

3.2.2.3.4.12 Understanding women

Not all women are the same. But the traits cited below are, to a larger or lesser extent, present in all.

1. Women, like all people, have economic needs. To meet their economic needs, they will make use of whatever empowers them. In what manner they will use it, depends much on local culture.
2. Women, even more so than men, are afraid of negative implications of their behavior. In simple English, most of us do not want to be punished. We also do not want to be slandered.

The above two traits are very much rooted in the present.

But there are also traits that are more genetic, and thus reach back hundreds of thousands of years.

The behavior of all of us is geared towards producing offspring. Character traits that are antagonistic towards producing offspring, just as character traits that come with an inclination to commit suicide, have a lower chance to be inherited when compared to character traits that support the idea of many children, because its carriers are not interested, or hanged themselves before the required act.

Both men and women have genetically encoded character traits that assure maximum procreative success.

For men, this means fertilizing as many women as possible. Whether men are playboys (pass-by flirtous sex, no commitment), or harem possessors, is just a matter of circumstances.

Women are genetically more primed than men to be in a main relationship like a marriage. Women want children but are handicapped by having them. Men are not.

Because women with children are handicapped, they need and seek stable partnerships with a husband who is a protector and breadwinner.

This concern can become quite central to women, especially when they feel their sexual market value is in decline. Furthermore, in the own imagination of women, this trait usually expresses itself in more romantic terms such as “desire for true love”, “til death will us part” etc.

You know, if you as a man tell a woman “I love.you”, that doesn’t mean all that much. You have to say “I love you forever!” Sounds much better.

Sure, men, in certain circumstances, also value the idea of a stable partnership. But the motivation is different. Men do not need women as protectors and breadwinners. But in hard times, the economy of stable man-woman relationship is way superior to solo. This is why poor societies are more conducive to a female agenda than a male one.

It is also true that women often suffer more when a serious relationship breaks.

So far, so commonplace. But if you now think that you understand women, you are wrong. Because women are much more complicated, and it’s probably genetic.

Remember that those traits become dominant that assure the greatest number of quality offspring.

To bind a single man so there is a protector and breadwinner is only half the strategy. The other half is quality sperm.

She won’t necessarily get that from the man who is her normal partner. .

Because men can have many hundreds and even thousands of offspring, it does not matter whether each mother is quality. But because the number of offspring a woman can have is limited indeed, the inseminator should please be high standard.

This desire for best quality fathers manifests itself in many everyday occurrences.

That female teenagers in droves fall in love with certain pop stars. Or the willingness to remain without a partner if a really good one is not in reach.

Even the fact that nuns break their celibacy less frequently than monks fits the picture.

But of course, while an alpha male may have good genes, he may not have the most fertile sperm.

For the genes of a man, the survival success rate is highest if they are spread wide.

For the genes of a woman, the survival success rate is highest if that sperm gets to an egg that is the winner of the widest possible competition is the one that fertilises.

Even the anatomy and physiology of the female primary sex organ is built to enable this competition. Sperm survives several days in the vagina in a sperm pool. The sperm of several inseminators can stay alongside each other with no detrimental effect. And when the egg descends, the race is on.

Our brains and our emotions are not independent. They have evolved to have a function.

Why do men have no desire after orgasms, and why is there a comparatively long refractory period. The answer: no ready sperm anyway for spreading genes.

And why can women have many orgasms in shorter intervals. The answer: it opens an opportunity for more sperm, from multiple donors, to compete with each other.

Examine Internet porn. Loads of gangbang there. Loads of bukkake, too. And it's always a large number of men, and just one or two women.

This porn has been produced because there is a market for it. When porn had to be bought, men were the buyers. But did they buy it for their own consumption, or as a favor for female partners? . .

So far, all my women, if a relationship has been close enough, admitted to “many men” phantasies, and such phantasies reliably prepared them for orgasm. It feels to me as if these “many men” phantasies are a normal part of female sexuality.

That is what I say. What I do not say is that woman go out at night to get gangbanged.

Women have various character traits in various proportions, and these traits can well be, and often are, in conflict with each other.

That a woman may get turned on by gangbang porn. That never once in her life she will agree to be gangbanged.