Works Cited

Caulfield, Timothy. “Human Cloning Laws, Human Dignity and the Poverty of the Policy Making Dialogue.” *BMC Medical Ethics*, 29 July 2003, bmcmedethics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1472-6939-4-3.

This source addresses the many concerns that stem from reproductive cloning and presents a counterargument to the belief that cloning contradicts human dignity. This source responds to a variety of concerns, including fears of possible evolutionary issues and instrumentalism that can result from cloning. By addressing some of the many concerns that are associated with cloning, this source presents a logical counterargument that serves in favor of cloning.

This source was chosen due to its relevance and clarity. This source presents a clear counterargument in favor of cloning, as it addresses many popular concerns that are associated with this field of study. Given that this source demonstrates a solid representation of evidence in favor of cloning, it provides the writer with an exceptional amount of information to defend this field of study.

“Dolly the World-Famous Sheep.” *Identity and Difference in the Global Era*, by Sarah Franklin, 2002, pp. 221–232, sarahfranklin.com/wp-content/files/Identity-and-Difference-in-the-Global-Era-2002.pdf.

This source focuses on the methods that led to the cloning of Dolly- a sheep which has proved to be the most famous cloning experiment thus far. This source depicts the importance of the cloning of Dolly and emphasizes its promising impact in this field of research. This source goes on to discuss the effect Dolly has had on society, as she immediately became a “celebrity” due to her representing such a remarkable moment of success in cloning history.

This source glorifies the cloning of Dolly in that it focuses primarily on her legacy as the first successfully-cloned major organism. With that being said, this source serves to be a great representation of the positive aspects of cloning. The writer will be able to incorporate this source in their argument by explaining how successfully-cloned organisms are provided with lots of amazement and excitement from the public, which has allowed for the renowned legacy associated with the cloning of Dolly. The writer can therefore argue that even though the public generally disagrees with reproductive cloning, the majority of people will nonetheless be impressed with successful techniques. The writer can go on to explain how the cloning of Dolly and its epochal mark in history is contributing to the further advancement and sophistication of science, which thereby demonstrates an advantage in continuing this research. In total, this source is heavily biased, as it positively portrays cloning by describing the most famous experiment conducted within this field.

Frequency of Health Problems and Premature Death in Clones vs. Conventional Animals .

2.bp.blogspot.com/_mDaf3IQ-j-4/SyHPHGl2PUI/AAAAAAAACok/_FxkRMignIs/s640/graph.gif.

This source depicts a graph that compares the frequency of health problems and premature death rates between cloned and conventional organisms. According to this graph, cloned organisms struggle with health much more than conventional animals. For every type of health problem presented in the graph, such as large offspring syndrome and overall mortality, cloned organisms show a drastically higher rate of frequency as opposed to conventional organisms. With that being said, this source highlights the significant rate of failure in cloning, as it ultimately leads to a much quicker death in the organism.

This source provides relevant information according to the prompt because it directly compares the rate of health problems encountered between cloned organisms and non-cloned organisms. By reading this graph, the writer can clearly identify a major fault in cloning: its high rate of failure. The writer can use this source to demonstrate the negative effects of cloning, as cloned organisms suffer a multitude of health problems at an alarmingly higher rate compared to conventional organisms. With this information, the writer can argue that cloning runs into major ethical issues, as organisms are being cloned only to suffer and die. The writer can then discuss why the effort put into cloning research is not worth the amount of time and money associated with it, given that this research has a high risk of failure.

"Human Cloning Is Closer than You Think." *Time*, 19 Feb. 2001,

img.timeinc.net/time/magazine/archive/covers/2001/1101010219_400.jpg.

This source brings attention towards the topic of cloning by presenting it in its most controversial form: the cloning of humans. As research in this field of study advances, this sources claims that human-cloning is a procedure that is becoming more and more of a possibility.

This image gives off a disturbing mood due to its portrayal of two identical babies glaring at each other in a sinister way. Therefore, this source presents human-cloning with cautiousness and leaves its audience concerned with the reality of this research's ever-nearing future. With that being said, this source serves to be a great representation of the negative side of cloning, as scientists are tampering with unprecedented methods of research. Thus, the writer can use this source to strengthen their claim that cloning research should not be continued, as it represents a major change in the reproduction- a process that has had only one natural way of being achieved since the beginning of time. The writer can thereby argue that scientists involved in cloning

should not tamper with natural processes like reproduction, as the advancement of this unusual form of research may lead to variety of effects that people are not yet suited to, which can cause major problems. The writer can then go on to write about the ethical and moral issues of cloning.

Jaenisch, Rudolf. "Human Cloning- The Science and Ethics of Nuclear Transplantation." *Perspective*, 30 Dec. 2004, pp. 2787–2791., www.precaution.org/lib/cloned_animals.nejm.041230.pdf.

This source discusses the complicated process of reproductive cloning. In doing this, this source claims that based on the overwhelming rate of failures associated with this field of study, the current methods of cloning are too risky and not worth the effort. For example, this source discusses how successfully-cloned organisms, which are rare within itself, accumulate a range of health problems that ultimately lead to their death at a young age.

This source depicts the negative aspects of cloning experiments, as it emphasizes their high rate of failure. Due to this, this source provides great evidence in opposition to cloning. The writer can use this source in order to demonstrate just how difficult cloning is, which they can then relate to the amount of time and money it takes to fund for these seemingly useless experiments. In total, this source presents information that depicts the negative side of cloning, as it is associated with a multitude of risks and failures.

Myhrvold, Nathan. "Human Clones: Why Not?" *Slate Magazine*, 13 Mar. 1997, www.slate.com/articles/briefing/critical_mass/1997/03/human_clones_why_not.html.

This source defends the topic of cloning by forming a counterargument to some of the many issues associated with this field of study. For example, this source addresses the fear that cloning will result in a loss of diversity and individuality. In response to this concern, the author argues that given from clones that already exist- identical twins- having the same DNA does not

mean that two individuals will be exactly the same, as identical twins differ substantially in their thoughts and interests. In other words, the author argues that cloning should not appear so threatening to the world's diversity, as no two individuals can ever be exact.

This source serves to be a great representation of the positive side of cloning, as the author presents a logical response to a variety of concerns regarding this type of research. With that being said, the writer will be able to use this source to form a strong argument in favor of cloning. Although this source mentions some concerns regarding cloning, it is biased towards the advantages of cloning because it ultimately serves to defend this research.

Redden, Alana. "Alana Redden Final Blog Post – Cloning." *Religion Ethics and Reproductive Technology Summer Session Class*, 21 June 2017, scholarblogs.emory.edu/religionethicsandreproductivetechnologysummercourse2017/2017/06/21/alana-redden-final-blog-post-cloning/.

This source brings attention to the topic of cloning by analyzing a few religious stances on this field of study, including views which support cloning methods. In doing so, this source also identifies the risk factors associated with cloning. For example, this source discusses the concern that widespread cloning can "jeopardize" diversity, which may have a drastic evolutionary consequences.

Because this source presents many issues associated with cloning, it can be used to form a strong argument against this field of study. The writer will be able to refer to this source when forming their explanation as to why cloning research should be discontinued. As this source depicts the ethical and moral problems in cloning, the writer can use this information to demonstrate why this field of research has more defects than advantages.

Smith, Lawrence C., et al. "Benefits and Problems with Cloning Animals." *Can Vet J*, vol. 41,

Dec. 2000, pp. 919–924., www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1476349/pdf/canvetj00024-0021.pdf.

This source assess the subject of reproductive cloning at all angles. It first introduces the topic by describing how cloning works through somatic cell nuclear transfer. This source then discusses the incidents in which cloning has been successful, including the creation of the famously cloned sheep, Dolly. Along with this, many advantages and applications of cloning are discussed, including the idea that cloning can help save endangered species. On the other hand, this source also analyzes the disadvantages of cloning, as cloned organisms tend to accumulate severe health problems.

Because this source discusses both the advantages and disadvantages of cloning, it can be used for both stances of the argument. It is a useful source because it presents the topic of cloning on an unbiased scale, which thereby allows the writer to take a position based on objective material. Depending on their position, the writer will be able to formulate a strong argument by citing the advantages or disadvantages of cloning as mentioned in this text.

Tierney, John. "Are Scientists Playing God? It Depends on Your Religion." *The New York Times*,

www.nytimes.com/2007/11/20/science/20tier.html?_r=1&th=&oref=slogin&emc=th&pagewanted=print.

This source analyzes the relationship between cloning and religion. It includes the views of many religions in regards to cloning, and argues that not all religions are opposed to this field of research. In fact, this source discusses how cloning, under many Asian religions, including Hinduism and Buddhism, works well with their ideas of reincarnation. On the other hand, this

source analyzes other religious views, including certain sects of Christianity, which argue that cloning interferes with the role of God.

Although this source discusses views either with or against cloning from a multitude of religions, this source works best to defend cloning. This is due to the fact that it addresses a popular concern about cloning- how it contradicts religion. Because this source clearly identifies major religions which do not severely oppose this field of study, the writer can use this source to weaken the counterargument that tries to restrict cloning due to its opposition to religion. In total, this source is slightly biased and leans in favor of cloning due to the fact that it focuses more on religions that support cloning rather than ones that oppose it.

Walters, LeRoy. "Research Cloning, Ethics, and Public Policy." *Letters,* vol. 299, no. 5613, 14 Mar. 2003, p. 1661., doi:10.1126/science.299.5613.1661b. http://science.sciencemag.org/content/299/5613/1661.2

This source explores the topic of somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT- a method by which cloning is taken by) and its regulation in the United States. In doing so, it mentions that only 12 of the 50 states have banned this form of research. Of the states not included in this category, California legally supports human SCNT research. Given that SCNT research is still relatively premature, this source argues that an immediate federal law prohibiting this field of study would signify a major "unprecedented intrusion" of the national government in any field of biomedical research.

This source defends cloning research by arguing that the federal outlawing of this research would violate the "freedom of scientific inquiry in the United States." With that being said, the writer can argue that cloning research cannot be prohibited as long as it continues to

raise interest in the scientific community; a ban on this form of research, especially given that it is still in its primitive stage, would be unconstitutional.