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Homosexuality's been around for many centuries and there have been questions on what causes it. For instance, is it due to genetic components, environmental constituent, or whether individuals have a choice of being homosexual. In "The Last Mile" by Siddhartha Mukherjee, which talks about researches by different people, like how twins that never met could exhibit similar sexual preferences, as well as habits. It's the same as buying a lottery, but only minorities win, even though the base component is the same. In other words, just like the lottery, a person's sexual identity acts on random. For some their "genes" can be programmed to like the same gender, instead of the opposite. A person's sexual identity is genetically determined. Like how Dean Hamer stated there could be a gay gene that causes homosexuality. It could be pass down indirectly from your parent's, as long as there's someone in your family that's homosexual, even from centuries ago.

When you ask someone their sexual identity and the reason behind, the answer is usually "I don't know", or "I'm not sure." In "Homosexuality: Bred or Born," by Newsweek Staff states how Doug Barnett was nebulously attracted to men, even though his overall lifestyle was stable. Kind parents, active in sports, and gets along with women. Soon after, his identical twin brother came out to him as gay, which really surprised him. "Homosexuality: Born or Bred," states, "If this is inherited and we're identical twins- what's going on here? The bells went off, for the first time. Those homosexual encounters were more fulfilling(1)." This shows that both men grew up living normal lives, but they both came out to be homosexual. There weren't any exterior reasons

on what made them this way, which tells us it's the genetics; programming them to be attracted to the same gender. Furthermore, the Bailey- Pillard twin study experiment showed how genetics can affect people. It states, "The researchers found that of 56% were both gay, as against 22% of fraternal twins, who have somewhat weaker genetic bonds(5)." It clarifies that genetics play an important role in a person's behavior, hence validates that homosexuality is connected by the information imbedded into us.

The chances of being exposed to schizophrenia or mental illness are higher when someone in the family already has it. It's similar to how diseases could be passed down because genetics are involved. "The Last Miles", by Siddhartha Mukherjee talks about identical twins separated at birth but results in the same behaviors, even sexual preferences. "In 1971, two Canadian twin brothers were separated within weeks of birth. One was adopted by a prosperous American family. The other was raised in Canada by his natural mother under vastly different circumstances... ran into each other, by accident, in a gay bar in Canada(374)." The two brothers didn't live in the same country and grew up in totally different environments, but met one another through the gay bar. It further confirms that homosexuality associated with genetics, passing the "gay" gene onto future generations, regardless it wasn't passed down directly. Following that, it says, "But one of his sister's sons might be gay, and that son's sister's son might also be gay: a man shares part of his chromosomes with his sister and his sister's son's(376)." This emphasizes genetics of homosexuality could be passed down by people not directly related to you, such as your great uncle, great uncle's sister, great grandparents siblings, and etc. Dean Hamer's discovery on the unidentified gene(x chromosome) links it towards why a

guy would like another. Basically calling it the gay gene that contributes to homosexuality in males.

If someone tells you to do a certain thing, endangering your life, it is common sense to stop whatever you're doing. For ages, if one were found to be homosexual, they would be killed or outcasted by society because it's considered "disgusting." "Everything You Need to Know About Being Gay in Muslim Countries," states, "Years before Isis began throwing allegedly gay men off the buildings, other groups in Iraq were attacking "unmanly" men- sometimes killing them slowly by injecting glue into the anus(3)." Without a doubt, these men wouldn't choose to be "homosexual" when it means death being or looked down upon by society. No one would want to just magically choose homosexuality with the risks of being hated or rejected by your family, friends, or people you simply know. In spite of this, the penetrator(dominant) and penetrated are viewed differently because the penetrator is simply doing what a man does, which makes it more acceptable. The news states, "He is behaving like a woman and it's assumed that he cannot be doing it for pleasure, so he must be a prostitute(5)." The view on submissive and dominant men is irksome, but that's just how Muslim countries view homosexuality when it comes to male figures.

Male children could be given masculine toys, but still, lean towards femininity without being exposed to it. Eddy was feminine not knowing the reason, despite growing up in a peaceful household with a father who wants his son to be manly. "The End of Eddy" by Edouard Louis tells us about Eddy's difference compared to other boys. He would wear his sister's clothes and admired the way they looked, which often upset him(16). Eddy knows that his father would prefer if he was tough, liking aggressive sports, or just doing what "normal" boys would. As a

matter of fact, we could discern that Eddy is like that because of his genetic program. In fact, people wouldn't choose to become homosexual for society to look down on them; it's merely that they were born this way.

There are people who firmly believe that homosexuality isn't based on genetics, but it connects with our environment and personal experiences. "The Innate- Immutable Argument Finds No Basis in Science," asserts how homosexuality is a link to experiences and not "genetics" because the "gay" gene hasn't been actually detected. Dr. Anne Fausto- Sterling said, "My interest in gender issues preceded my own life changes. When I first got involved in feminism, I was married... My poor husband, who was a very decent guy, tried as hard as he could be sympathetic. But he was shut out of what I was doing(4)." Dr. Sterling says being involved in the movement is a possible reason for becoming a lesbian. It's significant because it presents homosexuality to be a choice through personal experience, which in this case is feminist movement.

Individuals change over time, due to environmental changes or lifestyle changes that seems fitting. When you were younger coffee probably doesn't suit your taste buds, but as you age, needing the extra energy to stay awake, you'll develop a liking towards it. In "Homosexuality: Born or Bred," it shows a man being married for 18 years who has a teenage son and claims to love his wife. "He was secretly cruising gay bars during his marriage and engaging in short-term homosexual encounters(10)." This exemplifies that Mike's experiences exposed him to homosexuality, and he had a choice to interact with men for pleasure purposes. Nonetheless, I stand to the point sexual identity is basis around genetics because Mike could have been attracted to men at a young age, but he just didn't realize it. Therefore, as his age

progresses, he couldn't hold back his urges of getting pleasure from men, which doesn't mean he didn't care about his wife.

To conclude genetics is a crucial factor in homosexuality because there aren't any exact explanations on why a person would be attracted to the same gender. It clearly shows us that people are a certain way, due to the fact it's implanted in their genes. After all, genes make up the traits and characteristic of an individual, including their sexual identity. It isn't something environment can simply enforce onto you, but more of a genetic component.

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