



PROVITA

The University Faculty for Life Newsletter

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Letter from the President

Hello Everybody,

Our 2026 conference on Friday, June 5th through Saturday, June 6th will be in Houston, Texas and hosted by the University of St. Thomas. The topic is “Protecting the Vulnerable at the Beginning and End of life.”

On the one hand, this topic invites presentations from every discipline on direct threats to human life, e.g. types of abortion, *in vitro* fertilization, embryo banks, harvesting, embryonic experimentation, physician assisted suicide and hospice mercy killings.

On the other hand, this topic invites explorations into the cultural, religious, historical and political values that devalue human life and welcome the

murder of human beings when they are most vulnerable.

One-paragraph proposals for papers are due by midnight on March 24 for priority consideration. Email them to rmlemmons@stthomas.edu. More information will be posted on our webpages at uffl.org as it becomes available.

Our conference will open early Friday afternoon with a keynote lecture by Marcella Burke. Marcella earned her Doctor Juris from the University of Houston Law Center and has worked extensively in government on both the national and state levels, specializing in energy and environmental law. She has also clerked on the Texas Supreme Court for Hon. Don Willett and externed on the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Federal District Court for the Southern District of Texas, and two Texas appellate courts. Currently, she is the founder and managing partner for Burke Law Group PLLC. Her talk is entitled: “Texas as National Vanguard in Pro-Life Policy and Law.”

Giving the 2026 Rudolf and Timothy Smith Laureate Address on Friday evening will be Christopher Kazor. Not only does he write ProVita’s column “A Scholar’s Analysis,” but he has also published *The Ethics of Abortion: Women’s Rights, Human Life, and the Question of Justice; Disputes in Bioethics: Abortion, Euthanasia, and Other Controversies; Defense of Dignity: Creating Life, Destroying Life, and Protecting the Rights of Conscience*; and with Kate Greasley, *Abortion Rights: For and Against*; and with Janet E. Smith, *Life Issues, Medical Choices: Questions and Answers for Catholics*. His talk is entitled “An Unexpected Life: Crisis Pregnancies and Learning to Live.”

Our third keynote address is entitled “John Paul II’s Contributions to the Culture of Life.” The speaker will be not only the editor of *The*

Encyclicals of John Paul II, but also the man who wrote analytical and insightful introductions to those encyclicals. The book closes with an unparalleled index that is invaluable for finding key passages or tracing developments in John Paul II thoughts.

In other news, please join the Board of Directors in thanking Steve Gilles for his service and welcoming our newest directors: Fr. Anthony Giampietro (Philosophy, St. Patrick Seminary and University, CA); Anthony Joseph (History, University of St. Thomas, Houston); and Steve Abell (Psychology, Detroit Mercy University).

Also, UFFL expenses continue to increase. So, besides promptly paying your dues, please consider contributing a little extra and sending up a prayer for the anonymous donor who is paying for updating our website.

Hope to see a paper proposal from you before the March deadline and to hear your presentation this summer.

Thank you for all that you do for life.

Mary

R. Mary Hayden Lemmons, Ph.D.
UFFL President

Member News & Publications

In which we highlight the activities of our organization, members, and chapters, including publications, talks, and consultations.

*Note: all names in **bold** are members of UFFL.*

- **Helen M. Alvaré, J.D.** (Law, George Mason Law) contributed to a symposium on “What’s God Got to Do with It?” *The Human Life Review*, LI:2 (Spring 2025).
- **Prof. Alvaré** also published “46th Annual Donald A. Giannella Memorial Lecture: Religious Liberty and Nondiscrimination Law” in the *Villanova Law Review*, 69:5 (2025).

- **Gerard V. Bradley, J.D.** (Law, University of Notre Dame Law School) also contributed to the symposium on “What’s God Got to Do with It?” *The Human Life Review*, LI:2 (Spring 2025).
- **Teresa Collett, J.D.** (Law, University of St. Thomas Law School) published “Was Dobbs Worth It? Protecting Life Three Years Later,” University of St. Thomas (Minnesota) Legal Studies Research Paper No. 25 – 15 (November 2025).
- **Richard Fehring, Ph.D., R.N.** (Nursing, Marquette University) published, with Thomas P. Bouchard, Patricia K. Doyle-Baker, Paul J. Yong, and Mary Schneider, “Validating At-Home Urinary Hormone Measurements in Postpartum and Perimenopause Fertility Transitions” in *Women’s Health Reports*, 6:1 (2025).
- **Dr. Fehring** also published, with Michael Manhart, “The State of the Science of Natural Family Planning: A Report from NFP Scientists’ Meeting Held in Orlando, FL, September 4, 2024” in *Linacre Quarterly*, 92:3 (2025).
- **John Gavin, SJ, Ph.D.** (Religious Studies, College of the Holy Cross) published *Growing into God: The Fathers of the Church on Christian Maturity*. Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press, 2025.
- **Anthony Joseph, Ph.D.** (History, University of St. Thomas, Houston) wrote a brief for the petitioner in the Supreme Court case, *Chiles v. Salazar*, which addressed freedom of speech for counselors who treat patients with a Christian worldview on matters of gender and sexuality.
- **R. Mary Lemmons, Ph.D.** (Philosophy, Emerita, University of St. Thomas, MN) organized an ACPA satellite session of the Society for Thomistic Personalism and Personalist Thomism on Sister Prudence Allen’s *The Concept of Woman: A Synthesis in One Volume*. She was one of eight speakers and presented: “Is Gender a Virtue Entailed by

the Arguments of Prudence Allen and John Paul II?”

- **Melissa Moschella, Ph.D.** (Philosophy, McGrath Institute for Church Life, University of Notre Dame) published *Ethics, Politics, and Natural Law: Principles for Human Flourishing*, Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, 2025.
- **Bernadette Waterman Ward, Ph.D.** (English, University of Dallas) contributed “Gerard Manley Hopkins” to *Handbook of Literary Apologetics: The Imagination’s Journey to God*, ed. Thomas L. Martin. Boston, MA: De Gruyter Brill, 2025.

Upcoming scholarly opportunities

- The Catholic Medical Association will host its [Medical Resident and Student Boot Camp](#) from June 14 – 21, 2026, at the University of St. Mary of the Lake/Mundelein Seminary, in Mundelein, IL.

On Campus

- The 27th annual [Cardinal O’Connor Conference on Life](#) will be held at Georgetown University on January 24, 2026.
- Collegiate pro-life groups and clubs may apply for the [Rev. Thomas J. King, SJ Award](#), a \$1,000 award in recognition of outstanding pro-life work done over the past year.
- An extensive list of available jobs and internships for college students and recent graduates is available at the [Students for Life](#) website.

Legal Realities

Richard S. Myers, J.D. (Professor of Law at Ave Maria School of Law, UFFL Board of Advisors) provides a brief overview of significant legal developments since the last issue of *ProVita*.

My regular columns provide brief updates about current legal developments relating to abortion and assisted suicide. One noteworthy feature is that these reports largely describe defensive efforts. Typically, those in favor of legalized abortion and assisted suicide are arguing that the Constitution provides a fundamental right to abortion or assisted suicide. The pro-life strategy is largely defensive. This strategy has necessarily been one that largely emphasizes judicial restraint, not a fully articulated view of the sanctity of life. The “pro-life” approach is limited to arguing that the Constitution doesn’t contain such rights and that states are permitted to prohibit abortion or assisted suicide. The pro-life argument, though, is not that the Constitution requires that these practices are prohibited. The pro-life argument is more often that states are permitted to prohibit these practices, even though they are not required to do so.

So, with regard to assisted suicide litigation, pro-lifers typically are not arguing that assisted suicide must be prohibited; the argument is that states are free to do so. And with regard to abortion, pro-lifers typically are not arguing that abortion must be prohibited; the argument is that states are free to do so.

These defensive efforts are important, however. Arguing against a so-called constitutional right to assisted suicide or abortion serves to preserve the opportunity for pro-life laws to be enacted and is an essential effort to move towards affirmatively protecting the right to life.

These defensive efforts have been successful. With respect to assisted suicide, the courts have largely rejected arguments that the United States or state constitutions protect a right to assisted suicide. This doesn’t mean that these constitutions require that states outlaw assisted suicide. It does mean, though, that states are free to enact legislation to prohibit assisted suicide.

In the 1990s, some courts did rule that there was a constitutional right to assisted suicide. These

rulings would have prevented states from prohibiting assisted suicide. Fortunately, in 1997, the United States Supreme Court, in [Washington v. Glucksberg](#) and [Vacco v. Quill](#), rejected the view that the United States Constitution contains a right to assisted suicide. In interpreting their own constitutions, most state courts (including those in liberal states such as New York and Massachusetts) have followed the United States Supreme Court in rejecting the pro-assisted suicide position. This has left the states free to prohibit assisted suicide, although states are not required to do so.

We have seen increasing legalization of assisted suicide. There are now a dozen jurisdictions that have legalized assisted suicide. Pro-lifers do, however, have the freedom to resist this legalization effort. In recent months, we have seen further setbacks with regard to assisted suicide. In May 2025, [Delaware's governor signed a law legalizing assisted suicide](#). Legislatures in two large states, New York and Illinois, have also legalized assisted suicide. On December 12, 2025, [Illinois's governor signed the legislation](#). On December 17, 2025, [New York's governor reached an agreement with the state legislature to make assisted suicide legal](#). The law will go into effect in the summer of 2026. As a result, three of the six largest states in the country (California, New York, and Illinois) have now legalized assisted suicide.

Another troubling development, in states where assisted suicide is legal, is the effort to remove the requirements that these laws only authorize assisted suicide for residents of the states. That has already happened in Oregon and Vermont. Removing the residency requirement would allow for assisted suicide tourism. Residents of states that prohibit assisted suicide would be able to travel to states where assisted suicide is legal and obtain aid in assisted suicide.

[New Jersey's law legalizing assisted suicide contains a residency requirement](#). That restriction has been challenged in the courts. In *Govatos v. Murphy*, a federal district court rejected the constitutional challenge. On December 5, 2025, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in an excellent opinion by Judge Bibas, affirmed the lower court ruling. As a result, [New Jersey's law is still only available to state residents](#).

International developments are worth watching because trends outside the United States sometimes prove influential in the United States. In June 2025, the British House of Commons approved a bill legalizing assisted suicide. [The measure is being considered by the House of Lords, but that process won't be finalized until at least April 2026](#). Another troubling international development was a [decision by the Supreme Court of Estonia finding that Estonia's Constitution protected a right to assisted suicide](#).

A favorable development was a decision in June 2025 by the American Medical Association's House of Delegates to reaffirm the AMA's long standing opposition to assisted suicide.

With respect to abortion, *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) protected the right to abortion for decades. But in [Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization](#) (2022), the United States Supreme Court overruled *Roe* and *Casey*. The *Dobbs* decision did not mean that abortion was illegal. *Dobbs* simply permitted states to prohibit abortion. That was a major step towards legal protection for the unborn.

Since *Dobbs*, states have taken divergent positions on the issue. Some states, such as New York and California, have aggressively protected access to abortion. Other states, such as Florida, Georgia, and Arkansas, have significantly restricted access to abortion. As I have detailed in other columns, much of the litigation about the fates of these laws has been in the state courts, and the results have been mixed. This mixed record has continued. For example, in November 2025, the North Dakota Supreme Court upheld North Dakota's Senate Bill 2150, which prohibits abortion in most cases. The Court actually ruled 3-2 that the Bill was unconstitutional but, since North Dakota law requires 4 votes to strike down a law on constitutional grounds, [the Court's ruling resulted in upholding the North Dakota law](#).

In contrast, [the Wisconsin Supreme Court struck down a pre-Roe abortion prohibition](#) (dating from 1849) on the theory that post-Roe legislation in Wisconsin implicitly repealed the earlier Wisconsin prohibition.

An important aspect of the current legal situation with respect to abortion are laws dealing with chemical abortion, which now constitute nearly two thirds of all abortions. In July 2025, in

GenBioPro, Inc. v. Raynes, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit rejected the argument that the FDA's approval of mifepristone preempted West Virginia's pro-life law. By a 2-1 margin, [the court rejected the view that Congress intended to guarantee access to mifepristone](#). This ruling largely leaves states free to choose how to regulate the use of mifepristone.

A Scholar's Analysis

Christopher Kaczor, Ph.D. (*Professor of Philosophy at Loyola Marymount University at Los Angeles, Consultor to the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops*) engages recent scholarship on life issues. This essay was first published by [Word on Fire](#).

In their 2023 [introductory note to Forming Consciences for Faithful Citizenship](#), the US Catholic bishops taught, “The threat of abortion remains our pre-eminent priority because it directly attacks our most vulnerable and voiceless brothers and sisters and destroys more than a million lives per year in our country alone.” It is worth reflecting on what grounds this prioritization. After all, the bishops also recognize that many other issues are of vital importance: “Other grave threats to the life and dignity of the human person include euthanasia, gun violence, terrorism, the death penalty, and human trafficking. There is also the redefinition of marriage and gender, threats to religious freedom at home and abroad, lack of justice for the poor, the suffering of migrants and refugees, wars and famines around the world, racism, the need for greater access to healthcare and education, care for our common home, and more. All threaten the dignity of the human person.” So, given all these issues of great importance, why do the bishops think that abortion is the preeminent priority?

First, abortion is a foundational issue. As the bishops note in [Living the Gospel of Life: A Challenge to American Catholics](#), “Any politics of human dignity must seriously address issues of racism, poverty, hunger, employment, education, housing, and health care. . . . If we understand the human person as the ‘temple of the Holy Spirit’—the living house of God—then these issues fall

logically into place as the crossbeams and walls of that house. All direct attacks on innocent human life, such as abortion and euthanasia, strike at the house’s foundation.” Unless individual human beings are alive, concerns about their education, or their immigration status, or their poverty are moot. To take away a person’s life is to also make it impossible for them to exercise any of their legal or moral rights.

Second, abortion harms the unborn in a maximal way. By contrast, harming someone in terms of their immigration status does not harm them maximally. A person who is unjustly deported can still enjoy other goods of life like gaining new insights, making friends, or enjoying beauty. A person who is aborted cannot enjoy *any* of the goods of life.

Third, abortion harms someone in a way that is irreversible. Unlike many other harms, the harm of death is not remediable. We could help a person who is unjustly deported to return. The person who was given an unjust wage could get a raise. But we cannot bring an unjustly killed person back from the dead.

Fourth, to kill an innocent person is an intrinsically evil act that is wrong in all circumstances. In [Evangelium Vitae](#), Pope St. John Paul II wrote, “By the authority which Christ conferred upon Peter and his Successors, and in communion with the Bishops of the Catholic Church, I confirm that the direct and voluntary killing of an innocent human being is always gravely immoral. This doctrine, based upon that unwritten law which man, in the light of reason, finds in his own heart (cf. Rom 2:14–15), is reaffirmed by Sacred Scripture, transmitted by the Tradition of the Church and taught by the ordinary and universal Magisterium” (EV 57). He continued, “Direct abortion, that is, abortion willed as an end or as a means, always constitutes a grave moral disorder, since it is the deliberate killing of an innocent human being” (EV 62). As I argue in my book [The Ethics of Abortion: Women’s Rights, Human Life, and the Question of Justice](#), the impermissibility of abortion is not simply a matter of faith but is a truth that all people of good will can come to understand. To abort someone is always wrong in all circumstances. By contrast, deporting someone could be justified in some circumstances. So, in terms of intrinsic evil,

abortion and immigration are not symmetrical issues.

Even among issues involving life and death, like assisted suicide, abortion is a preeminent priority. It involves killing a greater number of human beings than those killed through assisted suicide. For example, in Washington state in 2022, 363 people died from the legal permission of assisted suicide and 20,193 people died from legal abortion. Moreover, the law requires that those killed by physician-assisted suicide have a terminal diagnosis of only six months or less to live. By contrast, abortion deprives someone of the future goods of a lifetime—an average of more than seventy-five years. Finally, unlike cases of assisted suicide, those killed in abortion have not given consent.

How can we compare abortion and the death penalty? In the United States in 2023, there were 24 people killed by capital punishment, but there were 1,026,700 abortions. With the death penalty, the individual has been found guilty of a capital crime by a jury of peers. With abortion, the individual has never committed a capital crime and is entirely innocent of any wrongdoing.

Finally, the bishops point out that human beings in utero are the most vulnerable and voiceless of victims. In most all other cases of injustice, the threatened human beings can speak out for themselves and have at least some power to defend themselves. Those on death row can proclaim their innocence, change defense attorneys, and appeal to the governor. In cases of unjust immigration policies, those who are threatened can call politicians, engage in rallies, and post on social media.

As the bishops point out, “As Catholics we are not single-issue voters. A candidate’s position on a single issue is not sufficient to guarantee a voter’s support. Yet if a candidate’s position on a single issue promotes an intrinsically evil act, such as legal abortion, redefining marriage in a way that denies its essential meaning, or racist behavior, a voter may legitimately disqualify a candidate from receiving support” (*Forming Consciences for Faithful Citizenship* 42).

Reminders

- **Lifetime Membership:** UFFL offers Lifetime Membership. Five hundred dollars will enable you to support our mission more easily throughout your golden years. More details are posted on our [website](#).
- **2026 Dues Reminder** Many thanks to all those who have already paid the 202 dues! Paying dues is very important so that UFFL can cover its expenses, including print publication of *Life and Learning*, website updates and security, preserving the accuracy of the membership list, and assisting with conference expenses. Annual dues are \$40. On-line payment is possible through PayPal and our website, as well as by mailing them to **Dr. Margaret Hughes**, University Faculty for Life, Thomas Aquinas College, 231 Main Street, Northfield, MA 01360. Dues are important for receiving the print copies of our peer reviewed *Life and Learning*.
- **Keep your email address updated** Updates can be made by contacting **Dr. Margaret Hughes** at provita.editor@gmail.com. Updated email addresses enable one to receive our *ProVita* electronic newsletter as well as important messages about UFFL.
- **Social Media** UFFL is on Facebook and LinkedIn. On Facebook, you can “like” the “University Faculty for Life” page. Our blog can be found at www.uffl.org/blog/. There is also an active “University Faculty for Life” subgroup of the “Pro-life Professionals” group on LinkedIn.


Please send contributions for next issue to provita.editor@gmail.com:

- Notices of members’ publications, presentations and other activities.
- Calls for papers and notices of upcoming conferences.
- Citations of relevant significant research in any discipline, whether from a pro-life perspective, neutral, or the opposing perspective.

2026 Life and Learning Conference


UNIVERSITY
FACULTY FOR LIFE

36th ANNUAL Life & Learning Conference
2026 June 5th-6th
University of St. Thomas, Houston, Texas
CALL FOR PROPOSALS




PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE
AT LIFE'S BEGINNING & NATURAL END

PLENARY SPEAKERS




Christopher Kazcor, Ph.D.
The 2026 recipient of the Rudolf and Timothy Smith Award for Distinguished Contributions to Pro-Life Scholarship. Published books on the ethics of abortion, euthanasia, and defending human dignity.

"An Unexpected Life, Crisis Pregnancies and Learning to Live"



Marcella Burke, J.D.
UST Trustee, appointed to the Texas Land Board, former US EPA and US DOI official, clerked for Texas Supreme Court, founder and manager of Burke Law Group specializing in energy and land use.

"Texas as National Vanguard in Pro-Life Policy and Law"



Archbishop Emeritus J. Michael Miller, CSB, Ph.D. Served as Vancouver's archbishop, UST's president, the Secretary for Catholic Education, and as an assistant in the Vatican's Secretariat of State. He has published on the papacy, Catholic education, and "The Encyclicals of John Paul II: A Study Guide."

"John Paul II's Contributions to a Pro-Life Culture"

CALL FOR PAPER PROPOSALS
One-paragraph Proposals for Papers are Due March 24th for Priority Consideration.

Our topic is "Protecting the Vulnerable at the Beginning and End of Life."
This topic invites presentations from every discipline on direct threats to human life, e.g. types of abortion, *in vitro* fertilization, embryo banks, harvesting, embryonic experimentation, physician assisted suicide and hospice mercy killings.
The topic also invites explorations into the cultural, religious, historical, psychological, and political values that betray love, trivialize human dignity, and prioritize profit or ease over human life.

To submit a proposal
Please put "UFFL Proposal" as your message title and email to rmlemmons@stthomas.edu.
Be sure your proposal includes your title, professional affiliation, and email address.
Excellent conference papers are eligible for publication
in our open access and peer-reviewed journal, *Life and Learning*, at uffl.org.

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Masthead

Publisher University Faculty for Life
 Editor Margaret I. Hughes, Ph.D.
 Columnists Richard Myers, J.D.; Christopher Kaczor, Ph.D.
 Web Support Stephen Feher of the Ridgefield Group

ProVita is the quarterly online newsletter of the University Faculty for Life. Its purpose is to promote research, dialogue and publication by faculty who respect the value of human life from inception to natural death, especially focusing on abortion, euthanasia, and infanticide. More information about UFFL can be found on our web site at uffl.org. Editorial correspondence can be sent to the editor at provita.editor@gmail.com.

Web Resources for Research and Education

<p><i>Life and Learning</i> The Journal of the University Faculty for Life</p>	
<p>UFFL Blog</p>	
<p>Member web pages and blogs Please forward any other member’s web pages to provita.editor@gmail.com.</p>	
Beckwith, Francis	Lemmons, Rose Mary Hayden
Bachiochi, Erika	Smith, Janet E.
Colosi, Peter	Irving, Diane
Koloze, Jeff	
<p>Online Resources</p>	
<p>Bad Cripple Blog: A Resource for Pro-lifers</p>	<p>A blog written by William Peace, Ph.D., who advocates for the rights of the disabled.</p>
<p>Before Roe v. Wade: Voices that Shaped the Abortion Debate Before the Supreme Court’s Ruling (2d edition, 2012)</p>	<p>“In this ground-breaking book, Linda Greenhouse, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist who covered the Supreme Court for 30 years for The New York Times, and Reva Siegel, a renowned professor at Yale Law School, collect documents illustrating cultural, political, and legal forces that helped shape the Supreme Court’s decision and the meanings it would come to have over time.”</p>
<p>Culture of Life Foundation</p>	<p>Complex moral issues made simple</p>

Global Health and Human Rights Database	“The Global Health and Human Rights Database is a free online database of law from around the world relating to health and human rights. Developed by Lawyers Collective and the O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University, in collaboration with a worldwide network of civil society partners, the database offers an interactive, searchable, and fully indexed website of case law, national constitutions and international instruments.”
Human Life International Truth and Charity	“The <i>Truth and Charity Forum</i> is an online publication of Human Life International (HLI), dedicated exclusively to the sacredness and gift of all human life, the mission and vocation of the family, and the right to live in accord with our Catholic faith.”
Life Issues	Updated daily with articles to provide “clear thinking about crucial issues.”
Mirror of Justice	A blog dedicated to the development of Catholic legal theory.
National Museum of Health and Medicine, Human Developmental Anatomy Collection, Stage 1a	From the Carnegie Stages of Human Embryonic Development.
Social Science Research Network (SSRN)	SSRN (the Social Science Research Network). “Our vision was (and still is) to enable scholars to share and distribute their research worldwide, long before their papers work their way through the multi-year journal refereeing and publication process.”
USCCB Human Life and Dignity web page	United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
Witherspoon Institute Public Discourse	Public Discourse is an online publication of the Witherspoon Institute that seeks to enhance the public understanding of the moral foundations of free societies by making the scholarship of the fellows and affiliated scholars of the Institute available and accessible to a general audience.
World Expert Consortium for Abortion Research and Education	International research collaboration, Scientific information dissemination, Professional education, Consultation, Expert testimony, Program evaluation, Grant writing
Journals and Online Publications	
Charlotte Lozier Institute (Susan B. Anthony List)	The education and research arm of the Susan B. Anthony List
Ethika Politika	Ethika Politika is a publication of the Center for Morality in Public Life. Its purpose is to put the search for wisdom at the service of good practical decisions, and to engage contemporary ethical and cultural issues from an elevated yet common sense perspective.
Human Life Review	
Linacre Quarterly	Journal of the Catholic Medical Association.

Post-Abortion Review	“Documents abortion's injustice and harm to women”
Organizations	
Americans United for Life	
Bioethics defense fund	<p>Bioethics Defense Fund (BDF) is a public-interest law firm whose mission is to advocate for the human right to life via litigation, legislation and public education.</p> <p>BDF provides legal expertise and public education on the issues of healthcare rights of conscience, abortion and its impact on women, human cloning/destructive human embryo research, and end of life issues including physician-assisted suicide and healthcare rationing.</p>
Catholic Medical Association	
Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity	“The Center for Bioethics & Human Dignity explores the nexus of biomedicine, biotechnology, and our common humanity. Within a Judeo-Christian Hippocratic framework, we anticipate, interpret, and engage the pressing bioethical issues of our day. As a center of rigorous research, theological and conceptual analysis, charitable critique, and thoughtful engagement, we bring clarity to the complex issues of our day.”
Feminists for Life	
Healing the Culture	Promotes the Life Principles of UFFL co-founder Robert J. Spitzer, SJ.
The International Center on Law, Life, Faith and Family (ICOLF)	“The International Center on Law, Life, Faith and Family (ICOLF) was established with a view to producing, compiling and providing a broad range of resources and materials for a number of interested parties working on “Law, life, faith and family” issues on the national, regional and international levels.”
National Catholic Bioethics Center	Publishes the <i>National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly</i>
Prolife Center at the University of St. Thomas	Founded and headed by UFFL member Teresa Collett to defend the sanctity of human life by training law students and lawyers, by assisting government officials in drafting, passing and defending prolife laws, and developing the necessary legal scholarship necessary to create a culture of life.
Society of Catholic Social Scientists	
Women Deserve Better	

News	
Bioedge	LifeNews.com
National Right to Life News	LifeSiteNews