

The latest study does not identify a specific gene. But like Hamer's 1993 study, it *suggests* such a gene resides in a particular region of the X chromosome, one of the microscopic thread-like structures that carry genes. Men inherit the X chromosome from their mothers.

Hamer said there was *no way to know* how strongly the gene influences the development of homosexuality in men. (*The Tennessean*, Tuesday, October 31, 1995; italics are mine, TFE).

It is amazing to note the positive headlines, "Genetic Link To Homosexuality Found," but when you read the article you find the researchers are, "Put my money on the idea," "suggesting" and "don't really know." One thing is very, very evident, they are **hoping!**

#### "GAYNESS IN THE GENES? ANOTHER MEDIA SHELL GAME"

Under this headline Cal Thomas makes these comments concerning Dean Hamer's genetic research in 1993 and 1995.

The "discovery" of "new evidence" of a "gay gene" was trumpeted on the front page of *The Washington Post* as a scientific breakthrough equivalent to a cure for cancer. But the story is another exercise in the uncritical "reporting" by most of the major media when it comes to homosexuality and an example of the loss or credibility the press suffers when it climbs into bed with an advocacy group.

The *Post* fails to mention that Hamer's widely trumpeted 1993 "gay gene" study is under investigation for alleged fraud by the Federal Office of Research Integrity and that a colleague of Hamer has charged that Hamer selectively reported data in ways that enhanced the study's thesis.

Nor does the press report on Hamer's own homosexuality, which might indicate to some readers that Hamer has a bias in favor of discovering a biological cause for homosexual behavior. Press stories don't mention that Hamer was reassigned to other areas of research, such as smoking and cancer, after ethical questions arose. Or that co-researcher David Fulker told the *Chicago Tribune* June 25, "If the second study were the first study, it wouldn't have been published. The second study is not strong enough (statistically) to stand on its own."

The *Post* story tells of researchers "confirming and (extending) . . . the discovery that hereditary factors apparently predispose some men to homosexuality." But is it good science for scientists to confirm and extend their own original findings? Such findings must be confirmed by other scientists. Hamer, who published his original conclusions in *Science* magazine, chose another publication, *Nature Genetics*, for his latest conclusions.

Mr. Thomas concludes his article with this very revealing statement,

Never has it been more necessary for the public to analyze the information it receives from the media in order to determine whether it is truth or propaganda. Increasingly, when it comes to homosexuality, the press cannot be trusted. (Mr. Thomas' article appeared in the *Tennessean*, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1995).

#### THE BIBLICAL VIEW

**"Or know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with men (homosexuals), nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. And such were some of you: but ye were washed, but ye were sanctified, but ye were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Spirit of our God" (I Corinthians 6:9-11). Note carefully, homosexuals are classed by the inspired apostle Paul as "unrighteous" and some homosexuals had changed their lifestyle.**

May God give us the courage to stand with God's way of righteousness. ■

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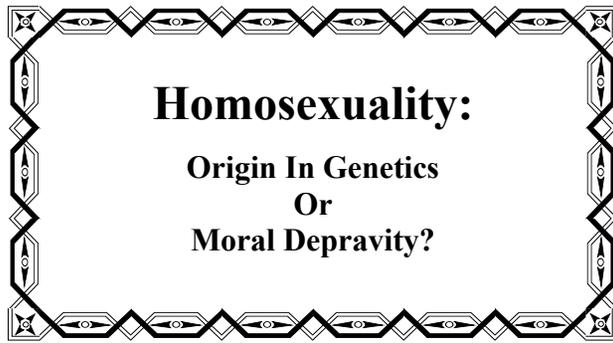
# HOMOSEXUALITY

Origin In Genetics  
Or  
Moral Depravity?



By

**Thomas F. Eaves, Sr.**



## Homosexuality: Origin In Genetics Or Moral Depravity?

**F**rom the beginning of man's existence he has attempted to find an excuse for his disobedience to God (Genesis 3:12). In recent years those who engage in the homosexual lifestyle have attempted to uphold their unrighteousness by appealing to the Bible. To justify their lifestyle they claim that Cain and Abel, Ruth and Naomi, Jonathan and David, Paul and Timothy and Jesus and John engaged in homosexual (or lesbian) relationships (*Debate On Homosexuality*, Eaves and Johnson, GOSPEL LIGHT, Delight Arkansas). In a further attempt to defend their sinful lifestyle, the homosexuals have declared that they were born homosexual. In this decade many articles in magazines and newspapers have appeared declaring that homosexuality is genetically determined. The headlines boldly declared, "Finding Links Homosexuality To Brain Cells" and "Genetic Link To Homosexuality Found." Even government agencies have declared, "They (gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth and adults, TFE) often feel rejected because of their sexual orientation, over which they have no control." Listed under "Prevention strategies recommended for the gay, lesbian, and bisexual communities" are eight suggestions, one of which is, "Increasing community understanding and acceptance of homosexuality" (*Prevention Works*, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, State Health Department, Nashville, TN, pp. 59-60). Is homosexuality a matter of "biological destiny" or "moral depravity?"

### "FINDING LINKS HOMOSEXUALITY TO BRAIN CELLS"

In *Science*, August 1991, Simon LeVay of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego, California reported:

A cluster of brain cells that *may* guide the sex drive of men is twice as large in heterosexual males as it is in

homosexual males, *suggesting* that homosexuality could be a matter of biological destiny. (Italics mine, TFE).

The headline of this report was very definite, "Finding Links Homosexuality to Brain Cells," but LeVay stated,

I don't know if the structure caused the behavior or if the behavior modified the structure, said LeVay. He said the INAH (Interstitial nuclei of the anterior hypothalamus) possibly could form normally in homosexual men and then, for some reason, shrink or die in adult life. But he said that, based on animal studies, *I would put my money on the idea* that this is causative and influences behavior. (Italics are mine, TFE; quote is from *Roanoke Times*, August 30, 1991).

What started out as proof positive is later relegated to a bet, "I don't know . . . I would put my money on the idea . . ."

William M. Byne of Columbia University while appearing on the American Psychiatric Association Symposium in San Francisco noted,

LeVay's study has been criticized partly because he analyzed 41 brains — too small a sample to constitute persuasive evidence. The LeVay study lacked adequate data about the medical history of the brain's deceased owners. That date is vital because the size of brain components can be affected by disease. For example, HIV infection could alter a patient's testosterone levels, which in turn would shrink the tiny part of the hypothalamus that LeVay has linked to male homosexuality. (*The Tennessean*, Saturday, May 29, 1993).

Chandler Burr in his article, "Homosexuality and Biology," which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, March 1993 had these comments about LeVay's report:

LeVay dissected brain tissue obtained from routine autopsies of forty-one people who had died at hospitals in New York and California. There were nineteen homosexual men, all of whom had died of AIDS; sixteen *presumed* heterosexual men, six of whom had been intravenous drug abusers and had died of AIDS; and six *presumed* heterosexual women. No brain tissue from lesbians was available. LeVay's conclusions included the following: (Italics are mine, TFE)

INAH 3 did exhibit dimorphism . . . [T]he volume of this nucleus was more than twice as large in the heterosexual men . . . as in the homosexual men . . . There was a similar difference between the heterosexual men and the women . . . These data support the hypothesis that INAH 3 is dimorphic not with sex but with sexual orientation, at least in men.

The results were sufficiently clear to LeVay to allow him to state, "The discovery that a nucleus differs in size between homosexual men illustrates that sexual orientation in humans is amenable to study at the biological level." The study, as LeVay himself readily admits, has several problems: a small sample group, great variation in individual nucleus size, and possible skewed results because all the gay men had AIDS (although LeVay found "no significant difference in the volume of INAH 3 between the heterosexual men who died of AIDS and those who died of other causes"). As of this writing, LeVay's findings have yet to be replicated by other researchers. LeVay himself has extended his search for dimorphism according to sexual orientation to the corpus callosum, which he is studying by means of magnetic-resonance imaging. Until his original findings are confirmed, the notion that homosexuals and heterosexuals are in some way anatomically distinct must hold the status of tantalizing supposition.

### "GENETIC LINK TO HOMOSEXUALITY FOUND"

Dean Hamer, a geneticist at the National Cancer Institute, along with National Cancer Institute researchers, published their study in the journal *Science*. They reported,

"This is the strongest evidence to date that there is an important genetic component to sexual orientation." (*Herald Citizen*, Cookeville, TN, Friday, July 16, 1993 and *The Tennessean*, Friday,

### "REPORTS' FINDINGS LINKED BY CHROMOSOMES"

Twenty-eight months later the results of an additional study by Dean Hamer was published in the journal *Nature Genetics*. The report reads in part,

Scientists have found new evidence that a gene inherited from mothers helps influence whether a man is homosexual, bolstering a study that made headlines in 1993.