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Did you know that you can be discriminated just by being gay. So that's why today people are starting to be less discriminative because there are gay genes. For over many centuries people have been discriminative to gay people just because they were different and they think it's not normal. Society views on homosexuality came from expecting all males to engage in same-sex relationships, to casual integration, through acceptance, to seeing the practice as a minor sin, repressing it through law enforcement and judicial mechanisms, and to proscribing it under penalty of death. Evidence about gay genes have cause people to be more open minded and less discriminative to gay people. There are gene variants that have been found to be more common in gay men, adding to mounting evidence that sexual orientation is at least partly biologically determined. Homosexual attraction is part of the genetics based on studies that shown families with two homosexual brothers were very likely to have certain genetic markers on a region of the X chromosome known as Xq28 and twin study experiment results showed among fifty sex pairs of identical twins, both twins were gay in 52 percent. In articles "The Last Mile" a chapter of a book The Gene by Siddhartha Mukherjee, Mukherjee, "Born or Bred," by D. Gelman and D. Foote and TED Talk "How homosexuality Benefits Evolution" by James claims were that there gay genes and people who are homosexual genes are different from others. The Innate, Immutable Argument Finds no Basis in Science," by Dean Byrd, "Born or Bred," claims that

homosexuality is both genetic and environmental. The articles will determine if sexuality is genetically determined, they will give facts on whether there is a gay gene or if the environment influences homosexual attraction.

Many researchers sought to look for whether humans sexual attraction is biologically determined just like Dean Hamer in “The Last Mile” a chapter of a book *The Gene* by Siddhartha Mukherjee. Hamer a gay researcher at the National Cancer Institute looked into the Bailey and Pillard study to support his claim that there was a gay gene. Bailey Pillard discovered, out of fifty four pairs non identical twins 22 percent non identical twins were both gay, it shows that 10 percent of the population are gay. Also the average size of the INAH 3 in the brains of gay men is approximately the same size as INAH 3 in women. He found that “ In the 1980’s a professor of psychology named J. Michael Bailey had tried to study the genetics of sexual orientation using a twin-study experiment. Bailey’s methodology was classical: if sexual orientation was partly inherited, than a higher proportion of identical twins should both be gay compared to fraternal twins... Among fifty six pairs of identical twins, both twins were gay in 52 percent. Of fifty four pairs of non identical twins, 22 percent non identical twins were both gay” (Mukherjee 373). The study show that there were 10 percent gay in the overall population. There were more cases related to the twins study as this one: “... two Canadian twin brothers were separated within weeks of birth ... knew nothing of each other’s existence until they ran into each other, by accident, in a gay bar in Canada”(Mukherjee 374) The twin studies are important because since twins have the same DNA it shows that if one twin is gay there is a concordance between them.

Another example of where twins both twins turned out to gay are Doug Barnett and his brother. Sometimes people who have gay mannerisms brush it off because they aren't feminine “Doug Barnett was practicing heterosexual. He was vaguely attracted to men, but with nurturing parents, a lively interest in sports and appropriate relations with women he had little reason to question his proclivities...an astonishing thing happened: his identical brother came out” (Galmen and Foote 1).Doug Barnett story show that not all gay men have feminine mannerisms. After Doug Barnett brother came out Doug was shocked because he always believed sexual orientation is genetic. So he he tried to have sex with men and found that those homosexual encounters were more fulfilling.

Dean Hamer Hamer began studies on the genetics of human behavior. He reported that the maternal but not paternal male relatives of gay men had increased rates of same-sex orientation, suggesting the possibility of sex-linked transmission in a portion of the population. So he took analysis of DNA samples from these families and it showed that gay brothers had an increased probability of sharing polymorphic markers on the subtelomeric region of the long arm of the X chromosome, Xq28, providing statistically significant evidence for linkage to the sexual orientation phenotype.

Simon LeVay a openly gay neuroscientist “ Scanned the brains of 41 cadavers, including 19 homosexuals, LeVay determined that a tiny area believed to control sexual activity was half the size in the gay men than in heterosexuals” (Galmen and Foote 2).LeVay found that in gay men their neurons were different from straight men.Then LeVay resolved to look for sex differences in the brain after the death from aids of his companion. He found “ neurons known as INAH 3 more than twice as large in the heterosexual males as in the homosexuals, whose INAH 3 was

around the same size as in the women” (Galmen and Foote 4). Levay shows that there is a difference of neurons and brain structure in gay people. What he didn't show if it was genetic or it changed because of the lifestyle of being gay.

In terms of evolution people wonder why homosexuality keeps on going and if it is apart of evolution. In Dr. James O'Keefe Ted talk he talks about how Homosexuality is genetically programmed altruism, gays are designed by nature to help humans be kind to one another. “It improves the chances of survival for the family... and give advantages to the group by specialized talents and unusual qualities of personality”(O'keefe TED Talk).According to O'keefe people who are homosexual tend to be intelligent.Gay men tend to score higher in metrics of compassion and cooperation and lower in metrics of hostility. It depends on how many males were born from a mother's womb for there to be a gay male. For every biological brother born increases the chances of being born gay up to 33 percent. Also male loving genes in women makes them mate early and have a lot of kids, when found in men it causes them to be homosexual . Lastly 37 percent gay males reported their mothers have suffered from severe prenatal stress compared to only 3 percent of heterosexual males mom. This shows that the mom places epigenetic markers on the baby to change his identity to help the welfare of the family.

On the other hand some people believe that homosexual attractions includes environmental influences and is a choice. This point of view makes sense because in Byrd words “a researcher at the University of California at Berkeley, demonstrated that sexual behaviour can actually change brain structure and it gave proof that sexual experience can alter the structure of the brain (Byrd 2). Another reason is that homosexuality was influenced by families, friends, and your surroundings. According to Mukherjee “Male homosexuality was not

just genes, Bailey found. Influences such as families friends, schools, religious beliefs, and social structure clearly modified sexual behaviour - so much so that one identical twin identified as gay and the other as straight as much as 48 percent of the time” (374).However homeosexual attractions cant be a choice or environmental no one would choose to be gay if they weren't born that way. There are many people who are born gay and have to pretend they straight because they are scared of what people thing and their religion doesn't allow it and they are forced to be someone they are not. Twin studies have provided evidence that genes influenced homosexuality more strongly, there are twin brothers who were separated at birth, r never knew each other and were both gay.

Homeosexual attraction is biological, it is for survival. Homeosexuality is genticly programmed altrism, gays are designed by nature to help humans be kind to one another as O'keefe said. Bailey and Pillard twin studies shows proof that there are gay genes because about 52 percent of identical twin brothers were both gay. Their INAH 3 are smaller and some things in gay men are genetically different from heteoroxal men.

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