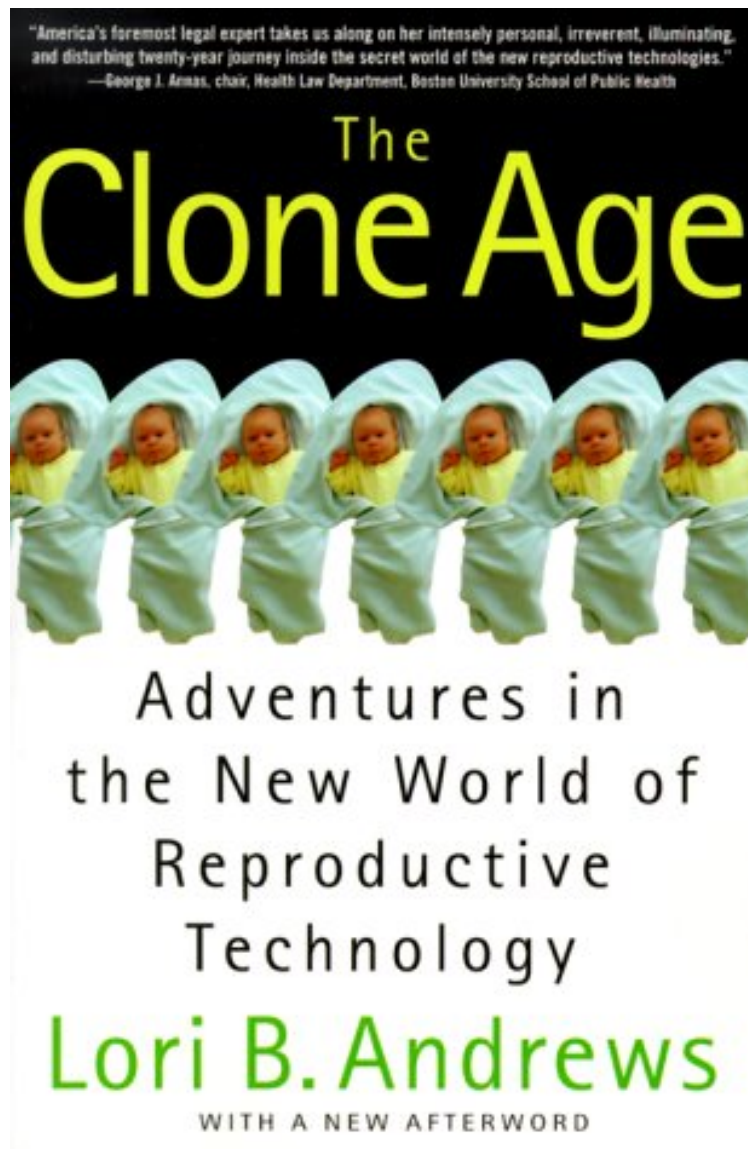


# The Clone Age: Adventures in the New World of Reproductive Technology

Lori B. Andrews

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**Lori B. Andrews : The Clone Age: Adventures in the New World of Reproductive Technology** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Clone Age: Adventures in the New World of Reproductive Technology:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Stranger than FictionBy D. H. SaferAfter reading and enjoying

Michael Chriton's "Next" I decided to do some follow-up reading to further examine the world of genetic engineering and reproduction technologies. This is the first book that I choose to read and it more than met my expectations. The book is easy to read, interesting, and gives a broad overview to these topics. It is not meant to be definitive, but rather a primer. I am guessing that there are in-depth books on the topics discussed in each chapter and I look forward to reading in more detail on several of them. Perhaps the best part of all is that this is a fascinating read! I use many non-fiction books to help me go to sleep. This book reads like a good novel that I don't want to put down.

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. A must-read for anyone who's ever been an embryo.

By Darren S. Lori B. Andrews, the foremost expert on legal issues related to reproductive matters, has written what must be one of the most important books ever to address the fundamental building blocks of all human life. Anyone who cares deeply about any issue surrounding in vitro fertilization, cloning, sperm donors, the use of body tissue by science and the ethics related to these matters must read this book. In clear, exciting, entertaining and occasionally very humorous language, Andrews gives frightening details of the latest breakthroughs in research technology. Here are just a few of the many provocative topics introduced: did you know that technology exists for harvesting eggs from human female fetuses? That it's technically possible to abort a girl child, but use its eggs to create another human being at a later date? That sperm has been frequently 'harvested' from dead men? Or the fact that, although cloned animals often have severe defects, this procedure is being pushed forward in different places around the world? And government oversight of radical new reproductive technology is practically non-existent, while other medical procedures are always exposed to extreme scrutiny. Read this book! You'll never read another story about human reproduction or cloning the same way again.

3 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Lori B. Andrews hits and misses with *The Clone Age*.

By Director@opts.com -Shirley Zager, Director of Organization of Parents Through Surrogacy

Would you want to be cloned...with or without your consent? "The Clone Age" by lawyer/author Lori B. Andrews examines controversies inside the 2 billion dollar a year fertility industry. Some of the revelations might be topics for tv talk shows..a Chinese scientist who fertilized a female chimp with human sperm to try to create a super-ape, an IVF clinic in the Netherlands that accidentally mixed sperm of two men together, resulting in twins of different races, eggs and sperm for sale on the internet, artificial wombs in Japan, children being born from dead donors, fertility labs offering "genetically enhanced" babies, ads for brainy college girls to "donate" eggs at \$35,000 an egg or up and the most chilling, a patient whose blood and cells were marketed to the biotech industry without his knowledge or consent. The abuses seem endless. Andrews, once a champion of reproductive rights, seems to feel responsible for this sorry state of affairs. In her book, she apologizes for her role in having made reproductive technologists "invincible" and like a congregant in a confession box, offers to make amends by calling for a ban on cloning. She writes: "Facing human cloning was like greeting the Frankenstein monster for the first time. The creation had gone amok. I needed to draw the line here to atone." Nothing startling is offered in the surrogacy chapter, offensively titled, "Wombs for Rent." Andrews does acknowledge surrogacy's high success rate saying, "While 75% of the biological mothers who give up a child for adoption later change their minds, only around 1% of the surrogates have similar changes of heart." (The actual figure, from court files, is 1/4 of 1%). And though Andrews still seems to support compensation for surrogates, she worries that they might be tempted to carry multiples for twice or three times their usual fee. However, no evidence is offered that such a deal has ever been struck. The surrogacy chapter draws heavily from *Between Strangers*, an earlier work about the role of politics in shaping public policy against surrogacy in New York, Michigan and other states. The Baby M case is revisited as well as several other controversial court cases involving a (dead)lawyer, Noel Keane. Two California parentage disputes are also examined. Who should be the mother in these cases? In previous books, Andrews favored the intended parents. In "The Clone Age," however, her position is not so clear. While acknowledging that letting surrogates change their mind can place a baby in legal limbo for years to come, she says only: "State legislatures need to provide protections for all the participants in surrogate mother arrangements." Later in the book, Andrews gives law professor, Arthur Caplan, space to recite his favorite disaster story about a Keane client in Pennsylvania who beat his newborn to death. Caplan asks: "If that hasn't prompted regulation, what will?" However, Caplan still doesn't seem to understand this was a homicide case, not a custody dispute. Though she raises compelling questions about where our society is going with reproductive technology, Andrews winds up throwing the baby out with the bath water by suggesting that the U.S. might want to debate the introduction of new technologies by modelling after the Royal Commission on Reproductive and Genetic Technologies in Canada. That group spent 2 years and the equivalent of 22 million dollars to conclude that a number of technologies (paid surrogacy included) should be banned. According to Andrews, the report reflected Canada's "shared cultural values." However, the issue may have more to do with saving Canada's health care system money. According to press reports, the Royal Commission (appointed by the Health Minister) had as its head Dr. Patricia Baird, a critic of surrogacy and other technologies. According to the reports, Baird fired five members of her own committee for "challenging her authority." With all due respect to Lori, who I have worked with in the past, do we here in the U.S. really want to model a debate on reproduction after a country whose "shared values" wouldn't allow paid surrogacy and other technologies but allows the clubbing of baby seals for commercial purposes? I don't know about you but if I had to choose, I'd rather be cloned than clubbed.

With a new afterword. Sperm donors on the Internet, an epidemic of multiple births, posthumous parenting—the foremost legal expert in the field takes us inside the secret world of reproductive technology. Lori B. Andrews passed her bar exam the day the first test-tube baby was born. Today she is the world's most visible expert on the legal and ethical implications of reproductive technology, sought after to assess the impact of genetic testing, the ethics of creating babies from dead men's sperm, and the propriety of human cloning. In this provocative work, Andrews relates her experiences, exploring the vast array of scientific developments in this virtually unregulated field and the social, moral, and legal questions they raise. A new afterword written for the paperback edition addresses the latest headline-making developments.

.com Yesterday's science fiction is today's litigation, and nobody knows that better than Lori B. Andrews, an attorney specializing in genetic and reproductive technology. Her book *The Clone Age* is a personal look at the sweeping changes that have affected the way we think of making babies: in vitro fertilization (IVF), surrogate motherhood, and, of course, the very real prospect of human cloning. Andrews has advised physicians, legislatures, and various governments on the legal and ethical aspects of these technologies, defending the rights of prospective parents and donors and blazing trails through territory that was literally inaccessible just a few years ago. Imagine Solomon confronted with the dilemma of a child born to a surrogate mother from donated egg and sperm at the request of an infertile couple: Would she have five parents, two, or none? Andrews has confronted this and many other puzzlers, and her report from the front is both entertaining and thought-provoking. While she has spent much of her career arguing for the use of IVF and other technology to further reproductive choices, she does favor regulation to curb the field's dark side, such as the thinly veiled racism of nouveau eugenicists who want to "boost" the gene pool with (mostly American and European) Nobel Prize-winners' sperm. She herself has drawn the line at human cloning, which she feels serves no useful purpose and is too easily abused to be allowed as a reproductive strategy. Whether this view will prevail, as so many of her others have, will be decided in time, as today's litigation becomes tomorrow's policy. -- Rob Lightner  
From Publishers Weekly  
In the brave new world of reproductive technology, legal and moral issues sprout as freely as bacteria in a petri dish. A professor at the Chicago-Kent College of Law and director of the Institute for Science, Law and Technology at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Andrews uses first-person accounts of her own legal work and summaries of pertinent news events to explore the burgeoning realm of genetic manipulation. By providing concrete examples of the controversial issues, Andrews personalizes such seemingly remote possibilities as human cloning. In vitro fertilization, egg donation, frozen embryos, surrogate mothers, gender determination and other contemporary biological phenomena are examined with the knowing eye of an attorney on the lookout for legal conundrums: "If an unmarried woman used donor sperm, could she sue the donor for child support? Could the resulting child, like adoptees in some countries, learn the identity of her donor father?" As a consultant to courts, doctors and various government agencies, and as a mother (via the old-fashioned method of conception), Andrews takes the reader on an eye-opening tour of laboratories and legal issues. Her writing is lively, informed by references to literature and contemporary events, and her narrative is marked by droll, ironic commentaries. Weaving tales from Dubai to Canada and places in between, Andrews resembles a modern-day Gulliver, alternately astounded, bemused or saddened by each new boundary crossed by the latter-day sciences of reproduction. Agent, Amanda Urban at ICM.  
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From Library Journal  
With so much information available about reproductive technology, we may question the need for two more books on this topic; however, this rapidly changing field and the tremendous number of ethical issues surrounding it make continuous updating necessary. Both of these books provide good, though brief, overviews of recent advancements and issues related to reproductive technology, including in vitro fertilization, surrogacy, artificial wombs, male pregnancy, and cloning. Andrews, a professor at Chicago-Kent Coll. of the Law and director of the Institute for Science, Law, and Technology, Illinois Institute of Technology, is a recognized legal expert on these difficult issues and has served as an adviser to the U.S. National Bioethics Advisory Commission. Her book provides numerous cases that illustrate the social, ethical, and political implications of this fast-moving, minimally regulated industry. It is difficult to find a truly balanced account of these controversial issues in any one book, and these books are no different. Andrews concentrates on the legal and social aspects, while Gosden (reproductive biology, Univ. of Leeds) provides a medical researcher's viewpoint. While both authors write in an informal lay style, the glossary and list of suggested readings in the Gosden book are a helpful addition for readers who are new to the field. High school and college students will find the Andrews book particularly useful for "hot topics" papers. Both books are recommended for public or undergraduate collections.  
ATina Neville, Univ. of South Florida at St. Petersburg Lib. Copyright 1999 Reed Business Information, Inc.