1988 Michael Okoniewski

Professor Lawrence Mason looks on as Syracuse University cheerleader Amy Jo Eveleigh, right, hugs Catherine Crossland after a moment of silence prior to the start of a basketball game in the Carrier Dome on Dec. 21, 1988. Mason, who was on assignment for United Press International at the game, had been consoling Crossland, who was one of his students, when she turned to hug Eveleigh.

huge piece of equipment," Pierce said.

There was little opportunity to soften what was going on with words in front of a camera, Pierce said.

"With a camera, you're naked," he said.

Many photographers feel that the only way to get very powerful images is to cover events like Pan Am Flight 103, Mason said. Mason was asked to cover the memorial at Hendricks Chapel but refused. Before he knew the names of the victims, he calculated that he had lost eight students on the flight because he had taught one-fifth of Newhouse in his Communications and Society classes.

"That's when the magnitude of this thing really hit me, really crushed me," Mason said.

Mason instead chose to cover the bas-

ketball game, which was at the same time as the memorial service. He believed it was bizarre that Syracuse University allowed the media into the service at Hendricks in the first place.

"It was a little like shooting fish in a can and it wasn't fair," Mason said.

The media also descended upon the basketball game at the Carrier Dome where the news had been broken to the crowd about the disaster. Mason had noticed a cheerleader that was one of his students on the floor crying. He went down to the floor to try and console her when she burst into tears and hugged another cheerleader, Mason said.

Unbeknownst to Mason, his UPI partner David Grunfeld, now assistant director of photography at the New Orleans Times Picayune, took a picture of the

moment, said Mason. After much deliberation, Mason and his partner decided to transmit the picture.

"I think it was the most powerful picture to come out of Syracuse and it was shot in the public eye," Mason said.

The cheerleader, Catherine Crossland, one of the first Remembrance Scholars, said later that she understood why the photograph needed to be seen and it was OK.

"Forever she will be tied with Pan Am 103 through that picture," Mason said.

Many critics thought the picture was intrusive and unnecessary. Michael Okoniewski, who took the same picture for the Associated Press and the New York Times, believes it was definitely not intrusive.

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Controversial game went on

By Sean Patrick Bowley

The usual anxious chatter that permeates the Carrier Dome on game night drew to a resounding gasp on the night of Dec. 21, 1988. The announcement, for those who may have missed it on the evening news, concerned the bomb that destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over the muddy plains of Lockerbie, Scotland.

They didn't know it was a bomb, of course. No one knew that until later. But the plane had exploded, killing 270 people—a tragedy. What most of the 25,746 attending the game didn't know, however, was that 35 Syracuse students were gone—a tragedy that hit too close to home.

The Syracuse men's basketball team—one that included, among others, Derrick Coleman, Sherman Douglas, Dave Johnson, Billy Owens, Matt Roe and Steve Thompson—were about to play Western Michigan at 8 p.m., their last game before Christmas.

Pat Campbell, then the assistant Managing Director of the Carrier Dome, received a phone call that around 5 p.m. from the Chancellor's office informing him of the known circumstances. "They said there was a crash and that there might have been some Syracuse students on board," says Campbell, now the Managing Director of the Dome. "They really didn't know more than that. So the rest of the time was about finding information. We didn't know if it was real."

The Dome's doors were about to open sometime around 6:30 to accommodate some of the early dwellers and by the time Campbell was notified that there indeed were students on board, he says, it was too late to entertain thoughts about canceling the game. He and Athletic Director Jake Crouthamel discussed the possibilities of it but ultimately came to the conclusion that the show must go on. "We recognize the seriousness of the situation," Crouthamel told Syracuse Newspaper columnist Bud

Poliquin during the game. "And it is tragic, there's no question about it. But even under these circumstances, sad as they are, we have a responsibility to our fans."

"People were already here," Campbell says now. "We didn't have the luxury of time to seriously discuss postponing the game. I think if we had been notified earlier we would have done things differently."

"We were certainly second-guessed for it. We felt that under the circumstances, we would have done the same thing."

Those who knew, especially the Carrier Dome staff, security guards, concession attendants, and ushers alike wearily went about their jobs. "There were a lot of people who were worried about people they knew who were over there," Campbell says. "A lot of students who worked for us, people we had grown close to. Everybody wanted to know if their friends were safe."

Meanwhile, the players gathered for a group prayer in the



© 1988 Michael Okoniewski

SU cheerleader Catherine Crossland, center, tries to hold back tears during a moment of silence in the Carrier Dome prior to the start of a basketball game Dec. 21, 1988. It was after the public announcement that students were killed in the downing of Pam Am Flight 103.

Syracuse locker room with Father Charles. He asked the players to remember the students who had died in the crash.

"What crash?" asked Johnson, a freshman guard on that team. They told him. "I was stunned," he said.

"I sent chills up and down my spine," Roe told Poliquin that day. "It made me wonder what we were doing here at all."

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Investigations yield answers, but not resolution

By Kimberlea Klein and Leigh Harrington

Dec. 21, 1998, 2:03 p.m.
Pan American World Airways Flight 103 hit the ground in Lockerbie, Scotland with the force of a small earthquake. Two hundred fifty-nine people lost their lives in the crash, along with 11 Lockerbie residents on the ground. Thirty-five Syracuse University students were among the victims.

The plane, on its way from London Heathrow to New York, had been in level cruising flight for seven minutes when it disappeared from the radar screen, according to the report of the official British investigation.

First heard on the ground was a loud rumbling and then the deafening roar of a plane engine. In the sky, people saw a huge fireball descending upon Lockerbie, according to the reports.

"There is a nuclear power plant nearby and the first thought was it might have blown up," Lockerbie Police Sgt. Ian McDowall told the Atlanta Journal and Constitution in August 1997.

The nearby Dumfries Fire Brigade also received a call from the public indicating a "huge boiler explosion", said the report. Subsequent calls informed authorities that it was indeed an explosion, but that of a plane.

The wreckage was spread over 1,000 square miles. In one place, a part of the wing left a crater approximately 155 feet long.

Some pieces were found as far as the coast of England, said the investigation report.

The 1,000 search volunteers were broken up into search parties and told, "If it's not growing and it's not a rock, pick it up," according to an essay by Paul C. Janzen.

Between personal items and parts of the plane, it wasn't too long before it was realized that the crash had been caused by a bomb, according to the investigation report.

The bomb itself was made of Semtex, a dough-like, Czechoslovakian-made substance. It was placed within a Toshiba



A reconstruction of The Maid of the Seas, Pan Am Flight 103, sits in a British air hangar.

"Bombbeat" radio-cassette player and was virtually undetectable by normal means such as x-ray or dogs, said Jenzen.

The device was then packed with clothing to make the bag the bomb was placed in look like normal baggage.

Before takeoff, dispatch information said that the cargo did not contain any dangerous goods, perishable cargo, live animals or known security exception, according to the investigation report.

A microchip was also included in the bomb detonator. This was the key piece in helping authorities track down a suspect, according to Janzen. The structure of the chip was the same as one that authorities had found two Libyan agents carrying, along with 20 pounds of Semtex, Jenzen said.

Two weeks prior to the bombing, a United States diplomatic facility in

Europe received a call from an unidentified person, according to the U.S. embassy in Moscow. The person stated that a Pan American aircraft flying from Frankfurt to the United States would be subject to a bombing attempt. Pan Am Flight 103 originated in Frankfurt. Pan Am, journalists, business people and students were notified of the threat.

The investigation of the bombing proceeded through January of 1989. Two reporters broke through the "new" security at London Heathrow airport posing as aircraft cleaners, and the government disclosed more than 100 flaws in Heathrow's security.

An urgent inquiry into airport security was ordered in 1990 after a father of a Lockerbie victim revealed how he had smuggled a fake bomb aboard a transatlantic jumbo jet. This spawned a 55-day inquiry in October into how the bomb came to

be planted on board the plane and how to improve air safety.

Authorities began to require every bag correspond to a passenger, Jenzen said. They also began randomly searching passengers and their bags. Plans to install devices that could detect plastic explosives like Semtex were stepped up in response to the disaster, Jenzen said.

Finally, on Nov. 14, 1991 Scotland's chief law officer obtained a warrant for the arrest of two Libyans, Abdel Baset Mohamed al-Megrahi and Al-Amin Khalifa Fhimah, for the bombing, according to the British Broadcasting Corp.

Khalifa, 42, is also alleged to belong to Libyan intelligence and to have been a Libyan Airlines station officer in Malta, according to the

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Courtesy the FBI
Abdel Baset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi and Al-Amin Khalifa, suspects in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

Courtesy British Air Accidents Investigation Branch

Memory of victims live on through efforts of families

By Keith O'Brien

Why?
Ten years later, this word is as frequent in the vocabulary of the 270 families who lost their loved ones in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 as the word the is.

Why did this happen? Why?
Answers do not come easy to a question that most people try to ignore.

It was not supposed to be this way. There were supposed to be Christmas trees, Hanukkah menorahs and New Year's celebrations.

Why is there no joy, smiles and cheers?

Why is there only sadness, frowns and tears?

Closure is not an option

Ten years later, the book is still open and the sadness appears from out of the blue.

"I feel we have learned to live with it, but you will never get over it," said Robert Hunt, father of Karen Lee Hunt.

"It will torture (the families) for the rest of their lives."

A lot of the families talk about closure, putting that happened behind them.

"There are two types of closure, emotional and intellectual," said Aphrodite Tsairis, mother of bombing victim Alexia Kathryn Tsairis.

"The prosecution of the two Libyan suspects and whoever else is responsible will provide intellectual closure," Tsairis said.

She, however, did not think that there could be any emotional closure.

Suse Lowenstein, mother of victim Alexander Lowenstein, agrees with Tsairis 100 percent that the punishment of the guilty will bring some sort of intellectual closure.

"(However), when you lose a child, it's a wound that I don't think will ever heal," Lowenstein said.

Jane Davis, mother of victim Shannon Davis, also wants justice.

"My need for justice will be satisfied when the perpetrators are found guilty in court, Davis said.

"The emotional part of Shannon's life, however, does not mix with justice."

Tragedy heightened by irony

In some cases, there is horrible irony or other instance that makes the terrible even more profound.

Shannon was supposed to go abroad with her high school in 1986 but decided not to because a U.S. embassy was

bombed in Libya.

She decided this on her own without her parents influencing her, Davis said.

"Shan was all the more determined to go abroad when at Syracuse," she said.

"That irony has hurt me to this day." Jane Davis also lost her husband to a car crash on a business trip in Saudi Arabia before Shannon went abroad.

"Shan did not give up wanting to travel after that," she said.

"It even still blows me away what happened to my husband and child. I think about this every hour and there is no escape from what my new reality is."

Georgia Nucci lost her daughter, Jennifer Jones, in Nicaragua to diabetes the January before she lost her son Christopher Jones to the bombing.

"It's painful to see our neighbor's sons and daughters grow up and have kids. It's tough to see our son's and daughter's friends grown up," Nucci said.

"There is a constant reminder of what we lost."

Families given shabby treatment

Most of the parents feel jaded by the way they were treated by the parties involved.

"It was handled in an unprofessional way," Tsairis said.

"(The first time) we saw her name was on the 6 o'clock news."

"I think everyone handled the situation poorly," Lowenstein said.

"We were not notified by anybody; we saw her name on the news."

The Nuccis found out in the airport, while waiting for their son.

"We did not have the same experience because they could not keep us in the dark for long."

George Williams, president of Victims of Pan Am Flight 103 and father of victim George W. Williams, said his son was treated well because he was in the military.

My son was given a military funeral,

but the way we were treated was not the way everyone else was, he said.

The parties involved handled the situation like it was the first tragedy to happen, said Robert Monetti, father of victim Richard Monetti.

Families express grief differently

The immediate rush of trauma that engulfed the families was a feeling that could not be compared. They were united in their pain, joined in their sorrow. The subsequent ways of coping with the enormous grief that surrounded their lives, however, differed.

"I feel we have learned to live with it, but you will never get over it."

—Robert Hunt, father of victim Karen Lee Hunt



By Steve Sartori-SU Photo Center/Courtesy the SU Archives
Mourners file past the Place the Remembrance April 23, 1990 after the dedication ceremonies.

Lowenstein remembered the exact position she was in at the time of hearing about her son's death.

"It's something that is so ingrained in us," she said.

Lowenstein, a sculptor, decided to express her feelings through art.

"As a sculptor, I shape and form what I feel," she said.

Thus, "Dark Elegy" was born, a portrayal of the how the parents reacted the exact moment they found out their children died.

At one of the Victims of Pan Am Flight 103 meetings, Lowenstein approached a women asking her if she would like to

pose. Another women overheard the conversation and asked to be a part of it.

"After that, I put a notice in (the Victims of Pan Am Flight 103) newsletter," she said.

As of now, she has photographed 100 women and made 50 sculptures.

Surprisingly, no men have offered to pose for a sculpture, she said.

"It was not intended to be all women, but that's the way it worked out."

The sculptures have been all over, including Syracuse University, and are currently located at her residence in

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DIPA reacts to unthinkable tragedy

By Keith O'Brien

One does not prepare for these things because it never happens. Year in and year out, people go abroad and nothing goes wrong.

The Division of International Programs Abroad did have to handle a problem, one that it was not expecting to encounter.

On December 21, 1988, 35 students who were abroad through the Syracuse University DIPA program died in a terrorist attack on Pan Am Flight 103. The students were returning home after their fall semester in Europe.

When Flight 103 took off, there were a lot of students still abroad finishing up exams.

Students that go abroad usually leave the country from the major cities. Sometimes the students will go through the school

and others will use their own travel agents, said Judy O'Rourke, administrative assistant to the vice president of Undergraduate Affairs.

The students usually fly in groups from cities such as Boston or New York City, depending on where they live closest to.

"If it were you (still abroad) and your friends dies on a plane, wouldn't you be worried about flying the next day?"

—Judy O'Rourke, administrative assistant to the vice president of Undergraduate Affairs

The students abroad have exams at different times, just like on campus. Therefore, they will leave the DIPA program to go home at different times, she said.

Upon hearing the news of the crash, students from all over

Europe were calling the DIPA office, worried about their classmates, she said.

The students were very confused with what happened and scared for their safety, too.

Originally, the reports were that they could not find the plane, that it fell off the radar. There were a limited number of

planes in the sky, so they eventually deduced that it was Flight 103.

DIPA found out an hour after the crash, which, by that time, the reports were on the news.

"If it were you (still abroad) and your friends died on a plane,

wouldn't you be worried about flying the next day?" O'Rourke asked.

DIPA immediately offered counseling for the students on campus, O'Rourke said.

"A lot of people knew those students: advisors, people who taught them and people who lived in dorms with them," she

said. "These were students on campus who were going to class with these kids."

The first reaction in DIPA and the students on campus was one of horror, sadness and confusion.

"It was an absolute horror

that this could have happened," O'Rourke said.

"We were even more horrified when we found out that (the crash) was intentional."

Since this happened ten years ago, reports were not as good as they are now, she said.

"We could not even confirm who was on the plane," she said. "Mainly, we were trying to make sure where everyone was."

The students on campus instinctively flocked to Hendricks Chapel, she said.

"There was an automatic need for people to share their pain and sorrow."

One would think that the number of students wishing to go abroad would decrease after this tragedy. More people, however, inquired the next semester to go, O'Rourke said.

"It was due to the fact that more people realized that SU had a DIPA program," she said.



Steven Russell
Berrell

He was a 20-year-old sophomore business and television/radio/film management major from Fargo, N.D. A brother of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, he also worked as a reporter for WJPZ.



Kenneth J. Bissett

He was a 21-year-old student at Cornell University who majored in communications. He was from Hartsdale and also was a reporter for the Cornell Countryman.



Stephen J. Boland

He was a 20-year-old advertising major from Nashua, N.H. He had been recently elected as vice president of Delta Tau Delta fraternity.



Nicole Elise
Boulanger

She was a senior musical theater major from Shrewsbury, Mass. She was part of the After Hours Christmas Cabaret at Syracuse Stage, and featured in revues of music by Cole Porter and Ira Gershwin.



Timothy Michael
Cardwell

He was a junior technical theater major from Cresco, Pa. He sang in the Hendricks Chapel choir and was enrolled in the Army ROTC program. He was also part of the 403rd Civil Affairs Unit, U.S. Army Reserves.



Theodora Cohen

She was a 20-year-old junior drama major from Port Jervis. She also appeared in the Syracuse University Drama Department's musical revue of Cole Porter.



Eric M. Coker

He was a University of Rochester junior economics major from Mendham, N.J. He was the twin brother of Jason Coker.



Jason M. Coker

He was a junior journalism major from Mendham, N.J. He hoped to work in television or newspapers as a journalist. He also wrote for the Daily Orange.



Gary L. Colasanti

He was a 20-year-old advertising major from Melrose, Mass. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.



Scott Marsh Cory

He was a 20-year-old business administration major from Old Lyme, Conn.



Gretchen Joyee Dater

She was a 20-year-old junior at the Maryland Institute of Art in Baltimore. She was from Ramsey, N.J.



Shannon Davis

She was a 19-year-old junior majoring in child and family studies from Shelton, Conn. She planned to own and operate a day care center one day.



Turhan Michael
Ergin

He was a 22-year-old sophomore musical theater major from West Hartford, Conn. He was a featured member of the chorus in "Once Upon a Mattress" and played a major role in the student production of "The Unseen Hand".



John P. Flynn

He was a 21-year-old junior at Colgate University. He was a geography major from Montville, Mich. She was a dual major in economics and sociology and was an active member of the Afro-American Society at Bowdoin.



Pamela Elaine
Herbert

She was a 19-year-old junior at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine and was from Battle Creek, Mich. She was a dual major in economics and sociology and was an active member of the Afro-American Society at Bowdoin.

"A lot of people knew those students: advisers, people who taught them and people who lived in dorms with them. These were students on campus who were going to class with these kids."

—Judy O'Rourke, senior administrator to the vice president of undergraduate studies



Karen Lee Hunt

She was a 20-year-old English major from Webster. She minored in journalism. She was also a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority.



Christopher
Andrew Jones

He was a 20-year-old junior majoring in English and political science. He was from Claverack.



Julianne F. Kelly

She was a junior majoring in public relations and political science. She was from Dedham, Mass. and wanted to be a lawyer. She was also a sister of Pi Beta Phi sorority.



Wendy A. Lincoln

She was a 21-year-old senior visual and performing arts major who wanted to work in graphics or photography after she graduated. She was from North Adams, Mass.



Alexander
Lowenstein

He was a 21-year-old senior marketing major from Mendham, N.J. who loved surfing. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity.



Suzanne Marie
Miazga

She was a 22-year-old graduate student in social work from Marcy. She had spent the fall semester in London as a counselor in the drug dependency unit of St. Mary's Hospital.

Remembering Pan Am 103



Richard Paul Monetti

He was a 20-year-old junior from Cherry Hill, N.J. and was dually enrolled in the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications and the College of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.



Anne Lindsey
Otenasek

She was a 21-year-old junior at Western Maryland College where she studied social work. She was from Baltimore, Md.



Peter R. Peirce

He was a 40-year-old architecture graduate student from Perrysburg, Ohio. He owned a Toledo architecture firm, Peirce Design Group, and was returning from studying architecture in Florence.



Sarah S.B. Philipps

She was a 20-year-old junior English major from the University of Colorado. She was from Newtonville, Mass. and had gone to London to study Shakespeare.



Frederick "Sandy"
Phillips

He was a 27-year-old junior from Little Rock, Ark. He was a former vice president of administrative operations and parliamentarian in the Student Government Association.



Louise "Luann"
Rogers

She was a 21-year-old senior at the Maryland Institute of Art in Baltimore. Her favorite types of art were painting, sculpture and photography.



Thomas Britton
Schultz

He was 20 years old and was from Ohio Wesleyan University. He was a history and politics and government major who hailed from Manhattan.



Amy Elizabeth
Shapiro

She was a 21-year-old senior photojournalism major from Stamford, Conn. She was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and a photographer for the Daily Orange.



Cynthia J. Smith

She was a 21-year-old sophomore fashion design major from Milton, Mass. She went to London to learn more about European design.

To most of us, they weren't fellow classmates, friends or even someone who sat next to us in class. The 35 Syracuse University students killed in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 weren't personally known to the majority of the current students enrolled at SU. They were 10 years ago. We are today. These people, however, had hopes, feelings and fears. Don't just look at them as faceless people; take the time to look at the pictures. They were as real as we are now.



Mark Lawrence
Tobin

He was a senior communications major at Fordham University. He was from Hempstead, Long Island and wanted to become a sportscaster.



Alexia Kathryn
Tsaris

She was a junior photojournalism major from Hackensack, N.J. She was a member of the volleyball team. She dreamt of one day taking her photography to Nicaragua.



Nicholas Andreas
Vrenios

He was a 20-year-old sophomore photography major from Washington, D.C. He loved music and nature photography. He dreamed of becoming a professional photographer like his hero, Ansel Adams.



Kesha Weedon

She was a 20-year-old sophomore in the School of Social Work. She was from the Bronx and played the violin in the SU orchestra. Her boyfriend, Timothy Johnson, who was visiting her in London, also died in the crash.



Miriam Luby Wolfe

She was a 20-year-old junior musical theater major from Severna Park, Md.

"We have lost the best and brightest. We'll find the strength to continue, and in time we will recover. But a tragedy like this will never be forgotten."

—Former Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers, December 21, 1988

‘Victims of Pan Am Flight103’ offer activism, support

By Keith O'Brien

When Pan Am Flight 103 went down over Lockerbie, Scotland, 270 families immediately lost a huge part of themselves. They were robbed of one of their own, for reasons they still cannot comprehend. They were left helpless with nowhere to turn. That was until a group of families formed Victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

Victims of Pan Am Flight 103 was originally formed to be a proactive organization, according to President George Williams. It was meant to find out who was responsible for the bombing and to work to achieve a just punishment for those accountable for it.

There were three original parts of the group, said Robert Hunt, a member of Victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

One was to make sure that they found the people who were to blame and to make sure that Pan Am was punished for their lack of security.

The airline had a ten dollar surcharge for security that was not used for its intended purpose, Hunt said.

Second was to have a memorial built in Arlington Cemetery.

The memorial was donated by Scotland and contains 270 stones, one for each victim.

Third was to charge and find guilty the parties responsible for the crime.

"We lobbied the United Nations and the United States Ambassador to the UN to put and increase sanctions on Libya," Williams said.

The government responded, Hunt said.

"Since the two Libyans were indicted in 1991, the U.S.

and UN put an embargo on Libya persuading Muammar Gaddafi to give up the suspects," Hunt said.

"I don't think it will ever happen though."

The Libyans were just the people who pulled the trigger; there were other people involved, Hunt said.

General intelligence reports say that Iran, in retaliation for the US downing of a Iranian pas-

senger jet, was also partially responsible for the attack, Hunt said.

"I'm hoping that the Libyans come to trial and try to save their own necks by pointing fingers," Hunt said.

The organization does not hate the people that are citizens of the nations responsible, Williams said.

"We do our best to dispel any notion that we hate all Arabs," he said.

"We know that (the bombing) was done by a couple of maniacs. We don't hate people for what one or two of their people did."

The organization also pushed for better security and safety procedures worldwide, Williams said.

The organization lobbied and went to all 100 senators and 435 congressmen for safer airlines.

Their efforts were instrumental in the passing of the Airline Safety and Security Act of 1990, Williams said.

The act required such procedures as matching of bags with the people on the plane and having bomb detection devices in airports, said Hunt.

A lot of the recommendations, however, did not go into effect until the Trans World Airlines 800 crash in 1996, Hunt said.

"The airlines were responsible for most of the changes, and some of them just did not want to spend the money to implement them," Hunt said.

"Ten years ago, we didn't know each other but we've gotten together and we've gotten things done"

—Robert Hunt, member of Victims of Pan Am Flight 103

"The organization was instrumental in forcing the Federal Aviation Association to build and operate in Atlantic City a research center," Williams said.

"They research bomb detection devices, a multi-million dollar project."

Eventually it became obvious that the bombing put the families through a lot of mental and



By Steve Sartori-SU Photo Center/Courtesy the SU Archives
A mourner stops and looks at the Place the Remembrance April 23, 1990 after the dedication ceremony.

social anguish. The organization soon held counseling sessions for its members.

Originally, the group met once a month, Williams said. Now, they have quarterly meetings.

The counseling and the unity of the group has been instrumental for the families being able to cope with their pain.

"We all had each other to lean on, and the support was incredible," Lowenstein said.

"We've done so much."

Most of the members make the meetings because there is a concentration of people in the Northeast, said Robert Monetti, a member of Victims of Pan Am Flight 103, who lost his son, Syracuse University student Robert Monetti.

Some of the most active members lost SU students as a result of the crash, Williams said.

Williams lost his son, First Lieutenant of the United States Army, George W. Williams, 24 at the time, to the bombing.

His nickname was Geordie, a Welsh and Scottish equivalent of George. Geordie was serving the



© 1989 Michael Okoniewski
Family members of Syracuse University students that were killed in the terrorist bombing of Pam Am Flight 103 attend the third and largest campus memorial service in the Carrier Dome on Jan 18, 1989.

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10 Years of Pan Am 103

photojournalism student killed on Flight 103. As part of it's Photography for World Peace Competition, photography students nationwide will compete for scholarships to attend SU's London DIPA program.

October 16, 1991

The US Supreme Court rejects an claim for punitive damages against Pan Am made by relatives of victims.

November 14, 1991

Two Libyans, Abdel Baset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi and Al-Amin Khalifa Fhimah, are indicted in the United States and in Scotland on charges of planting the bomb that destroyed Flight 103.

November 27, 1991

The British, US and French Governments issue a joint statement calling on the Libyan Government to surrender all the accused for trial.

December 4, 1991

Pan American Wold Airways ceases operation.

December 8, 1991

Libya announces that it will try the accused men in Libya.

January 21, 1992

UN Security Council Resolution 731 orders Libya to surrender the Lockerbie suspects. Muammar Gaddafi says that it is against Libyan law to extradite the two men.

March 23, 1992

Libya offers to hand the suspects over to the Arab League.

March 31, 1992

UN Security Council Resolution 748 gives Libya 15 days to hand over the suspects or face a worldwide ban on air travel and arms sales and the closure of Libyan Arab Airline offices.

April 15, 1992

The UN embargo takes effect, cutting off all air transport links with Libya and banning the sale of arms and aircraft to the country.

April 27, 1992

The civil trial against Pan Am by the relatives of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103 begins.

July 10, 1992

A Federal Jury finds Pan Am guilty of willful misconduct that permitted the bombing of Flight 103. The decision frees the families of the victims from the restrictions of the Warsaw Convention and permits them to sue for damages.

July 22, 1992

A jury awards \$9.92 million to the family of Robert Pagnucco, a cooperate lawyer killed in the bombing, in the first trial to determine the amount of damages for the families of the victims of the explosion.

November 11, 1993

UN Security Council Resolution 883 repeats the earlier demands and threatens to tighten sanctions.

December 1, 1993

Sanctions are imposed that freeze Libyan assets in foreign banks and place an embargo on oil industry-related equipment.

December 21, 1993

The 5th year anniversary of the bombing is commemorated with ceremonies in Washington, Westminster Abbey in London and Lockerbie.

February 17, 1994

Britain rejects an offer by Libya to allow the suspects to stand trial before a Muslim court anywhere in the world.

January 24, 1995

British MPs call for a new inquiry after the publication of US intelligence service documents suggesting that Iran and not Libya were behind the bombing.

November 3, 1995

A memorial is dedicated by President Clinton in Arlington National Cemetery. Some family members boycotted the service because they felt that the U.S. government had not done enough to bring the perpetrators to justice.

November, 1995

Out-of-court settlements are made between the families and Pan Am's insurer.

November 2, 1997

Libya says it does not object to Scottish law or Scottish judges, but believes its nationals could not receive a fair trial in Britain.

Character of victims found in quilt

By Jessica Rozler

Sometimes photographs aren't enough.

Pictures show what the 35 Syracuse University students who died aboard Pan Am Flight 103 looked like. The Remembrance Quilt tries to show how they lived.

Each square tells the story of a different life. "She always wore a smile," one says. Others are filled with musical notes, patches, sports, jewelry and smiling photographs. Their names are written below these things. They are depicted through fabric as sons, daughters, dancers, athletes and writers, rather than just victims of a terrorist act.

"It's not to mourn the victims, but to celebrate them because they were all amazing people," said Kimberly Hamilton, a senior television-radio-film major and a 1998 Remembrance Scholar.

Hamilton and a group of Syracuse University students, staff and community members have been working on the quilt in the Noble Room of Hendricks Chapel since the beginning of the semester. The project is to be completed by Dec. 21, the tenth anniversary of the Pan Am bombing. It will be displayed for public viewing in the Noble Room.

Hamilton got the idea partly from the AIDS quilt that was displayed in Washington, D.C. several years ago.

"I just wanted to celebrate people's lives and remember them in that way," she said.

The Remembrance Quilt consists of 35 8 1/2 by-11- inch fabric squares. There is a square that is made for each victim, Hamilton said. The center square will be a large dove, surrounded by all 35 names.

Hamilton sent out letters to the victims' families in mid-September explaining her idea and asking for their input.

"The initial response was amazing," Hamilton said.

The families sent poems written by their sons and daughters,

audio cassettes and even clothing and jewelry that was retrieved from the plane wreckage, Hamilton said.

Many responded with information about their child's favorite colors and sports and contributed ideas for quilt square designs. A total of 34 of the 35 families responded to the letter, Hamilton said.

One family didn't respond, so the design for their child's square was researched, Hamilton said.

In October, Hamilton asked several people to help design and sew the actual quilt squares.

Hamilton asked quilter, Francis Parks, director of Student Offering Services at Hendricks Chapel, to help with the actual quilting.

In mid-October, Parks helped organize quilting groups that continue to meet at Hendricks Chapel several times a week, Hamilton said.

The groups work about five hours a week, but there has been a lot of individual work on the squares during the weekends, Hamilton said.

"I thought it was a really neat idea," said Judy O'Rourke, administrative assistant vice president in the Office of Undergraduate Studies.

O'Rourke has been working on the Remembrance Quilt, despite the fact that she wasn't too familiar with the craft of quilting before she began.

"Not a stitch," O'Rourke said of her prior quilting experience. She went on to say that that

"I think it's important because it's a way of helping families preserve the memories of the students who were lost."

—Jean Riley, Asst. to the Dean of the School of Architecture

working on the project is helping her learn.

O'Rourke was at the university during the bombing and has kept in contact with man of the victims' families. She is also on the selection committee for the Remembrance Scholars.



By Steve Sartori-SU Photo Center
Jean Riley of the School of Architecture (right) and an unidentified woman work on the center panel of the Remembrance Quilt.

A group of about 25 people has been consistently helping with the quilt, Hamilton said.

"We put up flyers," Hamilton said. "Others heard about it through a friend."

Jean Riley, assistant to the dean of the School of Architecture, began helping with the project after Parks asked her to.

"I couldn't stay out of this," Riley said.

Riley has been quilting for 26 years.

"I think it's important because it's a way of helping families preserve the memories of the students who were lost," Riley said.

When the quilt is finished, Hamilton hopes that it can tour the victim's hometowns.

"Each of those communities lost those people, too - not just SU," Hamilton said.

She went on to say that some of the families won't have the opportunity to come to Syracuse and see the quilt.

A journal documenting the creation of the project will also travel with the quilt, Hamilton



By Steve Sartori-SU Photo Center
A panel of the Remembrance Quilt highlights the life of Anne Lindsey Otenasek.

said. It will contain the original letters from the families and short paragraphs by the people who designed the squares.

"Our message is that they have not been forgotten," Riley said.

Two hundred-seventy sets of heroes

By Keith O'Brien

Grief, disaster, sorrow, horror, death and forever. I put them on the paper and I am done with them. They fill up my head, they fill up the page and then I am done with them. The words pass through me from the families of the victims to the paper like I am some spiritual medium. They do not haunt me if I do not let them. They, however, haunt the families from the moment they rise to the moment they fall asleep. There is no closure, and there definitely is no escape.

These families have lost the ones they rocked to sleep at night and saw throw their mortarboard in the air after they graduated high school. These are the same people that should have saw their grand-son hit that homerun and throw that mortarboard in the air after their high school graduation.

Should have.

These are the same people who are expected to hide in the dark and refuse to acknowledge the death of their child.

Expected to.

No, they say, something can be learned from this. There can be a new school of journalists that do not need to know the meaning of grief, disaster, sorrow, horror, and death. We can change the dictionary, erase the words of hurt.

We can form a proactive organization that demands that there be a bomb detector in that airport. We can force embargoes that tell nations that terrorism does not pay. We can put our feelings into art and photo competitions so the hurt we experience is unavoidable.

Ten years is a long time, you may say; that was then and this is now. Does hurt forget? Is there a sorrow expiration date? Can time heal?

Ten years later, there is a multitude of

lost experiences. The number of things that can not happen to these families because of war are priceless and immeasurable.

What did these 270 people do? Why are they gone when fascist dictators still roam the earth, spreading hate?

These questions and others that have yet to be asked will never be answered to the satisfaction of anyone involved.

Still don't see the connection to you, the average SU student in 1998? Stop right now and look at the floor. They walked it. They breathed your air, they sat in your desk and they lived in your room.

They shared your earth and still should.

You may say, "That Place of Remembrance sure is a great piece of stone. It's beautiful to look at, and I can't imagine the campus without it."

I wish it was not here. I wish there were no Remembrance Scholars, no

Remembrance Week and nothing to remember.

I wish we did not need to remember any of this; I wish we could just walk up to these 270 people's houses and say hello.

I wish. The word hero is thrown around today like it was the equivalent of hey, you. Jerry Rice scores a touchdown: hero. Billy stands up to the bully: hero. Someone does something that is not negative: hero.

In my opinion, there are 270 sets of heroes that wake up every morning and still try to reassemble the fragmented pieces of their life.

Ten years have gone by and the bombers; terrorism and words such as grief, disaster, sorrow, horror and death are still alive. The victims of Pan Am Flight 103 are not.

Time does not heal.

‘Place of Remembrance’ is powerful to those who know what it is for, why it exists

By Keith O'Brien

Scattered about on the campus of Syracuse University are discarded time schedules, with a picture and a word garnering the cover. Remember it says. "Remember to register?" one might have said.

I already did. By the way, what is that circular thing by the Hall of Languages?

The Place of Remembrance, that circular thing, was dedicated on April 22, 1990. It is all to some and nothing to others. The Place of Remembrance is located on University Avenue, in front of the Hall of Languages.

The people who notice the memorial say that it holds a special meaning for them. For those who do not know it is the Place of Remembrance, it is just a piece of cool-looking architecture.

"In some random class of mine, someone next to me looked at the course selection book and said 'What the hell is this? Who put this here?' referring to the Place of Remembrance," said Elaine Green, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences and a Residential Advisor.

Other people, however, revere the memorial.

"Every time I walk by it, it strikes me why it's there, why it is the gateway to our community," said Jason M. Jedlinski, a senior broadcast journalism major and a Remembrance Scholar.

"To me, it is a constant reminder of what happened," said Larissa Brunner, a senior anthropology major and Remembrance Scholar.

"I consider it to be an honor to be associated with the memorial and anything that remembers Pan Am Flight 103," Jedlinski said.

"It is a reminder of how fragile life is," she said.

To the parents of the victims, the memorial holds an even deeper meaning.

Suse Lowenstein, mother of Alexander Lowenstein who died in the bombing, visits the memorial whenever she is at SU.

Georgia Nucci, mother of Christopher Davis, another victim, feels that the Place of Remembrance is a little more special then the memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

"Christopher used to go up to Syracuse in his high school years to attend conferences," Nucci said.

"It was a very beloved place to my son."

Some people receive a little bit of wisdom each time they pass it.

"When I walk past it, I think 'You can't have dreams, you have to have realizations,'" Brunner said.



A Remembrance Scholar waits in line to place a rose at the Place of Remembrance in the Fall of 1997.

By Brian Totin

"You have to live life without regrets."

This year's 35 Remembrance Scholars had to submit essays on subjects surrounding the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing in their quest for becoming a scholar. Many of them went to Bird Library to look at letters, pictures and artwork from the grieving parents.

Some, like Remembrance Scholar Catherine A. Cwiakala, sat at the Place of Remembrance and reflected on the tragedy.

"After reading letters in Bird Library, I went to the Place of Remembrance several times by myself," Cwiakala said.

Cwiakala also gives tours of the University for high school seniors and she always stops by the Place of Remembrance.

"I think it is hard for students (of today) to understand the depth of the tragedy," Cwiakala said.

"People have a tendency to walk by it and don't even realize what it is."

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Fifth-year architecture major Laura Rachel Belitz is consoled by friends at the conclusion of a memorial service October 22 at the place of Remembrance. Belitz is the cousin of Pan Am Flight 103 victim Amy Shapiro.

By Brian Totin

10 Years of Pan Am 103

February 28, 1998

The World Court rules that it has authority to settle the Lockerbie legal dispute.

March 21, 1998

In a UN Security Council debate, China and Russia are among members calling for the immediate lifting of sanctions and a trial to be held in a neutral country.

April 20, 1998

A spokesman for the Lockerbie victims, Jim Swire, meets with Gaddafi, who agrees to hand over two suspects for trial by a Scottish judge in a neutral country.

April 24, 1998

A group of Italians fly to Libya, in defiance of the UN embargo on flights.

July 2, 1998

The UN Security Council extends sanctions for a further four months.

July 22, 1998

British Prime Minister Tony Blair joins US President Bill Clinton in softening his line on holding the Lockerbie trial in a third country.

August 24, 1998

Britain and the US agree that the two Libyan suspects should be tried in the Netherlands. British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook calls on Libya to honor its undertaking to hand the suspects over for trial.

August 26, 1998

Libya gives unofficial confirmation that it will accept the proposal, but Gaddafi demands more negotiations before agreeing to hand the men over.

August 28, 1998

The UN Security Council unanimously approves the Netherlands trial proposal.

September 2, 1998

A Sudanese delegation defies the UN flight ban to attend celebrations marking the anniversary of Gaddafi's rise to power.

The lawyer of the bombing suspects, Dr Ibrahim Legwell, says that if convicted, they should serve their time in Libya, not Scotland.

September 11, 1998

Libya says it is prepared to accept the suggestion of a trial by a Scottish court in a third country, but seeks clarification on technical and legal details.

September 16, 1998

Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo express support for Libya's position on the trial but reject a Libyan request to ignore the UN

air embargo.

September 30, 1998

Libya tells the UN General Assembly that it would insist its nationals serve any sentence in either the Netherlands or Libya.

October 17, 1998

Britain insists that the Libyan suspects must serve their sentences in Scotland if found guilty.

October 29, 1998

The UN Security Council extends the sanctions for a further four months.

November 9, 1998

A team of Libyan lawyers visits the UN in an attempt to secure a deal to allow the suspects, if found guilty, to serve their sentences in Tripoli or the Netherlands.

December 2, 1998

The British government offers reassurances to Libya about the conditions in which two suspects would serve a prison sentence if convicted. An international observer regime to ensure that they were treated properly is promised.

December 5, 1998

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan flies to Libya and discusses the extradition of the two suspects with Muammar Gaddafi.

December 7, 1998

Libya announces that the sanctions have cost the country more than \$23 billion.

December 8, 1998

The Dutch ready a former American military base for an anticipated trial.

—Source: various news reports
—Compiled by Brian Totin

Present students react to the past

By Sara Lieberman

To most of us, they weren't fellow classmates, friends or even someone who sat next to us in biology class.

The 35 Syracuse University students killed in the plane crash of Pan Am Flight 103 weren't personally known by the majority of the current students enrolled in SU. They were ten years ago. We are today.

But, it is the we of today that strive to remember the they of yesterday. And now, ten years later, we're directly exposed to and affected by the university's devotion to this tragic incident.

Many students contribute to that devotion as though they were fellow classmates of the 35 victims.

"It could have been any one of us," said senior Hillary Sherk. "We should care as if they were our friends and colleagues."

Sherk said she feels it's important that the university strives to remember, each year, by teaching and informing the students.

"We should all know about it," she said. "It concerns the history of the country and the history of our university."

Junior Lorie Peck said she also feels strongly about continuing to recognize the incident.

"Unfortunately, too many people wait for things to happen directly to them or people they know, before they really understand and do something about them," Peck said.

She said this is a good reason why it's important for the university to remember and educate the current students.

Peck said that she knows a lot of people who don't take the incident seriously enough because, realistically, it didn't hit close enough to home for them.

"People can only relate so much to someone they weren't close to, or didn't even know."

This memorial week is a time not only to remember the victims, but to teach the innocent that it could happen to them as well, Peck said.

"When you get on a plane the last thing you want to think about, is it never returning safely to the ground," said junior Jon Farbe. "But realistically, it could happen to anybody."

Farbe agrees that it's necessary for the university to educate its current students through memorials and tributes because "a lot of people are still unaware of what happened."

Guy Larcom, for example, said he, as a sophomore, really doesn't know much about the incident.

And although Larcom agrees



By Brian Totin

A student looks at the drawings of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103 that were on display in the atrium of the Schine Student Center this October.

that trying to educate through remembrance weeks and memorials, is the right thing for the university to do, he said he feels they do it more for the families of the victims.

Cortney Kirk, a senior, said she also feels that it's done more for the families.

"It's nice that they remember, that they acknowledge it as the tragic loss that it was," she

said. "But it doesn't really affect me at all."

Rory Murphy, a sophomore, also has similar views. He said he also thinks it's done for the parents and the people who might have known the victims personally.

"I don't think it touches the current students as much—but I know it should."

During this week, of the

tragedy's 10th anniversary, there will be mixed emotions all around campus. Some will concern the actual tragedy and some will regard how to handle it. But the one emotion that might impress upon the students the most, as the university strives to educate and remember, is fear.

"It was a big deal—we need to be aware of that," said Murphy. "We need to be afraid."



© 1989 Michael Okoniewski

Family members, students and community members attend the third and largest campus memorial service in the Carrier Dome on Jan 18, 1989.

tiful smile; she was not quickly discouraged," Davis said.

"When someone is snatched away from you, you begin to appreciate how valuable these quiet qualities are."

"Alexander, whose nickname was 'Sunshine', was a very positive and optimistic man," Lowenstein said.

"He had a great compassion for his fellow man."

"(Christopher) was one of those kids that was always your friend," Nucci said.

"He was one of those people who always stood by you."

When Christopher was abroad, he sent a lot of bizarre postcards home because he knew the postmaster would read them, she said.

"He was a lot of fun," Nucci said.

Families give advice to current students

"You have to have a mission in life," Tsairis said.

"If we learn nothing else from this, we should learn that students need to go abroad and engage themselves."

"He felt (Karen Lee Hunt's) presence and wrote a song about her called 'Song for Karen.'"

The Hunt family is attempting to sell the song to earn money for various charities.

"We want to raise money for disadvantaged students," Hunt said.

The family wants to contribute to a local charity in Rochester and a national charity such as the Ronald McDonald House.

The Tsairis family holds an annual competition for photojournalism called the Alexia Competition.

The competition, held in the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, has two parts: one for undergraduate photojournalism students and another for professional photographers.

It was organized in 1990, and the first winners were announced in 1991. The judging is done in February, Tsairis said.

"We needed to do something to continue her legacy," Tsairis said.

The Alexia Competition is not just a contest for money, she said.

"The entrant must provide a picture essay that advances peace in our time."

The entrant must show a good thought process, in addition to his or her ability to take good photographs, Tsairis said.

The foundation will have an exhibition during the Days of Remembrance and the family plans on attending the services.

Victims were kind and generous

"Alexia had a tremendous sense of social consciousness," Tsairis said.

"She was an engager in the way she conducted her life."

Alexia was almost a professional photographer and was eager to leave school and start her career, Tsairis said.

Karen Lee Hunt was interested in the well-being of children, Hunt said.

"(Karen Lee) was a caring person who could see good in everybody," Hunt said.

"She would look past people's bad side to find something good."

"(Shannon) was a person with a beau-

Media

■ Continued from page A3

sive.

"It was shot in front of 20,000 to 30,000, however many people were there that night," Okoniewski said.

Much of the coverage by the media, however, was atrocious, Okoniewski said.

"It was pack journalism at its worst," he said.

Okoniewski asked a Rochester television producer why they were there covering the event and the producer responded that they always covered Syracuse University. They might have been up here two or three times in the year, Okoniewski said. They could have gotten the video from the network.

"The ratio of press to mourn-

ers was one press person for every two mourners," Okoniewski said of the scene at Hendricks Chapel.

It was chaotic and some photographers were even setting up lights in the chapel, he said.

"I didn't want to be there, I didn't want to do that. I would have been happy just covering the basketball game," Okoniewski said.

Not everything the media did, however, was terrible, Joan Deppa, Newhouse professor and author of the book "The Media and Disasters: Pan Am 103", said. The press provided pertinent information to the families that the State Department or Pan Am was not well equipped to provide, Deppa said.

Media people that were willing to cover stories on the terms of the friends and families of the victims also helped tremendously, Deppa said.

"There are compassionate ways to cover disasters like

"The ratio of press to mourners was one press person for every two mourners."

—Michael Okoniewski, freelance photographer for the Associated Press and the New York Times

this," Deppa said.

The positive things weren't apparent then, but one can see them now, Mason said. The bond between Lockerbie and Syracuse will always exist thanks to the coverage.

"They suffered and we suffered," Mason said.

After all of these problems, it is often wondered if the media improved their coverage of dis-

asters after Pan Am Flight 103. It's a question that is met with much mixed emotion.

"It's only gotten worse since 1988," Okoniewski said.

The media should take the responsibility upon themselves but won't, Okoniewski said. Many, however, believe that coverage of such events is slowly getting better.

"The media will cooperate if we take the responsibility," Deppa said.

It is possible to get a really wonderful story and be compassionate, Deppa said. There, however, still remains the need to convey the true awfulness of these events, but at the same time to remember that people need their privacy, Deppa said.

Covering disasters has changed for some people, Mason said.

"I think most journalists have not had to confront a tragedy like this on a personal level," Mason said.

The really great photographers can find power in not only disasters but in ordinary situations, Mason said.

"The bottom line is really to be a human being first and to cover an event with great respect to the feelings of the people involved," Deppa said.

Reporters are finally learning to minimize hurt in situations such as these, Deppa said. Perhaps the question can be summed up in Dennis Floss' thoughts when he made the decision not to take the picture in Hendricks Chapel.

"I don't belong here," he said.

Mourners

■ Continued from page A2

"On the plane, everybody was very somber. It was just odd. There was a bunch of students on board, and no one would talk," he said.

He said a fellow passenger on the plane asked where he was from and he mentioned the university.

"When I said Syracuse, immediately everybody within earshot looked over to me and then looked away," he said.

It was then that a woman sitting across from him handed him the New York Times, he said. He said he read of the university's tragedy and then understood the uncommon tone of the passengers on the flight.

When students returned to campus about a month after the disaster, a massive memorial cer-

emony was held in the Carrier Dome.

Students said life on the campus had slowed.

"This is a haunted semester," one student said, "the consensus on my floor was that the last semester never really ended."

All information, facts, and anonymous quotes were taken from Joan Deppa's, Media and Disasters: Pan Am 103

Technical

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BBC.

Baset, 46, is alleged to be a senior officer of the Libyan Intelligence Services and head of Libyan Airlines security in Malta, according to the BBC.

Libya, however, refused to hand the two suspects over to the authorities. As a result of the action, in April of 1992, the United Nations enacted an embargo against Libya.

In 1994, Libya conceded to let the suspects stand trial anywhere in the world, as long as the trial took place before a Muslim court. Britain rejected the offer.

Officials, however, were starting to get wary of the situation by 1997. Scottish Secretary Donald Dewar was reported to have briefed the cabinet and concluded there was nothing to be gained from a fresh inquiry, but Sir Teddy Taylor attacked the decision to close the file on the tragedy.

A year later, the fight still ensues over the extradition of these two suspects to the Netherlands, which was the neutral country agreed on by Libya, the U.S., and Great Britain, according to the Associated Press.

The U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan had made plans to travel to Libya to complete the hand-over of the two Libyan suspects this past November. Diplomatic sources had said that Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi was ready to surrender them. In a sudden change of heart, however, Gaddafi said the two suspects could not stand trial because the U.S. and Britain were allegedly imposing precon-

ditions which must be lifted before the suspects' release.

On Dec. 1, British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook demanded that Libya must comply in releasing the two suspects for trial under Scottish law in the Netherlands. The British government offered further reassurances to Libya about how the suspects would be treated should they be convicted. Libya has been demanding that the two suspects should not have to serve prison time in Scotland. The U.S. and Britain are insisting that they do, according to Reuters.

Annan again planned to travel to Libya to meet Gaddafi to try and settle things. The U.S. and Britain were optimistic that the meeting would result in the hand-over of the two suspects. On Dec. 5, Annan reported that their talks had been positive.

Libya reported that a settlement was close between Gaddafi and Annan, but the Libyan media feels differently. The diplomatic editor of the official news agency expressed doubt.

"The Lockerbie problem is an invented and complicated one and it is not logical and reasonable to solve it under the pressure of what is called the 10th anniversary of the Pan Am accident," the editor said.

Time will tell what becomes of the U.N. talks and the fates of the two Libyan suspects. As Syracuse University and the world remember the tenth anniversary of this tragic disaster, one can only hope that justice is served.

More information on the crash, investigation, and developments can be found at: <http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/5260/latest.html>.

Memorial

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It's important to realize the connection we have to these students, Cwiakala said.

"These people could have been their friends and classmates," she said.

It is the job of the University

and Remembrance Scholars to let people know about the tragedy and the Place of Remembrance, Jedlinski said.

"It's a real humbling experience, your being asked to keep the memory alive," said Cwiakala.

Some people don't sit there because they think it is a sacred place, Brunner said.

"You can notice people get

quiet when they walk past it," she said.

Cwiakala says that being a Remembrance Scholar carries with it certain duties.

"I start to see parallels between them and myself," she said.

"I am living life not just for myself, but for them too."

Advocacy

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United States in West Germany during the Cold War.

"He was coming home for Christmas leave and missed the plane that he was supposed to catch and took (Flight 103)."

Monetti lost his son Richard P. Monetti, a junior SU student at

the time. He was involved in Students Against Drunk Drivers and was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He was dually enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences and the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, according to the Syracuse Record.

The pain of losing his son does not get any easier each year, Monetti said.

"For some reason it has got-

ten harder this year (for the 10th anniversary)," Monetti said.

Victims of Pan Am Flight 103 has been a powerful lobbying and support group.

If people band together even a small group can accomplish a great deal, Hunt said.

"Ten years ago, we didn't know each other, but we've gotten together and we've gotten things done."

Dome

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out of the situation in the post-game interviews.

"I didn't make the decision to play," Boehm told the press. "That was out of my hands. But if I had been asked, I would have entertained thoughts about not playing. I would have had to given that some long and hard thought."

Boehm, who was not available for reflection about that night, did indeed carry on with the business of coaching his team. Not before Rev. Michael Rothmel got on the Dome's P.A. to announce a moment of silence for the victims of Pan Am 103. His words stuck deep to everyone attending the game.

"It was very somber, very

quiet...surreal kind of an atmosphere," Campbell says. "It really dampened the atmosphere. It was probably the most unreal atmosphere I've ever seen."

Rev. Rothmel asked for a moment of silence as several cheerleaders wept. Photos of Catherine Crossland, one of the cheerleaders, became the defining image of that night in the Dome.

Judy Salamone, a writer for the Syracuse Sports Weekly, and now the editor of the Big Orange, remembers being stunned that the game went on. "We couldn't believe they were playing," Salamone says.

But the Orangemen did carry on and won 94-71 over the Broncos. "Before we really had all the facts," Campbell says. "Everyone was gone." They went back to their homes, most likely to make sense of the circum-

stances. Meanwhile, rather than revel in the throes of victory, the Orangemen pondered the sheer confusion of it all.

"What happened tonight doesn't mean anything," Boehm told Poliquin after the game. "Thirty-six students who attended this university, and 258 people altogether who were once here, are no longer here. And there is nothing that can be done about it."

Well, one thing-though it was just a gesture. Herman Harried, a backup, discussed the possibility of wearing black bands around the straps of their uniforms for the remainder of the season. When Syracuse returned for their next game in January, the bands were there.

The night had passed. The nightmare had just begun.

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