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Countdown to a Human Clone

The 1978 birth of Louise Brown, the world's first test-tube baby, spurred a series of medical advances - and government restrictions. The past decade's milestones:

May 1990: The Human Genome Project, an international effort led by the US, is launched.

September 1990: USC medical school professor W. French Anderson conducts the first somatic gene transfer experiments.

January 1992: First baby conceived through intracytoplasmic sperm injection - a fertility treatment in which a single sperm is injected into a single egg - is born in Belgium.

July 1996: Dolly, the cloned sheep, is born in Scotland.

March 1997: President Clinton issues an executive order banning federal funds for cloning experiments.

October 1998: The FDA asserts jurisdiction over human cloning.

January 2001: ACT announces birth of a cloned gaur, an endangered relative of the cow.

August 2001: President Bush restricts federal research funds to existing stem cell lines.

November 2001: ACT announces that it grew a six-cell human clone embryo.

December 2002: Clonaid, a company formed by the Raelian sect, claims to have created "Eve," the first human clone.

February 2003: For the second time in two years, the US House passes a bill to outlaw human cloning; no action from the Senate.

February 2003: Dolly dies from a lung infection.

April 2003: The mapping of the human genome is completed.

October 2003: ACT grows a 16-cell human clone embryo in order to derive stem cells.

November 2003: The United Nations defers voting on two proposed bans on human cloning.