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Modern medical technology has found means to preserve physical life after many attributes of human existence have deteriorated. Taking a jurisprudential approach, Professor Morris examines the modern significance of death, and concludes that death is simply a matter of timing which should be subject to some degree of human choice. In order that men might have such a choice as of right, legislative action is required to authorize free choice of the timing of death by the dying or their appointed agents. Such legislation must be judged on the basis of its contribution to the enhancement of human dignity without reliance upon make-weight arguments derived from irrelevant value systems.

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The demands for "law and order" prompt Professor Hermann to re-examine the considerations which underlie the legitimacy of law. If justice is viewed as the principal justification for laws, and if our system is at best only an attempt to attain perfection, then justice must constitute the upper limit of law. The lower limits of law are anarchy, and oppression by the state. Professor Hermann suggests that if the present state of our society indicates a breakdown of law then more attention must be directed to ensuring the quality and implementation of justice, rather than reactionary outcries for turning the direction of the law toward its lower limits.

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