## Quinlan's father to decide fate

Jersey's highest court yesterday put the fate of comotose Karen Ann Quinlan in the hands of her father, ruling he has the right to find doctors willing to remove her life-seeking respirator and allow her to "die with

The state's Supreme Court, in appointing Joseph Quinlan his 22year-old daughter's guardian, ruled, however, that any such action to end Karen's life would have to be approved by the Ethics Committee of St. Clare's Hospital, where she has lain unconscious since last April 14.

The court also said there would be no civil or criminal liability for removal of the respirator.

State Attorney General William Hyland said no decision on an appeal had been made, but he left the impression that the state would not try to reinstate the decision of Superior Court Judge Robert Muir denying the parents' requests to allow their daughter to die.

"There probably will be a willingness to see if we could live with this standard, given that it does involve the medical profession," Hyland said. "The decision is highly compassionate and probably represents the consensus of society."

In a 59-page opinion, the sevenmember high court panel said, "We have no hesitancy in deciding ... that no external compelling interest of the state could compel Karen to endure the unendurable, only to vegetate a few measurable months with no realistic possibility of returning to any semblance of cognitive sapient

With her father's permission, the court said, the respirator may be withdrawn if a team of doctors concludes there is no possibility of her recovering from her present "comatose condition to a cognitive, sapient state."

Doctors at St. Clare's who originally refused the parents' request to remove the respirator may feel differently now because "we assume that she is now even more fragile and nearer to death than she was then," the court said.

But, the court said, it was giving new powers to the father as guardian because if the present doctors still disagree, he may find other doctors 'who may take a different view.'

Paul W. Armstrong, lawyer for the Quinlans, held a news conference immediately following the decision and said Karen's parents cried when he informed them of the decision by telephone.

Asked if the Quinlans would back down in their efforts to remove the respirator now that the court decision had been rendered, Armstrong said, "I can assure you that that will not be the case. This is what they have wanted all along. This is the answer to their prayers.'

He added that if Karen's two attending physicians refused to go along with removal of the respirator, "the family most assuredly would look for another doctor."

He said he has had no indication from the hospital that they would object to removing the respirator under the guidelines of the court decision.

"There is no indication that the hospital would want to block the removal, specifically in the light of the court's removal of criminal and civil liability," Armstrong said.

The high court said it disagreed with a lower court judge who ruled that Karen's father was too emotionally involved in the case to make the day-to-day decisions on his daughter's medical treatment.

"His strength of purpose and character far outweighs these sentiments and qualifies him eminently for guardianship of the person as well as the property of his daughter," the court said.

The court also ruled that, in consideration of Karen's right of privacy. her parents may on her behalf make the decision that she has a right to die

"Ultimately, there comes a point at which the individual's rights overcome the state interest. It is for that reason that we believe Karen's choice, if she were competent to make it, would be vindicated by the law," the court said.

has been in what doctors described as a "chronic vegetative state" since last April 14 when she mixed gin and tranquilizers during a birthday party for a friend.

Her parents, who have visited Karen daily at St. Clare's Hospital in Denville, N.J., argued in an unsuccessful lower court trial that Karen had a "right to die with grace and dignity." Karen weighed 120 pounds when she entered the hospital, but by last November her body had shriveled to half that.

On Nov. 10, Superior Court Judge Robert Muir Jr. ruled in Karen's case that only a doctor can decide when to stop treating a patient who is dying.

Muir said removal of a respirator before a patient's heart stops beating was considered homicide under New Jersey law. Karen's doctors at St. Clare's originally refused to remove the respirator last July, four months after she slipped into the coma.

The Quinlan family lawyers argued before the court that Karen would die before the year was out.

During a hearing on the appeal last Jan. 26, the justices indicated they believed a patient had the right to refuse medical treatment. But they expressed concern whether the right could be exercised by a patient's

### Senate likely to defeat no-fault insurance bill

The Senate voted yesterday to return to committee, and almost certainly kill, legislation to set mandatory federal standards for states to follow in implementing no-fault auto insurance.

The bill, considered one of the most important pieces of consumer legislation to come before the 94th Congress, was recommitted on a 49-45

A similar no-fault bill passed the Senate in 1974 but died for lack of House action. "Recommital

defeat this bill," said Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah, floor manager of the legislation. Moss, attributing the

Senate action to lobbying by trial lawyers, told reporters after the vote he hopes consumer groups will pressure the House to approve no-fault legislation this session so the Senate can reconsider the issue. "I don't think it's

hopeless," he said. Trial lawyers fought the bill because they would stand to lose business. Nofault' greatly reduces the number of court suits in-

volving traffic accidents.

Chairman Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., of the Senate Commerce Committee called the measure one of the most important consumer bills we've had before the Senate in a long, long time." He said the only opposition was "from people who are benefitting the most from the system as it is — the Bar Association of the

United States. Moss joined those voting to recommit the bill so he could move to reconsider the vote.

Senators who favored sending the bill back to committee argued that nofault is an issue that should be handled on a state-bystate basis without federal

interference. "We're trying to debate and run every facet of human life Washington," said Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C.

The bill's supporters said mandatory federal standards are needed to extend the no-fault concept to all states on a uniform basis. They said states still would administer the program and regulate their insurance industries so long as basic federal standards were met.

Many major insurance companies endorsed the concept of federal no-fault standards. One argument for such a system is that persons injured in auto accidents can be reimbursed quickly without the often drawn-out process of establishing who was at

# House votes Congress control of FEC

been afflicted, and not just girls from two

households between the ages of 18 and 19,"

Only the girls in the households of Rev.

Samuel Parris and Thomas Putnam Jr.,

with rye harvested from the same crop ap-

would not happen in any other year, in any

other household and in any other village," he

Nissenbaum theorizes in his book, that the

accusations of witchcraft were caused by the

political atmosphere of the 17th century and

'severe internal troubles" within the two

learned he was not going to be paid for the

year, and Putnum had just been cheated out

of an inheritance. It was a time of severe

strife in both families," he said.

Nissenbaum also said attempts were being

made to run Rev. Parris out of town,

suggesting that Parris was attempting to rid

the village of people who were against him.

'The fact of the matter is that the reverend

Nissenbaum said, for example.

parently were not afflicted.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House voted yesterday to give Congress more direct control over the Federal **Election Commission.** 

FEC were the issues of excongressional races, curtailing the proliferation of corporate and union political 42 to 40 vote another Frenzel committees and adopting the amendment eliminating a alternative of scrapping all provision under which a the proposed changes and federal officeholder could simply reconstituting composed a staff member from violation of campaign con-

yesterday.

about the theory.

BOSTON (UPI) — A theory that an LSD-

type drug caused the Salem witch trials of

1692 is a bewitching idea, but may just be a

lot of hocus pocus, a prominent historian said

Dr. Stephen Nissenbaum, a University of

Massachusetts at Amherst history professor,

said he was skeptical about a theory that

girls -in Salem Village hallucinated after

eating bread contaminated with a fungus

The witch trials resulted in the execution of

20 persons after the girls accused other

people in the village of putting them under

University of California psychology graduate student suggested the drug-like ergot caused the girls to see "the devil at work."

Nissenbaum, author of "Salem Possessed", a book on the social implications

of the witch trials, said Linda R. Caporael's

He said there are some "very obvious"

social and political reasons, to be skeptical

"The fact is you would expect that large

theory cites only "circumstantial evidence."

In the latest edition of Science Magazine, a

called ergot, which grows on rye seed.

mission in line with Supreme an FEC allegation he was Court orders.

An effort by Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., to eliminate a section making Left in a bill revamping the all past and future FEC advisory opinions subject to tending public financing to congressional veto was

defeated 269 to 134. But the House adopted by a

assigned duties.

working illegally on his boss's political campaign by certifying the staffer was performing regularly

The House decided by voice vote to maintain the current limit of \$100 per person in cash contributions to a cándidate, to lower the for criminal threshold

issued by the FEC in 18 months and all would be nullified if the bill became Ergot drug, witch trials linked The FEC's power to issue opinions and give federal matching funds to numbers of people in the village would have presidential candidates has

> Corut ruling. Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, chairman of the House Administration Committee which wrote the bill, said the veto power was needed because, "I don't think any member really wants to give

been suspended by a Supreme

tribution limits and to add the

possibility of a year in prison

Arguing unsuccessfully for

his key amendment to

eliminate congressional veto

of FEC actions, Frenzel said,

"This section of the bill is

central to weakening the

independence of the Federal

He said 140 advisory

opinions already have been

**Election Commission.**'

for such violations.

rewrite the law. Keep America Beautiful

accused villagers of being witches. Other residents who had been eating bread made "It also appears unlikely to me that this

the commission the power to

#### Cut out for a

Nomads watering their camels at a Saharan oasis. Gauchos whooping it up on the Argentine Pampas. Carpet weavers working in the Grand Bazaar of Isfahan. Discover lifestyles, traditions and beauty unchanged by time and unknown to the average tourist. Cut yourself in on a rewarding and challenging slice of life with Trek Adventures. Cut me in. Send me the follow-

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Hays said, however, he would accept a modification by Rep. Gillis Long, D-La., to make the veto requirement apply only to advisory opinions "of general ap-plicability," excluding those

applying to only one election

campaign. Under current law, the FEC could issue general rules, or inform candidates for election to federal office whether an action is legal: The commission would issue "advisory opinions" applying only to the person asking and anyone else using them can

be prosecuted. That angered House Democrats who gave themselves veto power over the FEC decisions.

'If you really believe in the independence of the Federal Election Commission,' Frenzel urged his colleagues, "we ought to eliminate this section." He said it was "simply another way in which the commission becomes subservient to Congress."

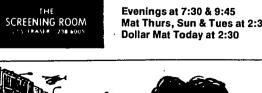








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### Callaway flights legal

tions.

WASHINGTON (UPI) -The Civil Aeronautics Board ruled yesterday that requests for special charter flight treatment by Howard Callaway, President Ford's former campaign manager, were "regrettable" but not

illegal. A CAB spokesman said the results of the board's investigation will be forwarded to the Justice Department, which requested the information while investigating reports that Callaway exerted official influence on behalf of a Colorado ski resort he owns.

The report also will be sent to the Defense Department, the spokesman said, since Callaway was Army secretary during part of the time in question.

The board said Callaway's private requests for exemption from its charter flight rules "created the appearance of soliciting preferential treatment." But

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adviser Rogers C. B. Morton violation of board regulato replace him. The President The investigation followed reports that Callaway used his influence with the board to any official wrong-doing. get permission for charter planes to make special stops at his resort. Those reports Callaway spoke privately with board members who also said Callaway made

benefitting the ski lodge. Ford accepted Callaway's resignation Tuesday and

special requests to the U.S.

Forest Service for easements

said he was confident the former congressman from Georgia would be cleared of Investigators said

then granted his requests, but

concluded this was not illegal

because such waiver requests

do not require public



it said this did not constitute a named White House political

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