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We may return unduly long letters to the author for shortening so that we can offer readers as wide a selection as possible. We receive so many letters each week that we have to omit some of them. Letters must be signed personally by all their authors. We cannot acknowledge their receipt unless a stamped addressed envelope or an international reply coupon is enclosed.

Correspondents should present their references in the Vancouver style (see examples in these columns). In particular, the names and initials of all authors must be given unless there are more than six, when only the first three should be given, followed by *et al*; and the first and last page numbers of articles and chapters should be included. Titles of papers are not, however, included in the correspondence section.

The right to live and the right to die

SIR.—In the discussion arising out of the case of the Down's syndrome baby operated on against the parents' wishes, there has been much talk in the media by paediatricians and others about the rights of the parents being respected but little attention paid to the right of the baby to live. As the father of a 15-year-old boy with Down's syndrome, I feel I can with justification argue against those who have criticised the decision taken in this case without being accused of not having to accept the burden of bringing up such a child.

So far as I understand the situation, the baby in question was given a prognosis by the attending paediatricians of a life normal for a Down's syndrome child, provided that the operation was carried out as advised. If a baby is born with such severe defects that death seems inevitable within a short time unless an existence is indefinitely prolonged by artificial means, then no one would support

heroic measures, although some would not agree with sedation and starvation. But this was not the situation here, and this was not the situation commented on by at least two paediatricians, who, as I understood them, said that Down's syndrome babies should be allowed to die, if that is the parents' decision, since their wishes in the matter were paramount and since it was unkind to allow these children to grow up and experience a miserable existence. It was also said that the law should never be allowed to intervene in decisions such as these, which should lie with the parents advised by their doctors.

If we take the last point first, this is the ideal, provided that the doctors adhere to the Geneva convention ("I will maintain the utmost respect for human life from the time of conception") and that someone takes into account the right of the child to live and enjoy himself to the best of his ability. If the doctors do not do this, then the baby has the

right to be represented by society, whose opinion is formulated in the law. It is no argument to say that because we cannot necessarily expect distraught parents to take on the care of a handicapped child the child should be allowed to die. One has the utmost sympathy and no condemnation for parents who feel unable to face up to life with a handicapped child and only those who have gone through this anguish themselves, as my wife and I did, can fully appreciate parents' feelings. However, the remedy in such cases is for the baby to be fostered, not to be allowed to die. As to the quality of life enjoyed by Down's syndrome children, I wondered, listening to my paediatric colleagues, whether they have actually been into the community to see how these children do enjoy life. Have they visited families where a handicapped child is lovingly accepted by parents and siblings and contributes to family life? Have they visited foster homes? Have they visited