Cars, locks delay killer

by Paul deParrie

Canby, OR—The home of abortionist George Kabacy, a constant target of pro-life activists, was again the focus of activity on Friday, December 18.

In the early morning fog, activists from Advocates for Life Ministries appeared carrying signs in front of the two-story home. Others sat in their cars.

Kabacy became aware of their presence as he was attempting to leave, and came out to photograph the license numbers of the three cars and the faces of the picketers.

Moments later, the garage door opened and back-up lights lit on Kabacy's red sports car with its "vanity" license plate that reads, SURGYN.

Immediately, Andrew Burnett and two others pulled their cars into place across the driveway, barring Kabacy's way. Drivers exited their cars, locked the doors, and, using Kryptonite locks, linked their cars together. The car chain prevented him from going to Lovejoy abortuary where he is chief of surgery.

Kabacy is responsible for more than 6,000 abortions per year at Oregon's leading child-killing center.

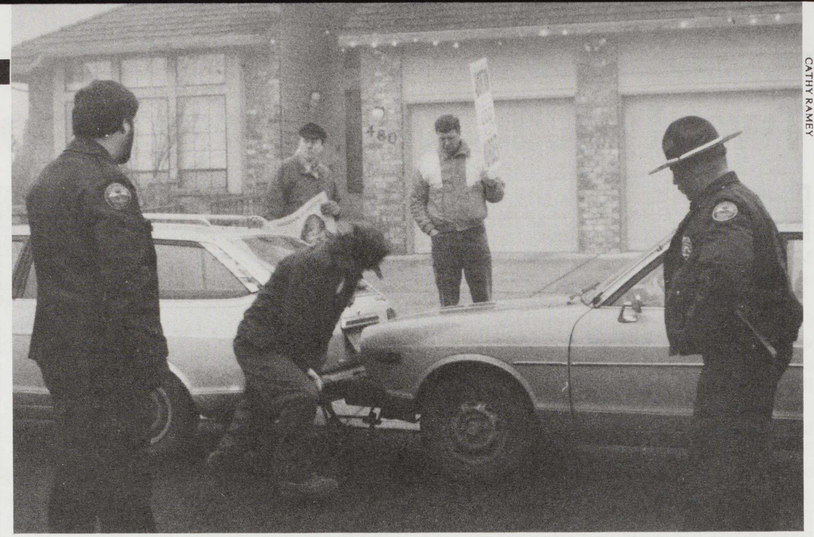
"We hope this will not only slow Kabacy down for the day," said Cathy Ramey, AFLM's associate director. "We hope this will give George and the people in Canby pause to think over the atrocities he is committing."

Police were called and arrived about 15 minutes after the cars were linked. After speaking to the handful of protesters, each car was issued a $12 ticket for a parking violation. Tow trucks appeared after another 10 minutes.

Eventually, the locks were cut and the three cars were towed. Kabacy and his wife both drove away as soon as the cars were removed.

"I think we were a little disappointed with the locks," said Andrew Burnett, executive director of Advocates for Life Ministries. "They didn't hold up like we had hoped. But, as a method of demonstrating our determination to abortionists, it is a good effort. I think we'll have to reconsider some of our tactics here and do the park-in again—real soon!"

An observer on-site at the abortion mill reported that Kabacy did not arrive at the killing center until after the noon hour. His normal time of arrival is before 9 a.m. ■



CATHY RAMEY

Police watch as attempt is made to break locks.

One-man rescuer "led by God"

Wichita, KS — A one-man rescue occurred at George Tiller's mill and exposed new facts about Tiller's strategy of marketing services to foreign women. Steve Yoshimi from California had come to Wichita during the "Summer of Mercy" and met several of the Missionaries to the Preborn. According to Yoshimi, he felt "compelled to return to Wichita," and recently did so, "waiting on the Lord, as to what to do."

Kathy Lenhart, director of Family Rescue Assistance Ministries in Wichita, relates the following account: "Steve obediently rescued in blind faith, completely unaware of the circumstances he would meet." He followed another Oriental man, unknown to Yoshimi, through the gate and into Tiller's mill. They were escorted inside by the off-duty policeman hired by Tiller to guard the property, the officer evidently believing they were both there by appointment.

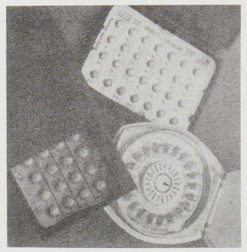
Once inside, Yoshimi was met by a waiting room full of Oriental women, and it was discovered that the man Steve had followed in was an interpreter hired by Tiller. "The Lord allowed Yoshimi to witness to all the clients and to Tiller before he was arrested, and God received the glory." He is now pending trial in March and facing charges of trespass and assault."

This confirmed information local leadership had received that Tiller was doing international abortions.

FDA abandons U.S. trials

The French abortion pill RU-486 could win approval for use in the United States without a years-long period of human testing, according to the federal Food and Drug Administration.

An FDA official said December 16 that the agency might well accept studies that have been done in Europe where the drug is available for birth control.



Carol R. Scheman, a deputy FDA commissioner for external affairs, said that if the agency accepted the European studies it might take only four to six months for the drug to win approval rather than the five to 10 years it would take if new studies were required.

Scheman said, however, that the agency can do nothing until Roussel Uclaf, the manufacturer, applies for permission to distribute the drug in the United States.

In a letter to Rep. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., Scheman said that studies of clinical trials done outside of the United States "may well be sufficient to permit an adequate review. Therefore, further clinical trials may not be required."

Wyden characterized the letter as "an extraordinary change in FDA policy." But Scheman said there has been no change in the agency's policy — only that no one has ever asked whether foreign trials might be accepted by the FDA.

"I have been at the agency for 18 months and we haven't changed our policy," she said.

Wyden, who has led the fight for approval of RU-486, said a four- to six-month time line would be a "land-speed record for a regulatory agency."

The drug has been the target of criticism by both Christian pro-life activists and the Bush administration.

The drug works by neutralizing the action of progesterone, a hormone essential to pregnancy. Without progesterone, the fertilized egg will not attach to the wall of the uterus, aborting the child.

New governor promises starvation death

by Betsy McDonald

St. Louis, MO — The "right-to-die" case of Christine Busalacchi represents a horrifying new frontier in government-sanctioned killing. As James F. Wolfe of *The Joplin Globe* says, her case may decide "whether to keep people alive with sophisticated, technological devices like spoons."

Christine Busalacchi is a 22-year-old Missouri woman who suffered brain damage in a car accident in 1987. Although unable to speak, she is alert and responsive. She laughs and smiles at the staff and indicates her dislike for country and rap music by frowning. She still likes rock and roll. The "life support system" the media likes to say "keeps her alive" is simply a gastronomy tube for nutrition and hydration.

Since her mother died when Chris was two years old, her father, Peter Busalacchi, is her sole guardian. Mr. Busalacchi filed for bankruptcy after his business failed and he stands to inherit two-thirds of Chris's $50,000 estate. At one point, the state sued him because he was keeping Chris's social security/disability checks instead of using them for her care.

In 1990, following in the footsteps of Nancy Cruzan's family and using their attorney, Bill Colby, and their doctor, Ronald Cranford, Mr. Busalacchi began demanding a similar starvation/dehydration death for his daughter. The state fought his efforts and brought in a special therapist who was able to teach Chris to eat by mouth again.

With Chris breathing on her own and eating by mouth, Mr. Busalacchi has a problem. What kind of a "right-to-die" case did he have without "plugs to pull" or "tubes to disconnect?"

This problem was solved when Chris was admitted to St. Louis University Hospital for a shunt change. Mr. Busalacchi took this opportunity to request a barium swallow test to see if Chris, who had been eating entirely by mouth for over three months, could safely swallow. It was not surprising that St. Louis University Hospital, a "Catholic" institution which is a nest of "right-to-die" enthusiasts, obliged with a finding of "inconclusive." Mr. Busalacchi then ordered that Chris could no longer be given food or water by mouth. Now he could continue to rail against "the tubes that keep her alive."

His attorney, Colby, often refers to Mr. Busalacchi as Christine's "father slash guardian." As Missouri *Right to Life News* pointed out, "slash guardian" is certainly an apt description of Peter Busalacchi.

Chronology

May 30, 1987: Christine Busalacchi, 17, suffers a closed head injury when thrown from her car in a crash in St. Louis County. A section of her frontal lobe is removed and a shunt to drain excess fluid from the brain is inserted. Months of in-hospital rehabilitation follow.

November 2, 1987: Christine moves to the Missouri Rehabilitation Center in Mount Vernon, Missouri. Nancy Cruzan was also a resident in that facility until her death by starvation and dehydration.

September 1989: Euthanasia promoter Dr. Ronald Cranford of Minneapolis, on a trip paid for by CBS News, comes to the Missouri Rehabilitation Center to film a segment on the Cruzan case. While there, he pops into Chris Busalacchi's room and in less than an hour pronounces her to be in a "persistent vegetative state."

December 26, 1990: Nancy Beth Cruzan dies.

December 29, 1990: Peter Busalacchi, Christine's father/guardian, announces his intention to take his daughter to Minnesota to die in the care of Dr. Cranford.

December 31, 1990: Donald Lamkins, director of the Missouri Rehabilitation Center, obtains a restraining order barring the move.

January 6, 1991: Dr. Harvey Cantor, a pediatric neurologist from St. Louis, examines Chris for approximately two-and-a-half hours. He also reviews her medical records and interviews the staff. His affidavit says in part, "Christine is definitely not in a persistent vegetative state...she is conscious, she is aware, she is learning to speak and follow verbal requests."

January 16, 1991: In spite of Dr. Cantor's testimony, St. Louis County Probate Judge Louis Kohn lifts the restraining order.

January 18, 1991: Peter Busalacchi arrives in Mount Vernon with a chartered plane, but officials at the hospital refuse to release Christine. Judge Kohn denies the state's request for a rehearing. The state then obtains a restraining order from Missouri Court of Appeals Judge William H. Crandall, Jr. barring Christine's removal from the state or removal of her feeding tube.

February 4, 1991: A three-judge panel of the Missouri Court of Appeals hears the case.

February 10, 1991: State officials release to the media a 20-minute videotape of Christine. Television news reports feature the usual "persistent-vegetative-state-on-life-supports" rhetoric, while, amazingly, the subject of the "right-to-die" case is shown laughing and smiling with nurses, waving her hand and moving her leg upon request. Judge Kohn and Peter Busalacchi are furious about the release of the tape which, they state, violates her "right to privacy."

March 6, 1991: The Missouri Court of Appeals orders a new hearing in front of Judge Kohn who is instructed to reconsider Christine's

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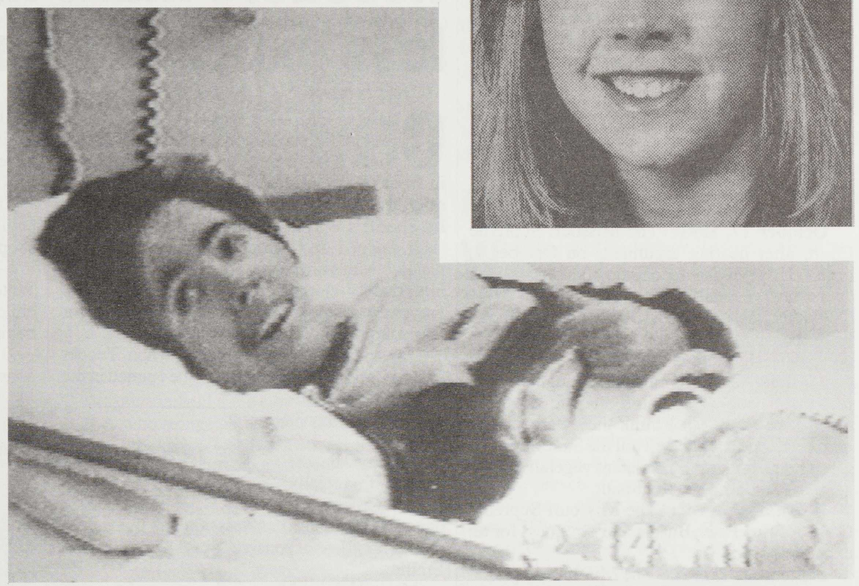

Top: Christine in a high school photo. Bottom: Christine now, smiling for the camera.