

ok, with my theory about the core gender identity being innate and how a certain type of gender dysphoria works. That is based on a snippet of text from a website, a snippet of text from 1 page of a book, and a gender dysphoria patient's statement. The gender dysphoria patient had responded to my question on Twitter. She and I got in a discussion, and at one point, she had linked me a research paper. The research paper had images of brain scans at the top, and then several pages of text and images. I was unable to read it due to my neurological impairment. I was only able to glance at the first page and a few sentences before my brain couldn't take it. This gender dysphoria patient told me that the point of the research paper was "it's more about passing to ourselves than passing to others."

As soon as that gender dysphoria patient said that it hit me, in an instant, how that type of gender dysphoria works. I understood what was happening biologically, with such people. Following this instantaneous realization, I did a thought experiment. That's the part that took from under a minute to 3 minutes. It is almost certainly on the lower end.

The snippet of text from a webpage said that "transgender" people like the trans woman featured on the webpage do not express their identity as what they "want" to be, but rather as a definitive "I am."

My realization about this person's gender dysphoria, which I immediately recognized as being the exact same thing that the trans woman from the webpage has, was that her brain "thinks" that she is a female. Note that I don't know this person's birth sex or identity. His or her profile photo online is ambiguous. I am assuming it is a natal male with an identity of female.

To continue her brain "thinks" that she is a female. The distress is produced by brain structures unconsciously recognizing sensory input that indicates that the person is \*not\* the sex their brain thinks they are.

I recognized that what was at play, whatever it is, is something that everyone shares. A natal female with gender dysphoria has a brain that thinks she's a male, as a result of some commonality in the way her brain is configured with the way that mine is configured. There was nothing "extra" going on with these people, so to speak; it was that something we all have has developed atypically somehow.

Upon having this realization or insight, I immediately asked myself "how do people know if they are a male or a female," and I did a thought experiment, that was actually a series of thought experiments. I realized that they were a series of thought experiments after I did them with my therapist. That's how others would perceive it, but to me it was just one big thing at the time.

It was apparent to me, in doing these thought experiments, that our knowledge of being one sex or the other is entirely innate.

In one thought experiment, I mentally inserted myself into a house, as some sort of invisible observer, in which there were some tiny children at play in the living room and some adults gathered around nearby, doing things like playing cards and eating. It is a scene like that you

would see when two families get together. I pictured 3 toddler children, that I will call Jenny, Johnny, and Tommy.

What stuck out to me was how that there is a conspiracy that everyone in the house was in on. They have all conspired to be in total agreement with a certain set of facts; those facts being that little 4-year-old Johnny is a boy, little 2-year-old Jenny is a girl, and little 3-year-old Tommy is a boy.

I call it a conspiracy because it felt to me like some kind of research experiment involving confederates and real participants. In such research experiments, the confederates will agree to a predetermined state of affairs beforehand. The confederates are in on it together, unbeknownst to the real participants.

The difference in the household was that everyone is a confederate. It's as if they've all huddled together, to agree to this set of facts, without critically examining if these facts are true. They are all in on it together, just like a group of confederates, but something is odd. They are all in on this conspiracy, despite not only having never critically examined these facts to determine if they are true, but despite never sitting down to make an agreement at all.

That little Johnny and little Tommy are boys, and that little Jenny is a girl, is a completely uncontroversial reality. It is a reality that needs no defending and needs no explaining. It is so beyond a need of defending or explaining, that even the notion that it might need defending or explaining would never occur to anyone, not in a million years. Very conspicuously, this is a reality that needs no defending and needs no explaining, even to 2-year-old little Jenny and her two toddler friends. It is every bit as an uncontroversial reality to them as it is to the adults, despite their tiny little brains. The knowledge, that Jenny is a girl, Tommy is a boy, and Johnny is a boy, is like an ether that pervades the room. It is invisible and yet it exists everywhere, held up by nothing, having no weight, and taking up no space.

In another thought experiment, I pictured children I had seen in my own life. I thought of them knowing that they are a boy or a girl relative to learning what is called a shape sorter bench. I will call it a shape toy. A shape toy is a classic toy for young children. It has a round peg, a round hole, a square peg, a square hole, and then a peg and a hole for triangles. That's how I remember them from my childhood. The newer ones have more shapes, but I thought in terms of the old ones from my youth.

I pictured all of these children, watching them play, and what stuck out is that there is no visible learning process. I compared their knowledge of being a boy or a girl to a child mastering a shape toy.

In mastering the shape toy, a tiny child will go through a series of steps, as he traverses a learning curve. He might start by flailing the round peg at each hole, with it eventually passing through the round hole at random, as he hit the round hole by chance in a blind flailing. The next step might be dragging the round peg or the square peg across the surface of the toy. This is more

systematic, as the peg will naturally sink into the hole that fits it as it passes. Then, in the final step, the child may look at the round peg, analyze its shape, and then look at each hole, seeing which one matched the shape of the peg.

I pictured that, if I had undergone such a process in the presence of my mother, at that last step of the learning process, in which I carefully examine the peg and the holes, she would say to herself “he’s got it.” She would have observed this learning process, and she would have witnessed me putting the last piece of the puzzle together, so to speak, when I had finally mastered that toy.

I thought to myself, thinking of children I had known over my life, my baby sister, and also myself. Thinking about it, it was obvious that had I asked any one of these children’s parents “tell me about that crucial moment, at which your little girl put the final piece to the puzzle together and realized ‘I’m a girl’, and you said to yourself ‘she’s got it’”, the parent would draw a blank.

In their life, they knew that they had a girl from an ultrasound or, at the very least, from when the child was born. It was a self-evident reality to them, that needs no defending or explaining. Their little girl developed to be old enough to talk, and she knew she was a girl. The parent never considered, for even a second, the possibility that she would not. That the little girl is a girl seems to the parent to be a very easy to discern and obvious fact. There never was any consideration given to the notion that there are any steps that might need to be taken to make sure she got the right answer.

What sticks out in all of these examples is how that this *\*very conspicuous\** phenomenon, in which tiny children with tiny brains know their sex, is the most inconspicuous thing of all. No one ever notices this very odd thing, that would seem to require an explanation. The limitations of tiny brains do not at all apply to this knowledge, and yet no one ever stops to ask why.

I pictured a small boy, aged 3, sitting in a room with a shape toy. I thought of how that when an adult enters the room, two things are instantaneously apparent. One is that this child is a boy; the other is that the round peg goes in the round hole, the square peg goes in the square hole, and the triangle peg goes in the triangle hole. As soon as the adult sees the shape toy, he knows this. If you asked the adult which fact was harder to recognize, he would tell you that neither was. From his perspective, both facts are obvious.

From the little boy’s perspective, however, one of these facts requires effort. The shape toy poses him a level of difficulty. Knowing that he is a boy is completely effortless. His tiny brain is not a factor. It was apparent to me, in this and in all of the other thought experiments, that this is something that children just know.

In thinking about this, I realized that there was a step, that every adult had skipped in understanding how children know if they are boys or girls. There have been people who opine on this, going back at least to John Money. I cannot even recall which explanations I had heard as of the time in question, but it was part of my general sense of how things were, that everyone assumed that this is knowledge that is somehow obtained through learning.

It became apparent to me, that it is actually an insane thing, to even consider that this knowledge is learned. All that it takes, to see this, is to detach yourself from your own intuition. That is the crucial step of the analysis that everyone misses. Their failure to detach themselves from their own intuition is what prevents them from noticing this very conspicuous phenomenon, in which tiny children, everywhere you go, know their sex with effortless ease.

This is not exceptional, as it is not part of human nature to detach yourself from your own intuitions, and many, perhaps most, people cannot tell the difference between which “fact” is an intuition and which is simply their senses taking in an objective feature of reality.

Our intuitions about what sex a given person is have been honed by nature. We recognize the sex of other humans with effortless ease. It happens in an instant, and we are all extremely accurate in doing this. It is an innate ability, that is obviously propped up by an underlying biology. This is what makes it seem so obvious to us that little Jenny is a girl, etc. This is what makes it seem like such a no brainer and what is behind this odd thing in which we never really think about it.

If you detach yourself from your own intuition, you will see that learning what one’s sex is would be a very complex cognitive learning process, for a 3 or 4 yo child. What is sexually unambiguous about such small children, that they are also able to observe about other small children? When you grant them our innate ability to recognize the sex of others, you still come up short. Little children can’t do that, not at the level of consistency that we observe.

If little Jenny recognizes that her little friend Mary is a girl and her little friend Johnny is a boy, what is the process by which Jenny compares them to her, to determine which she is? She determines that Mary has slightly different cheekbones than Johnny, and then feels her own cheekbones? Is that what she does? No child can do that, and if they tried, it would be an extremely conspicuous event. It would be very evident in every child’s learning process.

I did a few other thought experiments, and after completing them, I had a theory for why the core gender identity is entirely innate and I had a model for the type of gender dysphoria that the person from the webpage and the person who linked the research paper had. I started looking for people who have that kind of dysphoria and having discussions with them. I paid one of them \$50 for a detailed Q & A session, in which I asked questions in a systematic way. My model has been completely vetted, over and over, over the past 1.5 years, through reading research papers and talking to people who have early onset gender dysphoria.