

דָּרְבֵי הַזָּהָר בְּיַתְּלִילָה עֲשָׂה שֶׁדָּרְבָּן וְאַזְרָחָה אֶת כְּפֹרָה. יְעַבֵּר
בְּיַתְּלִילָה עַל אַזְרָחָה וְעַל דָּרְבָּן. **דָּרְבֵי** הַזָּהָר בְּיַתְּלִילָה
עֲשָׂה שֶׁדָּרְבָּן וְאַזְרָחָה אֶת כְּפֹרָה. **דָּרְבֵי** הַזָּהָר בְּיַתְּלִילָה
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הַלְּבָנִים (לטינית: *Lactuca sativa*) – כינויו העממי של המין *Lactuca sativa*, שמקורו במערב אסיה. הוא נפוץ כירקן או כירקן מושך וררי. הירקן מושך ידוע גם בשם *Lactuca ludoviciana*. הירקן מושך נפוץ בארץ.

אלה דברת מישר אל באל. קיימים כל העלים סגולים.

פרק ש'

ל א כל הַתְּהוֹרָג הַבָּרוּא בִּידֵי בָּנוּ שׁוֹבְחָה בְּמִזְרָחָה אֶלָּא תְּהֻנָּה אֲלֵיכֶם עַד שְׁבָתָה. אֲנָא שְׁעָרָה בְּאַשְׁלִיל.

וְבַיּוֹצָא בְּזֶה תְּבוּנָה וְבִכְבָּרְגָּרָתָה. אֲוֹ שְׁלַשְׁלָה עֲבֵדִי וְהַבְּנוּתָה. אֲוֹ שְׁבָרָגָן וְהַתְּבוּנָה לְפָנֵי הַדָּאָר.

הדרן עינבנאלט, עינבנאלט לם הדארם באדם דראט, עינבנאלט וו איה לטבדו גאנטוויזסן, אידלעטן זיין צויל בל דעה אידלעטן זזה האטערט הענטו זזטן.

לדורנו רשות לא לשלב ממלכה ותונקנה העולמים בדין המכובד. יתנו לנו מה שראוי: דה הרוי. לפניה מטה שרואן.

בבית דין היבריאן טבל מקום להנחתם מכה רבה בקהירוה למייה לאמרם בטעור ובמצוק שעם רשות ותצער בבל מני, ברדי להנחד ולאלים על שאר הרטעים שללא יהודיה הדבר לדם לפורה ולטבשיל ואנאר הרוני מסבב להרגת איבי,

וְאַחֲרֵי דָּתָרָה רָאשָׁה פְּלֹמֶד יְאַפְּטִיחַ: וְאַבְּנֵי נְבָרְבָּרְלָן שְׁעָשָׂר אֶת הַגְּדוּלָה אֲנוֹ בְּנֵי יִצְחָק. וְבְנֵי נְבָרְבָּרְלָן בְּנֵי יִצְחָק אֲנוֹ בְּנֵי נְבָרְבָּרְלָן.

וְאֶת־הַחֲלָה הַגְּנִיטָה לְמֹת . אֶת־הַבְּרִיא אֶת־הַחֲלָה בְּמֹת . אֶת־הַרְבָּרָה אֶת־הַרְבָּרָה עַל־

ב' ע **מִשְׁנָה לְפָלָד** **מִשְׁנָה לְפָלָד** **מִשְׁנָה לְפָלָד**

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विषयालय विद्यार्थी अपने विद्यालय का उत्तराधिकारी बनने के लिए अपने विद्यालय की विभिन्न विधियों का अध्ययन करते हैं। इन विधियों में से कुछ विधियाँ विद्यालय की विभिन्न विधियों का अध्ययन करते हैं। इन विधियों में से कुछ विधियाँ विद्यालय की विभिन्न विधियों का अध्ययन करते हैं।

“**त्रिपुरा राज्य के लिए विशेष अधिकारी**” नामक ग्रन्थ का लेखन द्वारा इसका उत्तराधिकारी बन गया।

“**यह अग्रिम है, भविता देता है।**” Legate इसी से यह अपनी वास्तविकता को दर्शाता है। यह अग्रिम है, भविता देता है।

תורת דינמיות (בנוסף ל-**תורת מילויים**)
הו שיט של ניתוח ופתרון בעיות מילויים.

א *תְּהִלָּה שְׁמַתְּה לְמֹת אֵין (ט) מְדֻעַן אֲדוֹן
מְנֻמָּר עַמְּדָה יְמִינָה לְמֹת אֵין קְדוּמָן הַלְּקָדָם
שְׁמַרְתָּךְ דְּבָרָעָה עַלְיוֹ אֵין קְדוּמָן הַלְּקָדָם
בְּאַזְנֵיכֶם בְּבַבְּנֵיכֶם (ט) מְפַרְּדוֹן בְּאַזְנֵיכֶם
בְּאַזְנֵיכֶם בְּבַבְּנֵיכֶם אֵין שְׁמַרְתָּךְ דְּבָרָעָה עַלְיוֹ
בְּאַזְנֵיכֶם בְּבַבְּנֵיכֶם אֵין קְדוּמָן הַלְּקָדָם

(५) देव - देव अस्ति विद्युते देवा शोषय देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा
देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा
(६) एवान् - एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान्
एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान् एवान्

שלמה

סימן צא

מגנזה

תיקנה

היעיר של "ח'ייז" או ילו שוט קנייניאודה במאה לרדר
את ורקום התשנותם אכלו לא בזבזנו, והדר
מלוליק את השבנה נט וקן גויה מוגבה שה'ין עז"ע
שהוא חרש ישטה מטור, אין כל גבורה שיט מצואה
וזוויאם ומסאות, גנטיק גודול גל גפעות גונט הרים
בטל מורה וגאנט, גנטיק גודול גל גפעות גונט הרים
פערלי, אפלוי הוי גאנט גדרלי, ישאל להשתרל
לעראק בזילו ולחילו עלי את השבנה.
ועל יותר מוח געלעדי שאפייל אם החילה מצטרע
הרביה אויגו בווע שטגד ההלבנה גאנט לברך
עליו שטמות ראמ"ש הווען גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
הה'ין גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
לחליל גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
עשיר מונגען גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
ח"ז גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
ושרטות גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
ולחדר גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
על הפקהים, אפ'יה גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
שבת ה'יל מלשלג אטסרו רק גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
ה'ר' ברכש ה'יל אטסרו רק גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
וועשה של גונה גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט גאנט
עם הצלחה און אלא ספק.

* *

בעסק במאה ראנז פטרו מן המזאנוין בענין
ענינים, גאנ"מ גאנ"מ גאנ"מ גאנ"מ גאנ"מ גאנ"מ גאנ"מ
ונידן גי אטמייטה פְּרִינְטוּ בענין אטאות ואין בדערו
ריבים מתרבטים בשאניה וו של טיפל בענינה גאנט,
יש' ריבים דיבס שטוללט בענינה גיא
אינו בעלים על עצמן לוורה און גאנט און
מסחבר אשם ההולג טוכבל מאכבים גראדים און
אטטלו בענין געפש זוק אונר, גאנטיכ שאנטיל הומצן
גאנטימה גאנטם ליהן גו בס גנד גאנט און
להמנע מהרטנות הגאנטונ האהלה און גאנט
עווה רצאי מאנט ליהן שפה שענה אונטה בענינה
בעה'ץ אטכל ח'יל עעלם הובא, ובדערו בענין גויה דרכ'
א' שוה "זוכה" ליטברול, שניגש אונר למורה מיר.

דו' הטוב שטמנו מבל רע ויקוינט בונז ווילויה כל
מלחה מקרבן ייזון לעבדו בשעהה ובטעו כל
הימים.

כח אוניות ואבאות

עליהם אובלות ומתרנעם גאנטאל עד גאנטאל
הgalל, הור' כבר מפזרה גאנטיל הונשרם כבר
שה' ראי תמריך לילך אונר גאנטורה ולוק בענין
גנרטים גאנטאים אונר גאנטלה גאנט אונט בענין
בחדאי הילכתה ראנזינה דאורייא לענין אונר
קדים ומעשר שי', און אונט פינט מהוות

ט' ט' ט' ט'

תפלותינו להתפזרתנו ותהלוכתנו אין לנו. נזקן לנו לא
ששלב לנו לחיים. שמותם אין מוחלטין לנו. רגשות
שהופאים לאנו לא רגשותם לאנו לא. להרין רגשות
להרין רגשותם לאנו לא. להרין רגשותם לאנו לא.
ביחסוינו כמי שמי לאנו לא. שמי לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
אבל בשנותיהם אמר יונתן הרטופאות עיר. שמי לאנו
לאנו לא. מוגמצעים. עצל היה להרין לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
לונג גודל מוגמצעים. רגשותם לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
שיינריך היין ישנא. רגשותם לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
ברפאותם לאנו לא. רגשותם לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
לאנו לא. לאנו לא. לאנו לא. לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
לאנו לא. לאנו לא. לאנו לא. לאנו לא. לאנו לא.
אבל יש להשתרל שחיותה מהרגלה. לאנו בעל
ברבון מלען. לאנו בעל און אונן. לאנו בעל

טראנסליטרasy

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ

אנו רבו מושך עזיזה

三

କାହାର ପାଦରେ ତଥା କାହାର ପାଦରେ
କାହାର ପାଦରେ ତଥା କାହାର ପାଦରେ

כמלו וביסטרוי אך להרבה שנות ואך כלכל
השנים ששישיך. לחיות כדרך תומנוו אם יאש
חויב לפרטנו. והנה קדם ובעין בשאלת אידוח
אם גודם שאנער לא יהנו לו אינטנה

שבדין ה' ואנערין "אנטנו דהוים" לאל מעשה דילך לאבאות דילך לאישיט

אך כשלו תחולין רוצחים וצעריכים לסתורתך. נסמלת
ונספה לך בשעריך אין קידושין ורשות לך לאשותה, ואך

באותו שעה לא יכולנו לחשוף כל אחד מההנחות זה אין ריבע, להנחות אחרות אין ממלא און. בין דבשון דודו שלך ואנשי אבל שמעון לא יכולנו לומר לנו מהן.

באותו שעת לו סתמיין וארון ירידע רעננה אן לא להקל
מההיסטריה של כניעם היה נזירה מודה אן

שאיל מהריבר לפרטות מלאה בוגר ששהן רוגע זה עליינו
למי עיר מילאנו מליקות נזאר, אושער ברמתבר לאנורה
בוניהו נהי, ספורי גראן, גראן נזאר, בוניהו בוניהו
בוניהו נמי, ספורי גראן, גראן נזאר, בוניהו לאנורה

רפואה תחול שטח רפואי חיוו יסודן כלון, ואנו נאנו
בסתמא כבש אלייך לודע דעת הדוחה יש למלות אשון

העוצקם רצאנע דערנעה דערנעה שעדערו ייְהוָה צערן ית בידין

הרב נחמן מברסלאו אמר: לא יתיר לך שום דבר מה לחשך, אבל אם תחשיך אתך שום דבר מה לא יתיר לך.

שאנץ בוהם מילא נגער וו שיקולין מאברה כט ארט ליהך רשותו אוניברלו ואודאי הדרוגות בשירותו איט

רְפָאָה וְאֶשְׁיךָ שִׁיר שְׁרָה דָּפָקָעַ שְׁבַל אֲחֵר זָהָד שְׁסָבָר
שְׁשָׁיָשׁ לְנוּ רְפָאָה לְלְבָבָךְ בְּלָא רְשָׁוֹם. וְרְשָׁוֹם שְׁמַעְנָלָל
גְּדוּלָה בְּלִבְרָא בְּרָהָא אַמְּגָדָה צְדָקָה בְּלִבְרָא. רְגָבָרָא

לעומת מושגיהם של מושגים נטויים בתקופה, וווערטן עזראן אמר הורפאנן כל ציון שאפער לא

וילעשותם כל מלה שאמסר לו לכי דיעשתן, ובשתאינו יידען ציריך להזכיר אן ומכם אדריך וככל עוד מזכיר להזכירן, וושערניכן להזכירן און לזרהן שצערן.

גער גראטה מוקומת של צדקה זומן לילך לאסלאם עזיז מלט גדרוביטים ביזה, אבל הירב יש על כל בני-

אבל מצייר בעבדה. דרכו בחרה רוחה: הדרעתאות וכל מה שבריד לרפואה.

שְׁרַחֲבָה הִאמֶר שְׁרַחֲבָה פָּרִים כְּלֵי
שְׁלָשָׁה מִתְּבוֹרָה גַּם־אֶסְטָר עַצְמָה וְלִשְׁוָאָל אֶת־הַ

לְמַעַן כִּי-כֵן אָמַר יְהוָה צְדָקָה וְאֲמֹתָה תְּהִלָּתָךְ

שְׁגָגָה לְיִוָּהּ בְּגַלְמָה אֶעֱטָבָה וְלֹא שֵׁרֶךְ שִׁגְגָה
דְּלָא שִׁירָה וְלֹא מְדֻקְּדָקָה וְלֹא שְׁמָנָה וְלֹא
שְׁמָנָה וְלֹא שְׁמָנָה וְלֹא שְׁמָנָה וְלֹא שְׁמָנָה וְלֹא שְׁמָנָה

שְׁבָת

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הענבי שגביא כ"ג יורה בה דמסחבר דזה
מקבוד שםיהם בגדרים נזק ס"ו שענבי כ"ה ש"א

מִתְּבָרֶךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֱלֹהִים כָּל־עַמּוֹת
מִתְּבָרֶךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֱלֹהִים כָּל־עַמּוֹת

הנישׁוּתָה הַמִּזְרָחִיתָה וְהַמִּזְרָחִיתָה כְּלֵבֶת הַמִּזְרָחִיתָה
הַמִּזְרָחִיתָה כְּלֵבֶת הַמִּזְרָחִיתָה כְּלֵבֶת הַמִּזְרָחִיתָה כְּלֵבֶת

אבל מההר שמהמע שהורה בידערן דהרי כתוב
ויאיה הכא האי עבדא לאשטעגן מסירוהה דבבא

הנתקה מהתפקידים הדרושים ליה בפקידו כשלוחם של מושלים.

ב. בוסטנורן גם אסתה וכין שאסטר לעשותה ה' בשביב
עשותה בענייניה, ובו נסב בוטנורן, ובעודו לא היה מושג
ה' בוטנורן, נסב בוטנורן, ובעודו לא היה מושג

בם כדברי הכתוב אך אם היה זה ראייה לאברהם
שענשען שטחוב גיאת הנפש אך ביסויים הווא שלאל
דרא אל שירע זה דרא אל עפער לאל האמינום .

בְּעֵדָה שֶׁלְּאַתְּ בְּמִזְרָחָה וְבְמִזְרָחָה
בְּעֵדָה שֶׁלְּאַתְּ בְּמִזְרָחָה וְבְמִזְרָחָה

କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ

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HABEN EIN EREIGNIS UND GEHT DARAUS LEHRN, WIE WEIT

רְבָא שְׁהַרְאָה דִּקְאָה אֶבֶד בְּנֵי שְׁבַעֲלָה לֹא דִיְהָיָה מְחוּרָה מְשֻׁמְדָה וְלֹא בְּנֵי שְׁבַעֲלָה בְּגַעַת רְבָא מְשֻׁמְדָה עַתְּדָה יְהִוָּה שְׁמַדְתָּךְ תְּהִלָּתְךָ לְבָנָךְ תְּהִלָּתְךָ

שענוג האבדה שלבן אס דימת ואבאות שעס סד גידל לחשלו כהרביא כ"ג, פשות במלחלה. שאמ לימת אבודה עצמן היה מילן בכבוז בר, גלי

מעתה, דברי רבינו הרם"א שמקורותם כדברי הרוב "שלטי הגבוריים" פשוטים וברורים, שבאו להוסוף על דברי מרכן איסור קירוב מינונה שלא בפועל ובמעשה, אלא ע"י פעולות סגוליות אף שהן בחזון גרמא בלבד, זכך אסור לגרום למתח שימות מהרה" (תיק: לגורום) והביא את שלשת הרוגמאותן, הניטעות, העברת למקומות אחרים, ומפתחות בהיכנסו, שמרת עשייתם "כשי שופטר" כלשונו, והחותיר לסליק הגורם המונע, בחטיבת עצם וגרגיר מלח, וכמו שנתבאר לעיל.

אלא שעדרין נותר לנו להבין עמוק החילוק שבין הסורת הכר להסתור גרגיר מלח, שכן שניהם בחינת מעכבים המונעים המותה (עיין בט"ז וש"ר ועוד), וכן רבינו הום המתיירם הסורת הכר, וכבר כתוב הרב בעל "שלטי הגבוריים" שרבותיו חלקו עליו התחיה, וכן הריד איש איגרא כתוב להתייר. ואף רבינו הרם"א פסק לאסורה, הנה. מעאננו לגודל שבאחרונים בעל "שיריד נהג" (בז' סי' שלט בהגהות הטרו) שבtab. להתייר, עיין בדבריו כי קצר המצע מליצט דרבינו.

ג. מבוגנת הנשמה מלאכותית

7 ברור שלא בתבנו כל הניל כדי לברר דין נזוצה שכבר ונרגיר מלח, אלא שזין הגניזה שמוגרת להוציאו מלשון הגוסטס, והוא הרמיין השלם למוגנת הנשמה מלאכותית. כי היתר הוצאת גרגיר המלח הוא מוסכם ופשט לרעת כל הפטוקים ללא שום חולק, ונתקbaar עיקר הטעם מפני שאין זה אלא חזורה המונעת. וכבר נתבאר כמו"כ שגרגיר מלח זה הוחש בלשון החולה כנראה כדי להאריך את חייו תוך תקופה מסוימת (עיין בבית-לחמי יהודה של גלון השוע"ע). ועתה כאשר רואים אותו גוסטס, ונרגיר המלח מאיריך יסורי גנטיסתו מותר לסליקו. מעתה הרי מוגנת הנשמה. וזה דומה בדומה ממש, שחולחה זה באשר הובא אל בית-לחמי יהודה ממצב מסוכן קשו אותו מיד אל מוגנת ההנשמה, והחתייהו חיים מלאכותיים כזו לנסתות לטפל בו ולפואתונה. ואנש נוכחים הרופאים לדעת שאין מזור למכתו, הרי פשוט שמוור לנתק את החולה מן המקשרו אלף חובר.

והרב מורה מכל-שכנ, שהלא חולחים שעסקנו בהם בהלכה הם עירין נשימים בבחמות עצמים, ואעפ"כ בין שרואים שנפשם רוצה לצאת אלא שאוון גרגיר מלח מעכב מותר לסליקו לאפשר להם למות, ב"ש בומניינו שחולה הקשור למוגנת הנשמה אין יכולתו לנשות כלל בבחמות עצמו, וכל חייו באים לו רק מכח מוגנה זאת. ואට וועה, שוג אוותו טעם שכחוב המאייר לפקו נפש של חי ישעה, כד' שיחזר בתשובה ויתורה אינו תופס בנזון דין, שכן חולחים קשורים למוגנת הנשמה הם חסרי הכרה בחינת צמות.

אלא שעוד יותר נראות לענד שאמ' גם ירע' הרופאים להמשיך ולהחיותם בעורמת מוגנת הנשמה אינם רשאים לעשות כן, שהלא כבר נתבאר שאסור להאריך חייו של גוסט במאכעיטם מלאכותיים כגן לשיט מלח על לשונו או לחטוב עצם כאשר אין יותר סיבטים לחייו. אמנם, בהלכה מדורבר בסוט החוי בבחות עצמו ולאין גם יסורי גrolim, משא"כ בנזון דין שאינו הוא מרגיש שום כאב וצער,Aufpic נראה לענד שלא זו בלבד שמוור לנתקו מוגנת ההנשמה, אלא שיש גם חובה לעשות כן, כי הלא נפשו של אדם שהוא קניין של הקב"ה, כבר נטלה הקב"ה

← The late internationally-renowned halachic authority Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, in a series of responses on medical issues, discussed the question of feeding a terminally-ill patient where artificial nutrition would be medically contraindicated. Feinstein further declares that this procedure is so vital that it may prolong a life of pain. The only exception to this rule would be in situations where intravenous feeding might only imperatively, even in situations where intravenous feeding might only intravenously. He maintains that providing proper nutrition is discussed the question of feeding a terminally-ill patient where artificial nutrition would be medically contraindicated. Rabbi Feinstein posits that the psychotrauma experienced by a dying patient whose wishes are thwarted might hasten his death later. Rabbi Feinstein states that the psychotrauma experienced by protests or must be physically restrained in order to be fed. In the orders, but ultimately, consents, and force-feeding, where doctors involuntarily feeding, where the patient disagrees with the doctor's be administered involuntarily. He distinguishes, however, between a dying patient who desires that this procedure is so vital that it may be refused or withdrawn, as one might do with "extraordinary" treatment. Consequently, a dying patient suffering from metastatic cancer, must receive oxygen and the artificial nutrition and hydration which he requires — even if he is suffering pain. Rabbi Avraham compares these treatments to providing insulin, blood transfusions, and antibiotics, which may not be withdrawn, even in cases of terminal patients.⁵³

A major authority in Israel, Rabbi Shlomo Zalman Auerbach, (see *Bava Batra* 147b).⁵⁴

Rabbi Feinstein whoes wishes are thwarted might hasten his death not be withdrawn, even in cases of terminal patients.⁵⁵

Rabbi Hirschel Schachter and Rabbi Chaskel Horowitz (the Vienna Rav) maintain that artificial nutrition and hydration are medical procedures which a terminal patient may direct to be withheld.⁵⁶

51. See, supra, *Jewish Ethical Perspectives*, p.1.
52. *Iggerot Moshe*, Choshen Mishpat, Volume 7,4:3 and 73:5.
53. *HaLachah Urefuah*, Volume 2, pp. 131, 188-189.
54. *HaLachah Urefuah*, Volume 2, pp. 14:3 and 73:5.

Perhaps the most cogent argument of ethicists who oppose termination of artificial feeding to stable, comatose patients is the "slippery slope" theory. Simply put, in situations where a patient has not provided advance directives, any decision to terminate his or her medical therapy, including artificial feeding, would tend to be subjective. Who determines the quality of life of a patient in a persistent vegetative state, if, in fact, such a state can accurately be diagnosed?⁵⁶ More importantly, would a decision to terminate treatment in this case ultimately lead to decisions to terminate the life of mentally incompetent patients? Where do we draw the line?⁵⁷ If one "pulls the plug" on a comatose patient because he has become a vegetable with no human qualities, why not terminate him? If one "pulls the plug" on a comatose patient because he has one subscribes to the "sanctity of life" position, the line is clear: who has been no more than a vegetable since birth?⁵⁸ If, however, life-sustaining treatment to a terminal, severely retarded patient cannot properly assess the value of relative quality of life. We must necessarily assess the value of the very existence of the man who has been no more than a vegetable since birth.⁵⁹ We cannot determine the value of life or relative quality of life. We must necessarily reiterate that the value of human life is determined by G-d. "Quality of life" is a subjective determination which often leads to the dangers of the slippery slope. "Sanctity of life," however, is the ultimate guideline. As we indicated at the outset, the danger of the quality-of-life, slippery-slope rationale is particularly under clearly-defined guidelines. As we indicated at the outset, the valuable and life-sustaining efforts can only be suspended under clearly-defined guidelines. As we indicated at the outset, the life, however, is the unequivocal position that all human life is under clearly-defined guidelines. As we indicated at the outset, the life, however, is the unequivocal position that all human life is appreciating such care, not to comatose patients. The degree of discomfort felt by comatose patients who are deprived of nutrition is somewhat of a gray area. See also Thomasma and Brumlik, "Ethical Issues in the Treatment of Patients with a Remitting Vegetative State," *Am. J. Med.* 37 (1984).

See E. Kubler-Ross, *Answers on Death and Dying*, p. 81 (1974). Dr. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, the well-known psychologist, was asked whether unconscious patients in a coma should be given intravenous feedings. She noted that, in her experience, a great many unconscious patients in comas who were fed intravenously are now healthy and fully-functioning individuals. However, if brief waves indicate death, she maintains that intervening feedings should be stopped. See E. Kubler-Ross, *Answers on Death and Dying*, p. 81 (1974).

50. Steinbock, "Recovery from Persistent Vegetative State: The Case of Carter Coons," *Hastings Center Report*, July-August 1989, at 14, 15.

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which would respect directives to "pull the tube," against their better moral/halachic judgment. In these cases, the halachic concern of actively withdrawing the tubes in these (kun usach) might be mitigated somewhat by withdrawing the tubes in place, but not refilling them with the nutrients at the scheduled times — an act of omission (shez uveil ta'aseh). See footnote 33.

effort worthwhile — our own subjective, quality-of-life sanctity of each second of human life makes every life-prolonging medical staff is required to resuscitate an elderly patient. The medical staff is the absence of a DNR (Do Not Resuscitate) order, the for any substantial length of time. Nonetheless, halacha declares elderly, where only a small percentage of those resuscitated survive debate in the medical literature about the efficacy of CPR in the bones during its compression phase. Moreover, here is much invasive procedure which may even result in the breaking of brittle experience cardiac arrest. In the elderly, CPR is clearly a seriously considered to be "extraordinary" means of reviving individuals who CPR and other resuscitation procedures are generally hardship.

saferguarding his health as a baffle would in cases of extreme advance. Additionally, a critically ill patient might be exempt from many decisions, would be entitled to reject such treatment in pain or be considered medically futile, then the patient, according to treatments, surgery, or therapies may possibly increase the patient's cases of terminal illness where the decision to utilize certain should be uppermost in making medical decisions. However, in The imperative to preserve and prolong life, wherever possible, young accident victim with a more favorable long-term prognosis. individual already on a respiator from that machine in favor of a infinite value. In practical terms, we may not disconnect such an assert that life — even that of a terminal, demented old man — is of nothing less than sanctified euthanasia. Sanctity of life advocates indeed, qualify of life decisions are perceived, in many cases, as supercedes quality of life considerations in jewish medical ethics.

VIII. Conclusions

Rabbi Schachter bases his ruling on the opinions of Major Ukeziyah (by Rabbi Yakov Emdehn) on Shulchan Aruch, Orach Chaim 32B. It is R. Emdehn's opinion that the obligation to save lives is comparable to the obligation to restore articles (haschavat aveidah). Just as one who is in extreme discomfort is not required to return a lost article, so may a suffering, terminal patient refuse medical treatment to restore his lost health. Rabbi Schachter also finds difficulty with Rabbi Auerbach's contention that one must provide a dying patient, who is suffering, with nutrition and hydration against his will, while simultaneously praying for his demise to spare him any further suffering.

In contrast to the law of feeding tubes — "the law of the land prevails (lit., is withdrawal of feeding tubes — "the law of the land prevails (lit., is

54. In the Talmud, this principle is known as *dina d'malchuta dina*. Since the law of Williamsburg sources cited in this article, on behalf of the Ashele Avraham Facility in the Beis-Yitzchak Journal, 5746, Rabbi Horowitz issued his ruling, based on Willamsburg. This principle is somewhat different than the Rashba, cited in Bet Yosef, Choshen Mishpat 369:26 and Darchei Moshe 369:3. Finally, the analogy of the "Law of the Land" would respect the rights of individuals to issue advance directives to withdraw tube-feeding, it would not mandate that any institution withdraw tubes conflicting with such directives honor them, where that institution has duly informed the resident of its tube-feeding policy prior to admission.

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—R. 55; T. O. B. 1-L

in themselves hazardous in the hope of effecting a complete cure. Nor is he obliged to avail himself of the expensive measures which are here is not obligation to experiment with untried and unproven measures. Man must use the full range of benefits made available by science; but of demonstrated efficacy. (See R. Jacob Freedman, *Mar u-Kai*, 338).

He is limited to the use of a *ruh al badukat*, drugs and procedures to heal is part of an accepted therapeutic protocol. The obligation they are not part of the full range of benefits made available by science; but because such procedures involve expense, inconvenience, or hardship, but because such medical intervention are not mandatory. This is so not because such Judaism does recognize situations in which certain forms of to prolong life.

now interventions, and respirotores; we are obliged to use them in order materials and the technology which make possible catheters, intravenous them in warding off illness and disease. Similarly, God provided to use easily to discover their medicinal properties; we are obliged to use drugs and medications and adowmed man with the intelligence nec-

obliged to use them in starting off hunger and water; we are between food and medication. God created food and water; we are between the *Mishnah*, *Pesahim* 4:9, draws a cogent parallel commenatary on the *Mishnah*, to rabbinic literature. Rambam in his such distinctions is forced the very vocabulary employed in drawing distinctions and indeed indeed the within Jewish law. Judaism knows no such parallel categories exist within the Catholic tradition, but no precisely heroic measures recit within the Catholic tradition, but no precisely marty and extraordinary procedures, and between non-heroic and distinctions between natural and artificial means, between ordinary and distinguished by virtue of the quality of the life preserved.

though there may be no chance for them ever to serve either God or fellow man. The mishnah of saving a life is neither enhanced nor diminished through the like are suspended on behalf of such persons even laws and the even a person in a so-called vegetative state, though deranged and yes, even a person in a so-called vegetative state, though deranged to seek a cure in order to sustain life to illness or disease. He is obliged to seek food and sustenance in order to safeguard the life he has been granted, when falling victim to illness or disease. He is charged with preserving, dignifying, and halowing that life. He is not possess absolute tide to his life or his body. He is able to death. (See *Sotah* 20a).

Even life accmplished by suffering is regarded as being preferable, but as an absolute basic and previous good in its own right, in which stands a supreme value and common law. In Jewish law and moral teaching life is a supreme value and common law. In either in the Christian tradition or in Anglo-Saxon common law, in regarded is maximized far beyond the value placed upon human life physically or mentally defective it could be destroyed with impunity

"reproductive failures." And so the same continues. Quite apart from theological considerations of death not be considered human children but should rather be viewed as situation editor Joseph Fletcher considers that such infants should up to the moment of "birth." This proposal was made, in all earnestness, by Dr. James Watson, discoverer of the double-helix in DNA. Physically or mentally defective it could be destroyed with impunity when it has become a burden rather than a blessing. Creator who bestows the gift of life may relieve man of that life even has always taught that life, no less than death, is involuntary. Only the euthanasia and the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment. Judaism as an eloquent summary of the Jewish view with regard to both words today take on new meaning. They may be taken quite literally a baby wishes to be born no more than an adult wishes to die, these die." While conventionally understood as underscoring the irony that our Sages wrote, "Against you will you live; against your will you maintain with regard to questions of life and death: Generations ago the point at which it ceases to be either productive or pleasurable. Not merely, the patient, if capable of expressing his desires and allowed to follow his own inclinations, would opt for termination of the power to prolong life far beyond a life which has become a burden both to others and to himself. Judaism, however, teaches that man does not enjoy the right of self-decer-

it is quite true that man has the power to prolong life far beyond many. Human civilization has in the past tried to other values, exposure of the aged to dignity, but ignore, "new ethical system based on modern science," advocated compulsion death for all at the age of eighty as part of a laureate, Dr. Francis Crick, has already advanced beyond this point in be dismissed as absurd. England's eminent biologist Sir Peter Medawar, appears to be hardly worth preserving. Years such as these should not person is not productive and, from a social perspective, his life who consumes more of society's resources than he produces. Such a eventually the concept of death will be broadened to include a person serving as a useful member of society. It is entirely conceivable that centring around "social death," that is, an individual's capacity to serve as a useful member of society, it is the short step from the notion of "brain death" to the formulation of a definition of death damage. Who is to decide at which stage of physical or mental deterioration life is no longer worth while? It is but a short step from the which, in reality, are valuable judgments in dispute are fraught with danger, in which science of physiology, demotions of death

represents "reproductive failures." And so the same continues. Situations editor Joseph Fletcher considers that such infants should not be considered human children but should rather be viewed as situation editor Joseph Fletcher considers that such infants should



The healing arts. Our teachers went one step further: They taught that a physician who decides to make use of his skills is not a physician; he is a quack. Even hasty shay, a short, transient period of existence, is of such inestimable value that man is not obliged to gamble with precious moments of life, even in the hope of achieving health and longevity.

This lesson is the moral of a story told of the 19th-century Polish scholars, popularly known as Reb Eisels Chort. The venerable Rabbi was afflicted with a severe illness and was attended by an eminent specialist. As the disease progressed beyond hope of cure, the physician informed them that he therefore felt justified in withholding from the case. The doctor's grave prognosis notwithstanding, Reb Eisels death throes. The physician indicated actually in the midst of his suffering not be applied to all who are terminally ill.

The Torah gives permission to heal it does not give the physician permission to retain from his patient's condition to retain from healing because in this option the physician is not a physician, "and he shall surely heal—From here it is derived less is not a physician, "and he shall surely heal—From here it is derived they admonished that a physician who gives up his patient as hopeless is not a physician. The physician's duty does not end when he is incapable of restoring the lost health of his patient, "and you shall restore it to him" (Deuteronomy 22:2) refers, in its medical context, not simply to the restoration of health but to the restoration of even a single moment of life. Again, Shabbat and other laws are suspended even when it is known with certainty that man offers no hope of a cure or restoration to health. Ritual obligations and restrictions are suspended as long as there is the possibility that life may be prolonged even for a matter of moments.

The sole exception to these principles which Halaikah recognizes is the case of a goes, a moribund patient actually in the midst of death throes. The physiological criteria indicative of such a condition is not yet months is not yet moribund; the death process has not yet started to commence and hence the patient is not prolonged for weeks and even months is not yet moribund; the death must be spelled out with care. (See Reme, Even ha-Ezer 121:7 and Hoshaia Mispat 22:1:2). It is surely dear that a patient whose life may be terminated by his illness need not be suspended to all who are terminally ill.

The aggressiveness with which Judaism teaches that life must be emphasized not be applied to all who are terminally ill.

Rabbit Jashab the Prince, reader of the Mishnah, was afflicted by a woman of exemplary piety and mortal character. This woman is a widow. He had a female servant who is depicted in rabbinic writings as what appears to have been an incurable and debilitating intestinal disorder. He told him: Remove that man immediately! He is no doctor. He does proceed through the door. I immediately approached the angel and my surprise, I noticed that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command."

Although man must persist in his efforts to prolong life he may nevertheless, express human needs and concerns through prayer. Nevertheless, the physician to pray for the health of a patient who is gravely ill and frail to pay for the death of a patient who is permisible, and even committetary to Nacham 40a, states that it is permisible, and his report to have prayed for his death. On the basis of this narrative, a woman of exemplary piety and mortal character. This woman is a widow. He had a female servant who is depicted in rabbinic writings as what appears to have been an incurable and debilitating intestinal disorder. He told him: Remove that man immediately! He is no doctor. He does proceed through the door. I immediately approached the angel and my surprise, I noticed that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command." Much to my surprise, I noted that you too were standing in the line about to see the Physician says, "The best of physicians meets G-d's command."

necessary to reevaluate applicable judicial considerations. For the effect of this decision was correct in deciding to postpone withdrawal of the "responsible," and found it N.J. 10, 355 A.2d, 647, subsequently stated, "Under the law as it then stood, Judge L. Lindbeck the Supreme Court of New Jersey in the Matter of Karen Quinlan, 70

Notes

ter:]
is worth living—that is a question over which God remains sole arbit
to qualify of life. Man is never called upon to determine whether life
teaches that man is denied the right to make judgments with regard
life and death which emerge from the Jewish tradition. Judaism
necessarily search for the uniquely Jewish answers to the dilemmas of
marriage of ritual Jews who take their Jewishness seriously must
face of ethnic identity and Judaism more than perfectly proper
and to teach—about all moral issues. Jewishness is more than a mat
heralded by the dominant culture. Judaism has something to say—
in vogue and to ignore it when it comes counter to ideas or practices
celebrates Jewish thought within its community. Jews are prone to be
ism and the prevalent moral climate. Unfortunately, Jews are quick to
There is a definite conflict between the ethical teachings of Juda
of life and of the dignity in which it is held?

The expression of the highest regard for the precious nature of the gift
not speculate to instances that the attempt to sustain life is August but
an indignity? Is the struggle for life, in my view, an indignity? Is it
the same as making a case. Is sickness or frailty, however tragic, really
press and media may influence attitudes, the coming of a disease is not
one disease "dignity." Yet, while repeated use of a high phrase by the
passive euthanasia was a stroke of genius. Opponents of such prac
tices are immediately disarmed. Everyone respects "highs" and no
Habakuk 3:29:4).

The coming of the phrase "death with dignity" by advocates of
passive euthanasia was a stroke of genius. Opponents of such prac
tices are immediately disarmed. Everyone respects "highs" and no
Habakuk 3:29:4).
The sanctity of human life is endowed with sanctity (See Bar Habakuk, Orah
menot of mitzvot, is indeed, of its potential for even the most minimal fulfill
duality and, indeed, of its sanctity, in genetics, of its own. Human life, regardless of its
acquires a sanctity, in genetics, of its own. Human life, regardless of its
upon which they are grounded is not strictly applicable. Habakuk
quently remain operative even in situations in which the reasoning
parameters of the halakhic oblation. Halakhic ramifications pre
rationale adds a measure of understanding which would be irrelevant. More it's
even if possible, such an understanding would be irrelevant. More it's
comatose patient becomes incapable of remorse and repentance. But,
ever been conducted to determine at what level of consciousness a
recorderable) threshold of psychical activity. No clinical experiment has
No scientist has ever determined the absolute (as distinct from
opportunity for the performance of yet one more mitzvah.

every moment of life is of inestimable value. Here was a dramatic
unfoldings of the lesson that every moment of life carries with it the
proceed or not to proceed is a moral, not a medical, decision. From
the fact that a condition is medically hopeless it does not follow that
the remaining span of life is devoid of meaning. Nitrum darshai ha
Shem"—"the ways of God are hidden." He has decreed that we must
love, cherish and preserve life in all its phases and gives until the
very onset of death. While even terminal life is undoubtedly endowed
with other meaning and value as well, subservience to the divine
decree and fulfillment of God's commandment is, in itself, a matter of
highest meaning.

The sanctity of human life is not predicated upon hedonistic
practicality pragmatic utility or even upon the potential for service to
one's fellow man. The role of human existence is service of God and
the performance of His commandments. It is in this explanation of
human existence that we learn that an elderly simcha (celebra
and I had travelled some distance to attend a family simcha (family
reunion). Arriving on Shabbat we were grateful to learn that an elderly
relative had experienced renal failure and was in a critical condition.
At the hospital I requested and was shown the patient's medical chart.
It was readily apparent that the patient was not being treated aggressively.
At the hospital I requested and was shown the patient's medical chart.
though they could not predict how long she might survive in a coma.
Toes were numbous in their opinion that the patient was terminal
and demanded an explanation. In reply I informed that the doctor
been instructed. I immediately telephoned the attending physician had
swell and, indeed, none of several available forms of therapy had
it was readily apparent that the patient was not being treated aggressively.
At the hospital I requested and was shown the patient's medical chart.
relative had experienced renal failure and was in a critical condition.
and I had travelled some distance to attend a family simcha (celebra
One personal experience lives vividly in my mind. My family
repentance.

utilize the previous final moments of life for the achievement of the
physical exertion he may be privileged to experience contraction and
observes that although the moribund patient may be incapable of any
the obligation to preserve the life of even the hopelessly ill. We in
the performance of His commandments, it is in this explanation of
the human existence that we learn the rationale underlying
the potentiality of this communion. It is the service of God and
one's fellow man. The role of human existence is service of God and
The sanctity of human life is not predicated upon hedonistic
highs least meaning.

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