

Moral Majority leader says Christians must vote



Photo by Mitch Hrdlicka

By Bill Graf

All good Christians must get out and be heard this Election Day, the leader of the Oklahoma Moral Majority said Friday.

"I don't believe you're a good citizen if you're not registered to vote. And to be a good Christian you must be a good citizen," the Rev. Jim Vineyard said at a Moral Majority meeting at the Airport Holiday Inn.

"Don't let them tell you that the separation of church and state takes away your right to work for a candidate," he said.

Vineyard gave several reasons why he thinks Christians need to get out the vote.

"At this point in time the United States is not militarily prepared," he said. "The Soviet Union is developing a particle beam weapon that will be able to blow up our Minuteman missiles in midair."

Once the particle beam weapon is perfected, "the Soviet Union will be able to blackmail the United States of America into submission," he said.

Also, since legalized abortion came about, "two million babies have been aborted, which is the moral equivalent of murder," Vineyard said.

"We've murdered more babies than Hitler murdered Jews," he said.

President Jimmy Carter's stand on the Equal Rights

Amendment is another reason to vote for Ronald Reagan, Vineyard said.

"I'm not for equal rights for women. I'm for superior rights for women," he said.

To illustrate his point, Vineyard said he knew of a case where a woman who had joined the Army had to share a shower with men while in the field.

"When her time came to use the shower the men would also use the shower and say suggestive and lewd remarks to her," he said. "She volunteered, so there isn't much that can be done. But if the ERA is passed they'll be drafting the girls from our church."

Vineyard also cited the fight against gay rights and pornography as reasons to support candidates who support Christian morals.

"Moral Majority is pro-moral, pro-family, pro-life, pro-American and against people who want to do their own thing. God didn't teach that," he said.

Vineyard warned the crowd not to pay attention to the "liberal media."

"They think that we're all crazy, that we're all fanatics. The liberal news media is made up of people who were educated by secular humanists. They're amoral, evolutionist and atheistic. More people believe like we do than like they do," he said.

Vineyard filled in for Dr. Robert Billings, the scheduled speaker. Billings is Reagan's religious liaison and a former executive director of Moral Majority.

Journalist calls conventions 'TV spectacles'

By Steve Miller

"People are enamored with the horse race and not what's at stake. It's not a game though, it's our lives, and we should take it more seriously."

Sanford Grossbart, UNL marketing professor used this analogy to explain why media audiences hear more about the presidential candidates' campaign strategies than about their plans for the country.

Grossbart and Dick Herman of the Lincoln Journal spoke to a group of about 25

people Friday night at the Glass Onion restaurant on "The Process of Selling a President."

Herman said he thought political conventions had become television spectacles and this affected action at the convention. He noted that main events were scheduled for prime time.

Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign was doomed at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, Herman said, because McGovern didn't give his acceptance speech until 4 a.m.

Herman also explained why the media

pick up on many mistakes candidates make in their speeches.

"If you're following the campaign it's deathly boring," Herman said. "You hear the same speeches over and over again."

"Only when a goof is made is the press alerted."

Grossbart said he thought the 1896 race between William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley was the first campaign that tried to use marketing techniques.

He said Bryan was the first candidate to undertake a massive road campaign, traveling thousands of miles while McKin-

ley used a plan of "rational allocation of (campaign) literature."

Since then strategy has not changed radically, Grossbart said. He added that he thought the role of electronic media is overestimated, and that movement of candidates remains the most important part of their strategies.

Grossbart also discounted the myth that "telogenic" candidates, those that look good on camera, are most likely to succeed, noting the success of Richard Nixon.

Continued on Page 6

'Facing' the dead is part of anthropologist's job

By Bill Graf

The statement that dead men tell no tales isn't true any longer, according to a Lincoln forensic anthropologist.

Given a skull, five pounds of modeling clay, a couple of glass eyes and three days of work, Richard McWilliams can put a face on a mystery skull.

McWilliams recently was called on to reconstruct the face of a murder victim found north of Omaha. The identity of the victim still is unknown.

With the help from McWilliams and by circulating sketches of the reconstructed face, police hope to discover the dead man's identification. Then perhaps they can determine who killed the man.

McWilliams explained that there are 15 points on the average face where skin depth is fairly constant among all people.

McWilliams said he cuts pencil erasers the depth of the skin at each point and glues them to a copy of the skull. Then, he models clay on the face to the depth of each eraser and tapers the clay between each eraser.

The tricky part, he said, is when he refashions the eyes, ears, nose and lips, because these features are not evident from the skull. However, he determined that the victim was of northern European decent. So he used the eyes, ears, nose and lips that are characteristic of northern Europeans.

Originally, McWilliams said, he planned to give the face blue eyes. But one of his blue glass eyes was broken, so the face has brown eyes instead.

As McWilliams displayed the box of glass eyes, he laughed and said, "Halloween around here is lots of fun."

Scott Mitchell, an investigator with the Douglas County Sheriff's office, said the unidentified victim was 5-5-7, 175 pounds and in his late 20s or early 30s. Mitchell also said the victim was found wearing motorcyclist clothes.

McWilliams got into this line of work while working on a post-graduate degree in anthropology at Oklahoma University.

"There are few jobs at best for an anthropologist," he said. So McWilliams went to work at a Federal Aviation Administration's medical office near Norman, Okla.

Under the direction of Betty Gatliff, he started his work in forensic anthropology. Gatliff is one of about six people in the United States who rebuilds faces. She also was the technical adviser for an episode of the television series, "Quincy." In the show, Quincy finds a skull in the desert and a forensic anthropologist reconstructs the face.

McWilliams' work is concerned mainly with identifying bones. McWilliams explained that there are several ways to determine the sex of a skeleton.

A male skull has brow ridges. The jaw of a male is more of a right angle and the male pelvis is smaller, he said.

The male pelvis also is used to determine age. The opposing bones on the front of the male pelvis wear at a predictable rate, so depending on the amount of wear, the anthropologist can determine age.

Female pelvises don't wear at a constant rate, he said. He said that it may have something to do with child-bearing, but no one is quite sure.

A female skeleton can be aged almost to the year if the skeleton is younger than 21 by judging the maturity of the bones and the maturity of the wisdom teeth. After 21, one way to determine age is to study the shoulder ball.

McWilliams also said that he can tell if a skeleton belonged to a laborer or someone who was slightly built or if the person suffered from anemia.

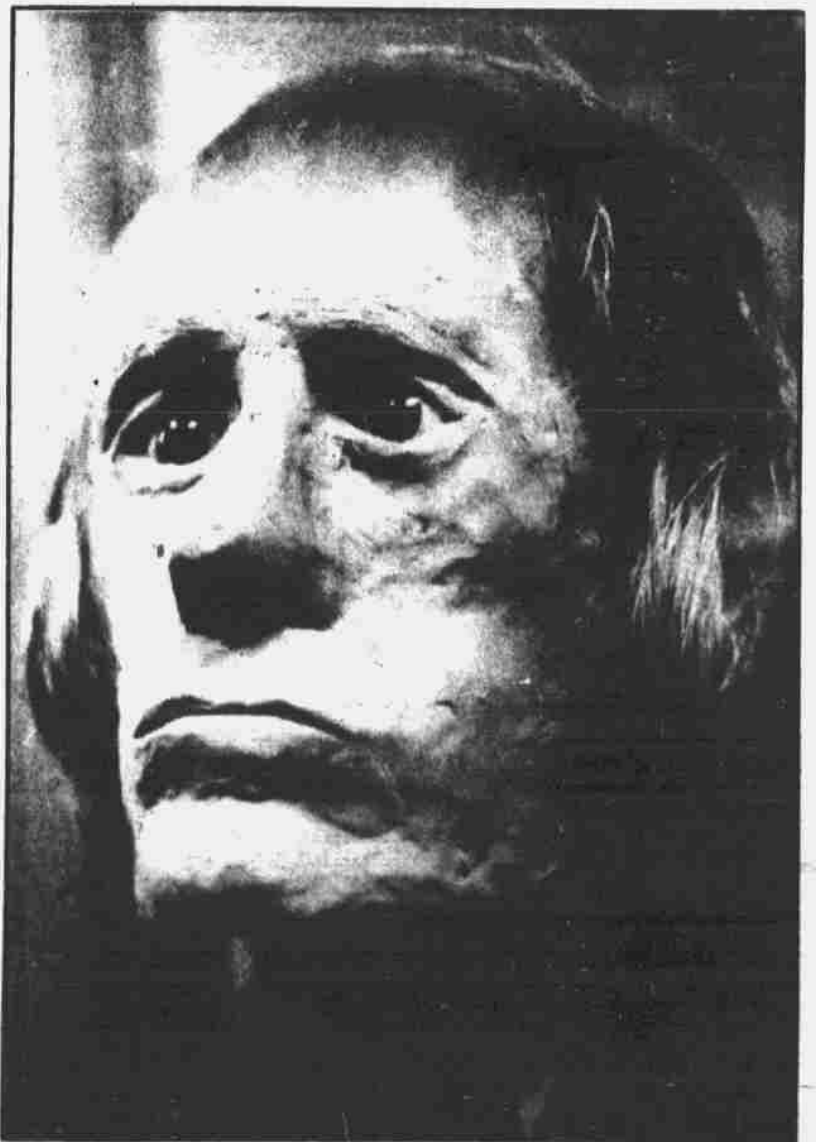
"Muscles will mark bone. Bones are living tissue and will react to pressure or disease," he said.

McWilliams has been called on several times in recent years to identify skeletons that turn up around the area.

Most skeletons, he said, are neither human nor victims of foul play.

"Bodies turn up all the time, but the authorities need to be given enough evidence to leave it alone," he said.

"But when I get a good gruesome, blood and guts case, that's when it becomes fun."



Forensic anthropologist Richard McWilliams has reconstructed the face of a murder victim found north of Omaha. By circulating sketches of the reconstruction, police may discover the identity of the victim and eventually determine who killed him.