

N.B. This translation contains errors due to the insurmountable language differences between German and English

Birth Control Among Animals in Contrast to Human Beings

by Freddy Kropf

In contrast to human beings animals appear to have a greater advantage when it comes to birth control. This is true only as long as human beings do not interfere with the laws of the animal kingdom and violate or destroy them. Many of the animal and behaviour researcher's observations have demonstrably shown that there will never be such an incredible overpopulation in the animal kingdom as there is at the present time with human beings. The measures to regulate births among animals are quite severe, manifold and ingenious. They extend from chemically generated scents which work like birth control pills, to cannibalism and even mass suicide as seen with the mountain lemmings in Scandinavia. After years of intense reproduction the lemmings form themselves – due to a lack of food – into a million strong herd and begin a long journey. (Lemmings are normally solitary and very aggressive animals and come together only during the mating season.) The unusual closeness in the herd increases each lemming's aggressiveness to the point where the herd degenerates into a total mass hysteria. The herd then drowns miserably by making a suicidal plunge from a cliff into a sea or river. Only a few lemmings survive this mass suicide ensuring the preservation of their species. Other birth control measures were also observed with various species of birds such as blackbirds: When there are favourable conditions in the environment a blackbird lays up to 5 eggs. If the blackbirds become overpopulated then only two eggs are laid. Experiments with various bird species have shown that when the eggs are removed, then they are laid again in order to reach the number that the environment can support. The great tit lays 14 eggs in total, the gold woodpecker 72, and the mallard duck lays almost 100 eggs. Our chickens lay an egg every day, up to 270 a year. Ethologists in Australia have observed wild rabbits in times of drought and food shortages, and found that the males no longer showed interest in the females; on extremely hot days the pregnant females even rejected their young and miscarried since the young wouldn't be able to survive in the heat anyway. The elephant's birth control measures are such that when they are living together in an unusual high density then they simply adopt a new rhythm in their sexual behaviour. The normal time span between birth and the next mating is two years and three months. When the density of elephants is unusually high then the time span of sexual abstinence increases by a factor of three to six years and 10 months.

A particular scent that functions like a birth control pill is probably the most widespread type of birth control. It can reduce or even stop the fertility in various animal species such as mice. This anti-baby scent is given off by each female. As soon as there are many females living together the scent increases in strength and the females become infertile. Only under particular conditions can the male scent reverse this development.

These few examples out of many should stimulate the reader to reflect. If the human being were to live more according to the natural laws and recommendations related to the Creation and not stray further away from them then we would not have such an enormous overpopulation explosion and its accompanying ever increasing gruesome effects. If animals were to trample on the natural laws, like human beings do, then in all likelihood there would very soon be no living creatures existing on this planet.

Translation of the article titled "Geburtenkontrolle bei Tieren im Gegensatz zum Menschen" from the booklet "Überbevölkerung 3" by Willem Mondria.

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