Three keys to Understanding the 32 Variations Table

1. The role of *genetic dominance* in determining our brain’s operation and gender.
2. The difference between *dual, nondual, unity*, and *hybrid* systems.
3. Information *input* and *output*— why some people have two different genders.

*Genetic Dominance*

The overall operation of the brain is determined by the forces of genetic dominance, of which there are three types: *complete, incomplete,* and*codominance*. To understand how the three types (shown in the first column) affect biological systems, consider their effect on flower color. Cross a red and white flower and depending on which of three types of genetic dominance is in control, we get one of four results: red flowers and/or white flowers (the product of complete dominance), flowers that contain both red and white (the product of codominance), or pink flowers (the product of incomplete dominance).

Genetic dominance has a similar effect on the brain’s operation: when genetic complete dominance is in control, the left hemisphere will completely dominate the right, or, the right hemisphere will completely dominate the left. When codominance is in control, the two hemispheres work as a team. With incomplete dominance we experience a single integrated system, a hybrid system. Each system produces a different experience of gender.

*Dual and Nondual* systems integrate to form*Hybrid*and*Team* systems

Our nondual hemisphere (usually the right) gives us a *holistic* viewpoint. A holistic viewpoint gives consciousness access to the *whole* of what we know. This vision of wholeness is commonly referred to as the big picture. Typically, the holistic hemisphere dominates in women, but whether we are male or female, a dominant nondual hemisphere will emphasize our feminine characteristics. Therefore, in the table, where *viewpoint* is listed as *nondual*, the associated gender will always be listed as feminine.

In most cases, the left hemisphere gives us a dual or dualistic viewpoint. This is the viewpoint that sees the separateness of things. Our dual hemisphere gives us the ability to focus in and see the differences in things (e.g., safe or dangerous) and thus to compare and contrast. The name *dual* comes from the fact that the simplest division of a whole is into two parts—which creates duality. The dual hemisphere is typically dominant in men, but whether male or female, a competitive, aggressive dominant left brain will emphasize our masculine characteristics. Therefore, in the table where the *viewpoint* is listed as *dual*, the gender *response* will always be shown as masculine.

The majority of us are informed by either a dominant left or dominant right hemisphere. This situation—having two systems completing for dominance—is why so many of us are so highly polarized. A minority of us inherit a system wherein our dual and nondual hemispheres are more fully integrated. Integration can be accomplished in two ways. The two systems may work together. This type of integration is listed in the table as a *team* system (the product of codominance). We can also inherit a single integrated system, a *hybrid* system (the product of incomplete dominance). Because a team system uses both masculine and feminine viewpoints, if we inherit a team system, our masculine system will cause us to be attracted to females and our feminine system will cause us to be attracted to males, creating a *bisexual* response. A hybrid brain-operating system is made up of an integration of dual and nondual systems and therefore conveys a blend of masculine and feminine characteristics. I have selected *polysexual* to describe the response of hybrid systems since this is a new concept and there is no widely-accepted term for this fluid condition.

*Input* and *output*: the reason it is possible for a person to havetwo genders

Notice the row of boxes running across top of the table. They refer to the processes whereby sensory information is *input* into the brain*,* then subsequently *output* through a response. The two processes have different missions. Input is focused on informing the self, whereas output is more concerned with informing the external world. Here’s why it is important to know this. It tells us that any one of four operating systems—dual, nondual, unity, or hybrid—can gather incoming information for us. And any one of the four can take that input information and review it with the intention of creating an external response. So, for example, your internal viewpoint and response might suggest that someone is lying, and that this should be pointed out. At the same time, your external viewpoint might suggest that perhaps it is in your best interest to respond by doing nothing, by keeping your opinion to yourself.

How does having two information processing stages—one for input and one for output—affect our experience of gender? We get our feeling of gender from the operating systems that process our information. When a system processes our input, we experience its gender. As we output a response, we experience the gender of the system processing the output. The two genders may be the same or different. As an example of the latter, the operating system responsible for processing our incoming information might be feminine, whereas the system responsible for helping us craft a response might be masculine. This is a combination often found in right-handed women. Keep in mind that our experience of gender may range from strong to extremely subtle. Because of this, it’s possible to possess two different genders, yet fail to recognize it.

With one of four operating systems capable of processing input and one of four capable of processing output, there are sixteen different ways in which the human brain can process the flow of information through the brain. And since each of the four basic operating systems embodies its own unique gender characteristics, this creates sixteen possible gender combinations for males and sixteen for females, resulting in 32 possible sexual-orientation variations.