

A6 Daily Press, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1989

Elect

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Last week, Modrow confided in a fellow member of the Central Committee that "I can see the end coming."

His diagnosed predicament, Will Stoph, took the floor earlier Monday to say: "I accept responsibility for all the failures of the former government. We failed to account properly to Parliament and report shortcomings as they occurred."

Stoph blamed "decisions not made in the Council of Ministers" — presumably meaning interference by the Communist Party — for "severely" harming the economy.

"The deposed leadership was characterized by arrogance," said Werner Jarowitsky, the Communist Party leader in Parliament.

Krenz, who replaced Honecker last month, listened, apparently hoping that his party's promises of free elections, a freer press, and freedom to travel would convince most of the country's 14.5 million people that the new leadership would earn their trust.

But in Leipzig, the hotbed of protest, mass demonstrations continued Monday night. Huge crowds chanted, "We are the people!" and hoisted and bled Krenz's promises of "free" elections.

Most of the 1 million or so East Germans who visited the West after the border was opened Thursday night appeared to have gone back home to work Monday.

The streets of West Berlin were almost normal Monday morning, although visitors from the East poured in again in smaller numbers than the vast crowds that thronged the shopping streets from Friday to Sunday.

Krenz, answering a question in Parliament, said he had told West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, in a telephone call Sunday, "Unification, or reunification, of Germany is not on the agenda."

"I believe the existence of two German states, independent of each other, is a decisive question of stability in Europe, and that that is a decisive question of peace in Europe," he said. "Without peace there is noth-"

Krenz is East Germany's head of state as well as head of the

Bodies

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cial agent in charge of the State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Richmond said he would not release the findings until he received a written report from Uhlaker.

The badly decomposed bodies of Lauer, 21, and Phelps, 18, were discovered by two hunters on Oct. 18 in a heavily wooded area of New Kent County, about two miles from the Interstate 64 rest area where Lauer's car had been found abandoned Sept. 5.

The two bodies were identified from dental records, but the medical examiner has thus far been unable to explain how the pair died. The autopsy indicated only that they probably died within a week of their disappearance Sept. 4.

Tom Stanley, special agent in charge of the Richmond office of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, said the Smithsonian scientists were asked to help because they have more sophisticated techniques and equipment. Hecker said other bodies were sent along at the same time.

"This would be a routine procedure with decomposed bodies like this," he said.

Hecker said none of the other bodies are related to the Lauer-Phelps investigation. One of the others is that of Ladona Britt, a Newport News woman who was found alone in a New Kent just four days after the Lauer and Phelps bodies were found.

Her alleged lover later confessed to strangling the woman, but the medical examiner could not conclude the cause of death.

Mann said scientists from the Smithsonian often are asked to examine the remains of people long dead. Their expertise may be needed, for example, when crews discover unmarked graves while widening roadways or when landowners discover on their property cemeteries forgotten by time.

But occasionally, the scientists are called in on cases with more immediate consequences. Mann said the unit last year performed a few dozen forensic tests for police agencies nationwide. They usually are asked to determine the identities of people whose bodies were found in a decayed condition, but they also can help to determine the manner in which the person died.

Mann said they are successful roughly 80 percent of the time, and it is unlikely they would overlook any evidence that would identify the person as either shot, stabbed or strangled. "We're skeletal investigators," he said. "We have to derive our evidence from the skeletons."

They do that by looking carefully at the bones, subjecting them to X-rays and microscopic examinations. For example, if a person is stabbed and the knife or other instrument strikes a bone, it leaves what are sometimes almost imperceptible cut marks on that bone. If a person has been strangled, the force of the action may break the tiny

hyoid bone in the neck, just below the man- dible.

If a person has been shot, the bullet may either embed itself into the bone, penetrate — and thus shatter — the bone, or it may bounce off. In the latter instance, forensic anthropologists can find "lead-wool," tiny portions of the bullet that are left behind.

"That one little fragment can turn a case," Mann said. "That's what we do. We're skeletal investigators."

Their skills are usually put to use in the pursuit of historical truths, rather than the search for a killer. Mann noted that in the last two years, he has assisted in projects to settle questions from the Civil War. About two years ago, the Smithsonian helped save 2.8 acres from commercial development by excavating a church destroyed during the war.

It was commonly believed that some soldiers from the battle at Brandy Station in Culpeper, the largest cavalry engagement of the war, were buried near the church in coffin boxes from church pews. The anthropological team unearthed one such coffin and soldier, and the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

And a year ago, Mann and others from the Smithsonian worked with the National Park Service to determine the identities of several soldiers from the Irish Brigade who were killed in the 1802 Battle of Antietam in western Maryland.

October. He apologized for doing his job "not always well" but said he had tried to do his best.

Jarowitsky said, "Our party is determined to draw radical consequences from the latter fact. We need changes in the constitution."

The first article of the constitution says East Germany is a communist state of workers and farmers, "led by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party." But speaker after speaker agreed that the communists had lost touch with the people.

"We see and hear encouraging things from New Forum," Jarowitsky said, referring to the biggest new opposition group. "It's time to come closer together."

Since 1950, the East German system has grouped four other parties with Krenz's Communist Party, officially called the Socialist Unity Party, plus the East German trade union organization, the youth league, and various other political groups in the so-called National Front.

In a system that has not changed since communism was imposed here in 1949, voters vote every five years, with only candidates of the National Front on the ballot.

The groups in the front, as agreed in 1960 that the Communists would run things, the Communist Party, the People's Chamber, with 500 seats in the legislature, — 127 seats in the current legislature, which was elected in 1986.

"Elections must be elections again," Reipe said. "We have to regain the people's trust," said Kristin Wruck, a member of the East German Christian Democratic Party. "It can't be achieved without general, free elections and a secret ballot, as soon as possible," she said.

The Communists did not offer a candidate Monday for the largely ceremonial post of president of the People's Chamber. Manfred Gertsch, 61-year-old member of the Liberal Democratic since the beginning, was widely expected to win. Since he had called for radical change before Krenz did.

But in the second ballot, he lost, 230 to 246, to Guenther Mahler, former minister of the 120,000-member Democratic Farmers' Party.

coming years.

He said that to be the best prospect for his country, he would be talking with Democrats "on the national level."

"You get ideas from any number of people," Wilder said. "You're not surprised."

Wilder gave Robb and Gov. Gerald Baliles much of the credit for his victory. He said their successful administrations made it possible for a Democrat to win the governor's race for the third time in a row.

"I could run as a Democrat and not have to back up to the pay window for my envelope, being ashamed of being a Democrat," Wilder said.

Pointing to his statewide victory four years ago for lieutenant governor, Wilder discounted suggestions that the Rev. Jesse Jackson galvanised black voters this year on Wilder's behalf.

"I was running in '84 and elected in '85," Wilder said. "That wasn't supposed to happen either."

Bowls

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Michigan, which is expected to win the Big Ten and accompanying Rose Bowl berth.

Michigan's Big Ten fate won't be determined until its Nov. 25 game against Ohio State. The Citrus Bowl and Tennessee were unwilling to wait that long, and Tennessee told the Citrus Bowl that it would go to Orlando if the Citrus Bowl did not extend an invitation to Monday.

If Michigan wins its final two games against Minnesota and Ohio State, Illinois will play in the Citrus Bowl. If Michigan loses, Ohio State will play in the Citrus Bowl. Should Michigan lose twice, Ohio State will play in the Citrus Bowl.

The Citrus Bowl and ACC

signed a four-year contract last year, which binds the bowl to the league champion only in alternate years. This year the Citrus Bowl had an option.

"We're delighted with this arrangement," ACC Commissioner Gene Corrigan said. "It's a tribute to the coaches and the jobs they've done."

Corrigan refused to speculate on Virginia's fate if it loses Saturday, but D.J. Mackrobert of the Peach Bowl said his guests there would welcome Virginia, probably to play Syracuse, Georgia, Florida or Kentucky. North Carolina State would be Duke's likely replacement in the All American Bowl.

If Clemson plays in the Citrus Bowl, which is the most unlikely scenario, the Gator Bowl is uncertain what it would do, spokesman Charles Callahan said.

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