
Robert Barry
"right to privacy" doctrine is broad enough to encompass abortion; 2) the unborn child is not a constitutional person and therefore has no "right to life" to be balanced against the woman's right to abortion, 3) there is not state interest warranting significant restriction of abortion practices. Any reversal strategy must focus on the dissolution of one or more of these doctrines. Although the privacy right would seem to be the most vulnerable and least supported by a consensus of constitutional authorities, Rosenblum seems to prefer a strategy of Expansion of State Interests in Warranting Restriction on Abortion in his cogent article in Part III. This latter strategy would bring about a confrontation with the deeply entrenched and nearly unanimous position of organized medicine in support of abortion as a matter of physician-patient confidence. Famous constitutional authority, William Ball, brilliantly examines the pervasive effects of the American culture and its materialistic disavowal of the ethical integrity necessary to respect traditions of life and liberty. Lynn Wardle carefully evaluates the crucial role of judicial appointments in the lower federal courts in the arbitration of abortion doctrine.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this book and the conference that preceded it. This is unquestionably the first in a continuing series of scholarly works leading to the eventual overturning of a horrendous Supreme Court decision. As the opportunity to reclaim the Right to Life for the Unborn approaches, we can be grateful for the dedication and preparation of the contributors to Abortion and the Constitution.

- E.F. Diamond, M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics

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**Encyclopedia of Medical Organizations and Agencies**

Anthony T. Kruzas, Kay Gill and Robert Wilson, Editors


This book is an expanded and revised edition of the former book by the same title, and it is a very convenient source book for the more than 11,000 medical and health organizations of our nation. There are 78 chapters which include listings for disease conditions, advocacy organizations, medical specialties, social health organizations and special aspects of general medicine. Each entry includes complete names, addresses and also gives descriptions of the special medical topic or problem covered by the organization. The listings cover entries for functional organizations as well. It is possible to find state and regional organizations, international organizations as well as educational and training programs. State and federal agencies that concern various medical and health topics are listed as well. And welcomed new editions are the information and data base services as well as several new funding organizations which are found in the General Medical section.

This source book is most welcome. It will be invaluable, not only to health care professionals in all areas, but also to researchers, advocacy organizations and government agencies. It is an extremely handy reference book which is well worth its cost.

- Fr. Robert Barry, O.P., Ph. D.
Assistant Professor of Religious Studies
University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana

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