

ETHICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING THE SCIENTIFIC CLONING OF ORGANISMS

Because of this potential, some would argue that the organism produced in human therapeutic cloning experiments is the equivalent of any ordinary human .

Google Scholar Pence, G. And they reduce procreation to reproduction by perceiving children as projects and products instead of gifts. What are the ethical issues relating to the person whose cells are being cloned? Whatever one thinks about the ethics of reproductive cloning, placing a ban on therapeutic cloning will not make reproductive cloning less likely. Are eggs any different? The earliest recorded scientific experiments in cloning animals are from the 19th century and involved frogs, sea urchins and salamanders. Most members of our advisory board did not agree. After Dolly, scientists have cloned at least cows, mice, rats, goats, pigs, rabbits, cats, horses and dogs by the same method, largely without a raised eyebrow. The continuous renewal of humanity, according to Kass, relies on heterosexual families and children born as an intended outcome of sex between men and women. When researchers burned one embryonic frog cell after the first division, the other cell only developed into half a frog. Huxley was also influenced by J. They point to possible psychological risks to children produced in families in which a parent may also be a child's genetic twin. First, a substantial market in human eggs for reproductive purposes already exists. Rorvik, a science writer, claimed that he had been a part of a clandestine project to clone a human being, and although experts believe that the book is a hoax, the idea sat deeply in the popular imagination. Groups such as the Ralians, a religious cult, or renegade scientists such as Richard G. They maintain that it is unseemly to create human life in any form only to destroy it. Lacy, J. They see it as a new way to provide biologically related offspring for some infertile couples or as a means of reducing the risks of some inherited genetic diseases. Google Scholar Raeburn, P. It has no organs, it cannot possibly think or feel, and it has none of the attributes thought of as human. We should study carefully what words and phenomena mean, as Davion did with unnaturalness. To increase that to a number that can be used in research, she must be given stimulatory medications such as those used in reproductive IVF procedures. At the blastocyst stage, when the organism is typically disaggregated to create an embryonic stem cell line, it is a ball of cells no bigger than the period at the end of this sentence. Ramsey condemned cloning and adjacent genetic alterations, because he saw that they threaten Christian views on human happiness, morality, personhood, power and procreation. At some point, scientists in some laboratory will allow human clones to develop beyond the regulated 14 days, report it, and the news will stir a renewed confrontation. Google Scholar MacKenzie, D. Furthermore, companies would not be required to provide labels informing the consumer that the meat comes from a cloned animal. Some appeal to preference satisfaction and freedom from external constraints, others question this approach by more profound religious and moral considerations. Cloning would end the progress towards freedom and democracy that we Habermas seems to mean primarily European and related cultures have enjoyed for two and a half millennia, and in this sense mark the end of humanity.