

urging President Clinton to do today). Hamilton published a lengthy account of the entire affair, which he naively expected would bring the matter to an end. But instead, Callender then denounced Hamilton's confession as a lie, claiming that Hamilton had *never* had an affair with Maria Reynolds, and that he was using the story of the affair and blackmail to cover up a vast embezzlement scheme involving the U.S. Treasury!

As Retter writes, in his introduction to the chapter on the Paula Jones case:

"Alexander Hamilton could attest that, with sex and politics, honesty is not always a good career move. But the Maria Reynolds affair showed that, with a strange lady in a hotel room, prudence dictates knowing the literal route taken by the lady to the room, and the political route taken afterwards. Revealed also is the inestimable value of someone like James Callender; for what good is a scandal without a smear artist to spread it around?"

Then, and now

Retter opens a later chapter—dealing with Richard Melton Scaife, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the Vincent Foster case, and the "Clinton Chronicles"—with the following:

"Sex and the sleaze artist *then*:" in which Retter describes Jefferson's rivalry with Hamilton, and Jefferson's subsidy of Callender to smear Hamilton, which Callender carried out in his series of pamphlets called *The History of the United States for 1796*, following the publication of which "editors editorialized, partisans demanded investigations, and Hamilton was put in the impossible position of trying to defend a negative."

"Sex and the sleaze artist *now*:" in which Retter writes: "Unlike James Callender, who never saw the front door at Monticello, smear artists are not always down-on-their-luck hacks. Sometimes they hail from Oxford, take high tea, and have hyphenated last names, like Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, Washington correspondent for the London *Sunday Telegraph* . . ."

Retter does not explore the deeper parallels between the plots launched by British-Swiss intelligence agent Burr¹ against Hamilton, the architect of the "American System" of economics, and those launched by British intelligence agent Evans-Pritchard against the President of the United States today.² For that, one must turn to *EIR*. But *Anatomy of a Scandal* is a useful compilation of documentation and anecdotes about the perpetrators and conspirators who have carried out the defamation of President Clinton over the past few years—and for that, it deserves wide circulation.

1. See Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman*, second edition (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1985).

2. Regarding the role of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, see especially "New 'Diana Wars' in Britain Put Focus on LaRouche," *EIR*, June 19, 1998.

Will Michigan become 'euthanasia capital'?

by Linda Everett

Over the coming two months, the people of Michigan will effectively decide whether their state officially becomes the euthanasia capital of the United States. As leaders of nations grapple with the horrific impact of the global economic collapse, Michigan appears poised to accommodate a campaign to legalize genocide—as defined and condemned by the post-World War II Nuremberg Tribunal—against its sick, elderly, disabled, and indigent citizens, the same people whom Hitler claimed were "not worthy of life," and had murdered, 50 years ago.

How did this happen? How did this once-proud heart of the nation's auto industry come to find itself submitting to the explicitly Nazi agenda of the country's most aggressive euthanasia groups, Malthusian foundations, and "ethicists"?

These forces, supplemented by the efforts of billionaire parasite and euthanasia advocate George Soros to destroy U.S. medicine with more than \$30 million in programs aimed to promote the culture of death, succeeded in Oregon last year to make "physician-assisted suicide" legal. Now, they've joined a coalition of Michigan leaders, including Doug Frasier and Irving Bluestone, the retired president and vice-president of the United Auto Workers (UAW), respectively, to train their guns at Michigan, where Jack Kevorkian's "assisted-suicide" campaign has thrived for nine years. At the same time, Kevorkian's attorney is running for governor on a platform calling for legalizing "assisted suicide" and drugs. Will Michigan become just one big burial ground?

First 'useless workers,' then 'useless eaters'

Two decades ago, General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford began to cut their domestic workforces in half, by hiring cheap labor in other countries. Michigan has lost more than 38% of its auto jobs to "globalization" policies over the last 20 years. The deindustrialization of Michigan's auto industry robbed the state of the productive economic base it needed to produce wealth, and to continually raise the living standards of the population. Economic policies that favored speculation and gambling casinos replaced sound economic principles that assured production of the goods, infrastructure, health care, education, research, and all the essential services necessary to develop the citizens' power of reason, enabling them to see and solve the problems before them.

Instead, we see today, that much of the Michigan population hails the very antithesis of technological progress and



Jack Kevorkian (left) with attorney Geoffrey Fieger, an accomplice in his crimes. Fieger is now running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Michigan, while the “assisted-suicide” lobby is working to ram through a pro-euthanasia ballot initiative in the November elections.

solving problems; they hail Jack Kevorkian, who has admitted to causing the deaths of 120 people, as their “hero” who gives “compassion” (death) to those who couldn’t get help in life. Shall this be Michigan’s new growth industry — suicide doctors for its unemployed workforce, for its vulnerable populations whom the state can no longer support?

Kevorkian’s grisly history

In 1990, Kevorkian, an unemployed Michigan pathologist, gained notoriety when he advertised his homemade “suicide” machine to provide death on demand. His first victim was an Oregon woman who had Alzheimer’s disease and whose husband coerced her into “choosing” a “death with dignity.” The husband had initiated contact with Kevorkian and completely arranged her “suicide,” because he said her disease had progressed so badly that she was forgetting her tennis appointments!

Since then, Kevorkian has terminated the lives of about 120 physically or mentally disabled people with deadly gas, lethal injection, and cyanide. His attorney and accomplice, Geoffrey Fieger, has buoyed public support for the killings with outrageous lies about each victim. Some of Fieger’s lies have backfired.

For instance, Fieger announced that one Kevorkian victim was a 35-year-old California woman who “suffered horribly from dozens of life-threatening diseases,” and had to travel to Michigan for Dr. Kevorkian’s help. In fact, the victim was

a male transvestite from San Francisco, who was in no danger of dying.

In August 1990, two months after “Dr. Death” eliminated the first “suicide” victim in what he called his first “experiment,” he presented court testimony that said the “voluntary self-extermination” of those with “mortally diseased or crippled lives . . . can only *enhance* the preservation of public health and welfare” (emphasis in the original). Since then, he has endorsed the experiments Nazi doctors performed on concentration camp victims, has attempted to open a killing center (it closed after one murder), and proposes to do brain experiments on live prisoners (who’ll then be killed) to “study” criminal behavior.

These Hitlerite actions should have tipped off authorities that a lunatic was at large — especially since police and other authorities long suspected a sexual element was at work with “Jack the Ripper.” Former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop warned that Kevorkian fit the FBI profile of a serial killer. Yet, from the very first “suicide” to the latest murder, Kevorkian’s killings have always been cast as a “right to die” issue. From the start, much of the Michigan legislature, the courts, the Michigan State Medical Society (MSMS), Michigan State University’s Medical Ethics Resource Network (MERN), the American Civil Liberties Union, and the media have all legitimized this Nazi campaign as a “patient’s rights” issue. Indeed, Kevorkian’s agenda was promoted and furthered by ethicists and medical professionals who used it to

establish Nazi medical policies nationally, under the guise of “compassionate” end-of-life care.

Ethicists ‘more reasonable’ than Hitler

A key accomplice in that effort is “ethicist” Dr. Howard Brody, longtime chair of the Michigan State Medical Society’s Bioethics Committee. As chair of the MSMS Forum on Physician-Assisted Suicide, its forums on End of Life, and its forums on Guidelines/Safeguards for Physician-Assisted Suicide, and as chair of the Michigan Commission on Death and Dying, Brody has led scores of meetings yearly involving 36 medical, legal, and religious organizations statewide, to “explore” assisted suicide as a state policy.

But, he says, society doesn’t need your consent for it to have you exercise your right to die. Brody, who has been director of Michigan State University’s Center for Ethics and Humanities in Life Sciences since 1985, oversees hundreds of its forums, which, with millions of dollars in Kellogg and Fetzer Foundations grants, brainwash medical professionals, students, academics, state leaders, and the population at large in its statewide “JustCaring” community “education” project. This health care rationing project forces people to think in terms of “lifeboat ethics,” then manipulates them into deciding “democratically” whom society will kill by denying treat-

ment. Again, they don’t need your consent to kill you—it’s decided “democratically.” Brody co-founded and led the Center’s MERN project for years, and still disseminates its rationing ethic to hospital ethics committees statewide.

Brody says he’s just facilitating a discussion, but his pro-death sentiments are clear as day. As he wrote in his 1975 “Introduction to Ethical Decisions in Medicine”: “While the bioethicist is not shy about his goals of creating a new culture, he is desirous of doing it in a more reasonable (and more effective) way than Hitler set about doing it.” Instead of creating the resources necessary to uplift the condition of mankind, Brody used the sociopath Kevorkian as a way to prime the state of Michigan to accept Hitler’s ethic: Some lives are “not worthy” to be lived.

No limits to death

As Kevorkian’s epidemic has progressed unabated, he has killed many victims who had *no* physical disease, only depression or mental distress. He’s left their bodies in motel rooms, in his van, or on the back seats of cars left in hospital parking lots around the state. He affected the guise of a respected medical professional by wheeling the bodies into hospital emergency rooms, or by having hospital staff unload bodies from his car. Even here, the Southeast Michigan Hos-

Assisted suicide before the courts

Since Jack Kevorkian began murdering people through “assisted suicide” in 1990, there has been a flurry of legal activity in the Michigan legislature and the courts. As we shall detail, the courts have generally upheld the ban on assisted suicide, which was passed by the legislature in 1993, and which has been ruled a “common law” crime. But juries have failed to convict Kevorkian, and, at the same time, the Supreme Court has failed to set a clear standard outlawing the euthanasia practice. Thus, there remains a clear and present danger that, if a referendum approved the practice, the Federal courts would rule it a “democratic” right.

The landmark 1997 Supreme Court decision on cases of assisted suicide in Washington State and New York, ruled that such action was not a “constitutional right,” and that states could ban the Nazi practice. However, it left the door open for states to legislate specific conditions under which doctor-assisted murder could occur.

1992: Two counts of murder for assisted suicide by Kevorkian are thrown out by a judge, on the grounds that assisted suicide is not a crime.

February 1993: The Michigan legislature passes an explicit ban on assisting in suicides.

1994: The Michigan Court of Appeals strikes down the law on a technicality, adding that there is no constitutional right to suicide.

The Michigan Supreme Court upholds the ban on assisted suicide, and adds that assisted suicide is a common-law crime in Michigan.

April 1995: The U.S. Supreme Court refuses to hear Kevorkian’s appeal of the above ruling.

May 1995: The Michigan Court of Appeals upholds a lower court’s 1991 permanent civil injunction against Kevorkian carrying out assisted suicides.

March-May 1996: Kevorkian is acquitted by juries in cases involving the killing of four patients.

August 1996: Oakland County Prosecutor Richard Thompson, who had brought the above cases, is voted out of office.

January 1997: New Oakland County Prosecutor drops all charges against Kevorkian.

1997: U.S. District Court rules that the Michigan Supreme Court’s upholding of assisted suicide as a common-law crime, is unconstitutionally vague.

April 1997: State of Michigan issues a standing Cease and Desist Order against Kevorkian’s activity. So far, his blatant violations of the order have not been challenged.

pital Administrators Association tried to accommodate him, while trying to stop the embarrassing flow of bodies to their hospitals. In March 1998, they asked Oakland County's Chief Coroner, Dr. L.J. Dragovic, to design "dumping spots" where Kevorkian could unload the bodies of his victims (sometimes two a day), and rid the hospitals of the problem.

Kevorkian's latest atrocity is his most ghoulish crime yet. On June 7, 1998, Kevorkian's team injected Joseph Tushowski, 45, of Las Vegas, Nevada, with lethal drugs. "He certainly couldn't inject himself," Dr. Dragovic said. "He was quadriplegic," due to a gunshot wound to his spine. Dr. Dragovic described the Kevorkian team's actions as a slaughterhouse: "They didn't even take off his sweater, they pulled down his pants, ripped his belly open, and chopped out his kidneys," he said.

Kevorkian then announced the kidneys were available for transplants, and that he and his team had used standard transplantation techniques in an undisclosed sterile environment (they even wore surgical gowns). Kevorkian identified this as the second part of his program of harvesting organs of his victims to save lives. But the organs were useless, of course, because of the lethal drugs used, and the fact that the donor was dead (not just "brain dead") when the organs were removed.

The third part of Kevorkian's plan is putting victims into a coma and harvesting their organs as needed!

"Jack the Ripper's" medical team included the lunatic psychiatrist Georges Reding, whom Kevorkian trained to assist in suicides, and Neal Nicole, who originally worked with Kevorkian at one of the first and only jobs Kevorkian had been able to hold in his adult life, at Pontiac General Hospital. Nicole was Kevorkian's guinea pig when he transfused blood from a corpse into him and co-workers, nearly killing them. Nicole has supplied Kevorkian with lethal gas, and preps Kevorkian's victims for suicide.

On April 14, 1998, police charged Nicole with first degree criminal sexual assault of a five-year-old girl, whose quadriplegic father, Thomas Hyde, was killed by Kevorkian. Nicole lived with Hyde's girlfriend for several months afterwards. A source who has worked closely with Kevorkian and Fieger reports that the two would have Nicole "console" widows of Kevorkian's victims, if they were wavering from their support of Kevorkian and had to give court testimony about their spouses' deaths. On more than one occasion, with more than one widow, the "consoling" occurred in the bedroom. Kevorkian himself faces assault charges stemming from a May 7, 1998 altercation with police who attempted to question him after he dropped a body off at Royal Oak Hospital.

Kevorkian's lawyer for governor?

Kevorkian's attorney, Geoffrey Fieger, is more of a partner in crime than anything else. He has fought off any prosecution of Kevorkian by deliberately lying, misleading the courts, obstructing prosecutors' investigations into the homi-

cides, or by using unethical courtroom tactics, including deliberately causing a mistrial.

Kevorkian always prescribes the same treatment for every victim, no matter what their condition: death. Yet jurors have let themselves be duped by Fieger to believe that Kevorkian wants to "end his patients' suffering"—not kill them. Time and again, juries have not convicted him.

Now, Fieger, 48, is campaigning with \$1 million of his own funds for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and is the front-runner in a three-way Democratic race against Republican Gov. John Engler. The state Democratic Party wants a united-front among all three candidates against Engler. By actually ordering all candidates not to attack one another, the party makes itself as complicit as Fieger in promoting these Nazi crimes against Michigan's physically disabled (about 13% of the state's population) and the state's mentally ill (about 10% of the population). How different is that from the Conservative Revolution's Engler, who has closed 15 mental health facilities since taking office in 1991, leaving the mentally ill homeless in the streets?

When *EIR* asked Fieger, at his first campaign event on Feb. 10, 1998, what he thought about decriminalization of drugs, he yelled: "I can get you all the drugs you need to commit suicide. And, I think we should stop arresting people for using drugs."

Will the Democratic Party endorse his decriminalization of drugs, as well?

Now, Fieger, whose wife reportedly has filed twice for divorce, alleging that he beat her, has been publicly excoriated as "unfit to be governor" by his former campaign manager, Sam Riddle. Riddle, who managed Jesse Jackson's 1988 Presidential campaign in Michigan, says Fieger brought him on to secure the vital African-American vote from Detroit. Riddle now regrets that he built Fieger up as a "champion of minorities and unionists." Fieger is anything but. In March, Fieger facilitated Kevorkian's murder of a 21-year-old African-American youth from Detroit who was depressed, but slowly adjusting to near total paralysis caused by a spinal cord infection. Instead of getting him more emotional support, Kevorkian and Fieger got him murdered.

The role of the press

None of this could have happened without the Michigan press, especially the scab newspaper the *Detroit Free Press*, which for six years had given banner headlines to every hideous lie that Kevorkian or Fieger fed them. They have thereby fostered the already endemic—and *wrong*—popular notion that "nothing could be done for these patients; suicide was their only answer." What these patients need are the medical and scientific breakthroughs—and optimism basic to a sound economy (see Linda Everett, "What Kevorkian's Victims Need Is Science, Not Suicide," *EIR*, July 7, 1995).

The *Free Press*'s 1997 "exposé" of Kevorkian ("The Suicide Machine: Understanding Jack Kevorkian, the People

Soros pushes plan for hospital 'dying rooms'

One of the major promoters of euthanasia is the international multibillionaire currency speculator George Soros, whose hundred-million-dollar campaign to transform the United States into an "open society" aims to destroy any state or Federal laws that ban or restrict the practice of Nazi euthanasia, or the free use of all drugs. Soros personally funds both campaigns, along with his New York-based Open Society Institute and its Project on Death in America, which he launched to promote the culture of death.

Soros believes that doctors should be allowed to kill patients with lethal injections. To that end, he has funded: **Compassion in Dying**, the group which initiated Oregon's suicide law, and spearheaded challenges to New York and Washington State laws banning assisted suicide; the **Oregon Death With Dignity Legal Defense Fund**, which defends the law from repeal efforts; and the **Death With Dignity Education Center** in California, whose board includes the nation's most aggressive euthanasia storm-troopers, who propose that doctors directly or indirectly

murder elderly, disabled, and chronically or mentally ill or depressed individuals.

In his Nov. 30, 1994 speech at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, Soros complained that U.S. doctors are too focussed on "curing disease and prolonging life" with "aggressive" and "unnecessary medical interventions" that are "more expensive than proper care for the dying." He says that the government should help families care for "dying patients" at home "by the least expensive means," and should reimburse hospitals for "preparing a patient for death" in hospital dying rooms.

Soros's Project on Death in America has funded more than \$30 million in programs that retrain doctors and medical staff in 25 medical schools and 35 medical institutions across the United States. PDIA also funds scores of studies that affect Michigan, such as profiling how African-Americans and other minorities decide to end life-saving treatment for themselves, or for chronically ill children. The PDIA also organized a landslide of far-reaching ballot initiatives, backed with hundreds of millions of dollars in grants from foundations, such as Robert Wood Johnson's "Last Acts" campaign. Soros's own mother, who belonged to the Hemlock Society, asked him to help her commit suicide, "if necessary." She died per Soros's prescription, at home with no interventions, since, Soros said, even feeding her would have prolonged her death.

Who Came to Him and the Issue of Assisted Suicide") still lied about this sociopath, who gets a charge out of painting with human blood.

The fact is that many of Kevorkian's victims, like Susan Williams, were trapped in a well of pessimism and refused treatment. Williams complained that her doctor did nothing to treat her multiple sclerosis for eight years—yet, she never sought a new doctor, an MS expert, or the latest treatments or aids that could have helped her. She said she wanted to die, because she was a burden to her parents (her husband deserted her); she was disgusted with life, was depressed every day the sun shined, and refused psychiatric help. So, Kevorkian eliminated her. Yet, the *Free Press* claims that "physician-assisted suicide" allows patients to regain "control" over their lives, by allowing them to maintain control over their deaths!

When the depressed Elaine Goldbaum, who had MS, sought Dr. Death after she was repeatedly brutalized by hired caretakers who ran up \$30,000 in charges on her credit card, did the *Free Press* demand that Michigan change its unregulated home-attendant programs? No, it promoted Goldbaum's "right to die." The *Free Press* suggests suicide options such as "terminal sedation," death by dehydration, and recommends suicide "experts," such as Timothy Quill, who tells doctors to use lethal injections on chronically ill, disabled, or depressed

patients who can't kill themselves. The newspaper now promotes a more "sensitive" assisted suicide than Kevorkian's—that proposed by the Merian's Friends suicide initiative, a Michigan group.

Putting euthanasia into the law

On May 27, Merian's Friends submitted 379,000 petition signatures—considerably more than the 240,000 required by the state—to place a "physician-assisted suicide" voter initiative on the Michigan ballot in November 1998. The group, named after an Ann Arbor woman, Merian Frederick, who died by Kevorkian's hand in 1993 at age 72, has tried to distance itself from "Dr. Death," but not from his aim: legalized euthanasia.

The group paid National Voter Outreach, a professional signature-gathering operation from Nevada, \$1.50 per signature to help their foundering campaign. Carol Poenish, co-founder of Merian's Friends, told a conference of the Hemlock Society how they misrepresented what the petition was about to get people to sign up: "I just went out to ask if they'd sign a petition for assisted suicide. And, they said, 'Yes, I hate that,' and they'd sign away."

Had the population read all 12 pages of the petition's fine print, they should have been horrified. The proposed law is

far more dangerous than Oregon's. It lets doctors prescribe lethal drugs to "terminally ill" patients who request them. The drugs can be taken orally or administered via the patient's nasogastric or gastrostomy tube. Who is to know, if a relative were to inject legally obtained suicide drugs into the feeding tube of a patient who had reversed her decision to commit suicide? Ron Bishop, a co-founder of the group, admitted to the *Detroit News* that it would be "perfectly appropriate" for doctors to give lethal injections to patients unable to kill themselves. Who would know? Under the Michigan suicide law, the cause of death in *all* doctor-induced suicides will be reported as the *disease* for which the deceased was being treated. Who is to investigate?

The law would set up a state oversight commission of 14 doctors and 3 members of the general public—all of whom would be required by this law to be *in favor of assisted suicide!* All records of patients, suicides, investigation of abuses, and any committee action, would be kept completely secret and would be *exempt* from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Is there room for abuse? You bet! If a patient kills himself under this law, his death would not be considered a suicide for the purpose of voiding a life insurance policy. So, it's likely that benefactors would manipulate sick policyholders into "choosing" suicide—which is what several spouses of Kevorkian's victims did, and reaped the insurance benefits. Even John Westover, outgoing president of the Hemlock Society, admits that "you can't tell entirely whether someone's family is coercing them into wanting assisted-death. But, what the Hell, I am not worried about my kids pushing me off because they want my money. Of course, it will happen, there will be abuses."

The co-chairmen of Merian's Friends span the political spectrum, including Macomb County Prosecutor Carl Malinga; Wayne County Prosecutor John O'Hair; Mariann Mahaffey, president, Detroit City Council; former Michigan Gov. William Milliken; former Detroit Mayor Coleman Young (now deceased); Peter Fletcher, former Republican National Committeeman; Arthur Johnson, past president NAACP; several former state representatives; Mel Ravitz, Detroit City Council; a former director of the state Department of Mental Health; and UAW leaders Frasier and Bluestone.

At present, the Michigan state legislature has before it Senate Bill 200, a proposed state ban on assisted suicide, sponsored by Sen. William Regenmorter (R). The bill has passed both houses, but will not go into effect until spring 1999, under normal procedures. It could go into immediate effect, however, if it receives a few more votes before it is signed by Governor Engler.

But that ban, endorsed with a considerable bipartisan vote after nine years of legislative action on the issue, can be overturned if voters pass the suicide initiative in November—something which the Hemlock Society USA, the most aggres-

sive euthanasia group in the country, intends to achieve. Hemlock's 1998 annual conference was held in June in Ann Arbor, in order to throw its full support into the Michigan campaign. Many Hemlock leaders hail from the U.S.-British Euthanasia and Eugenics Societies which, only decades ago, sought the forced sterilization of minorities and immigrants and the killing of handicapped newborns. Privately, Hemlock has always demanded the right to Nazi euthanasia anywhere, at any time, for any reason, for anybody, no matter what their age.

At present, Hemlock is in a scramble to cover up a slip that exposed the real goals behind its propaganda about "self-determination for end-of-life decisions." Last December, Hemlock's executive director, Faye Girsh, endorsed the idea that guardians (including state institutions) be given the legal right to murder sick children and the mentally ill elderly. Her words: "A judicial determination should be made when it is necessary to hasten the death of an individual whether it be a demented parent, a suffering severely disabled spouse, or a child. Consultants should evaluate what other ways might be used to alleviate the suffering and, if none are available or are unsuccessful, a non-violent, gentle means should be available to end the person's life."

This is what is in store for Michigan, unless its citizens come to their senses, and assert their self-respect, in favor of the dignity of human life, and against Nazi euthanasia, in whatever guise it comes.

**"Long before Paula Jones,
long before Monica Lewinsky,
there was a conscious decision, made in
London, that there would be a full-scale
campaign to destroy Bill Clinton,
and to destroy, once and for all,
the credibility of the office of the
Presidency of the United States."**

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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