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the U.S. government bans human cloning, a scientist said his organization intends to find a country where it is legal and then create cloned babies for infertile couples Panayiotis Michael Zavos, a Kentucky reproduction researcher and a vocal advocate for human cloning, said Friday that his organization has been contacted by more than 3,000 infertile couples who are eager to become parents.

华盛顿 美国一位科学家说，如果美国政府禁止人类克隆，他的组织打算去找一个允许克隆人合法化的国家，在该国为患不育症的夫妻造出克隆的婴儿。说这话的帕纳椰提斯米切尔扎瓦斯是肯塔基州的一名生殖研究员，也是人类克隆的鼓吹者，周五，他说，已有3000多对渴望成为父母的不育夫妇与他的组织接触。 "People want to have a biological child of their own," Zavos said at a meeting of the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals. Proposed federal legislation that would ban all forms of human cloning would cripple research in America and force researchers to find countries where such studies are legal, Zavos said. 扎瓦斯在一次生殖健康专业人员协会的会议上说："人们想要他们自己的亲生的孩子"扎瓦斯说，目前，禁止克隆人类的联邦立法提案将阻碍美国在该领域的研究，迫使研究人员移师到克隆人类合法化的国家。 "We dont say we need America," Zavos said. "The world is wide open to all of us." He said cloning is not illegal in 170 countries and his organization intends "to

do it in a legal country where there are conditions that permit it." 扎瓦斯说："我们不会说我们需要美国，全世界都朝我们敞开。"他说克隆在170个国家是不违法的，他的组织打算"在条件允许而又合法化的国家进行人类克隆" Zavos would not say where his organization is doing its research. He said that so far the experiments have involved only animals, but the group is moving steadily toward an eventual attempt to clone humans. The remarks from Zavos came during a debate with Dr. Paul R. Billings, a University of California professor and an expert on clinical genetics, who bluntly rejected any plans to clone humans. Doctors who attempt to clone human beings, Billings said, "should be treated as what they are criminals." 扎瓦斯不愿透露他组织研究的所在地。他说，迄今为止，他们仅做了动物实验，但他们正稳步走向最终克隆出人类的目标。扎瓦斯这番评说源于与帕尔比林斯的争论，后者是加州大学教授，也是临床遗传学专家，比林斯教授坚决反对任何关于克隆人的计划。比林斯说，"任何克隆人类的医生都应该被视为犯罪。" Billings said that experience with cloning of animals shows that cloning is "unsafe and risky" because many of the young are born with deformities or die shortly before or after birth. He said that even Dolly, the famous sheep that was the first mammal to be cloned, suffered from obesity and brain abnormalities. 比林斯说，动物克隆实验已表明克隆是"不安全的，也是危险的"，因为许多克隆幼仔有先天性畸形，或者出生前或出生后不久就死去。他说，甚至第一只克隆哺乳动物，即著名的克隆羊多莉，也患有肥胖症和脑异常。 "Cloning has not been accomplished in any primate," said

Billings. "In species where it has taken place, there were a lot of abnormalities." Zavos said that the problems experienced in animal cloning are "species-specific" and must be evaluated on a scientific level, not on a political or moral basis 比林斯说, "任何灵长类动物克隆都未曾完成, 而在已经克隆的种类中, 已出现了许多异常现象。" 扎瓦斯称, 动物克隆实验中的问题是"种特异性的", 必须在科学水准上评估而不能在政治或道德基础上。 "Animals are animals," he said. "If we want to know what would happen with humans, we need to do it in humans." 他说, "动物就是动物, 如果我们想知道克隆人类结果如何, 我们就必须克隆人类。" Zavos said his organization would not attempt to clone humans "until we are confident we can do it safely." He said his organization has had an animal-cloning success rate of more than 30 percent. 扎瓦斯说, 他的组织"在有把握安全克隆人类之前"不会去尝试克隆人类。他说他的组织拥有高于30%的动物克隆的成功率。 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com