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NewsNote: A Big Win for Gay Marriage in Massachusetts

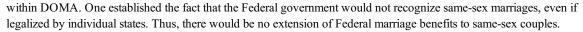
Make no mistake — these rulings in Massachusetts are a major blow to the sanctity of marriage, not only in that state, but also in all fifty states. Once again, we face a summer with marriage on trial.

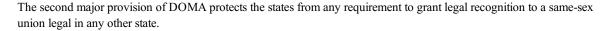
Monday, July 12, 2010

While all eyes were on California, where a very high-profile case about same-sex marriage is moving to a judge's ruling, a federal judge in Massachusetts handed down rulings in a pair of cases that struck at the heart of the Defense of Marriage Act [DOMA], which passed into law in 1996. As the rulings stand now, DOMA is both challenged and weakened, and momentum for the judicial legalization of same-sex marriage grows.

The Massachusetts rulings came in the U.S. District Court in Boston, where Judge Joseph Tauro decided two cases, both representing challenges to parts of DOMA. In the end, Judge Tauro struck down one of the Act's major provisions, but left the rest intact . . . for now.

When adopted in 1996, the Defense of Marriage Act represented a bi-partisan determination to define marriage, in terms of Federal law, as the union of a man and a woman. There were two main provisions





Judge Tauro struck down the first provision, and left the second standing. In his decision, the Judge ruled that DOMA "plainly encroaches" on the right of Massachusetts to establish its own laws regulating marriage. By prohibiting extension of Federal programs to same-sex married couples on par with heterosexual couples, the Judge ruled that DOMA violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution.

In Judge Tauro's words:

"This court has determined that it is clearly within the authority of the Commonwealth to recognize same-sex marriages among its residents, and to afford those individuals in same-sex marriages any benefits, rights, and privileges to which they are entitled by virtue of their marital status The federal government, by enacting and enforcing DOMA, plainly encroaches upon the firmly entrenched province of the state."

The big difference between the California and Massachusetts cases is that, in Massachusetts, same-sex marriages are legally recognized. The California case is a challenge to Proposition 8, the voter initiative passed by California citizens in 2008, preventing the recognition of same-sex marriage in that state.

Judge Tauro's ruling sets the stage for certain appeals, even as much more attention has been directed to the California case. A decision in that case is expected very soon. As with Judge Tauro's rulings, the decision in the California cases will



certainly be appealed, regardless of the outcome. Some legal observers have predicted that the Massachusetts and California cases may eventually end up together before the U. S. Supreme Court.

In any event, the stage is set for the nation's highest court to receive these cases on eventual appeal. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of that event. Given the importance of these cases, it will be virtually impossible for the Supreme Court to avoid the issues entirely.

In the meantime, even though Judge Tauro's ruling extends only to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for now, its effects, as with respect to so many other Federal court cases, will extend far beyond the Bay State.

Make no mistake — these rulings in Massachusetts are a major blow to the sanctity of marriage, not only in that state, but also in all fifty states. Once again, we face a summer with marriage on trial.

I am always glad to hear from readers. Write me at mail@albertmohler.com. Follow regular updates on Twitter at www.twitter.com/AlbertMohler.

Michael A. Lindenberger, "Boston Rulings Could Push Gay Marriage Closer to the Supreme Court," TIME magazine, Friday, July 9, 2010.

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