

## Book reviews

### **Abortion and the Sanctity of Human Life: a philosophical approach**

Baruch Brody  
Massachusetts Institute of  
Technology 1976. 152 pp.

This volume's subtitle 'A philosophical approach' is more than justified. This material arose from a programme on 'Contemporary Moral Issues' at MIT. It is a logical rigorous step-by-step examination of the issues. Abortion as self-defence, the woman's right to her body, abortion for the sake of the child, abortion and the law, the definition of a 'living human being', and the responsibilities of society, are all dissected.

Some popular arguments are destroyed with devastating efficiency. For instance, he discusses the 'principle' that when the citizens of a society strongly disagree about the rightness or wrongness of a given action, and a considerable number think that such an action is right (or at least permissible), then it is wrong (or inappropriate) for that society to prohibit that action by law, even if the majority of citizens believe such an action to be wrong. Then he invites us to consider this principle in a society in which a significant number of citizens think that it is morally permissible, and even perhaps obligatory, to kill Blacks or Jews, for example because they are seen as being something less than fully human!

Again he considers the question of the definition of 'human being'. If no such phrase existed in the English language there could be no question of whether the fetus is part of its denotation. But that would not mean that the question we raise about the humanity of the fetus would not exist. It would still be a real and serious question. So our question is not about the denotation of that term and cannot be resolved by some linguistic definition.

Few of those involved in medicine will find Brody's arguments acceptable even when the logic appears impeccable. He maintains for instance that 'the obligation not to take a life is clearly of higher priority than the obligation to save lives'. Brody discusses the rectitude of taking one life in order to save two, and then by a series of steps alters the examples until more and more lives could be saved by sacrificing one. Even so he will never grant that such a sacrifice is justified. 'To be sure, I shall have failed to save their lives, but in those circumstances I am not obliged to do so, and my failing to do so involves no unjust violation of my moral obligations to them'.

Although our author claims to feel a keen empathy with women facing burdensome pregnancies he refuses to accept that abortion is ever justified; except perhaps where the embryo would succumb very shortly in any case and the woman's life can be saved by the procedure. He believes that most 'but perhaps not all' cases can be alleviated by medical care, financial assistance, family therapy and day-care services: but goes on to prove that society is under no obligation to provide these.

Brody does not deal with medical matters, where he does stray into embryological detail in the case of twinning, he is in error.

Those of us who attempt to resist the flood towards automatic unthinking abortion will feel our case weakened by such remorseless logic reaching such unfeeling and unworkable conclusions. The book is heavy going, it is doubtful if the clinician will feel the effort was justified.

REX GARDNER

### **Some Ethical issues in Family Planning**

Fred T. Sai  
International Planned Parenthood  
Federation 1976. 36 pp. 85p.

This booklet explains the reasoning behind the work of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and counters the commonest arguments against this activity, especially that family planning is being foisted on the third world as a form of genocide. It spells out basic ideas *eg* 'It is very difficult to help raise the status of women in any society if they are not at the same time given information on and the means to regulate their fertility.' Again, it defends the pill despite its risks. 'It has been calculated that for every death occurring because of the use of contraceptives in a developed country (USA) five would occur if the same population had not been using contraceptives'.

Sai, however, fails to discuss the morals underlying the practices he advocates. In fact, he appears to consider that none are involved apart from the need to bear in mind the social and cultural norms of the particular country. Perhaps this is considered inevitable in a work of a global organisation. There are, however, places where a bias shows through. He writes, '... the male. In his youth he *would need* a contraceptive for occasional use which is effective and safe'. Many of us refuse to accept the words I have italicised. As recently as 1965 Schofield showed that two thirds of men at eighteen had not found this to be a need. Constantly reiterated bland assumptions of this type help to change the climate towards establishing such a 'need'. Similarly Sai rightly explains the un wisdom of giving hormonal contraceptives to girls for the first two years after the menarche. On balance it would probably be the most scientifically humane approach to advise youngsters during this early period, and their parents, that however else attitudes are changing, chastity still has value at this early period of life!

Those wishing to read a brief review of the arguments in favour

of the provision of family planning services worldwide will find this booklet useful. Those who realise that man has the privilege of living *sub specie aeternitatis* will have to look elsewhere for the justification, which I believe to exist, for the employment of contraception.

REX GARDNER

### The Sensitive Scientist: Report of a British Association Study Group

David Morley  
London, SCM Press, 1978, pp 131,  
£1.95

The wilting flower on the cover and the somewhat vague title of this book arouse misleading expectations. It is not about bashful physicists, touchy chemists, and the bruised spirit of the contemporary biologist, but about the handling of ethical issues in science. In 1973 the British Association in consultation with the British Council of Churches established a study group on science and ethics, consisting of Professor John Ferguson, Mr H J Blackham, Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, Professor G R Dunstan, the Bishop of Durham, Dr H G Miller, Dr Magnus Pyke, Sir Lincoln Ralphs and Dr S M Walters. This group met over a three year period and its report has been written up with such exemplary grace and clarity by David Morley that it is hard to find any trace of the disjointed mess and infelicity so characteristic of committee papers.

There are still some scientists who believe that their project is

effectively independent of value considerations, and many who, while acknowledging that the scientific enterprise engages significant ethical issues, feel great uncertainty in handling these questions. To both these groups as well as to those others who are already deeply concerned with questions of values in science this book will have helpful, suggestive, and perhaps provocative things to say. It proceeds largely by way of clarifying the ethical issues arising in a series of case-studies. The question of the desirability of publishing results whatever the consequences and however these results may be used is examined in special relation to Jensen and Eysenck's work on race and intelligence. The ethics of experimentation on animals and balancing priorities in the provision and withholding of medical care are carefully discussed. We are shown how the work of the food scientist on the one hand and space research on the other lead directly to tricky questions of public policy regarding the allocation of resources for research and the consequences of that research. Questions of conflicting values in matters of conservation and ecology occupy two chapters, and there is an illuminating discussion of issues of secrecy and moral responsibility in defence research.

The second part of the book is concerned with more general issues arising from the recognition of the importance of ethics in science. Scientific education should provide far more fully than is usual for the consideration of ethical and social issues; otherwise it perpetuates a false and dangerous dichotomy

between facts and values. The selection of topics for research always involves value assumptions which are frequently quite unexamined. Also the natural and physical scientist often has a distinct perspective which, in interaction with that of the social scientist, can help in the treatment of a wide range of social problems. The message of the book is summed up thus: 'The scientist must be aware that, even in the practice of his craft, he is implicitly making value judgements which may have ethical implications. Moreover, whenever his activities affect the community at large, then he has special responsibilities which he cannot abrogate. He must weigh the probable consequences of his work, even though he cannot be certain that he can see them all, for good or ill. In all such cases, whenever the conventions of science become inadequate and other values need to be considered, it is important that decisions are consciously reached, and that due weight is given both to the underlying principles and values involved, and also to the consequences of particular courses of action.'

This book does not so much answer questions as raise issues which are of great importance, but still often neglected, and clarify the kind of considerations which are relevant to their proper handling. A great deal more work needs to be done in this area by scientists, ethicists, and social scientists. This book could hardly be bettered as a stimulus to further discussion of vital issues of ethical responsibility in science, and it deserves to be widely read.

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