



**The Conflict of Wills: God's or Man's; Volitional Choice Leads to Facilitation & Compulsion:
Review: Theology of Neurology: Stats, Vocabulary, & Memory**

42. This divine governance is conducted by divine justice which blesses those who submit to His guidance and disciplines those who do not. The Laws of Divine Establishment constitute the basic principles by which justice blesses those who submit to these standards and prosecutes those who violate them. This justice is applied without respect to persons whether individual or collective.
43. Human government is an imperfect thing but ordained by God for the maintenance of order among men. Nevertheless, human volition is free to take any nation into historical uptrends or downtrends.
44. Peter Marshall summarizes the dilemma that faces all governments once formed: the conflict that rages between God's will and man's:

Marshall, *From Sea to Shining Sea*, 20-21:

God's will or my will—from the time when Adam and Eve made the wrong choice, life on earth has been a matter of such decisions. Whenever people have chosen to obey God and have honestly tried to put Him first in their lives, He has poured out His enabling grace on them and honored their obedience with blessings. Thousands of years ago, He gave Moses the Law, to reveal His righteousness and to guide mankind in the right paths. Ultimately, He gave His Son, that whosoever by faith chooses to believe in His atoning death and resurrection receives forgiveness of sins and eternal life. And after Christ ascended, the Holy Spirit was given, to inspire and comfort and to empower us to live no longer for ourselves but for God.

It is not natural to go God's way; we naturally prefer our own. Yet even with His infinite grace and mercy available to us, to choose God over self, the selfless way over the selfish way, is an extraordinarily difficult thing to do.

Whenever anyone sets his will to follow in Christ's footsteps, that person becomes a powerful instrument of the Light—and thus an active threat to the Prince of Darkness. For his example may well lead others into the same commitment. So that person comes under the harassment of the evil one, who will do all in his power to thwart and divert, tempt and seduce, discourage and destroy this newfound determination to walk in the Light.

And God allows it: He permits the devil to try the determination of the pilgrim, for without this testing, the Christian's faith cannot be refined and matured.

45. Homosexuality is an example of man's will taking priority over God's will. But this circumstance is but a typical expression of what has been true since the fall in Eden: once man chooses his own will over God's then moral decline follows.
46. Minus the restraints on the human conscience provided by establishment and doctrinal viewpoint, man will entertain all the temptations the sinful nature can offer and no human rationale is competent to convince him of his error.
47. It is at this point that I had planned to complete our study of sodomy and those who engage in the behavior. However, new research has brought to my attention information that I believe is essential to this study and imperative for you to understand in the political environment in which we now live.
48. Last Wednesday, that environment became even more politicized as noted by:

The Associated Press. "Massachusetts Court: Same-Sex Couples Entitled to Marriage." *USA Today*, 4 Feb., 2004:

BOSTON (AP) — The Massachusetts high court declared Wednesday that gays are entitled to nothing less than marriage and that Vermont-style civil unions will not suffice, setting the stage for the nation's first legally sanctioned same-sex weddings by the spring.



The court issued the advisory opinion at the request of legislators who wanted to know whether civil unions would be enough to satisfy the court after its November ruling that said gay couples are entitled to all the rights of marriage. That decision had been written in such a way that it left open the possibility that civil unions might be allowed.

But Wednesday's opinion by the Supreme Judicial Court left no doubt: Only marriage would pass constitutional muster.

"The history of our nation has demonstrated that separate is seldom, if ever, equal," four justices wrote. "For no rational reason the marriage laws of the commonwealth discriminate against a defined class; no amount of tinkering with language will eradicate that stain. The (civil unions) bill would have the effect of maintaining and fostering a stigma of exclusion that the Constitution prohibits."

The case represents a significant milestone in a year that has seen broad new recognitions of gay rights in America, Canada, and abroad, including a June U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down a Texas ban on gay sex.

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49. It is important that we understand the genesis of this current issue. As we discover its origins we will find that we are all implicated by the clear light of Scripture. We are going to see that we each are vulnerable to the most base and vile suggestions offered to our consideration by the sinful nature.
50. I am going to develop a study that will highlight information presented by Dr. Jeffrey Satinover in his book, *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth*.

Jeffrey Satinover is director of the International Center for Quantitative Analysis (ICQA), a research institute in law and social science devoted to assuring high standards of methodology in the documents that influence policy and law. In cooperation with the Heritage Foundation he is currently guiding the construction of an international law and social science database to assist research scientists, legal scholars, and public policy analysts. Dr. Satinover's previous background is in psychiatry, neuroscience, and physics. He has taught both psychiatry and physics at Yale and is a former William James Lecturer in Psychology and Religion at Harvard. He is the author of five books.

Program-Related Fields: American Politics relating to marriage, family structure and sexuality and the use and misuse of data and statistics in public policy and jurisprudence.

Satinover has the following academic background: Ed.M., Psychology in Public Practice, Harvard University; D.A.P., C. G. Jung Institute, Zurich; M.D., University of Texas; Fellow, Adult & Child Psychiatry, Yale University; M.S., Physics, Yale University; and a degree from M.I.T.

If you are a parent, grandparent, thinking of becoming a parent, or have any interest in the insidious forces that have captured the souls of sodomites and threaten yours, then I recommend you purchase *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth* by Jeffrey Satinover. It is available from amazon.com for \$13.99 plus shipping. Here's the link:

http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail//080105625X/qid=1076207685//ref=pd_ka_1/102-5976694-2769759?v=glance&s=books&n=507846

V. Volitional Choice Leads to Facilitation & Compulsion:

1. Theology of Neurology: Review

1. In this paragraph we will develop some principles from a review of the Doctrine of the Theology of Neurology and then summarize two chapters from Dr. Satinover's book.



2. Our study of the Theology of Neurology began in February of 1996—some eight years ago. Concepts from that study and its application to Romans 7 need to be fresh in our minds before we approach their application to the problem of homosexuality.

3. **Theology of Neurology: Statistics and Vocabulary**
 - 1) The human brain is thought to consist of perhaps 100 billion individual neurons, each neuron a separate cell.
 - 2) A neuron consists of a **cell body** containing the nucleus and a number of fibers extending from it.
 - 3) The nucleus is composed of **DNA**— deoxyribonucleic acid—the genetic material into which the cell’s entire inventory of activities is encoded.
 - 4) It is estimated that there are about 100,000 different **genes** that make up the 46 **chromosomes** of the human cell.
 - 5) The brain’s neurons utilize 50,000 or more of these genes, around 30,000 of which are unique to the brain.
 - 6) The purpose of the neuron is to transmit information to other cells. It does this by sending signals out one particular fiber called the **axon**.
 - 7) All other fibrous extensions out from the cell body are called **dendrites**. They receive information from other neurons.
 - 8) The neuron is the functional unit of the brain. It receives information at its dendrites and sends information out to other neurons along its axon.
 - 9) The axon ends in a terminal called a **synapse**, the connection between an axon and another neuron.
 - 10) The very tiny space between the synapse of the axon and the other cell’s dendrite is called the **synaptic cleft**.
 - 11) To be precise, the synapse is the site where the axon’s terminal and the dendrite’s receptacle are in close contact. They virtually—but not quite—touch.
 - 12) Each neuron's dendrites have several thousand synapses, therefore, whereas the neurons may total in excess of 100 billion, the synapses total well over a trillion.
 - 13) As connections occur between neurons at the synapses, information is passed over the synaptic cleft by means of chemical transmitters.
 - 14) It is the neuron which “decides” to send data down the axon to its synapse and chemically transmit the information across the synaptic cleft to another neuron’s dendrite.
 - 15) The catalyst for this, unmentioned in neurological textbooks, is human volition.

4. **Memory Gives Consistency to Behavior**

Proverbs 23:7 - As a man thinks in his soul, so is he.



- 1) Learning is a process whereby information is perceived then stored for application at a later time by means of memory.
- 2) Learning results in changing a person's behavior—for better or for worse. When circumstances occur which remind him of the stored information, his response is effected to some degree by that recall.
- 3) Once something is learned then it may be recalled. If, when it is recalled, it is then applied, then a change in behavior has resulted.
- 4) Memory then is the link which connects learning to recall.
- 5) Stephen Rose comments on these points in his book:

Rose, Stephen. *The Making of Memory*. (New York: Anchor Books, 1992), 136:

If ... behavior is changed as a result of learning, and this change is expressed in recall, then it is necessary to assume that something has changed in the biology of the (person) to produce the changed behavior. There must be some record inside the organism by which the information acquired during learning is stored in such a form that it can be made available to modify subsequent behavior.