

Israeli citizens or residents. The only other person sentenced to death in Israel was Adolf Eichmann.

"History will record that it's all a plot," involving the United States, the Soviet Union, and possibly Israel, John Demjanjuk's defense lawyer Yoram Sheftel told the Israeli Supreme Court June 2, in completing his summation in the "Ivan the Terrible" appeal. Sheftel explained that a special division of the U.S. Justice Department, which in 1979 became the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), had as early as 1978 received information from Soviet authorities naming Ivan Marchenko, not Demjanjuk, as the operator of the Treblinka gas chamber. "It should have then stopped prosecuting John Demjanjuk." He went on: "Not only is my client not 'Ivan the Terrible,' it has also become clear that this fact has been known to the Soviet Union for 48 years, to the United States for 14 years . . . and there is suspicion that also here [in Israel] it has been known for 14 years. The trial . . . was nothing but a conspiracy, and this is how it will go down in history."

Observers believe that the Israeli Supreme Court will overturn Demjanjuk's conviction, prompting the prosecutors to claim that they can prove he was a concentration camp guard at the camp at Sobibor, and therefore Israel can keep him in prison. Justice Aharon Barak exploded in response: "Unless you have proof beyond a reasonable doubt that Demjanjuk was at Treblinka, there is no point in proceeding." Earlier Barak had commented about the Sobibor charges, "There is the same reasonable doubt as exists regarding Treblinka."

OSI perjury being investigated

The doubts raised by the OSI's dirty dealings in the Demjanjuk case have prompted an investigation into another similarly fraudulent extradition. The Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility has been ordered by Attorney General William P. Barr to look into "allegations that OSI officials, including director Neal Sher, committed perjury and covered up evidence to guarantee extradition of convicted war criminals Andrija Artukovic and John Demjanjuk," according to the *Washington Times* on June 10. Artukovic, a Croatian, was extradited to Yugoslavia, where he had been sentenced to death by firing squad. He died in prison in 1988. Henry deZeng, an investigator who was hired by Artukovic's family, traveled to Zagreb in 1990, where he found nine boxes of archives not only completely contradicting evidence used to extradite Artukovic, but showing that the crimes for which he was sentenced to be shot *had not occurred*. Moreover, deZeng discovered that the OSI investigators who assembled the case against Artukovic had inspected the same material in 1983.

"They read the same contradictory information," deZeng told the *Times*, "but they had publicly targeted Artukovic and it was too late to stop, even after they found out they lacked a case."

Michigan serial killer remains at large

by Linda Everett

Serial killers, who stalk their victims, study their habits, and painstakingly plan and commit ritual murder, generate such outrage and fear that authorities and crime experts employ every effort until the killer is apprehended. Thus, it defies all reason that a known murderer is able to repeatedly issue statements on his murder plans to the media, manipulate his victim's vulnerable psychological profile for months on end, carefully record the victim's "request" to be killed, school the family in their role in the prearranged killing, and then snuff out the victim's life, at which point the killer and his attorney pronounce his victory, his innocence, and his intention to continue.

Yet, this scenario fits exactly the activities of Jack Kevorkian, who, on May 15, claimed his fourth known "suicide" victim in his two-year campaign to make murder on demand legal. As Michigan Sen. Fred P. Dillingham (R-Fowlerville) described it, Kevorkian "is almost on a rampage here."

On May 15, Susan Williams, 52, of Clawson, Michigan, died in her home after inhaling carbon monoxide from a gas mask. Present at the time of death were Kevorkian, his sister Margo Jannis, Williams's son, and her sisters. Kevorkian's attorney, Geoffrey Fieger, told the press that Kevorkian had nothing to do with the death. The attorney said that Williams "had multiple sclerosis" and "her life was worthless." Moreover, Fieger said, if Kevorkian "is imprisoned for something that is not a crime in this state, that is an act of compassion and reason and is thoroughly medical in nature," Kevorkian would attempt to kill himself.

At the home of Mrs. Williams, Oakland County Medical Examiner Dr. L.J. Dragovic found Fieger personally "running that death scene," and said that he was "totally disgusted." "They showed the ultimate disrespect for someone's death," Dragovic said. Everyone was eating pizza and watching television. Fieger offered officials drinks.

Death ruled a homicide

Kevorkian, who is consistent only in his propensity to lie, now admits he obtained the cannister of gases that killed Williams, attached it to her bed, and put the valve and the mask within her reach. However, Dr. Kanu Virani, chief deputy medical examiner of Oakland County, ruled on June

5 that the death was the result of homicide—not suicide. Only when an individual takes his or her life entirely by their own hand does a suicide occur. But, as Dr. Dragovic explains, “In forensic medicine, death rendered by someone else constitutes homicide. This ‘assisted suicide’ terminology is a concoction they have fabricated to avoid prosecution.”

Dr. Virani told *EIR* that 99% of the events in the latest death indicate premeditation of murder. “The majority of the procedure was done entirely by one or more persons other than Susan Williams. The procedure or act was homicide right from the beginning: Someone other than Williams brought the gas cannister into the house, someone else opened the first two valves on the cannister of gas, someone else modified the third valve such that Mrs. Williams,” who did not have the necessary finger movement, “could have taken a token action in the procedure.” She was “physically incapable” of raising her arm to attach the cannister or to attach the mask around her neck.

Death, lies, and videotape

In his psychological manipulation of his victims into requesting his “suicide help,” Kevorkian videotapes them and their families. In the four tapes of Williams, her husband, son, and four sisters before her death, Kevorkian asks leading questions, most of which are answered by Williams’s family members—not by the victim—who join Kevorkian in denouncing the victim’s life as worthless. A priest who saw Williams prior to her death wrote that she had no clear-cut idea whether she wanted to live or die. He said her mind was clouded by events and people around her. While a licensed physician is duty-bound to fulfill a legal obligation to save patients, Kevorkian’s only aim is the death of his “patients”—his “counseling” is incitement to suicide.

While Fieger was grandstanding that Kevorkian’s role in these deaths is “thoroughly medical,” the fact is that Kevorkian was stripped of his medical license last November. He never had training or experience in treating anyone. He is *not* a retired pathologist, but was *fired* as a hospital pathologist when his “experiment,” of transfusing dangerously potassium-overloaded blood from a corpse into a lab technician nearly caused the death of the technician.

Kevorkian says he doesn’t need a medical license to kill, but wants to create a “new field” in medicine, so that “terminal” patients can be referred to death specialists. But, he told the ABC News program “Good Morning America” on June 8, “anybody can see a patient is suffering, any person, even a layman, can tell when a person’s terminal. It doesn’t take a doctor.”

That explains why Chief Medical Examiner Dragovic found “virtually nothing” of a disease process in Kevorkian’s second victim, Marjorie Wantz, who was “suicided” on Oct. 23, 1991 after the Fieger-Kevorkian team claimed she was chronically ill, incurable, and in intractable pain. The other victim who died on that day was Sherry Miller, who had

multiple sclerosis. Fieger mischaracterized her illness as “a terminal disease” and “malignant,” to build support for the deaths.

Protection for a killer

It is increasingly believed that a political agenda is being advanced via Kevorkian’s murder spree. Kevorkian and Fieger, two dangerous lunatics, are being allowed to monopolize the media, to convince the general population to accept and choose euthanasia in lieu of those life-saving medical treatments and critical state services for the handicapped and poor that are being slashed because of cost. Those targeted, like the hundreds of individuals with multiple sclerosis who called the Multiple Sclerosis Society, are alarmed that their future holds only a “Kevorkian” solution.

Once a legislator commits himself to sacrificing human life by rationing health care just to balance a budget, legalizing death on demand becomes politically expedient. Michigan Rep. David Hollister (D-Lansing), a well-known advocate of euthanasia and rationed health care, proposes that the state could control health costs by having patients pay a user tax for every medical service. Anyone with chronic or complicated medical problems would find it impossible to pay for the regular medical care needed just to live. Obviously, for those so persuaded, Kevorkian’s solution would be cheaper.

At least three of the four judges involved in Kevorkian’s case have endorsed doctor-assisted or prearranged death. There are glaring legal inconsistencies as well. In December 1990, when District Judge Gerald McNally erroneously dismissed a murder charge against Kevorkian in the June 1990 death of Janet Adkins, he ignored a 1920 ruling by Michigan’s highest court (*People v. Roberts*) that found the defendant guilty of first-degree murder for giving his wife the poison she used to take her life. McNally, who later said there is a place for Kevorkian-style death in society, repeated Fieger’s lie that Michigan has no law against assisted suicide, and that Kevorkian is thus guilty of no crime.

Allan Falk, commissioner of the Michigan Court of Appeals, legal adviser to the appellate judges and justices of Michigan for 20 years, and lawyer and expert in analysis of statutes and precedents for two decades, says they’re wrong. In testimony before a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in December 1991, he delineated how McNally’s use of a court of appeals ruling (*People v. Campbell*), as well as that court’s reasoning itself, was faulty. No court of appeals, he argued, has the authority to overrule a Supreme Court precedent (in this case, *People v. Roberts*). Also, at common law, Falk says, when the aider or abettor to a suicide is present when his advice is carried out (as was Kevorkian in all instances), he is guilty of murder in the second degree. He also pointed out that assisted suicide, as a felony, is punishable by imprisonment for five years and/or a fine of \$10,000. So, according to Falk, “There is no lack of applicable law criminalizing Kevorkian’s conduct.”