

Is Homosexuality in the Genes?

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Homosexual advocates have won a massive victory in the court of public opinion, and they won without even having to prove their case. Millions of Americans simply assume that science has "discovered" a genetic basis for homosexual attraction and behavior, and then assume that this would mean that homosexuality is just a predetermined trait. Of course, no genetic basis for homosexuality has ever been proved, and scientists are deeply divided over the very idea that homosexuality--or any human behavior--can be traced to our genetic structure.

The idea of a so-called "gay gene" was invented by homosexual activists as an argument that would help their cause. For the past fifteen years, those leading the movement to normalize homosexuality have staked their political strategy on claims that homosexuality is an inherited trait, like left-handedness, for a significant minority of human beings. Homosexuality, they have argued, is thus a "natural" condition and thus is not morally significant. Indeed, if homosexuality is natural, they argue, discrimination against homosexuals would be wrong.

The controversy has pitted scientist against scientist in a battle to control the argument and the data. "What we have here is a scientific controversy," explains Michael Bailey, a Northwestern University scientist and proponent of the "gay gene" theory. With same-sex marriage on the nation's political agenda, the controversy is worth revisiting.

A report published almost five years ago in *Science* magazine refuted earlier claims by scientists to have discovered the so-called "gay gene."

Clinical neurologists George Rice and George Ebers of Canada's University of Western Ontario failed to find a link between male homosexuality and chromosomal region Xq28, a link which had been claimed by other researchers. The Canadian results were supported by work at the University of Chicago which, according to *Science*, "does not provide strong support for a linkage." Rice stated that the cumulative evidence, "would suggest that if there is a linkage it's so weak that it's not important."

Two of the most significant scientists pressing the case for a genetic link are Dean Hamer of the National Cancer Institute and Simon LeVay, a neuroscientist formerly with the Salk Institute. Among those arguing for a biological basis of homosexuality, Hamer is the establishment expert; LeVay is the passionate evangelist. In fact, LeVay has left the task of scientific research to others, and now works mainly as a homosexual activist. He sees the biological case as essential to overcoming claims that homosexual behavior is sinful. "A genetic component in sexual orientation says 'This is not a fault, and this is not your fault.'"

The case for a biological cause first gained credibility in 1991 through research by Michael Bailey, who studied patterns of male homosexuality among identical twins. The case was strengthened in 1993 when Hamer and colleagues claimed to have identified a specific genetic link to male homosexuality, and to have isolated the link to the X chromosome. Both studies received international media attention and coverage.

Rice and Ebers undertook their study to see if these claims could be confirmed. To the contrary, they found no link in the Xq28 region which could function with any significant influence. As Ebers stated, "there is no hint or direction of the initial observation."

Hamer defended his research, but conceded that the new studies do indicate that at least some cases of homosexuality are not linked to the X-chromosome. He called for yet more research involving hundreds of homosexual twins. Hamer knows that the research can be a two-edged sword. In 1997 he warned, "The trick will be to make sure that sexual orientation is included on a list of 'normal' traits rather than on a list of diseases and disorders." He acknowledged that deciding "which list sexual orientation belongs to is a social judgment, not a scientific one." So much for scientific objectivity.

Homosexual activists downplayed the research study but appeared to retreat from any claim of a biological basis for homosexuality. David M. Smith, speaking for the Human Rights Campaign, a homosexual-rights political

organization, told the *Washington Post*, "In the final analysis it should not matter whether there is a biological basis or there is not." This is quite a shift from the group's established strategy.

Responses to the study were predictable. The argument that homosexuality is matter of biology rather than morality is too useful for the homosexual community to abandon it altogether. Some remain convinced that research will eventually prove this case. Conservatives will welcome the research as "proof" that homosexuality is freely chosen and that biology plays no significant part in the homosexual condition. Both sides had better be careful lest the scientific evidence should eventually build against their case. For now, the case against a genetic basis seems convincing.

Neil Whitehead, a biochemist in New Zealand, comments: "Science has not yet discovered any genetically dictated behavior in humans. So far, genetically dictated behaviors of the one-gene-one-trait variety have been found only in very simple organisms. The closest thing to a genetically-caused behavior that science has come up with in humans so far (aggression in Dutch men related to a mutation of one gene), is far too responsive to counseling and varied in its expression to be genetically determined. This raises the obvious question: Is there really any such thing as genetically-caused behavior?"

Conservative Christians believe that homosexual behavior is sinful, not because of scientific evidence or the absence of a biological basis, but because the Bible is so clear in its condemnation of all homosexual acts, and even of homosexual desire [Romans 1: 27]. The Rice and Ebers study does reveal the weakness of the biological argument put forward by homosexual activists, but evangelicals must be cautious in denying the possibility of *any* biological factors related to homosexuality.

Both serious and ludicrous arguments are now put forth claiming a genetic basis for, among other things, alcoholism, gambling addictions, violent behavior, and even excessive television watching. All of these represent efforts to remove social stigma and to classify sinful behaviors as normal, or at least understandable. But, as a 1994 report in *Science* stated, "Time and time again, scientists have claimed that particular genes or chromosomal regions are associated with behavioral traits, only to withdraw their findings when they were not replicated."

The flight from moral responsibility is a hallmark of the modern age. We hope for modern science to heal our diseases and excuse our sins. The Bible will not allow this evasion. Our sinful behavior, rooted in biology or not, is a matter for which we are fully accountable. After all, as the Psalmist confessed: "Behold, I was brought forth in iniquity, and in sin my mother conceived me" [Psalm 51:5].

The doctrine of human depravity reminds us that no part of ourselves is free from sin and its injury. That certainly includes our genetic code as well. As early Christian theologian Ambrose of Milan [340-397] stated, "Before we are born we are infected with the contagion, and before we see the light of day we experience the injury of our origin." In other words, everyone's genetic code is corrupted by sin--why should we be surprised?

In the end, the scientific evidence is not morally important, though it may be medically useful. The church's witness to the biblical condemnation of homosexuality as sin is a crucial test of faithfulness, no matter where the biological research may lead. The church must take its stand on the Word of God, and leave the genes to the geneticists.