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THE HISTORY CHANNEL

• On Sept. 3, 1783, the American Revolution comes to an end when representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Spain and France sign the Treaty of Paris. The signing signified America's status as a free nation, as Britain formally recognized the independence of its 13 former American colonies.

• On Sept. 1, 1850, circus entrepreneur P.T. Barnum brings to the United States Jenny Lind ("The Swedish Nightingale"), the greatest opera performer in the world at the time. Her tour is believed to have netted Barnum close to a half-million dollars.

• On Aug. 31, 1888, Mary Ann Nichols, the first victim of London serial killer "Jack the Ripper," is found murdered in Whitechapel's Buck's Row. On Nov. 7, after a month of silence, Jack took his fifth and last victim, Mary Kelly. In 1892, with no leads found and no more murders recorded, the Jack the Ripper file was closed.

• On Aug. 29, 1945, President Harry S. Truman authorizes the Navy to seize control of and operate petroleum refineries to counteract strikes by oil workers. Oil, gas and chemical workers had worked hard during the war to meet production demands and now wanted to return to a 40-hour work week. They resented the amount of money oil industry CEOs were making off of their labor while they simultaneously threatened to lower workers' wages after the war.

• On Sept. 4, 1957, Ford Motor Company unveils the Edsel. One reporter called it "an Oldsmobile sucking a lemon." In addition, at highway speeds, the famous hood ornament had a tendency to fly off and into the windshield.

• On Aug. 30, 1967, Thurgood Marshall becomes the first African American to be confirmed as a Supreme Court justice. He would remain on the Supreme Court for 24 years before retiring.

• On Sept. 2, 1987, the trial of Mathias Rust, the 19-year-

The Answer Is Not Medically Assisted Suicide – **Disabled People Demand Full Civil, Human Rights**

By JOHN KELLY

Thirty-eight years ago an accident left me paralyzed below my shoulders. My father was brokenhearted and wished I had died instead. His hopelessness about my life, however painful for me, was but a simple reflection of widespread prejudice against disabled people.

A few years after my injury, Jack Kevorkian became a sort of folk hero for "helping" terminally ill people die through his "self deliverance" machine. It later came out that more than two thirds of his clients were not terminal at all, but disabled people, primarily women, in psychological distress.

Over time, as medicine has focused increasingly on patient "quality-of-life" as a barometer of life-worthiness, death has been recharacterized as a benefit to an ill or disabled individual. Most physicians (82%, a Harvard study recently found) view our "quality-of-life" as worse. Disability advocates have raised concerns about the fate of disabled people like Oregonian Sarah McSweeney and Texan Michael Hickson. Both wanted to live, both were loved by family and caregivers, but they died after hospital personnel denied them treatment based on their disabilities.

Over the last 25 years first Oregon, then additional states and Washington D.C. established assisted suicide programs for people expected to die within six months. Proponent rhetoric has focused on compassion for people's physical pain and suffering, and the hope of a choiceful, peaceful end.

The reality, as shown by the top five reported "end of life concerns" in Oregon, hinge not on pain, but on people's "existential distress," as one study termed it, in reaction to the disabling features of their illness: depending on and feeling like a burden on other people, losing abilities, losing the respect of self and others ("loss of dignity"), and shame over incontinence.

Prominent bioethicist Thaddeus Pope concedes that "Everybody who's using medical aid in dying is disabled. And probably you could go to the next step and say the reason they want medical aid in dying is because of their disability." To Pope, any disability a patient finds "personally intolerable" is sufficient reason to assist their suicide.

In Massachusetts, assisted suicide bills have been put forward every session for the last 20 years. Proponents proclaim strong public support for the measure, but that support is shallow. In the weeks leading up to the 2012 ballot question on assisted suicide, polls showed 68% support. The ballot question lost, 51%-49%. Now supporters say that 77% of Massachusetts residents support the bill, based on a poll question seeking compassion for terminally ill people "to end their suffering," with its implication of physical pain.

State House Speaker Ron Mariano declared "We have a very divided House of Representatives. There's not a 77 percent affirmative vote in the House right now."

With the end of the legislative session on July 31, the bill died.

Disability rights advocates appreciate the willingness of many legislators to take our concerns seriously. We worry, with death reframed as a benefit for severely disabled people, that increased legalization will bring expansion of eligibility. Pope points out that the US is unique in the world for limiting assisted suicide to terminal people, and that every

Op Ed

other jurisdiction, including Canada, offers euthanasia on demand to non-dying disabled people. He predicts that nonterminal disabled people will become eligible in the US. In Canada, disabled people have been euthanized because they were denied needed care or couldn't find safe housing for multiple chemical sensitivities.

There are unsolvable problems with all assisted suicide laws. First, real choice resides with insurers, whose bottom line favors delay or denial of treatment. Dr. Brian Callister reported trying to refer two patients for life-saving but expensive procedures in Oregon and California, only to hear that the insurers limited coverage to hospice and assisted suicide.

Second, when people feel they have lost their dignity and feel like a burden on others, they are vulnerable to pressure and outright coercion to sacrifice themselves for others benefit. Abuse yearly affects one in 10 elders, exacerbated by COVID-19 restrictions. A self-interested heir can push a patient to make the request, serve as a witness along with a "friend," pick up the drugs and, because no disinterested witness is required at the death, administer the drugs themselves. The law grants immunity to anyone who assists in the death who say they acted "in good faith." Deadly abuse goes unpunished and unnoticed.

Third, terminal prognoses are notoriously inaccurate. NPR reported a few years ago that nearly one in five people who enter hospice survive the six-month benefit. Oregon revealed last year that just 4% of patients live past six months, meaning that the difference between 4% and almost 20% represents the body count of people who weren't really dying. People who oppose capital punishment because of the inevitability of executing an innocent person should take note.

The 2012 Massachusetts ballot results and the patient demographics in states like California show there is a social class, race, and ethnicity component in the use of and support for assisted suicide. A 2013 Pew Research Center study showed that Blacks oppose assisted suicide by 65%-29%, and Latinos by 65%-32%. Majority Latino Lawrence voted 69% against the 2012 question, while white working class towns like Taunton and Gardner also opposed. Wealthier, whiter Massachusetts towns voted heavily in favor. In California, 94% of reported assisted suicides have been by non-Hispanic whites, more than twice the group's share of the state population. Almost no black people have used the program.

The answer is to address people's real needs. That means a fully funded Medicare home care benefit to reduce burden and keep people out of nursing homes. It means more and better palliative care. And for people whose discomfort cannot be otherwise relieved, there is the option of palliative sedation, whereby a person is sedated to the point of comfort while the dying process takes place.

The answer is not medically assisted suicide. We disabled people demand full civil and human rights, equal protection under the law, equal suicide prevention, and more respect throughout society.

John B. Kelly is the director of Second Thoughts MA.

Comcast

Quincy Youth Enjoy Day Trip To Spectacle Island

Cont'd From Page 3 north drumlin for the spectacular views of the harbor.

might not otherwise have a chance the opportunity to experience these beautiful and Environmental Affairs, natural resources firsthand" said Save the Harbor/Save Massachusetts Convention the Bay's Executive Direc-Center Authority, National tor Chris Mancini. "We are Grid, Richard M. Saltonproud to share our spectacustall Charitable Foundation, lar harbor, beaches and is-Alexandria, The Boston lands with them." Foundation, Boston Proper-According to Save the ties – Atlantic Wharf, Camp Harbor/Save the Bay's Di-Harbor View Foundation, rector of Development Pa-Cell Signaling Technology, tricia Salic, "The work Save City of Boston Department the Harbor/ Save the Bay of Youth, Engagement & does would not be possible Employment, without the support of our Foundation, Cronin Group, 2022 Youth Program spon-LLC, Exelon Generation, sors, including Bay State Goody Clancy, Hood Busi-Cruise Company, Blue ness Park, HYM Investment Cross Blue Shield of MA, Group, Income Research The Coca-Cola Company, and Management Chari-Department of Conservatable Fund, John Hancock tion and Recreation, East-Financial Services, Leader

ern Salt Company, Inc., Executive Office of Energy Harpoon Brewery, JetBlue,

Bank Pavilion/Live Nation, Maine Community Foundation, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority,

old pilot who flew his Cessna plane into Red Square in May 1987, begins in Moscow. Rust had become an international celebrity after he flew completely undetected through Soviet airspace. Rust claimed that he was merely trying to promote world peace. (c) 2022 Hearst Communications, Inc. All Rights Reserved



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However, when the weather is hot and the tide is high they just can't wait to hit the water.

To beat the heat, some kids swam in the clean, cool water of Boston Harbor under the watchful supervision of four DCR's lifeguards. Others caught crabs and fish from the pier or searched for the "Treasures of Spectacle Island" with Save the Harbors program staff, collecting shells and sea glass, which they shared with each other before returning them to the beach where they belong

"Our free programs give kids and families who

National Development, National Grid Foundation."

You can find a full list of Save the Harbor's 2022 Youth Program Funders at http://blog.savetheharbor. org/2022/07/thanks-to-our-2022-youth-program.html

To find out more about Save the Harbor/Save the Bay and the work they do to restore, protect and share Boston Harbor, the Harbor Islands and the region's public beaches, visit their website at www.savetheharbor.org, their blog "Sea. Sand & Sky" at http://blog. savetheharbor.org or follow savetheharbor on Facebook, Instagram or Twitter.