



### Children Are under Assault by the Dark Side; Homosexuals Are Heterophobic; Satinover's Analysis of Why Homosexuality Is Not Genetic

20. The person without doctrine cannot utilize these options and ultimately becomes entrapped by certain trends that he has approved, committed, justified, and then facilitated.
21. No matter what the facilitated behavior, it becomes a path of least resistance because of volitional assent which is the link between the old sin nature and one's behavior.
22. If a child is born into this life and is never taught right from wrong as defined by biblical standards, then he will grow to adulthood without any restraint on his sinful nature.
23. Dependent upon his influences, whether from parents, environment, associates, education, society, or culture, some will grow up to be legalists, others will be licentious; some will enter into normal sexual perversions, others into abnormal sexual perversions; some will become practitioners of human good and evil, others will become crusaders endeavoring to right the ills of humankind through "energy of the flesh" activities; some will try to save the earth, others will try to save the animals. And, worst of all, some will sink to the most degraded of human conditions and enter into politics.
24. All men are born totally depraved, each has his own sinful nature equipped with trends, strengths, weaknesses, and a lust pattern and all sin as a result.
25. Rejection of truth leads to a series of volitional decisions which results in behavior patterns that reveal the trends a given individual has facilitated. But the specific behavior common to a given trend is not a reflection of anything related to genetics except for the universal catalyst, the sinful nature.
26. One of the best summaries of this is a statement found in a book written by Irving Bieber, et al., *Homosexuality, a Psychoanalytic Study of Male Homosexuals* (New York: Basic Books, 1962). I read an excerpt from:
 

**Dannemeyer, William. *Shadow in the Land: Homosexuality in America.* (San Francisco: Ignatius Press, 1989), 49, fn. 53:**

"In our view, the human has a capacity for homosexuality, but a tendency towards heterosexuality. The capacity for responsivity to heterosexual excitation is inborn. Courtship behavior and copulatory technique is learned. Homosexuality, on the other hand, is acquired and discovered as a circumventive adaptation for coping with fear of heterosexuality ... sexual gratification is not renounced; instead, fears and inhibitions associated with heterosexuality are circumvented and sexual responsivity with pleasure and excitement to a member of the same sex develops as a pathologic alternative."
27. What Dr. Bieber is saying in technical language is that homosexuality is an acquired sexual behavior that is a pathological alternative developed from a fear of heterosexuality. In a word, homosexuals are heterophobic.
28. One of the most successful propaganda campaigns to come out of the progressive movement in this country is the deception that homosexuality is genetic and thus its behavior is a "normal variant of human sexuality." It is not.
29. An excellent analysis of the reasons this is not true is provided by:
 

**Satinover, Jeffrey. *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth.* (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1996), 76-81:**



Demonstrating that any behavioral state—let alone one so complex, diverse in its manifestations, and nuanced as homosexuality—is not only biological but *genetic* is well beyond our present research capacity. One psychiatric researcher who was tired of the overblown claims of people trying to label everything as "genetic," calculated what would be required to confirm a behavioral trait as genetic. He:

projected that if the trait was 50 percent heritable and each family in the [initial] study had ten members (4 grandparents, 2 parents and 4 children), detecting one of the genes would require studying ... 2000 people. Replicating that finding would require studying ... another 8000 people. To find and confirm each additional gene (for a polygenic trait), researchers would need to go through the whole business again. "Suddenly you're talking about tens of thousands of people and years of work and millions of dollars."

No study of homosexuality has come even remotely close to these requirements.

In the case of schizophrenia, for instance, such research efforts have only now begun to yield somewhat reliable results—after over forty years of effort. But even after so much research, the major questions—What causes schizophrenia? How does this illness affect the nervous system? What environmental cofactors are critical to its appearance? What interventions might be curatives—remain almost *entirely* unanswered.

Different studies claim to show anywhere from 40 to 90 percent heritability for schizophrenia. Researchers have made numerous claims to have found a meaningful "genetic linkage" to a particular chromosome, only being forced to retract them in every case. The vastly more complex problem of finding the genes themselves or the specific DNA base-pairs among the millions on the chromosome has been compared to finding a needle, not in a haystack, but in the ocean. (p. 76)

In the case of homosexuality, only a handful of barely adequate studies on a small number of people have been conducted in the past few years. But first it is important to lay out three important limitations that are already beginning to emerge from this research. All are quite consistent with what we already know about the biological and genetic bases of other conditions.

First, like all complex behavioral and mental states, homosexuality is multifactorial. It is neither exclusively biological nor exclusively psychological but results from an as-yet-difficult-to-quantitate mixture of genetic factors, intrauterine influences (some innate to the mother and thus present in every pregnancy, and others incidental to a given pregnancy), postnatal environment (such as parental, sibling, and cultural behavior), and a complex series of *repeatedly reinforced* choices occurring at critical phases in development.

Second, male and female homosexuality are probably different conditions that arise from a different composite of influences. Nonetheless, they have some similarities.

Third, "homosexuality" is very poorly defined. Our use of this one term creates the false impression of a uniform "gay" or "lesbian" condition and culture. It obscures the reality that what we are studying is a complex set of variable mental, emotional, and behavioral states that are caused by differing proportions of numerous influences. Indeed, one of the chief characteristics of the gay lifestyle is its efflorescence of styles and types of sexuality. Thus many of the more careful researchers in the field—usually nonactivist—refer to "*homosexualities*."