

# Are male gametes parasitic on the female body?

Is it true the God Gametes theory compares male gametes to parasites?

Yes, this is true. Given the damage our species has done to earth's environment few would deny that humans have been parasitic on our planet. The links between parasites and male gametes however go far beyond this simple observation. Like parasites male gametes need to find a host to reproduce. Parasites have a negative impact and will encounter resistance when they infect a body. So parasites, like male gametes, need to change the behaviour of their host to survive.

There are numerous documented cases that show the almost unbelievable control that parasites have on the bodies they invade. Hear we reference TED talk by Ed Yong – *Suicidal wasps, zombie roaches and other parasite tales*. Following are notes taken from this excellent talk:

Yong makes the point that we think animals are in control of their own behaviour – but he illustrates how this is often not the case. He says manipulation by parasites is not an oddity – it is a critical and common part of the world around us. Once the parasites get into the host the host does not have a say. For example:

**Artemia shrimp** (or sea monkey). These shrimps are infected by tape worms that drain nutrients from their bodies. The tape worms castrate the shrimps; they change their colour and make them swim in groups. The ultimate destination of the tape worms is the greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*). Only in the flamingo can the tape worms reproduce. So to get there they manipulate the shrimps into forming conspicuous coloured swarms that are easier for the flamingo to spot and devour.

**Suicidal cricket** (also grasshopper). The cricket swallows lava of a Gordian worm (or horse hair worm). The worm grows to adult size in the cricket but it needs to get to water to mate. To get there it releases protein that alters the cricket's brain – forcing it to jump into water where it drowns. Once the cricket has drowned the tape worm wriggles out of its corpse into the water.

**The caterpillar that is attacked by a parasitic wasp**. The parasitic wasp lays its eggs inside a caterpillar – the eggs hatch and the young wasps devour the caterpillar alive before bursting out of its body. The caterpillar does not die. Some of the wasps seem to stay behind to control the caterpillar which then defends the wasp siblings that are metamorphosing into adults within the caterpillar's cocoon. The caterpillar becomes; "... a zombie, head banging body guard defending the offspring of the creature that killed it."

**The emerald cockroach wasp** (or jewel wasp - *Ampulex compressa*). A fertilised female emerald cockroach wasp needs to find a cockroach into which it can lay its eggs. When she finds one she stabs it with a stinger that is also a sense organ – the stinger (with the sensory organs) is equipped with small sensory bumps that allows the wasp to feel the texture of the cockroach's brain. Once she finds the brain she injects it with venom into two specific clusters of neurons. The venom is a very distinctive chemical weapon – it does not kill the cockroach nor does it sedate it. The cockroach could run or fly away if it chose to but it does not choose to. The venom harnesses its motivation to only walk. The wasp has unchecked its escape from danger mechanism thus allowing it to lead her helpless victim back to her lair by

its antennae - like a person walking a dog. Once there she lays her eggs in the cockroach. The eggs of the wasps will then feed on the nutrients from the dying cockroach's body.

**Toxoplasma gondii.** This parasite infects a wide variety of mammals but it can only sexually reproduce in a cat. If toxoplasma gets into a mouse it turns it into a cat seeking missile. If the mouse smells the odour of cat urine it runs towards the source of the smell – not away. The cat eats the mouse – toxoplasma gets to reproduce.

One in three people around the world have toxoplasma in their brains. Typically this does not lead to any overt illness. There is some evidence that people who carry toxoplasma score slightly different on personality questionnaires, have slightly higher risk of car accidents and people with schizophrenia are more likely to be infected. However it is not conclusive that toxoplasma is influencing our behaviour. It is however completely implausible to assume that humans are the only species not similarly affected.

And from:

Robin Baker, Mark A. Bellis, *Human Sperm Competition: Copulation, masturbation and infidelity*, 3.2 Internal fertilization and sexually transmitted diseases. Quoting from, p30

*It is already known that some human STDs change their hosts' behaviour, Neurosyphilis, for example, causes delusions of great wealth and power and generates unusual social behaviour (Swartz, 1984).*

**Neurosyphilis:** Neurosyphilis causes delusions of grandeur because it wants to increase the sexual activity of its host and thereby improve its chance of spreading and reproducing.

First thing to note is that all the above examples are about reproduction – the parasites change the behaviour of their host so as to improve their chance of reproducing. So does this tell us something about ourselves and the God Gametes theory? We claim that male reproductive cells are parasitic on the female body. They need to change the behaviour of their host so as not to be destroyed by the female bodies' defences.

If you look at the job male gametes are expected to do then you would surely conclude that none could possibly succeed. Imagine those tiny reproductive cells have to carry a copy of the human genome from the lower vagina, through the cervix, into the uterus and then enter the correct oviduct. It must then find and penetrate the female egg - something we might think would be completely impossible.

The female body is programmed to protect itself from invading parasites and initially will attempt to make the near impossible task of the male gametes even more difficult. For example:

- Many sperm will be ejected in flow-back even before they have a chance to enter the cervix.
- Sperm cells entering the vagina stimulate the female immune system. They are then selectively coated with immunoglobulin (IgG). Leucocytes from blood then phagocytose IgG coated sperm cells.
- Once they enter the cervix they must try to find their way through 10,000 cervical crypts. Many cervical crypts are dead ends that will trap sperm.
- Their journey can be made even more difficult by the excretion of thick cervical mucus.

- On passing through the cervix they must find their way into the uterus, enter the correct oviduct, locate the female egg and then attempt to penetrate its hard wall.

Yes, the female body will initially make the job even more difficult. This however is about reproduction. We claim male gametes are parasitic on the female body and can change their hosts' behaviour. For example:

- The cervical mucus can be thick and entrap the weaker and less able sperm. It can also be watery and guide the path of selected sperm.
- Cervical mucus also reduces the acidity of the vagina and thus makes it possible for more sperm to survive.
- Some cervical crypts provide preferential pathways for sperm and contractions also assist the uptake of sperm into the uterus.
- Smooth uterine muscular contractions assist the passage of sperm.
- Once in the uterus something appears to signal the sperm; letting them know which oviduct they must enter to find the female egg.
- The uterus secretes a number of enzymes that are essential for capacitation. (Capacitation is the process by which the hard wall of the female egg is broken down – making it possible for the sperm cell to penetrate the egg and to complete the task of fertilisation).

The above suggests the female body has been taken over by parasitic male gametes – gametes that have the potential to destroy their host.

Male gametes, when inseminated into the female vagina, must think their task impossible. Nature however provides them with the power to control their host. This no doubt is because the successful reproduction of our species depends on them surviving and fertilising the female egg. We claim the host body is testing, guiding and helping the sperm - and ensuring the success of the male gametes.

So what is the role of the host? Is it to protect the host body from invading parasites or to assist in the reproduction of a foreign body? Like so many other host species our females appear willing to assist the parasitic male gametes even when this means putting their own lives at risk.

It is of course difficult to comprehend why a caterpillar would give up its life to help a wasp reproduce. Yet it would seem more reasonable that the bodies of our females are programed to assist in the reproduction of their species. Parasites however; whether wasps, tape worms, nematodes, toxoplasma or male gametes, have the potential to control their host.

Again we must ask; how does this relate to our claim that our consciousness is a God Gamete? Before addressing that question it is necessary to step back and ask another question. That is; is there something controlling the contest between parasites and hosts? The answer we believe is yes.

Our theory contends there is a controlling force maintaining equilibrium between the millions of different parasites and their hosts - thus ensuring a natural balance between competing species. We also claim there is a controlling force that ensures balance between

the defences of the female body and the ability of male sperm to overcome her defences. It is not the female bodies or the male gametes that will control this contest – it is a God like force that orchestrates the battle between parasites and hosts.

Male bodies manufacture gametes at the rate of one thousand per second. We must therefore ask why so many? Our model contends that male gametes are doing research and development – and accumulating vast amounts of data on ways our species can evolve and adapt to an ever changing environment. And like all systems doing research and development, and accumulating data, our species will have a way of retrieving that data. Thus we hold the life entities of maternal and paternal gametes will, when their physical bodies die, match up and get back into the germ-line of our species.

Our thesis however is not about the reproduction of our human species – it is about the reproduction of the beings that seeded life on earth and evolved complexity on our planet for the purpose of reproduction. The God Gametes theory contends the parent species are not reproducing their bodies - they are reproducing their souls. That rather than selecting for fitness and adaptability, they are selecting for strength of character. Thus we contend that it is not our genes for fitness that they will select for – they will select for quality and strength of character.

If the parent species selects for qualities of character then this leads to some interesting scenarios. In the physical world we know that nature uses overpopulation to select for the fittest and best adapted members of species. There is also a controlling force that ensures a balance between parasites and host; thus ensuring the female reproductive system orchestrates an even contest between inseminated male gametes and the body's defence.

So how do the parent species select for quality of character? Our theory claims the parent species retain bad and evil people to test our ability, and our desire, to do good. Bad people act as their selective agents – the same way over population and survival of the fittest acts as selective agents on earthly species.

Like all hosts, the defence of our mother earth is enigmatic. We know for example that our parent species want people with strength of character and a desire to do good. But our world is controlled by individuals who seem devoid of any sense of morality. Hence we may think, like the male gametes inseminated into the female vagina, we have no hope of survival. There must however be a balance and like invading parasites we have to power to neutralise the defences of our host. The successful reproduction of our parent species depends on us having the ability to combat greed and ignorance. The parent species need a level playing field so there can be a contest between good and evil. They need a system that allows them to identify; and then to select, the human character traits they want for their offspring.

And like the male reproductive cells of our own species we have a life entity that does not die when our physical body dies. And again, like our own male reproductive cells there are billions of us – on a planet in a galaxy with 100 billion stars – a galaxy that exist in a universe with 100 billion galaxies.

Like our own gametes we are doing research and development. Our job is to find and evolve ways to develop the character traits needed by future generations of parent species. So if in this life we have demonstrated character traits our parent species deems desirable we will, after our physical bodies die, join with the soul of a loved one and be retained by the germ-line of our parent species.

From Chapter 6, God Gametes Q&A 23, God Gametes 4 and Earth' Reproductive Chakra