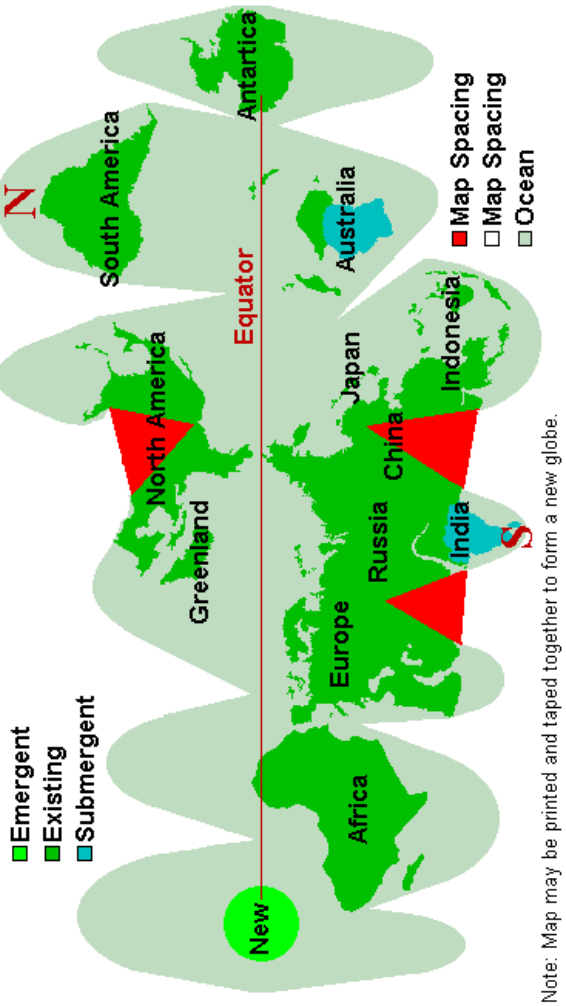
Safe Locations

Dialog with the Zetas on the Relative Safety of Locations around the World during and after the 2003 Pole Shift.



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This document will be updated periodically.
Content flows from a description of what the pole shift will entail for the globe at large,
then detail about the continent of Africa,
though the Middle East and India,
thence up into Europe and across Russia,
thence down through Asia and the Pacific Rim and islands,
thence down to Australia and its environs,
thence across to the continent of South America,
thence up into the Caribbean and its environs,
thence up into North America.

The Pole Shift

Stopped Rotation

Piror to the shift, the Earth slows in its rotation, and actually stops. This is recorded in written history and spoken folklore, worldwide, as a long day or night. The explanation for slowing rotation resulting in a stopped rotation during the week prior to the shift is that the passing planet grips the Atlantic Rift magnetically, so the Earth does not turn past this grip. This part of the globe is centered between land masses that are fairly neutral in magnetic polarization, but lines up over former lava flows from the renting apart of the continents, the mid-Atlantic rift. The Pacific trench lies deeper under the water and its characteristics differ in composition from the newer magma that has arisen during continental drift. Thus, the Atlantic lava beds are gripped, facing the Sun, facing the approaching planet coming up from the South along the rift, and causing both Europe, the Americas, and Africa to be on the long day side of the Earth.

Atlantic Stretch

Atlantic has clearly been stretched and ripped in the past, with shorelines on both sides of the Atlantic being dragged down such that the remains of forests can be seen underwater off the East Coast of the North American continent, and buried roadways under the waves near Bermuda, and likewise land shelves west of the British Isles. The Atlantic Rift, running the entire length of the Atlantic between the present poles, shows recent tears, and in Africa the rifts increasingly separating the Arab lands from the continent proper are already showing some stress. During the week of rotation stoppage, however, this is extreme, so that the Atlantic Rift is under a great deal of tension and the shorelines are drawn down along both sides of the Atlantic. Europe and Africa are continually pulled eastward, by the rotating core. Thus, the Earth moans in her agony, during this week.

Pacific Compression

Along the Pacific Rim, plates are being pushed under the Americas, and creating distress in Indonesia as compression of the Pacific is already in process from prior pole shifts and subducting plates are inclined to continue this momentum. The Himalayas, driven high from sea bed material in the past, also show a point of drama, already scripted for India and Australia by past dramas which positioned these plates thus. Quakes all along the west coast of the Americas increase, and volcanic activity in Japan and Indonesia become extreme. India shutters, jerking under the Himalayas in spurts, creating great panic among her peoples who are already fearing the worst with the long evening they are experiencing. Tidal waves are not yet a problem, as the waters normally pooling around the equator have equalized around the globe, more water at the pole and less in the equatorial regions.

Red Dust and Hail

The dusting with red dust should be considered a warning to take cover, under metal or sod roof structures, out of the wind. The shift cannot be more than a few hours away. The dusting with red dust occurs less than 24 hours, and most likely less than 12 hours. This depends upon a number of factors, including how well the dust drops through the atmosphere to be deposited on land where the very first evidence will be closely watched for and thus observed. In one location, the first sign of dust may be 18 hours ahead of the shift, and all run in panic to shelters. In another location, dust may not be noticed until heavy, perhaps 6 hours ahead of the shift, a good time to head for the

shelters in any case. The tail sweep will then proceed from red dust to hail stones just ahead of the shift. A normal roof would protect from the hail stones, which will be like the hail experienced during violent windstorms, where hail of ice falls and ruins crop.

Pole Shift

There is a great deal of tension that builds between the crust of the Earth and the core of the Earth during the week of rotation stoppage. This tension is released when the core of the Earth breaks with the crust, and moves. However, the core of the Earth drags the crust with it. The pole shift is therefore sudden, taking place in what seems to be minutes to humans involved in the drama, but which actually takes place during the better part of an hour. There are stages, between which the human spectators, in shock, are numb. At first there is a vibration of sorts, a jiggling, as the crust separates in various places from the core. Then there is a Slide, where the crust is dragged, over minutes, to a new location, along with the core. During the slide, tidal waves move over the Earth along the coast lines, as the water is not attached and can move independently. The water tends to stay where it is, the crust moving under it, essentially. When the core finds itself aligned, it churns about somewhat, settling, but the crust, more solid and in motion, proceeds on. This is in fact where mountain building and massive earthquakes occur, just as car crashes do their damage on the point of impact, when motion must stop.

Hurricane Winds

During the shift, the atmosphere of the Earth does several things, all at once. It drags along with the Earth. It moves as a mass, pushing on air in other places. Thus, even in those places on the Earth which are not moving, during the shift, being pivot points, the air is turbulent. It swirls, as circular motion in air masses is the response to conflicting forces, as seen in the circular motion of tornadoes and hurricanes. One should not assume a force of winds above what the world experiences today. Your hurricanes and typhoons represent what occurs when air masses attempt to move against each other, given their density and gravity attraction and inertia. These same factors are in place, are predominant, during the pole shift. Stay below the Earth's surface, lie low, and tie down everything you wish to find when it's over.

Earthquakes

Tearing of continents is less traumatic than it would seem to humans, who imagine the continents as one plate and think of how lumber resists being torn, metal bends and twists before tearing, and a rope of fibers resists while the fibers snap one by one. Continents are in fact an overlay of many plates, and faults are where most of the plates have fractured in the same place. The continents are attached because some of the plates have not fractured. Thus, ripping apart of continents is no more traumatic than subducting or slip-sliding. The land along the edges generally retains its altitude, as this was determined by the thickness of the plates, thus its boyancy on the sea of lava. Solid land is composed to a great degree from the lighter elements, which rose to the top during the early cooling of planet Earth, and thus formed the floating crust.

Mountain Building occurs during rapid subduction of one plate under another. There is friction between the plates, so that crinkling of the upper plate occurs. This crinkling represents pressure and release, which can result in violent jerking and upheavals, sometimes snapping to create new cliffs or jutting rock. Those riding on the upper plate during these moment will be heaved skyward and dashed, with scarcely a safe place to cling to. Subduction can release pressure by pushing flakes of land that separate from lower stratas forward. This thrust can be sudden and projectile,

with the rock flake then crashing down again. Pressure and release can also create crumpling land where such activity is not expected. Compressed rock can also drive horizontally, into nearby soil or space not occupied by anything as dense as itself. Thus, those in a valley can find rock shooting out of a hillside, or rock spears shooting under their feet, unexpectedly. Surviving the mountain building process while in the mountains is precarious, and not advised.

Firestorms

During the comet's passage, there is such an onslaught to the Earth's upper atmosphere that the available oxygen in places is completely consumed. Heated gas in the comet's tail form petrol chemicals due to the flashes of lightning and intense heat due to passage over open volcanoes, and these petrocarbons rain down, a sheet of flame falling to Earth. With the atmosphere scattered, these petrol chemicals descend close to the surface of the Earth before bursting into flame. A fire storm, killing all beneath it. All this has been reported in ancient times, as humans observed accompaniments to the cataclysms. This type of activity sets forests afire. Where vegetation regrows, from seeds and roots, many areas will nevertheless be denuded of vegetation for some time.

Flood Tide

During a pole shift, the ocean as a whole is on the move because it stays behind while the crust moves, and thus rolls up on land onto the coastline being pulled under it. This is a flood tide, with the lip of the water being its highest point, rising like a silent tide endlessly on the rise, the wave rolling inland without a crashing back and forth, just a steady progressive inundation. To those at the mercy of such a flood tide, their first thought is to climb above the tide. Soon they are standing on the highest point they can reach, and still the water, flowing inland steadily, rises. Afloat on a boat or flotsam, they will be dragged inland with the flow until a reverse slosh begins, the water flowing back into its bed but in the nature of water during a slosh, overshooting this other side so that both sides of the ocean experience this flood tide, alternately, for some days until the momentum diminishes. When the flood tide recedes, those afloat are in danger of being dragged far out to sea with the flow, as the water will rush to its bed unevenly, more rapidly where it can recede the fastest.

Where tidal waves meet mountains, this can result in tidal bore up ravines. Where tidal waves flow inland, this results in a flood tide going hundreds of miles inland. Where the Atlantic widens and tears apart the North American continent along what is already her sea-way, there will be more places for the water to pool than water available, and this will cause a rushing toward this part of the globe by water gathered at the poles. There will be a temporary lowering of water in the Indian Ocean, which will draw water from where it has gathered at the South Pole. Where the Pacific shortens dramatically, the water in the Pacific will find its bowl suddenly smaller, and will rise along shores on both sides. Given the size of this ocean, and the ability of her waters to rush over low-lying areas in Central America or around Australia, tidal waves along the Pacific coast are not substantially larger than along other coasts.

A Scripted Drama (See Back Cover)

1. As the South Pole, gripped by the passing North Pole of the 12th Planet, moves north, the crust is torn from the core and freed in this way, allows pre-existing stress points to relax. Thus, Europe and Africa move further east, allowing the Atlantic to rip apart, during the slide northward.

2. The immediate affect of the massive plate housing Europe and Russia and the Near East to move is felt most strongly in India, as the Himalayas are driven over India at this point, effectively sumerging this country in a wink.

3. The effect of the Indio-Australian plate taking a dive under the Himalayas is to relieve tension along the African rift, such that this tears, promptly, but in shuddering steps with halting adjustments pauses between shudders. In essence, the movement eastward of the African continent is a momentum creating this tear.

4. During the tearing of the Atlantic, and the dragging north or the North American continent, an already existing tear in the St. Lawence Seaway tears further, essentially the weak link in this landmass held at so many points to the further side of the Atlantic. Canada move north, while the rest of the Americas cling to the Atlantic Rift while it separates.

5. The movement of the massive plate housing Europe, Russia, and Asia to the east also is expected to rip this plate along the Himalayas, as we have stated, creating an inland bay into the Russian lands just to what is now the north of the Himalayas. This follows, in jerks and tears, over the hour of the shift, along with the tearing of the African rift.

6. When the ocean off the Bulge of Brazil has reached the position of the current North Pole, crust slippage stops, creating yet another drama. The major northern hemisphere plates stop, and whatever follows crashes into them. In the case of the America's, this causes Central America and the Caribbean to crumble.

7. In the case of Africa, already sliding eastward, the force is further movement eastward, as subduction of the Indio-Australian plate has already begun, the weaker link already established and momentum in process.

8. The pile-up is in what was the former northern hemisphere, and the compression of the Pacific is creating resistance as plates are subducted under the Americas and Japan explodes and Indonesia crumbles.

9. This frees the plates south of the tips of South America and Africa of stress. As the Pacific adjusts, reluctantly, pressure toward Antarctica, the one place on the globe not experiencing plate pressure, allows new land to pop up between the tips of South America and Africa.

Africa

The entire African continent, with the exception of some coastal areas or deep river valley's, will remain above sea level even after the poles have melted. This would seem to place it in an enviable situation, especially in light of the moderate temperate climate the entire continent will enjoy in the new geography. This must be balanced by special circumstance Africa struggles with, which will become worse before they get better. Plagues similar to the Ebola virus will spread, under the influence of the continuous rains and drizzle that run for decades after the shift, to all parts of Africa, stopped only by the seashore. The Ebola virus and its cousins live in swamps, passed among the creatures that live there, and these creatures will find all of Africa to their liking during this continuous wet season. Where the earthquakes that devastate cities in industrial countries will have little effect on the primitive structures most Africans call home, crop failure will drive survivors to eat what they can find, and these meals will infect them. Soon all but a tiny fraction of the populace, those with natural immunity to Ebola type viruses, will be gone.

Canary Islands

The Canary Islands stand jutting out into the Atlantic, close to both the old and new equator and thus with a delightful climate and ocean breezes. Storms are their only concern, and storms will be their undoing during the pole shift. With ocean water on all sides, and nothing to break the wind, they will be subject to overwash from massive ocean waves colliding as water moves both to and from the poles, and into and out of the Mediterranean. Hurricane force winds likewise will batter these tiny islands full force, so seeking high points on the islands as an escape from the huge waves will only get one washed away. Would be survivors are advised to seek a home elsewhere, until long after the shift has passed. Will La Palma volcano in the Canary Islands, which is already damaged, experience an earthquake and fall into the sea prior to the pole shift and thereby cause a huge tsunami? It has long been postulated that the Canary Islands are fragile, and will collapse into the sea upon another quake, creating a tsunami. This is a *human* theory, and absurd. A land slide, under water, will create *not* a force of water moving across the ocean, but a void causing water to *fill* that void. Thus, a swirl of water, moving into the void and then out again, would occur, locally.

Morrocco

Morocco will continue to be a tropical country after the shift, lying along the new equator. Africa as a continent will find itself above the new oceans after the poles have melted, in the main, being on remarkably high ground throughout the continent. As with all countries lying along large water pools, cautions against being along the coast when tidal waves and sloshing can occur should be considered. Morocco's most serious danger comes not from nature but from man, as after the shift desperate survivors from Europe will try to ford over into Africa for food and land. As that the region, today, is primarily desert, there will be many battles over food, and pending starvation can make those who are starving vicious as well as desperate.

Mauritania

As with all of Africa, surviving the pole shift is but a small part of the survival picture. Mauritania will fare well geographically after the shift, stretching out along the new Equator, so that it is

comfortably in a warm temperate zone. Geological, the land is high enough above sea level so that almost all of Mauritania remains above sea level even after the existing poles have melted. Sociologically, Mauritania will suffer due to the pervading colonial attitude of corporate interests, a situation all of Africa suffers under. The shift will disrupt communications such that those interests, the raw force of self-service and greed, will start to rely on their own judgment, without controls. This drama of the dominant power structures attempting to stay on top of a diminishing food supply and any technological resources surviving the shift will take some years to play out fully. In the meantime, survivors of good heart are advised to stay *away* from supposedly civilized areas where such power struggles are playing out, remaining in the countryside and keeping a low profile so as to avoid attention. Migrants from the Middle East or Europe may find their way into Africa, seeking a warmer Aftertime climate or more land area as the melting poles swallow much of Europe. All the more reason to stay out of sight and with a low profile, to avoid possible confrontations with avaricious travelers.

Sierra Leone

African nations lying in the path of the Atlantic Ocean as it moves from the Equator to the Poles during the week of rotation stoppage, thence back into the void created by a ripping Atlantic Rift, thence sloshing *back* as the land moves *under* the Atlantic during the hour of the shift, will find the concept of a hurricane mild to describe the wind born water that will assault their coastline. Africa is blessed with high land, being well above sea level, so the close proximity of mountains is not a requirement for safety during this storm. Move inland, however, as far as possible to the extent of putting hundreds of miles between the coastline and would-be survivors, and stay *away* from river banks which will rush water dumped inland back out to the sea. After the shift, such coastline countries will find they are well situated for ocean fishing, and will remain tropical in their new climate zone.

Ghana

Hurricanes and monsoons develop along the Equator for a reason, this being not only the warm ocean currents but also the effect the turning Earth has on water and air along the Equator, where it is pulled outward due to centrifugal force, and curled round back to areas to the north and south of the Equator where there is less pressure. During the hour of the shift, the splitting Atlantic will create a draw, pulling the cold water from the south pole up toward the lands of Equatorial Africa which jut out creating a barrier. The land will slide first east, while the Atlantic rips, then north somewhat as the globe tips, then south as the Pacific compresses and the Atlantic rips freely. This will cause the atmosphere, dry from the deserts inland, to rush first *out* into the Atlantic Ocean, where they will pick up an immense amount of moisture, being super heated from the inland deserts, thence encounter cold air coming from the north during the brief drag north, where the supermoist air will start to condense, then be driven at hurricane force *over* the lands jutting out into this mix, such as Ghana, where the water will dump. In the Atlantic Ocean, likewise, the water will first be drawn toward the South Pole as rotation stops for a week, thence to pulled back into the void formed by the ripping Atlantic, causing great swirls and down drafts that will take down any hapless boats afloat. The combination of swirling water and air will create more of a deluge inland, washing all along the rivers out to sea and a quick drowning. Survivors are advised to go *well* inland, several hundred miles from the coast, to avoid such a fate. Afterwards, due to Africa's relatively high land and advantageous position stretched out along the new Equator, those living near the coast will find living temperate and ocean fishing a good source of food.

South Africa

South Africa will fare well after the pole shift, due to it's close location to the new equator and high ground. Being relatively remote as an industrialized country, it may also fare well in retaining some of its technology, being used to relying upon itself rather than others. Some electricity will most likely be generated, and road repairs done. Imported food stuffs will stop after the shift, but with an improved climate and distance from volcanoes, some crop growing will succeed. South Africa's largest problem will be during the shift itself, as it lies between the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. During India's subduction, an actual suction will occur there, drawing water. When the Atlantic widens, a similar situation will occur. During the week when rotation stops, the waters of the earth will drift toward the poles, so during the shift will have a tendency to rush to fill the gaps in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Water on the move is unpredictable and forceful, and South Africa will stick out into this maelstrom unprotected. Those wanting to survive the shift should move well inland and return only after water sloshing has stopped, a period of several days, to be safe.

Cape Town

Cape Town will find itself caught in the flow of sociological changes as well as positioned for high drama during the shift. Being at the tip of Africa, where raging water flowing between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will drag all boats not securely moored out to sea in a torrent, the Cape will be aghast at the power of water on the move, not seen in the memory of man. The entire continent of Africa will continue to experience a moderate climate after the shift, and being high land will not be greatly flooded, but starvation and the quest for a better life will cause migrating peoples to *arrive* at the Cape, where a migration must in any case stop, being at land's end. Due to our prediction that new land will pop up between the tip of South American and the tip of Africa, quests will set forth seeking this land, in the years after the shift. Cape Town will thus seem like the coastal cities of Europe during the last millennium, when boats set said for the rumored lands of the Americas.

Madagascar

Madagascar shares space on a high old plate with Africa, and as such will not experience unexpected adjustments in subduction or shattering during quakes. It likewise has a high elevation, and much of Madagascar will remain above water after the existing poles melt. The tropical climate it experiences today will cool slightly due to being closer to the new South Pole, India, but will still be a fertile and temperate island. The primary problem Madagascar will experience will be assaults during the shift itself from the Indian Ocean, which will first rise slightly as the week of rotation causes water to migrate toward the pole from the equator, then receive a steady flood tide from the Pacific which will empty it's water from the shortening Pacific into, among others, the Indian Ocean, then sudden drops as India goes under the Hymalayas, and all this turmoil causing roiling waters throughout. Thus, massive flood tides running the water up into the highlands via tidal bore, even to washing over the mountains to the lands on the Africa side of the island, will occur. Many will be washed out to sea, and drown.

Oman

Due to the sudden subduction of India under the Himalayas, which will happen in a wink, drowning all in India, the waters of the Indian Ocean are subject to the following factors.

1. during the week of rotation stoppage, water drifts from the Equator, where it has been pulled by centrifugal force of rotation, to the pools. This will have the effect of dropping tides on Oman

beaches.

2. during the hour of the shift, when the Atlantic Rift splits moving the continent of Africa eastward, forcing the Himalayas over India within minutes, and propelling the eastward land thrust such that the Red Sea and Persian Gulf split further, there will be roiling water filling first the void of India and then rushing in all directions.
3. when the Pacific shortens, water will rush over Indonesia, pushing the roil toward Africa and lands jutting into the Indian Ocean near the former India.

Thus, Oman can expect to have horrific sloshing at unexpected times, during the hour of the shift. At first lulled during the rotation stoppage, and perhaps lulled when Indian subducts, any on the beaches may find a horrific tidal wave washing inland as the waters adjust. Those who would survive are advised *not* to become spectators of the drama, by walking along the beaches, but to remain high and well inland during the duration of the shift

Reunion Island

Reunion Island may be a delightful habitat today, but will be a trap during the pole shift. Distanced by water from the African mainland or other sources of safety, those remaining on Reunion will find themselves roasted on the one side by exploding volcanoes and awash with foul waves as the Indian Ocean sloshes first toward the South Pole, then back, forcefully, into the chasm caused by the subducting India. Few will live, and those that do will be filled with regrets that they remained in their island paradise, lingering too long.

India & Middle East

Due to the compression of the Pacific during the forthcoming pole shift, India is forced under the Himalayan highlands, with a violent thrust of the Indo-Australian plate, which is strong enough to remain whole, yet the edges of which will separate from the surrounding plates so that it is free to move and slide under the Himalayas. Those in India will find, after the first strong jolts, that water is rapidly rising, coming in from the coast for those who live there, and coming from whatever area might be considered the lowland for those inland. Giant waves will not occur, just a rapid rise in the water, which will force man and animal alike to tread water for as long as possible, then drown. Those in boats will find a different scenario when the water reaches a height, as then vortexes, created by adjustments in the water, will capsize small boats and large alike. Those who would survive the coming cataclysms are advised to leave the lowlands, which in the case of India as well as western Australia, means leaving the country. Go high into the mountains, and out of reach of the turmoil that mountain building in the Himalayas will present

Himalayas

The Himalayas will survive, as they tower high and by their very presence show the strength of the underlying rock. They will increase somewhat in height, but primarily will become a broader mountain range, with new mountains fringing the edges both inland and along the border with India. For safety, the central part of the Himalayas will be the easiest place to ride out the shift, as where jolts will be experienced, the rock depth is deep and the rock long ago locked into firm positions unlikely to be the weak point during compression. Because of the turmoil in the Indian Ocean and beyond in the Pacific, being anywhere near the point of flooding is ill advised. Water will pull toward the South Pole and then return when rotation restarts. Will flood India as the Indio-Australian plate dives under the Himalayas and keep on rolling to create huge crashing waves along the Himalayan foothills. Will meet water flowing over the Philippines from the Pacific and clash, causing backwashes that will likewise roll all the way to the foothills of the Himalayas.

Nepal

Nepal rides the Himalayas, close enough to India, the new South Pole, to expect a climate not unlike Greenland or the Bearing Strait after the shift. Add to this its elevation, which will only increase due to the subducting of the Indio-Australian plate under the Himalayas, and the cold will be more intense. Thus, all in Nepal who do not move inland after the shift will freeze. During the shift itself, the population of India will drown quickly, under a steady flood tide engulfing the country in the span of an hour. Washing inland, this flood tide will carry many afloat to what will be the shores of Nepal, where they will cling. Thus, in addition to concerns the survivors of the shift in Nepal will have, they will bear the burden of many newly homeless from India. All who wish to survive should then migrate inland toward the former China coastlines, where the climate can sustain life.

Pakistan

Pakistan borders India, which will be forced under the Himalayas in a violent subduction of the Indio-Australian plate, and its northern territories are within the Himalayas which will be subject to mountain building during this subduction. However, being situated on the foot of the Eurasian

Plate, and bordering the southern fault line of this plate, Pakistan will not find itself subducted but it will be subject to what may seem like endless quakes due to the number of changes affecting the area. After the hour of the shift, Pakistan will find itself with a higher elevation above sea level, more ocean access as India to the east will be underwater, and additional ocean access from what we anticipate to be an inland bay cause by the ripping and sinking of the Eurasian Plate just to the west of Pakistan. Those who would survive are advised to stay out of structures during the hour of the shift and during the aftershocks that will continue for months. Tent living will be the best. Bone chilling cold will be the largest danger after the shift, as Pakistan will be literally within the polar circle. Take a clue from the Eskimos in how to dress and build homes, and take to fishing the oceans as a way of life. Due to the hostilities between India and Pakistan, we do not anticipate immigrants from India to flood there prior to the shift, but any of India's people who stay afloat may arrive on the shores of Pakistan, pleading for help.

Karachi

Karachi is a coastal city, in the lowlands, and will be swamped by sloshing water during the shift. At first, it may appear that flooding is not a danger, as during the week of rotation stoppage the oceans of the world will receded from the equator and flow toward the poles. But during the subduction of the Indio-Australian plate, a large amount of water will be compressed and all coastlines from western Australia to western Africa will find the sea level suddenly rising. Residents of Karachi, ignorant of what is to come, will find their broader beach suddenly flooding and will drown.

Iran

Iran will stand close enough to the new South Pole after the shift to be considered within the Polar Circle. With the new South Pole positions essentially *over* India, this will put Iran into the situation Northern Siberia or the Northwest Territories of Canada or the northernmost tips of the Scandinavian countries experience today - a very short spring and summer and a long, cold winter, with the ground permanently frozen below just a few inches of soil. There are no inhabited lands within the South Polar Circle that we can to point to. In that Russia will be subjected to extensive flooding, due to its low elevation, we suggest migrating across Arabia into Africa after the shift, as this massive continent will be almost wholly above water and stretched out along the new Equator, giving it a temperate climate and access along its shores to ocean fishing, which will be fruitful in the Aftertime.

During the shift itself, those in Iran who wish to survive should stay *out* of the types of buildings that regularly crumble and crush their inhabitants during quakes. Even in cities around the world where the cost of construction was not a concern and extensive quake proofing done, almost all buildings will be damaged and most devastated to the point of being a heap of rubble. Find a low spot protected from the wind and cover yourself cowering and lying on the ground with a metal roof or piece of tin or sod covered boards, in the rare event that a firestorm would descend. Don't delay in your migration, as the days after the shift, when populations everywhere are dazed, are the best opportunity to migrate. Afterwards, territoriality will be re-established, and migration resisted along the route.

Arabia

Where India will become the new South Pole, lands nearby can expect to move from the near equatorial climate they experience now to severe cold such as Siberia and northern Canada

experience. Jolting earthquakes from the nearby fault lines adjusting to the effect of having a moving crust come to a crunching halt will take its toll on the Arabic countries, but as this part of the world is experiencing a stretch, rather than compression, there will be no hot earth or subducting land to be a concern. In addition, these lands ride high so will escape the rising waters from melting poles. Those unprepared for a sudden drop in temperature will be the worst off, both from the standpoint of clothing and agricultural practices.

Israel

Israel will suffer during the coming pole shift, but no more than what other countries fringing the Mediterranean suffer. As during the prior pole shift, when the Jewish Exodus occurred, Israel will be on the side of the Earth facing the sun and directly in the path of the 12th Planet's tail as it lashes the Earth - hail, red dust, and the terrifying view of a passing object, slightly glowing. Those portions of Israel well above sea level will keep terrified survivors above the sloshing Mediterranean, but the volcanic dust from volcanoes in the area will roll over Israel's territory as well as all the other countries within hundreds of miles of the volcanoes. Just as Moses found himself wandering for decades in the Valley of the Shadow of Death after the last pole shift, those survivors in Israel will find growing crops or finding food difficult in a desert area beset with the extra burden of gloom and dust.

Beirut

Bordering the Mediterranean, Beirut will be inundated during the tidal sloshing that occurs during the hour of the shift. Combined with crumbling buildings, which will scarcely withstand the jolting as the Red Sea and African Rift separate further during the initial moments of the shift hour, nor the crashing as the moving crust stops at the end of the hour. The danger in tides moving inland is that many structures considered on solid ground will find the ground melting under them, and falter. Thus, residents may be trapped even in buildings that withstand quakes, and drown as the water rises. Others, injured during the quakes, will be unable to stay afloat when the tides drag them back into the Mediterranean. Those who would survive are advised to go well inland and up into the high ground, away from the coast, where they will have to migrate in any case as the seas rise from polar melt after the shift.

Europe

The Mediterranean, as with any inland lake or sea, will not be exempt from the sloshing to and fro that occurs when the crust of the Earth shifts. The tidal waves may not reach the height of a wave that travels across the Pacific, but to those being washed over, this is scarce comfort. Where the inland lake or sea lies over a fault line, the change of waves generated by a sudden drop in the sea floor is also present. Thus, the Mediterranean will present those along its shores with the same precarious state as those along the Atlantic or other oceans. Anticipate being 200 feet above sea level and 100 miles from shore, to be safe, and where near active or even inactive volcanoes, anticipate that exploding volcanoes will not be a safe place to be when attempting to escape tidal waves.

Turkey

Where India will become the new South Pole, lands nearby can expect to move from the near equatorial climate they experience now to severe cold such as Siberia and northern Canada experience. Jolting earthquakes from the nearby fault lines adjusting to the effect of having a moving crust come to a crunching halt will take its toll on Turkey, but as this part of the world is experiencing a stretch, rather than compression, there will be no hot earth or subducting land to be a concern. In addition, these lands ride high so will escape the rising waters from melting poles. Those unprepared for a sudden drop in temperature will be the worst off, both from the standpoint of clothing and agricultural practices.

Crimea

The Crimea will experience approximately the same climate after the shift as before, the former west now the south, the former east now the new north. The most serious problem the Crimea will face during and after the pole shift will be volcanic dust from the Balkan region and Etna, which will blanket the area with thick dust clouds, making outdoor gardening impossible and poisoning the water. The Crimea, surrounded on most sides by water, is also vulnerable to sea level changes, including influx from the melting poles which will cause the oceans of the world to rise over 650 feet above their current levels. Due to the forcible thrust of the India/Australian plate under the Himalayas, there will be some lifting of the land affecting even the Crimeas, so some land will remain above sea level even after the poles have melted. However, this will likely be a series of islands, not continuous land, compounding the problems facing any survivors who will be less able to wander to more hospitable lands.

Greece

Greece and the Greek Islands are idyllic now, a favorite vacation spot in the tranquil waters of the Mediterranean, but the history of Crete and Thera say this has not always been so. The Mediterranean is traversed with fault lines, and where most simply ooze or go dormant between pole shift times, under the influence of a roiling core and lurching crust, explode. This shift will be no different. Where the Mediterranean will be under a stretch, the Red Sea expected to rip open further between its shores, such stretching and ripping is *not* simply a release of tension. Stretch a rubber band until it breaks and there is a snap *back* when the tension releases. In a similar manner, this snap *back* in land under the Mediterranean will result in trapped lava exploding upward through

volcanoes now thought inactive. Add to this the sloshing of the water, which will wash over small islands and an land protruding into the seas, and survival of the shift itself in Greece seems tenuous. Greece will suffer under volcanic eruptions, but will not be totally uninhabitable. Tidal waves from the sloshing Mediterranean must be considered, especially along the shores and on islands, many of which may be overwashed entirely. We would advise those who want certainty of survival to move inland into the Alps, returning to their homelands only days after the shift. Volcanic activity, which will continue for decades and sometimes even for centuries, will make open-air agriculture difficult if not impossible. Fishing skills will be much needed among survivors, and where boats moored in Greece likely to be dashed to pieces during the shift, they can be rebuilt and fishing as an occupation restarted.

Balcans

Many small countries stretching east of Italy will find themselves distressed during the pole shift, due to the volatility of the volcanoes in Italy that will explode during the plate movements that accompany the pole shift. The Alps were built during such plate movements, and Italy is in the subduction zone. Adjustments in plate positioning made around the world will be felt in this region. Land lying to the east of Italy will thus find themselves in the path of heavy volcanic dust.

Yugoslavia

The countries of the old Yugoslavia will find themselves once again in a bad spot, this time not due to war and strife, the heavy hand of dictators, but natural forces. The population will be blocked from migrating, as these blockades have already been put into place during the wars caused by Serbian aggression. The population already suffers from poor crops, also due to the wastage caused by the Serbs, and will thus suffer doubly under the crop shortages in the years leading into the shift. Where much of the country lies well enough above sea level to remain above water after the polar melt, volcanic gloom, lack of clean water, and the endless aggression from would-be dictators that afflict the region will make this any but a war zone, this time over any supplies or food that a survivor might possess. We would advise all who wish to set up survival settlements to relocate, if possible, well before the shift. If this is not possible, plan a stealthy migration after the shift into the mountains of Europe.

Countries lying east, or windward, of infamous volcanoes will not do well during the coming pole shift, as the laments of Moses so clearly relay. What is now Serbia and Romania lie to the east of Vesuvius and the shell of the former Thera, which had a monstrous explosion the last time around, and the many potential volcanoes along the fault that runs through the Mediterranean and down into Persia. Though east and west will change positions, the mountains that stretch from the Alps will buffer the winds, so that the volcanic dust will flow over these hapless lands for many years after the shift. This will poison what little drinking water exists, leaving the alternative the brackish water rising due to the melting poles. Add to this the history of brutality and violence against one's neighbor that has been in place for centuries in these locales, and the picture is not pretty.

Those who wish to protect their loved ones, and establish a safe place to survive and the opportunity to plan and prepare, will need to consider relocating. Move to the north, into the mountains, which will survive the rising waters and be no colder than Serbia and Rumania today, in the future. The foothills and mountains to the east of the Balcans, and inactive volcanoes, have not experienced problems during recent prior shifts, nor will they this time. It is safer to move to the East, as this also removes one from the larger volcanoes in the Mediterranean, which will blow toward

what is now south afterwards, which will become the new east. However, any trip east it a bit further into a colder climate in the Aftertime.

Belgrade

Living on the Danube, which will flood extensively during the deluges that accompany the shift, Belgrade will find itself scoured clean in parts of the city and soggy in other parts. The high winds, to hurricane force, that accompany the shift pick up great amounts of water when passing over the oceans and due to rapid rising and falling air currents this water condenses suddenly into an astonishing amount of rainfall in a short time. Combining this with mountain ranges with established dainages such as the Danube, and roaring flood waters, rivers bursting their banks and creating what seem like an sea or lake on the move, can occur. During the shift itself, staying high enough toavoid such flooding is advised.

Sarajevo

War torn Sarajevo will find itself once again the focus of attention, as those on the coastline seek shelter from volcanic eruptions in the Mediterranean by going inland, and those inland seek to escape the rising water from polar melt encroaching inland by migrating to the mountains along the coast. This is not a happy situation, and in Sarajevo, which bears the scares from conflicts between Muslims and Christians, these conflicts over where, if anywhere, there is safety will intensify. We predict, however, that those of good heart who survived the past conflicts will prevail, and become leaders in the region. The lesson has been learned that sitting at the side and not becoming involved results in atrocities. Thus, positioned to take advantage of seafaring fishing on the new coastlines the melting poles will create, Sarajevo may become an example to other European cities in survival in spite of all odds!

Hungary

Hungary lies within several mountain ranges, which will shelter it from waves in the sloshing oceans and seas, and from the howling winds which occur during the shift itself. The land has rich soil and intelligent people, and thus they will pick up the pieces and try to start life anew. In addition, being situated along the new equator, much further south than the situation today, the climate will be pleasant. Hungary's largest problem will be its very advantages, as survivors in other nearby areas migrate away from the rising polar melt and devastated coastal cities.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia is a landbound country which will find itself criss-crossed by frantic survivors who are seeking a better life elsewhere after the shift. Those in the lowlands in what is now the north will travel south to the mountains as the poles melt and the oceans steadily inundate. Boats will wash up on what will become the shores of Czechoslovakia. Those to what is now the south will likewise migrate, seeking escape from the gloom that volcanic ash imposes on the landscape. They will all be looking for a better spot, and none will be available. Meeting in Czechoslovakia, and learning that all other directions are just as hopeless as the one they came from, there is likely to be despondency and a sense of hopelessness. Survivors are advised to prepare for this emotional climate with clear-cut instructions to newcomers on how life in survivor settlements proceeds. Thus led like children, the newcomers may adjust and become good neighbors.

Prague

As the largest city in the area, serving as the intellectual and emotional heart of the area with many

arteries leading into the countryside, Prague will both benefit and suffer during the coming pole shift. Those in the city will have many connections to the countryside, and not hesitate to use them when starvation sets in. Those in the country will look for leadership from Prague, which of course will not have answers to the crisis anymore than the country folk. However, there is likely among those living in the area to be a pulling together, rather than a polarization of classes. As the poles melt and survivors in lowland areas elsewhere move to high ground, they will wash up upon Prague's shores, a problem for those who have managed to establish settlements in the Aftertime.

Wroclaw

Wroclaw, Poland, nestled in the foothills, will find itself with choices after the shift. With a more temperate climate, facing the new equator, and the ocean lapping at its feet, it can utilize fishing to feed its populace and the stragglers that arrive at its door, escaping the rising waters from the melting poles. These adjustments will not come easy to the existing residents, who will question the change in diet, the need to feed strangers, and the lack of guidance during such changing times from the government and church. What to do during those long gloomy days that will last for decades after the shift? Debate!

Germany

The lowlands of Germany suffer from inundations both during the tidal waves that will assault the coast and as a result of melting poles. Inland, in the high land, there will be many safe areas. Those in Germany would do best to take a middle ground between the inundations from the Coast and mountain building in the Alps. The foothills are safest during the shift itself, as they are shielded from volcanic eruptions from the south by the mountain ranges between them, and will not take the rough ride that those directly in the Alps might experience during the rapid mountain building that will take place during the hour of the shift. After the shift, during the next two years when melting poles are evident, movement into the high ground is advised. Anticipating that the sea will be closer, and will have abundant kelp and fish due to the high incidence of carbon dioxide in the air, fishing for food should be part of the plan.

Germany's neighbors to the east in Poland will find the higher land in the mountains attractive after the shift when the poles are melting and the waters rising. Being sea-going folk, they will have ships at their disposal and will take to these, arriving at the mountain peaks sticking above the water in large numbers. Other countries such as Czechoslovakia which also have mountainous territory will likewise be inundated, but depending on the reputation of the country will be considered inviting or not. Where the lands were formerly held by productive and efficient people, such as Germany has, and has hosted workers from many lands due to economic booms, these places will be remembered as welcoming. Germany's reputation, thus, will doom it to be remembered as a place to migrate to, with the potential of finding shiploads of survivors on the horizon.

Bonn

Situated on the beautiful Rhine river, residents of Bonn will find their placid river changing character rapidly during the hour of the shift. Low lying lands such as the Netherlands will be completely inundated during the sloshing of the Atlantic that will occur during and for some hours after the shift. Water *on the move* tends to keep moving as long as the impediments in its way are simply gently rising lands, and can climb far about the sea level expected to stop a slosh when a gentle rise or water way is the avenue. Thus, the Rhine will not only flow *backwards* during these times, it will inundate the surrounding countryside until all is under water except the occasional high point.

This fertile and populous area of Germany will thus find all who can float padding toward these high points, a desperate scene. Tall buildings, assumed to be safe, are constructed on ground likewise assumed to be firm, but under inundation firm ground can melt and soften, with the buildings tipping or crumbling under their weight. Thus, those who would survive should *plan* to be well upland into the foothills or mountains, or have an escape to the highest *land* points in their general area, and expect competition from crowds of wet and highly frightened stragglers likewise seeking to get above the water level.

Berlin

Berlin lies in the lowlands of Germany, which will be inundated within two years following the pole shift due to the melting of the existing poles which will raise the sea level above its current level by 650-700 feet. During the shift itself, water rushing into the Baltic Sea during the sloshing of the Atlantic, and slow to drain back out due to the relatively narrow straits, will cause flooding of any lowlands along the Baltic Sea. Berlin will find a flood tide rolling in, and stagnant for days. The effect of putting cities not used to flooding nor designed for this under water for long periods is that soil melts under foundations and building otherwise sound suddenly *slide* when underwater mudslides take place. No roof can thus be considered safe or secure, and boats and rescue should be part of the plan for those resigned to ride out the shift in Berlin.

Munich

Munich is in a delightful location for both the shift itself and the Aftertime. Being within the foothills of the Alps, and *not* along any rivers likely to flood, the city will be relatively high and dry during the shift, with the greatest worry high winds and shattering infrastructure and buildings. As with all cities or large structures, residents are advised to remain *away* from buildings that might fall or crumble and crush them, moving into the countryside for the hour of the shift and returning with caution until earthquake damage can be ascertained. Where Munich is a landbound city at present, in the Aftertime it will be closer to the shoreline and could take advantage of ocean fishing. Would be survivors might plan on this, acting as a modern day Noah in ship building or preparations, if they can resist the ridicule of the present day skeptics.

Austria

Austria is a beautiful country today, high in the mountains and with easy access to the Mediterranean not far to the south. However, these very attractions will make Austria a cross-roads after the shift, when those to the north where the melting poles have forced water steadily inland will move south as they try to escape, and those to the south will try to escape the line of volcanoes in or bordering the Mediterranean by moving north. They will meet in Austria.

Switzerland

A bit close to the coastal tidal waves, which will not be limited by height when they have nowhere else to go. May be a bit wet and unsafe for those not prepared for a washout to sea. Where land bordering the Atlantic must adjust to:

1. the stretching of the Atlantic during the week of rotation stoppage, where coastal land in Europe will drop up to 150 in elevation for this reason alone,
2. ripping of the Atlantic Rift during the shift, which will cause water to go on the move even more than the crustal movement alone,
3. sloshing of the waters in the Atlantic which may be sloshing in different *directions* at the same time, due to the Rift rip, thus causing tidal bore or water under extreme pressure to *move*.

The lowlands of France are in a direct line to this surging of the Atlantic, not buffered, and will pass these great flood tides along *to* Switzerland, unimpeded. It is the first few ravines this flood tide encounters which experience tidal bore, and these are likely to be in the Alps bordering France, where the inflowing water has not encountered another impediment to its flow. Since the waters of the Mediterranean will also slosh, there can be a clash of water under pressure at the point they are likely to meet, again at the high land of Switzerland. Residents are advised to move inland away from the ravines that could experience tidal bore under these circumstances, into areas where such bores will be countered and blocked and thus diminished in intensity. Switzerland will be well above the waves in the Aftertime, so survivors returning to their homes after the hour of the shift will find themselves positioned to take up ocean fishing on their new island home.

Alps

The Alps tower high, and due to the general stretching that will take place in lands on all sides, rather than compression, mountain building will occur. The Alps have steadily grown during the periodic cataclysmic geological changes that pole shifts produce, due to the nearness of the fault line that runs through the Mediterranean. Where the Atlantic widens, stretching the lands in western Europe away from the Alps, and where the African Rift Valley pulls Arabia away from the African mainland, it would seem that anything but mountain building would occur in the Alps. But just as ripping cloth causes wrinkles just above the top of the rip, the separating Rift Valley in Africa causes pressure in the Mediterranean on either side of the rift. Thus, land is pushed up, north of the Mediterranean and into the Alps, to relieve the stress west of the Rift Valley, as land along the plate edge to the east of the Rift Valley is sliding along as well as subducting under, the Eurasian Plate.

Italy

Italy has several strikes against it during the coming pole shift, which will be more severe than the dozens of pole shift cycles leading up to the present. It rides atop or next to many fault lines. It is home to large volcanoes known to go off like fire crackers during pole shifts. It is a narrow peninsula poking into a sea which will slosh, repeatedly, during the shift. Thus, unless one were well up into the mountains on the mainland, survival would be tenuous and more the result of luck than planning. Plan on water washing over the entire peninsula. Plan on hot ash landing hundreds of miles from the large volcanoes which Italy is host to, and the possibility of new volcanoes oozing lava from places not yet known to man. Even on the mainland, unless one is more than 100 miles inland and well above 200 feet, one will find tidal bore and clashing waters forcing water up into ravines and even climbing cliffs. Italy is a country destined to suffer during the coming cataclysms, and those who would survive are advised to move, returning only after the shift.

Rome

Rome is more than a major city in Italy, it is the center of the Catholic Church. But the member of this church will not learn of the devastation that will befall this city during the pole shift, as communications worldwide will be disrupted and not reinstated - no TV stations broadcasting, no regular radio broadcasts, no newspapers carrying anything but local news, and no travel by air due to broken airports and planes and lack of fuel, and not likely to be any travel by sea for the same reasons. Thus, the Church will become what is it for the local community, and nothing more. Rome is situated, as with the rest of Italy, on a penninsula dominated by active volcanoes, surrounded in the Mediteranean by fault lines and additional volcanoes likely to become active, and subject to wave assaults on both sides of the penninsula. As with the legends of Pompeii and the island of Santorin, cities close to volcanic eruptions are burried in hot ash, the hapless residents entombed in

postures of horror. Earthquakes will rack Rome, brining down all that has been built since the last pole shift, so the city will be unrecognizable to those seeking it in the future. Those who would survive are advised to leave the penninsula that is Italy, and seek safer ground high in the mountains of the mainland.

Mediterranean Islands

Islands in the Mediterranean, which will slosh during the shift like any large body of water, will be run over with waves, often arriving from different directions *at once* and clashing on top of the island, the roiling water sweeping any hapless humans clinging to high points away, washing the islands clean. Where water assaulting coastlines comes from a *single* direction, where a coastal river empties and is subject to flooding from torrential rains, there is this clash of water. But small islands such as those in the Mediterranean will find they are on occasion in the *middle* of a clash. When water has no where to go, it goes *up*, to a degree that would astonish mankind not witness to such a cataclysm during their lifetimes or much in their written history. Those who witnessed this behavior of water in the past, drown.

Spain

Where ordinarily above the waves, when the waves get larger, Spain will find that land once considered safe is no longer so. During the hour of the shift, stretching of the Atlantic will pull Spain *down* some 50 feet, so that the coastlines will find flooding and high tides, and water flowing inland along rivers. Many will flee to the mountains in northern Spain, but due to the stretch the Atlantic will undergo, this land will sink, and those flocking there will be living on top of each other after the shift with nowhere else to go. They will find themselves perched on islands, staring across an expanse of water to toward the Alps, also crowded with desperate people who crawled there as the lowlands disappeared under the rising sea level, and to toward Africa, the better choice for migrating to a place less crowded. Due to its relatively high land mass, Africa will be almost entirely above sea level even *after* the poles melt and the sea level rise some 650-700 feet, worldwide.

Madrid

Madrid will find in horror that the oceans and seas surrounding Spain have come to *them*, sloshing up through ravine and rivers first from one side and then another, and at times from both directions at once, as sloshing in a body of water depends upon its size and depth. Confusion will abound, especially in those who did not learn of the pending shift, with residents likely to scramble to the nearest hill or roof top and find themselves overwashed with water later. Safety is to be found in the *highest* mountains of northern Spain, away from the cross flow of water.

Portugal

Portugal, stretched out along the Atlantic, will find itself subject to various assaults during the week of rotation stoppage and the hour of the shift. During rotation stoppage, with the Atlantic put into a stretch before it tears along the Atlantic Rift, Portugal will find itself with higher tides and floodinginland where rivers normally flow out, reversing the tide. During the hour of the shift, water resisting the movement of the crust will seem to flow *rapidly* past the shores of Portugal, moving from the Polar Circle toward Brazil, which will be moving *up* toward the North Pole position. Rushing water is subject to tidal bore to an extent than most of mankind would not even contemplate possible, and can rush up mountain ravines and even *over* mountain ranges thousands of feet high. Those who would survive are advised to migrate into the high mountains in Spain for

the shift, and afterwards plan to migrate into Africa, as the deserts there may have a wholly different climate in the Aftertime, and the long coastline of Africa will be very temperate, being stretched out along the new Equator.

France

The low lying land bordering the Atlantic will be subjected to inundations from tidal waves during the pole shift to an astonishing degree. Waves hundreds of feet high carry a tremendous force of water behind them, which breaks barriers before it and climbs up and over barriers such as hills that stand in its way. Where France connects the Mediterranean and the Atlantic near the border with Spain, it will be subject to sloshing water from both water sources. As water bodies of different sizes develop sloshing with different rhythms, this area of France can expect a devastating possibility in have a wave come in from both sources at once. This will result in tidal bores roaring up into the valleys of the Alps near Switzerland. Thus, safety in France requires one to be well out of the lowlands and in the Alps north of the double bind that can occur due to wave action.

Paris

Paris will be inundated during the shift, to the horror of anyone clinging to their romantic city, intending to ride out the shift. The flood tide coming in from the Atlantic, as it first is stretched so that land bordering the Atlantic drops by over 100 feet in sea level and then as it sloshing back and forth during the shift itself, will be beyond the imagination of most, who tend to think in terms of storms driving waves inland and *not* global catastrophes with a shifting crust. The flood tide during the shift will curl quietly around buildings and along roads and streets, flooding basements and foundations until the ground under them becomes soft so that tipping sideways or sinking can occur, breaking windows as it rises to flood lower levels and prevent escape in any direction except by boat, and ultimately rising over rooftops so that frantic residents are padding for their lives. Then the flood tide recedes, back out to sea, dragging all it has captured with it. Those in France who would survive the coming shift must plan not *only* to be above 650-700 above the current sea level within two years, after the polar melt, but to be at *more* than that level during the shift. Escape to the Alps, or to the mountains of northern Spain, and be watchful for tidal bore even then.

England

England has traditionally fared well during pole shifts, due to its underlying rock structures. Stonehenge attests to this, sustaining a few sharp jolts but avoiding extended jiggling that is often more destructive of heavy structures. However, the Atlantic is anticipated to widen greatly during the coming pole shift, and this will affect England as well as the islands lying to the west of her. England, however, will not go completely under the waves, but wave action must be taken into account. At first, during the Earth's rotation stoppage, the waters surrounding England may move north toward the pole. Then, during the shift, the waters will dramatically drop as the Atlantic widens. Here is where the danger lies, as within hours there will be a return of the water, with uncontrolled sloshing and an overall drop in sea level! Stay on high ground for at least a day.

London

London is crowded and an old city, so will not fare well during the coming shift which will be far more severe than prior shifts. The British Ils in the past have received jolts, to the extent of tumbling some of the Stonehenge massives, this will be at *least* as strong. Add to broken buildings and bridges the issue of old plumbing and seweage, and you have a mess. To the extent that London is

above 700 feet above sea level today, it will remain above sea level after the poles melt. However, crowded with desperate survivors, starving, this place will not be any more pleasant than other cities during the immediate Aftertime. Best to locate to rural areas prior to the shift, and plan on ocean fishing as a prime food source.

Ireland and Scotland

Ireland, as Scotland, will be dragged down during the land stretch that precedes the pole shift, when the Atlantic is put under tension before the Atlantic Rift splits further. As this first occurs when the waters have moved toward the poles, during the rotation stoppage, the degree to which the land has dropped will notat first be apparent. Then, during the shift itself, when the water that has flowed to the poles returns to the new equator and sloshes about, the impact of tidal waves will be worse than expected. After the Atlantic Rift has widened, the shore lines, already below their former level, will have less structure to hold them up as they are fringed along the rift edge, and will drop below the waves for that reason. All in all, Ireland will drown, and those wishing to survive are advised to seek safety inland on the mainland of Europe, by boat, when rotation stops.

Netherlands

Low lying lands in Europe that are bordering the Atlantic will not do well during the coming pole shift, as the Atlantic will be pulled wider during the adjustments the continents always make during a severe pole shift, where equalization of the placement of land masses around the world is increasingly the result. More than tidal waves and rising sea levels due to melting poles will be involved in the water that will inundate these low lying lands, as their relative altitude will drop. Thus, those wishing to survive should move to high ground, and add additional height, to a level over 1,000 feet above sea level, to be absolutely sure that tides during the pole shift will not run over them. Survivors should not assume that they can return to their homes, which may be permanently under water, or that travel between mountain peaks will be possible, as they may be finding themselves atop new islands. Beyond this geological change, Europe in general will become a more moderate climate as a result of the shift.

Estonia

The force of the Atlantic, during its sloshing during and following the hour of the shift, is such that those lands bordering the Atlantic directly, in the line of assault, will have the most forceful flood tide. Thus, Norway experiences more force than Sweden, and Estonia and its neighboring countries along the coast will find the flood tide more forceful than those in Finland. The degree of determination in water seeking its level will astonish the hapless residents who have not found something as secure as solid rock to pull themselves onto during these tides. Sweeping inland, the flood tide will melt soft soil under buildings, toppling them, and collect a swirl of trash including anything that can float of has trapped air beneath it as it moves. Water under pressure also moves *rapidly*, and is not casual about relocating to find its level. Thus, even those in boats can expect to be capsized during clashes with trash, or while rocked during rapid rides. Those planning to survive should seek *rocky* ground, inland as far as possible, and be the recommended 100 miles inland and 200 feet above the existing sea level. Anticipate sloshing for days before relocating after the shift, to allow the Atlantic to settle down again.

Finland

The inland bays between Finland and Sweden will find their waters rising and falling in keeping with the sloshing in the greater ocean of the Atlantic, with these exceptions. First, the land masses

buffering these ocean bays from the Atlantic funnel the water through the inlets, so that rushing increases there, and these inlets are far less safe for waterborn craft that under normal circumstances. Second, the amount of water that can rush in, and later rush out, of these ocean bays is delimited by time, so that a given slosh may not reach the level that is does along the Atlantic coast before reversing direction. Thus, the water may not rise as high, in a flood tide, along the shores of the bays. Third, because there is less water in the bays, and the flood tide less strong along the bay shores, it my not be necessary to escape inland to the degree along the ocean shores, or perch on as high a hill. Nevertheless, the general advice to be inland by 100 miles, and be 200 feet above sea level, is a good guide. Survivors in Finland, being on low ground, will find that where their placement during the pole shift was an advantage, afterwards their land will disappear under the rising waters caused by polar melt. Finland is not on an earthquake fault, has no volcanoes, and is relatively protected from tidal wave wash. Within two years after the shift, however, the ocean will cover the land, so survivors must be prepared to move.

Sweden

Sweden does well both during and after the coming pole shift, due primarily to its high altitude and lack of volcanoes. Facing a large ocean bay, and buffered from direct assaults from the Atlantic, the waves sloshing on her shores will not be monstrous, but will tend to ride up into the ravines with a tidal bore. The higher points toward the middle of the peninsula, and those point further inland along the peninsula, will be safest from wave action. Situated mid-way between the Equator and the North Pole, the coastline of Sweden will be subject to tides driven by various factors. During the week of rotation stoppage, water pulled to the equator by the former rotation will flow to the poles, causing northern coastlines to have higher tides. During the shift itself, the Atlantic will widen, but prior to the shift and before further ripping of the Atlantic Rift occur, stretching of the existing land under the ocean will tend to pull coastal land down, further causing high tides.

At the shift, water sloshing will produce a dangerous situation for large bays and waterways the ocean has access to. Water tends to increase speed under pressure, so will rush past Sweden and Denmark, tearing away moored boats and scouring the coastlines as it does so. Second, the amount of water that can rush in, and later rush out, of these ocean bays is delimited by time, so that a given slosh may not reach the level that is does along the Atlantic coast before reversing direction. Thus, the water may not rise as high, in a flood tide, along the shores of the bays. Third, because there is less water in the bays, and the flood tide less strong along the bay shores, it may not be necessary to escape inland to the degree along the ocean shores, or perch on as high a hill. Nevertheless, the general advice to be inland by 100 miles, and be 200 feet above sea level, is a good guide. After the shift, the water which had pooled at the poles will return to the new equator, and this water will be cold and bearing ice torn from the polar ice.

All this makes for a perilous time for anyone clinging to the Swedish coastline. Those who would survive should go inland, up into the mountains, until several days after the shift, and not attempt to go out in boats until the oceans seems to be at rest in their tides - a return to normalcy. The Swedes are a hardy folk, used to living in an inhospitable climate, so will take the jolts and sloshing in stride. It will be a pleasant surprise to find their land warmer, with the summers lasting almost all year long. Gloom is no stranger to the Swedes, so the overcast skies will not come as the shock they will to others in sunny parts of the globe. Thus, with fewer adjustments and more pleasant surprises, this land and its quiet and intelligent folk should fare well! Sweden's main concern, as the shift approaches, will be her very attractiveness to neighbors and others around the world

looking for a safe place to ride out the shift. She will have many suitors, coming forward with money under the guise of investing in the country, or coming forward requesting immigration status. In the weeks prior to the shift, they will also come forward disguised as tourists.

Norway

Norway has the same high ground advantage as Sweden, but by bordering the coastline will be assaulted with both tidal waves from the Atlantic's sloshing and higher tides at the poles while the Earth stops rotation for a week. This higher tide makes the tidal waves more forceful, such that they wash farther inland before dissipating. Thus, those in Norway must seek higher ground than their counterparts in Sweden, during the shift. The fjords in Norway will find the water level dropping at first, during the week of rotation stoppage. Then during the shift, as the Atlantic rips, this will not create an increase in water level. As we have described for the bay for Sweden and Estonia, sloshing will occur, with water rushing *into* and *out of* the bay to and from the Atlantic. The fjords are deep, and the cliffs along them steep, and in particular narrow. Thus, there may be tides running *along* them, but sloshing from side to side is unlikely to be much. Those at the ends of the fjords may need to worry about water rushing inland a bit.

Iceland

As surprising as it may sound, when Iceland rides on a fault line and today has active volcanoes melting the glaciers with their increasing eruptions, Iceland will *not* suffer unduly from earthquakes and volcanoes during the shift. This is due to the spread of plates, rather than compression, in Iceland's part of the world during the shift. In the scripted drama that emerged during the hour of the shift, Europe and Africa has been pulling east during the week of rotation stoppage, causing thecoastlines along the Atlantic to sink. Where Iceland's coastline does not pull down during this rotation stoppage, being beyond the main tug along the equator, this is an example of stretch, not compression, for Iceland's fault line. When the crust starts to shift, the Atlantic Rift rips, creating a *separation* at the fault line where Iceland rides, and the roiling magma has many places to flow, so the press *upward* into volcano spouts is not present. Why would magma chose such a difficult path when it can spread outward, laterally. Thus, Iceland will be no more troubled by volcanoes than today, and the earthquakes expected to be a few singular jolts, rather than the endless jiggling that compression areas experience.

Iceland will have a radical change of climate after the pole shift, as it will be located under the new Equator, rather than in the frozen north as it is today. Being a land of high mountains as well as ice, and used to garnering a living from the sea, icelanders will fare well both in surviving the shift and in the Aftertime. The major problem during the week of rotation stoppage will be the *rise* in tides as water flows from the Equator to the poles. This will likewise cause higher tides *inland* during the sloshing about that the oceans will do during the shift itself. Afterwards, during the two year period when polar ice will melt, including any large bodies of ice under the new Equator such as Iceland will present, the danger will lie in sudden release of melted icewater from mountain lakes. Survivors should take care not to be located in gullies, or potential gullies, between such lakes and the sea.

Russia

Russia, which is in the main in frozen northlands, will be pleasantly surprised to find itself in a warmer climate. In the center of a plate, the earthquakes will not be as long lasting as along faults, and the aftershocks minimal. Thereafter, the real threat for Russia will creep up upon the survivors. Siberia is low land, and the melting poles will swallow this land within months. Russia, in the main, is lowland which will shortly be flooded after the shift. Those hapless Russians who have not heard of the pending pole shift, and the melting of the poles to shortly follow the shift, will find themselves getting soggy, then flooded, with rain waters and overflowing rivers and streams that simply do not drain any longer. At first, in the lowlands, residents will move to hill tops, then tree tops, and then fashion boats out of anything that can float. However, given the broad expanse that will be inundated, there will be nowhere to go! Survivors will step away from the rising water into higher and higher ground, but find themselves eventually stranded on a diminishing island, with no land in sight! Without a sense of direction, and with north and south now west and east, compasses will be no guide, and the stars will not be visible in the main due to volcanic dust.

Those who would survive for the long term are advised to position themselves near high land. We would advise those who are not near mountains or highland, such as the Urals, to fashion boats early and plot a course, sighting familiar landmarks as the move on houseboat or whatever they have devised prior to a full flooding of the lowlands. Being afloat, they can move from community to community, if compatibility is not established, until they arrive at a site where they are welcome and the land is clearly going to remain above ground. The waters can be expected to rise for 2 years after the shift, but during this time, a floating group can fish or harvest from the sea.

Moscow

The heart of Russia, Moscow, will not fare well during the coming Earth changes. A city of old structures, massive stone and old brick, it will be subject to easy destruction during *any* earthquake beyond the trivial that strikes during the shift, and strike they will. The broken link effect will apply block by block, as old plumbing will burst, old walls collapse, and old wires will snap. Every resident of Moscow can expect to be isolated, no ability to communicate, no assurance that one will be rescued from a collapsed wall or building, and certainly no hope the infrastructure will be repaired, ever. Thus on foot and confused, undirected, these residents of a city long the heart of a directive government, will find they have a greater problem. At the headlands of rivers, Moscow will itself find water rising to its doors. At first, this news will come to them by the desperate homeless, arriving at the headlands with reports that the waters are *rising* in the rivers, coming inland from the all directions.

Ultimately, the waters will swallow Moscow, drowning any who have remained there. Survival requires moving to the Urals, to Finland, or to the south to mountains well above the 650 foot above sea level required to stay above the rise of the oceans when the existing poles have melted. An ignominious end to the great land of the former Russia!

Ukraine

The climate in the Ukraine will be far milder, after the shift, due to the land being situated much closer to the equator, with Sweden just south of the equator. The Ukraine's primary problem will prove to be its low altitude. Within 2 years after the shift, the melting poles will eat away all the land, driving survivors to the mountains of the former Europe or into Sweden, if they can make the passage by boat. Those who wish to survive should plan on such migrations, as moving inland toward India will be moving into inhospitable cold and arid lands. The shift itself will prove less disastrous than in many parts of the world, as the Ukraine is not peppered with volcanoes and is situated in the center of a large plate, not near fault lines.

St. Petersburg

On the waters edge, St. Petersburg, Russia, will find itself subject to a series of disasters during the pole shift. First, there will be high tides during the shift, as though they are at the end of a long bay, this is where the water sloshing *in* will find itself seeking an outlet, and will run *inland* through the city and pool in low lying areas, unable to drain. When the shift has passed, St. Petersburg will find itself inundated by the rising seas, the residents running repeatedly toward the highlands of Finland and Scandinavia, to escape the inundation. Residents of St. Petersburg hoping to survive should make plans, ahead of time, to move to high ground, relocating days ahead of the shift so they are not in reaction mode, but pro-active. They carry with them the soul of Russia, the brains, the insights of the Russian people, not a thing to be lost during the coming changes, when courage and insight will be needed in the communities of survivors.

Belarus

As with Estonia, the lands of Belarus will find water sloshing in from the Atlantic during the hour of the shift, with a need to be on high ground, especially if situated along rivers which will carry the slosh *inland* as a backwash. A steady inundation over the next two years as the existing poles melt will force survivors to the mountains or to Sweden, their homeland lost to the rising seas. Thus survivors should prepare and plan to move, either before the shift or afterwards. Chernobyl will not poison the area further during the shift, unless, as with all active nuclear installations and power plants, it is not properly shut down and disabled by human hands prior to the shift. This matter is in human hands. The contaminated soil around Chernobyl will remain local, and slowly set aright over the millennia following the shift. In the far future on Earth, it is not likely to be a settlement site, as with any area carrying disseminated pollution, difficult to clean up.

Kola Penninsula

Lands facing the Arctic Ocean will have a unique and confusing experience during the shift. During the week of rotation stoppage, water that has pooled at the Equator, due to the centrifugal pull outward during the Earth's steady rotation, will drift toward the poles, equalizing pressure as the water seeks its level. Thus, lands facing the Arctic Ocean will find the tides higher during these days. At the hour of the shift, the waters that had been lapping higher and higher on the shores of the Kola Peninsula will be pulled toward the Atlantic, as it rips open, creating larger rifts for the water to gush into. Simultaneously, however, the lands of Russia will be moving rapidly up and over the North Pole, and this will cause the high water that has pooled in the Arctic Ocean to drive *inland*, carried by the hurricane force winds that will occur and the lands of Russia facing the Arctic Ocean are forced *under* the atmosphere. Thus, high water, driven by hurricane force winds over low lying lands, will results in *immense* inland flood tides, carried for hundreds of miles inland in some cases. Survivors seeking high ground during these times will be facing high winds,

which will scream over them at levels potentially approaching the hurricane force of 150 mph. Thus, survivors are advised to plan carefully, finding secure niches on high ground where they can hunker down out of the winds, and will not be washed away by the inland flood tides. After this shift, as with all lands of low elevation, migration to higher ground in Sweden or the Urals if immigration is denied, is advised. Boats capable of ocean going will be of great assist to survivors, as during the times of relocation, fishing for food will be good, and the boats affording access to lands at a distance.

Kazakstan

Kazakstan will become immensely important to the Russian people after the shift, as it is high country, and well connected to parts both north and south by culture, commerce, and tradition. Drowning Russians from the north will arrive at what will be the new shorelines, when the low-lands of Siberia go under water. They will bring with them few possessions, but humility will not be among them. Kazakstan is not considered the home of the elite in Russia, but any elite not scrambling to the Urals will try to set up shop in Kazakstan. Where else where they go, to the Alps, or to Sweden? Thus, in preparation for this arrival, either just before or some months after the shift, residents of Kazakstan should mentally prepare their stance toward such a take-over attempt. Guests are welcome but are expected to work alongside their hosts, and no new leadership is desired.

Kazakstan today has both summer and winter, and is agricultural. After the shift, it will find itself closer to the new South Pole, and colder. This will change the culture into one of fishing in the ocean to what will become the new south, over former Siberian lands, where fish and all they feed upon will migrate to eat the rotting material that has gone under the waves. There will be other outlets to the oceans, as the continent will rip and create a rift above the Himalayas, but being centered in the new Polar Circle, this will freeze and not allow ready access to ocean fishing. Inland lakes without an outlet may temporarily rise, due to the continuous drizzle that follows the shift, so residents along the shorelines of such lakes should anticipate moving up into the hills if need be. The jolts from the shift, which will drive the Himalayas higher, will shatter any housing not flexible, so that structures of brick or stone or mortar will fall upon the hapless residents huddled there. Best to weather the hour of the shift outdoors, in ravines, and remake housing afterwards.

Omsk

As an example of how Siberia will be inundated steadily, leading into and after the shift, is the city of Omsk. Nestled in the lowlands along a river draining inland mountains, and surrounded by swamps already inundated by the sea to the extent that they are somewhat salty, Omsk will be beset by water problems from the start. Torrential rains that will descend on all parts of the globe, erratically, will cause the river to flood, and where will the water go? The swamps will absorb a great deal of water, and be slow to release it to the sea hundreds of miles away. Already afloat, Omsk will then find during the week of rotation that water that has drained away from the equator and toward the poles is creating a backwash. Even less drainage, and more standing water in the swamps. Now comes the shift, and where Omsk is protected from ocean sloshing, it will soon find itself with water rising all around, without a chimney standing above the rising water. Those who would survive are advised to move inland to the mountains, or secure a good boat is take them there, as they will be afloat in any case unless they move well prior to the week of rotation stop-page.

Novosibirsk

Standing on the edge of the great marshlands of Siberian, Novosibirsk will be the scene of drama during the hour of the shift and the months following. Far enough inland to avoid the sloshing water of the north seas, and placed in the center of an earthquake plate, this city on a river will find itself dealing with nothing more than flooding from upriver and the jolting that will bring all structures that cannot withstand Richter 9 quakes down into rubble. The real drama will begin in the weeks and months following the shift, as Siberia will be inundated by rising water, steadily, over the two years following the shift, until these water cover even Novosibirsk in all but high ground. The flooded populace will have no recourse but to travel toward high ground, dragging carts or on foot, and in many cases afloat in make-shift boats, in particular traveling the river which will bring them to Novosibirsk. Thus, Novosibirsk will be in the heavy traffic lane, and should prepare to be asked by the desperate and confused to explain what has happened, where they should go, and what is to be done. In that the remains of Novosibirsk will be ocean frontage, with much warmer weather, in the Aftertime, there are bright spots on the horizon. Ocean fishing, where the lush regrowth in the oceans can be shared by *all* due to ocean currents, will be good, and the deserts of Mongolia no longer a desert. Plan accordingly.

Barnaul

Snugly within the mountains bordering the great steppes of Siberia, Barnaul will be in an area inundated with half drown survivors after the shift. They will come *up* river, if they survive the tidal flooding that will occur within two years after the shift, as they have survived by being *on* a boat, of sorts, and will press upriver seeking, in their fatigue, a place where the waters might stop rising at long last. Barnaul is close to the headwaters where they will rest, and settle. Unaccustomed to any but local folks, the residents of Barnaul will find they have Russians they hardly recognize as neighbors, but keeping a good heart in hard times will make life merrier and far more interesting as the new neighbors will bring news, skills, and will invariably be hardy and resourceful folk, the type how make good teammates. During the shift itself, Barnaul should guard against a rushing river rising over its banks, and jolts that will bring structures *not* designed for earthquakes down upon them. The Aftertime will find their climate no worse off, in that they will be in a warmer climate, and close enough to fishing in the new oceans brought to their door to feed their new neighbors.

Irkusk

In the mountains north of Mongolia, on Lake Baikal, Irkusk will be a survivor of the shift from many standpoints.

1. They will retain their temperate latitude, so the native and commercial plants life will be instantly aclimated.
2. They are far from volcanic activity, although the prevailing westerlies will bring some ash to their land.
3. They will have access to inland fresh water fishing, and due to the high carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere after the shift and for some time from volcanic burping, algae and water plants will grow lush.
4. They are isolated from heavily populated areas, so that survivors reaching their area after the shift are hardy, not demanding, and will be contributors to the community.

The largest worry during the shift will be from potential lake sloshing, in that jolting quakes as well as tipping plates can create this situation. Survivors are advised to move *away* from shore to high

ground, and out of any buildings that can collapse during the shift or the aftershocks that will certainly occur.

V**ladivostok**

Protected from the assaults of Pacific tidal flooding by the islands of Japan, Vladivostok will nonetheless find itself awash. Survivors should scramble to the mountains of China or, if there is time, to the mountains north in Russian territory. Both will become islands within two years from the polar melt, so some forethought in this regard might be wise. The lands of China bordering North Korea will be awash with refugees from Korea, so ethnic tensions will be aplenty. Vladivpstok survivros will find themselves in familiar territory in that the Aftertime will present them with ocean fishing, and be pleasantly surprised to find the climate *much* warmer as they stretch out along the new Equator at a very temperate latitude.

Australia

Australia will be in a good and bad situation re the pole shift. The western 2/3 will go suddenly under water, due to the plate shared with Indian sliding under the Himalayas. However, the eastern 1/3 along with New Zealand will benefit from this, raising slightly out of the water, gaining land above where the melting ice caps will place sea level within two years after the pole shift. The eastern half of Australia and New Zealand benefit from this plate movement, lifting up as India is plunged under the Himalayas. Thus, even with the rising seas from melting poles, the mountains in eastern Australia and New Zealand will afford safe living areas. Due to its attachment to the plate including India, the continent of Australia will both suffer and benefit from the coming pole shift. During those moments when the Earth's crust stops moving, after having been dragged along with the core during the pole shift, the western half of Australia will suddenly go under the waves. This will seem, to the stunned residents, as though a tidal wave were steadily moving inland, and where the crest of the wave will not at first be high, the waters will just keep rising until all not afloat are drown. Those in boats may survive, though there is risk of capsizing, and they will find themselves out at sea and the washing about that will occur afterwards.

Cape York

The Cape York Peninsula on Australia is vulnerable from several angles during the pole shift. First, it is proximal to the many volcanoes in Indonesia, and will be awash with hot ash, being down-wind, for decades after the shift. Second, is stands in the wash-way between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the water rushing to and fro will cause high and rapidly moving flood tides along its coasts. Third, it will be inundated by a flood of human refuges prior to the pole shift, and will be the wash point where these desperate people arrive by boat after the shift, from any survivors in Indonesia. Fourth, portions of the peninsula will go under water within two years after the shift, due to polar melting. Going beyond these matters, however, those who do settle there after the shift will find easy access to ocean fishing and an agreeable climate.

Queensland Province

Where the highlands in the eastern half of Australia will remain above water during the shift and after the polar melt, and will stretch along the new equator, survivors will find their life affected by which end of these highlands they are situated upon. The current will flow toward the former Antarctica pole, and no inhabited lands lie in that direction, and thus Australia will seem like a last hope to cling to for those in boats. Those in the Queensland province will find the current, flowing as it does today in an easterly direction, coming toward them from the countries of Indonesia and Java where survivors often have the their islands melting under them as the seas rise from the melting poles. In addition, survivors afloat when the shift and ocean sloshing stops will find the current carrying them in an easterly direction, to Australia. Queensland will thus find itself with all manner of flotsam arriving on its beaches - survivors afloat, dead and bloated bodies, and anything washed from the cities or countryside that has stayed afloat.

Brisbane

Cities lying along the east coast of Australia, such as Brisbane and Sydney, will find their life

radically changed as the pole shift approaches. Being on high ground, predicted to rise even higher during the shift, they will be seen as a refuge for many situated in the Pacific who see the land sinking under their feet due to rising ocean waters. Australia is a land of hardy folk, but the newcomers who arrive will be the wealthy and soft, used to a servant class and demanding service. Where the cities themselves, like all coastal cities, will experience tidal waves and tidal bore into ravines, and will not survive beyond being a shell of it's former self, the mountains surrounding these cities offers refuge from the waves and hurricane force wind. Survival communities forming in these mountains, on the fringes of these former cities along the east coast of Australia, will find themselves burdened with the whining formerly wealthy. These situations result in one of two outcomes - either the unwelcome citizens are ejected and starve or are shot, or they drag the group down with their demands until all starve. Since the cities themselves will not survive the devastation, remaining there or near there during the shift is hardly advisable.

Victoria Province

The highlands in the eastern half of Australia will remain above water during the shift and after the polar melt, and will stretch along the new equator the equatorial sun, rapidly melting. The tipping of the Indio-Australian plate under the Himalayas will raise eastern Australia some 300 feet in sea level elevation, reducing the amount of land going under water as the existing poles melt. Migration of wild animals from the rapidly flooding western half of Australia can be expected, as they will swim and run toward land, which will be eastern Australia. As in Alaska, where wild bears will become a problem for survivors, formerly civilized areas of Victoria may find surprising and unexpected neighbors. Being situated on the high land bridge connecting the highlands of Queensland to Victoria, potentially crowded situations where wildlife and new immigrants collide with existing residents could also occur, all hungry and desperate and driven by fear. Keeping a low profile so as not to attract unwanted attention is a means of dealing with a human horde, but wildlife finds food by smell and will not be so fooled. Thus, survivor camps in Victoria should prepare to defend against wild predators, and hide from human predators.

Sydney

Where the east coast of Australia will bounce up, due to the tipping of the plate upon with Australia rests, during the pole shift, it will be subject to onslaughts of tidal waves during the shift itself. Water movement during the week of rotation stoppage will cause the waters of the Pacific to move toward the poles, and after the shift back to the new equator when rotation starts again. This will cause water to move from the existing South Pole to the new equator, where Sydney will find itself, through the channel between Australia and New Zealand. This water will rush along what is now the east coast of Australia. In addition to this water movement, there is the compression of the Pacific, which will push water up along any coast line directly bordering the Pacific. Without the protection of any islands, most of the east coast of Australia will experience a direct assault. With at least two large current flows during the shift, swirling will occur, a serious danger to any boats and likely to create unpredictable tidal waves assaulting the coast. Residents of Sydney are advised to leave their beloved city for high ground during this time, if they hope to survive.

Melbourne

Melbourne lies on a southern tip of Australia, pointing toward the South Pole. In this regard it needs to take extra precautions over and above the other coastal cities along Australia's eastern coast. Melbourne has many advantages - being on a plate that will tip up, slightly, during the shift, and being close to the sea for fishing opportunities and snuggled within mountains for safety from

floods and tidal waves. However, there will be extraordinarily strong ocean currents rushing between the Pacific, which will be compressed and need to empty, and the Indian Ocean. This affects any city directly along the currents. Boats will disappear in a wink in the flow, and not surface for days. The water may be somewhat higher than normal just prior to the shift, too, as the stagnating earth will pool her waters at the poles, not the equator, when rotation stops. Thus, the rush of water away from the Pacific will not only be forceful, but high, rather than low - a double danger.

Adelaide

Adelaide lies on the coast, close to the mouth of a large river draining the mountains of eastern Australia, and on a continent that is destined to tip and sink under the waves so that the western half is no longer land. With all this against it, can it be safe? Surprisingly, it will do remarkably well. As the plate upon which Australia rests tips, submersing the western side, the eastern side will rise above the waves, resting at a higher altitude after the shift. However, as with all lands close to the coast, caution against tidal wave sloshing and rivers flooding over their banks should be taken. Go inland, up into the mountains, and well away from any valleys that could take the overflow from swollen rivers or themselves fill up during a downpour. The city should stand, aside from old buildings that will crumble at the slightest quake, and may provide a good base for fishing boats for survivors. After the polar melt, with the ocean much closer than before, Adelaide, or at least her highlands, will be on the coast.

Perth

Perth, situation on the extreme western edge of Australia, will be under water long before the hour of the shift. The pressure during the week of rotation stoppage will have pulled land along the north Atlantic *down* by 150 feet due to the core continuing to move while the crust is frozen in place by the magnetic attraction of the rapidly approaching comet. This pressure continues around the globe, with the Red Sea and the lands of Pakistan being stretched and the point where the land becomes reluctant to compress, where India is being squeezed under the Himalayas, feeling this pressure. Thus, the plate holding both India and Australia is likely to begin tipping early, causing a drop in sea level even before the shift. Combined with the tendency of water to leave the Equator and move to the poles during that week of rotation stoppage, this increase in sea level will have the residents of Perth with few places to go except inland into the neighboring mountains or onto boats. They will take the latter, due to flooding roads, and thus when the shift itself occurs, will be roiled about with ocean tides moving in different directions, often creating giant whirlpools. *Some* residents in boats will survive, eventually washing up onto the shores of Australia, now inland and filled with flotsam and hapless survivors from as far away as Indonesia trying to gain a foothold on land. Thus, survivors of Perth, who will be few, will find themselves moving from one horrific drama to another.

Tasmania

The island of Tasmania, below the eastern portion of Australia and sharing a spot of the same end of the plate that will tip up during the shift as India dives down below the Himalayas, will benefit from the shift in that it will get an increase in elevation over its present elevation. Tasmania can expect to be some 1,000 feet higher than present, thought the polar melt will return that gain by almost 700 feet. The climate will change to be more tropical, lined up closer to the new equator, so vegetative growth on the island will eventually be more lush after some decades.

New Zealand

Where New Zealand will remain well above sea level after the shift and polar melts, it will be subject to the same forces during the shift as all other lands. Tidal waves will assault its coastlines, and where cliffs or mountain ranges lie along a coastline, tidal bore can occur, bringing rushing water to a height not expected. As New Zealand is a land of mountain ranges, stay well inland during the shift, returning to the coastlines only some days after the shift has occurred and the sloshing oceans and high tides have settled. Where New Zealand lies along a fault line, and thus has active volcanoes and geothermal area, due to the tipping *up* of the plate New Zealand lies on, pressure will be reduced during the hour of the shift, not increased, and the incidence of exploding volcanoes and the like lessened for this reason. In essence, there will be a new *space* under the tipped plate for lava to fill during the shift, which will reduce the press of lava *upward*.

Where New Zealand rests primarily on the plate shared with Australia, a fault line runs to the east and to some degree under the land, and this will separate. When the Pacific shortens, the plate to the east of New Zealand will drop below the tipping plate shared with India, bolstering the tip up that New Zealand will experience. Tipping a plate that plunges, on one end, under a mountain range, will be in the main a continuation of what is already happening. However, for the several hundred feet that Indian will drop below its current sea level, there will be a commensurate raise at the far end of the plate shared with Australia and New Zealand, with the major benefit of this raise at the New Zealand end. New Zealand can expect, after all the sloshing about has stopped, to find itself 500 feet above the current sea level. With the melting poles expected to raise the sea level between 650 and 700 feet, this gain will disappear, but what the raised land does mean for New Zealand is that more of it's land will be above water after the poles melt, than elsewhere in the world.

Christ Church

Cities along the coastline in New Zealand, such as Christchurch and Nelson and Auckland, will find themselves in an unpredictable position during the day of the shift, when the waters surrounding their island country. At any given moment, the water might be migrating toward the existing South Pole (during rotation stoppage), returning from the existing South Pole (during rotation restart), pushing in directly from the Pacific or rushing between Australia and New Zealand (during the hour of shift, due to shortening of the Pacific), coming around Australia from the Indian Ocean (as water in motion pouring through Indonesia into the Indian Ocean), or as a reaction to any of these forces due to the tendency of water to slosh. Thus, those in New Zealand are advised to seek safety in the mountains, well above an wave action, until equilibrium in the oceans has returned, a period of some days.

Asia & Pacific Rim

The vast reaches of mainland China will fare well during the coming pole shift for several reasons. Geographically, the land inland lies well above sea level and its moderate climate will in the main continue, but being closer to the new South Pole, India, than the previous North Pole, the climate will have shorter summers and longer, more bitter, winters. The primitive lifestyle of the majority of the people, who have learned to adapt stoically to harsh conditions both economic and political while living in what is essentially mud and straw houses or tents, will allow most to survive the pole shift and to adjust to difficult growing seasons afterwards. China as all of Asia will be in the long night side of the Earth during the week of rotation stoppage. This situation tends to create huddling and talking activities, as the thought of being in perpetual darkness creates high anxiety, and thus the week passes.

China

China will be ill prepared for the shift, due primarily to information suppression preventing new and Internet gossip from reaching the populace, and secondarily due to the sense in the governing elite that there is little they can do to protect or maintain the populace during such a catastrophe, and thus they wish to avoid any such discussions. China's greatest worry comes from rain, the continuous deluges that will occur during the days that follow the pole shift. Denuded of forest during centuries of overpopulation, and having cultivated the wetlands so they no longer act as a sponge, inland China will find itself washed away into flooded and raging rivers. The water will spill over, creating vast moving bodies of water which will carry away all but stone structures, and cover those in wave after wave of muddy water. Few will survive these floods, leaving only those who have managed to cling to hill tops to survive not only these floods but also the high winds that occur during the shift itself. Starvation, already an problem China struggles with, will decimate survivors, but due to the tenacity of the Chinese people, those who survive these times will from communities that will participate in the transformation of the Earth into better times in the future

Beijing

The people of Beijing will be, in the main, taken by surprise by the shift. During the shift, those residents indoors in the city proper will be likely to be crushed by falling structures, with little hope of rescue afterwards. Where China experiences quakes, today, they are not of the magnitude that will occur during the shift, and thus structures outside of simple family homes will crumble, crushing those inside. Look to the devastation in India or Afghanistan or Turkey to see how easily such structures crumble. The stunned residents of Beijing will spend weeks simply sorting out the dead from the living and coming to grips with what has occurred. Of course, the powers in the seat of government will be ineffectual, and frankly will not be sought out by the populace nor conferred with. The military arm tends to disappear during such times, the arrogant generals looking behind them and finding their ranks decimated, the foot soldiers gone home, abandoning a structure that they sense will be ineffectual. Communications will be nonexistent, with the residents left to arrive at their own conclusions. Being in the highlands, those surviving the shift in Beijing will be able to migrate into the country side and ally with survivors there, who will be many.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong is an ideal place to live at present due to its many bays and inlets - a city on the water. However, during the coming cataclysms this city will not fare well, as the shortening Pacific will force the water up rather than down the shores, and with the melting poles following only months later, this city will soon be unlivable. High land is advised, for safety sake, but plans for long term living in Hong Kong, unless in a boat, will be met with repeated short term emergencies.

Taiwan

Taiwan, though an island, has high land an will survive as land even after the poles have melted. The shortening Pacific will push some land masses upward, and Taiwan fares well in this regard. Proximity to violent volcanic eruptions in Japan and the Philippines, Taiwan's neighbors, will create gloom in this part of the world for some decades.

Japan

Japan does not fare well during pole shifts that exacerbate continental drift, the tendency of the continents to equalize around the globe. It sits on the edge of plates that will experience compression and plate movement, disastrous for Japan during this coming severe pole shift. Riddled with active and inactive volcanoes, Japan will find that tidal waves are the least of her worries, as volcanoes that violently explode will eradicate almost all life on these islands. Prior to the pole shift, Japan will experience her share of the increasingly severe earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that occur as the 12th Planet approaches. Due to Japan's position on fault lines that lie under the ocean as well as land, tidal waves will result on occasion from these increasingly severe plate adjustments. Those living in coastal cities will thus find tidal waves resulting from earthquakes increasing in severity as well as the earthquakes themselves, leading up to the pole shift itself. The relatively narrow land will be battered and shaken, leaving the populace with few places to go.

The tsunami press will be largest directly at right angles from the islands, assaulting the coasts so the water is forced up into the highlands, not along the coasts at an angle such that the force of the water might be turned out to sea. In some cases, during the pole shift, the water will rise high enough to surge completely over the islands, washing them clean. For Japan, there will be no safe place. It is like asking where in a tornado one should stand to avoid the tearing of the wind! So much is unpredictable. It could be assumed that some spots, high up so that tidal bore does not force water up ravines to high places, or to the side of volcanoes, so that hot gases and dropping rocks do not descend upon one, might be safe. But with the air and sea in turmoil, this would be unpredictable.

Tokyo

Tokyo is situated on the ocean side of Japan, an unfortunate setting that will ensures the almost total demise of anyone in the city at the time of the coming pole shift. Cities such as Tokyo, trapped between mountains and tidal waves, will find themselves under deep water such that all will drown. The tidal waves will first wash over the city, and when reaching the mountains will turn around, creating a backwash. This backwash, meeting the tidal wave, will have no where to go! Thus the water will climb higher as this process continues, until even the tops of tall buildings are under water. Those who would escape to the mountains will have exploding volcanoes and earthquake ravaged bridges to deal with, so should not anticipate a late exit from a doomed city. Best to move to safety well ahead of the pole shift, by boat if panic has crowded the road and air ways.

Korea

Korea stands as a peninsula, sticking out into the ocean along the Pacific rim. As such, it is dealt a double blow during the coming shift, as ocean waters can assault it from several sides. Those along coast lines that have only one flank to worry about can to some degree conclude where the water will come from, which angle, and what cliffs the water will climb due to tidal bore. But those with 3 flanks to worry about may find themselves in the same crunch that those inland with major rivers on more than one side will experience, as in the area in France where waves from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic will meet in the middle, forcing water higher in the center of that land than would ever be expected if a wave from only one side, at a time, was experienced. Thus, Korea will experience ravaging quakes from the compression the Pacific will be going under, and awash with water that may be higher inland than imaginable. Few, if any, will survive there.

Seoul

Seoul, South Korea, will find itself in a migration dilemma. Given the assaults from water that the peninsula of Korea will experience, a low expectation of survival, those who would survive should consider migrating *before* the hour of the shift. Tensions between North and South Korea are notorious, and due to get worse, not better, during the forthcoming tense year. Japan will be devastated, and migrating there more like moving into the mouth of the lion than away. Land across the Yellow Sea in China will be flooded, utterly, and in any case China is so overpopulated that survivors will be contemplating eating each other after the shift when crops will be essentially nonexistent. Thus, migrating into what is now considered the colder reaches of China, into Manchuria, and into the bordering lands of Russia, would be the best option. These lands will have a more temperate climate in the Aftertime, and are less populated now due to the long winters than land in southern China.. Moving toward Manchuria and Russia also is moving *away* from what will become the new South Pole, India, and into land that will have a better climate in the Aftertime.

Vietnam

Vietnam is low land, facing the Pacific oceans which will compress and force water under great pressure to *move* toward the Indian Ocean. Thus, there is a doubling effect of the water that will assault the coasts, in that was sloshing inland into Vietnam during the flood tides that occurs during the shift and the hours following will not be a passive flow, but a scouring flow. As with Thailand, none remaining in Vietnam are expected to live. Boats and hapless humans dragged along with a scouring tide will find themselves dragged under, unable to resist the flow, until long past the drowning point. After the shift, Vietnam will quickly go under water in any case, being low land, as the existing poles melt and the oceans rise some 675 feet above the current sea level. Like the Philippines, Vietnam will not BE a country after the shift.

Thailand

Thailand will drown, not only during the two years following the pole shift, but during the shift itself. The elevation in this low land bordering several oceans is not high enough to buffer any of it's lands from the onslaught that will occur, first from one side and then another, and often in concert so that the waters clash and rise up in the center of this narrow land, to the horror of those trying to escape the waves. The forces driving the water, during the shift, include not only a shortening Pacific, which will bring water from that direction, but also the suction that a subducting India and western Australia will bring. As this land dives, it creates an opening for waters elsewhere to seek a lower level, and rush in, from all directions, it will! This will not only pull the water from the Pacific across Thailand, even across the highlands tucked into the mainland, but will

also result in violent sloshing when the water from all directions clashes over the bowl the former India occupied, pushing this water back over Thailand and the other countries in the vicinity. Those afloat, in boats, who hoped to ride out the shift in this manner, will be dashed about, their craft in pieces, and drown.

Malaysia

Malaysia stands in the path of rushing water, which will drown even the mainland country of Thailand during the pole shift. Several factors will create a rush of water over the Malaysian peninsula. When the crust of the Earth stops its slide and the plates begin to slam into each other, the Pacific will shorten and the India/Australia plate will subduct violently into the Himalayas. As this occurs, there will be a drop in sea level over India, the waters about India rushing in to fill the gap. Likewise, the Pacific will compress, so the sea level there is relatively higher, and as water seeks an even level this water will rush into the gap over the hapless and drowning India. The Malaysian peninsula stands in the path of this rush, and once water begins to move, it creates it's own force, such that there is a press of water moving in the direction of India, and this pressure will be great enough to create tidal bore that will go up and over any mountains in it's path. Malaysia, and other countries in the path of this flood, will utterly drown.

Indonesia

Indonesia fares poorly during the coming pole shift, but most of the residents will already be dealing with disasters by the time the shift arrives. As low-lying land, in the main, the steadily softening polar ice will create inundation that the country is poorly prepared to deal with. Now and then a hurricane ravages a coastline and dumps rain inland; now and then a volcano goes into an active burping stage; but overall, most of Indonesia during these times - functions. With low-lying land consistently flooded throughout Indonesia, there will be an impact on the industries in the country, and migrations of displaced citizens to the cities remaining above water. Indonesia is run by the wealthy elite, who rape the poor and the land without government oversight. With industries shut down, the wealthy will attempt to escape to Australia or any other country that will have them. They will be running from what they will view to be a sinking ship, leaving the poor behind them with scarcely a backward glance. The government will become even less responsive to the poor, who will be allowed to crowd into the cities but be kept in camps where disease will run rampant and starvation be the norm. Increasing activity in the many volcanoes that dot the region will only increase these migrations to the death camps. Thus, by the time the shift hits, most citizens of Indonesia will already be in a desperate live-and-death struggle. Those living on high ground away from volcanoes will be washed over by the large floodtides that will move from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, and back again, during the shortening of the Pacific and subducting of the Indio-Australian plate under the Himalayas. Survival will occur for a small percentage, but only because the islands are many and cover a vast area. Survival will be by accident, in these cases, not by design.

Singapore

Singapore is unfortunately located from several standpoints, and will suffer both during the pole shift and during the years after the pole shift. Being on low land and along a coast, with the potential of tidal waves from almost all sides due to its prominent location on the tip of a peninsula, it will surely be wracked by high tides which will wash most of the city away. Any survivors will find themselves in near-freezing temperatures, as the pole shift will place them closer to the new South Pole than the equator. The land will then be subject to inundation during polar melt, with the

only escape route along an increasingly narrow peninsula.

New Guinea

New Guinea has high mountains which will remain above water even during the worst of the sloshing that the Pacific can inflict, including the rush of water from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean during the compression of the Pacific basin. New Guinea rides on the Indio-Australian plate, which will tip strongly thrusting India under the Himalayas during the shift, and thus pushing the far portion of the plate *up*. Just as Australia and New Zealand can count on gaining sea level elevation due to this, New Guinea will to a lesser extent also rise above the ocean level by 250 feet. However, since all volcanoes will become highly active during the hour of the shift, there will be few spots where survivors can cling without worry. Plate thrusting during the shift will drive the plate New Guinea rides on *over* plates coming in from the Pacific, so as with New Zealand, volcanic activity will be lessened by having magma fresh just under the volcanoes. Nevertheless, any volcano giving evidence of having erupted during the past ten thousand years should be considered a candidate to be reactivated. After the shift, the climate will be temperate, not tropical, and survivors will find ocean fishing a good source of food in their ash covered land.

Port Moresby

Port Moresby in New Guinea will find water rushing by on its way from the Pacific, which will be compressing, and the South Pole, where it has pooled during the week of rotation stoppage, during the hour of the shift. This will not be simply rapidly moving water, it will be a high tide scouring all along its edges, and thus, being at the turn of where the water must turn to go through narrows between New Guinea and Australia, Port Moresby will find itself under higher water, roiling. None of this city will survive.

Phillippines

The Philippines are in an unfortunate position for the forthcoming pole shift. They are riddled with active and inactive volcanoes which will erupt simultaneously when the Pacific shortens. Being a series of islands, they will be subject to overwash when the oceans slosh back and forth. Since the land is mostly low lying, it will disappear under the rising waters from melting poles so that only the mountain tops are sticking out of the water. Unfortunately, many of these mountain tops will also be oozing lava. The effect of the tipping of the plate shared by both India and Australia is that eastern Australia and New Zealand will pop up a bit out of the water. This raising plate will encourage the press from the plates the Philippines rest upon to subduct or crumple. No altogether a promising place to be during the coming cataclysms.

Guam

Guam is a low lying island that will be inundated long before the shift, and disappear afterwards in the rising sea level when the current poles melt. Such islands will get little help from the governments of the world, regardless of commitments due to its strategic location. Starving countries and lands disappearing under the rising waters will be ignored. Thus, those on Guam who would survive the coming earth changes need to help themselves, and make aggressive plans to do so.

Fiji

Fiji lies close to a plate boundary, and is surrounded by the Pacific. Thus it will suffer numerous earthquake jolts during the shift, and not being a large island, not particularly high, it will find itself

washed over, repeatedly, during the pole shift. Afterwards, any life still remaining on the island will find itself inundated by the melting poles. Not a good option for survival.

Solomon

The Solomon Islands are low lying and face the Pacific, which will have water to lose during the hour of the shift due to the compression of the Pacific. Thus, the peoples of these islands can expect flood tide that will utterly cover these islands to rise and not drop for some hours, effectively drowning all. Migrating to the coastline of Australia or to New Zealand is their best hope.

Hawaii

Where one would expect that the Hawaiian Islands would be awash with tidal waves and under the threat of nearby volcanic eruptions, there is a bright spot for these islanders in that the Pacific will be shortening, tightening, and all shores that represent plates above subducting plates will benefit from this. During the rotation stoppage, the waters of the Pacific will flow towards the poles, and during the shift will rush from one side of the Pacific to the next. However, due to the shortening of the Pacific, there will be slightly more water to deal with overall. The highest altitudes will be the safest, with a tie-down to survive the hurricane force winds. Due to proximity to the oceans bounty afterwards, the volcanic gloom can be offset.

Tidal bore is present when the water has *no where* to go but up. This happens when a large wave approaches a cliff, along a land mass that prevent the water from *any* escape. For instance, along the western coast of Peru. Water then must either push sideways, encountering water under just as much pressure, or back, likewise not possible given the press. Thus, the *least* resistance is up a ravine. In the case of islands like those in Hawaii, there is wiggle room. Even though the islands are large, the wave *approaching* the island starts to move *around* the island long before it starts rolling up the land mass toward the beaches. The water on either side of the island has a *lot* of options, can move sideways, and does so. Thus, the advise to move inland 100 miles and upland 200 feet is not that far afield. Clearly, one should move as high as possible, staying out of the hurricane force winds, and not hang about near the beaches even if on high ground.

South America

Brazil suffers during and after the coming pole shift, because of its proximity to the new North Pole but also due to inundation from the south as a new land mass situated between the tip of South American and Africa emerges from under the waves. All that water must go somewhere, and will rush north into every low lying ravine that lies in its path. This massive wave will run up and over bluffs along the seashore, pouring water into low lands thought protected from the sea, which will then become an inland sea for a time. Those along these bluffs should anticipate water rushing inland from the sea to this extent, and to escape tidal bore be inland and seeking shelter out of the wind along the highest points, staying out of the ravines normally draining to the sea, as this is the course that inbound waves will take during the hour of the shift, and out of the ravines normally draining inland, as this is the course that the water will take to escape back into the sea. During the hour of the shift, survivors will find themselves in a terrifying position, with water rushing up and over the bluffs, coursing through the ravines on its way inland to pour back out via the inland rivers and marshes.

The Pernambuco state in Brazil lies in the Bulge of Brazil, and as such will be close to the point off the bulge where the new North Pole is anticipated to be positioned. As the 12th Planet passes between the Earth and the Sun, the South Pole will tip *up* along with the passing North Pole of the 12th Planet, moving the bulge north along with it. Thus, from experiencing a long day during the week of rotation stoppage, and roasting as though in mid-summer, the residents of Pernambuco will find cold descending steadily. Equate the degree of this deep chill to what those in Antarctic or the north Polar Circle today experience. Unless prepared to live in this environment, which these tropical folks will *not* be, they will freeze to death or die of exposure in short order. Moving toward the Andes, well out of the lowlands which will become a large inland bay when the existing pole melt, is the best plan. Such an extensive trip should not be left until the last minute, when panic and distraction will encumber travelers.

The bluffs and highlands of southern Brazil will remain above sea level after the polar melt, and will not be subject to mountain building during the shift. As with the Salt Flats in Utah, old and highly stabile rock such as found in the Parana province will likewise resist shattering during the quakes. Used to the tropics, those survivors living close to the Bulge of Brazil will be shocked to find themselves shivering, as their homeland moves from a subtropical land to land within a polar region. Those well inland, in lands well above the backwash that the Amazon might experience during torrid rains and sloshing seas, will find their climate more moderate, hardly changing at all from what they experienced in the past. Sao Paulo state in Brazil will be ideally located *after* the shift for a continuing temperate climate and access to ocean fishing. But during the hour of the shift, those who would survive are advised to go to the highest points in the mountain ranges in the area. Our general advice to be 100 miles inland and 200 feet above sea level does *not* apply in areas destined to experience tidal bore.

During the hour of the shift, the Pacific will compress greatly, and our analysis of the weak points in the Earth's crust indicate that the Antarctic plate will tip, pushing new land above the waves between the tip of South America and Africa. The water displaced will move away from this point, in all

directions, striking the coastline of South America with a huge amount of water, under pressure. Tidal bore, for those who have witnessed it, does not act as water is expected to act, as the water will *climb* when it has nowhere else to go, to release the pressure behind it. Water on the move likewise keeps moving, even above the pull of gravity. What this means is that those seeking shelter from the high winds in ravines will find a roiling wall of water coming up from the coast, which will engulf and drown them. Even the high points *close* to the coast will find water pouring over them. One must analyze the terrain, finding those high points that will be well enough inland to have the force of the water dissipating, and which have a drainage outlet for the water that does find it's way around the high point. In that high winds, to the point of hurricane force, will likewise be experienced during the hour of the shift, those who would survive are advised to plan to be well anchored too.

Argentina

Facing the place where new land will rise in the Atlantic Ocean, between the tips of South America and Africa, when the Antarctic plate *tips* to accommodate compression of plates in the Pacific during the hour of the shift, Argentina will find itself with a great deal of displaced water seeking its level. The flood tide will assault the coastline, under the immense pressure that a large volume of water can produce, not a wave but a *body* of water at a high level, and thus taking some time to disburse. This water will press inland, not stopped by foothills or vast plains that might otherwise stop or slow a flood tide. The volume of water seeking its level will also cause *speed* of flow, where the water presses through mountain passes or ravines, scouring clean any manmade structures there. Used to the gentle flow of water flowing to the seas, spreading outwards across fields during flood times, or the gentle washing in and out of tides, man has little experience with the force and power of an *immense* amount of water on the move.

Those who would survive in Argentina, along the coastline toward the tip of South America in particular, should assume the mountains along the coast a danger zone, and move inland to the highest mountain peaks they can reach in order to survive this time. The foothills of the Andes in Argentina, such as the Neuquen and Cordoba ranges, will affort a safe place to escape the shoshing of the Atlantic along the coast, but due to the compression of the Pacific with resulting mountain building will experience upheaval. In this regard, the Cordoba range is less likely to be affected, being further away from the Continental Divide. Afterwards, due to the new location along the equator, those in Argentina will find their climate uniformly temperate, with continued access to ocean fishing, which will be productive when land crops fail.

Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires is blessed, today, with an ideal location along a rich seacoast at the mouth of a river, surrounded by rich farmland and with a backdrop of mountains only a day's drive away. Much of this will remain the same after the shift, with the climate remaining much the same too. Why, then, would Buenos Aires not be an ideal location to ride out the shift and for the Aftertime? Rising and erratic waters will wash the coastline, well before the shift. When the rotation stops, water will drift to the poles from the equator, and during the shift itself, we predict that new land, in fact a new continent, will rise between the lower part of South America and Africa, just north of Antarctica. This will displace a large amount of water that will rush up the shorelines in a direct path from this new continent's rise. Those along the coast or in ravines where tidal bore will occur will find this flood tide immense, as it will wash into the foothills of the mountains, crashing and surging. Those who would survive should retreat into the mountain, well into them, until the ocean tides are regular and not erratic, a period of several days after the shift. Buenos Aires will likewise suffer when the

existing poles melt, within two years of the shift, rising the sea level some 650-700 feet. This will inundate many areas around Buenos Aires, as well as many residences, forcing survivors to crowd into already crowded and starving situations. Tempers will flare, resulting in ugly confrontations, with few surviving.

Chile

Chile rises high along the coast of South America, but it is precisely because of these steep cliffs that tidal waves will be unexpectedly large during the pole shift. The water will have nowhere to go, so the press of water behind the lip of the wave will press the water up along the cliffs. This is short lived, lasting for a few hours only, but lasts long enough that valleys along the coast may find themselves flooded. The water in any given valley may be there not because the mountain barrier protecting the valley is low, but because the water has been forced inland at another weak further down along the coast, and once inland is moves about, finding its lowest level. Thus, the water may even appear to come from an inland direction. For best results, where living along a coastline where all the surrounding area gives the water no escape but up, be several thousand feet high and wait a day or so before returning to your homes. In this way your home may be flooded, but you will not drown.

Peru

Peru rides high in the Andes, and will ride higher after the shift due to increasing subduction of plates under the current mountain building ridge. The elevation causes thin air, which many of its residents must already deal with, and as during the hour of the shift some of the Earth's atmosphere gets stripped away temporarily, this may be may be increased to the point of suffocation in the high elevations. Along the coastland, there is also danger of tidal bore, as water under pressure will climb *up* if it has nowhere else to go. Thus, inland valleys hold the best chance of survival during the shift itself. After the shift, Peru will find itself continuing with a temperate climate, stretched out along the new Equator, and proximity to ocean fishing which will be productive during the years after the shift due to the increased carbon dioxide in the air and resulting kelp growth. The hardy natives of Peru, left alone in the past by those who would plunder as the land is spare and the living hard, will be survivors.

Ecuador

Ecuador rides the Andes and faces the Pacific Ocean. Between mountain building, which is sure to occur this shift as it has in the past when the Pacific shortens, and raging tides in the Pacific as it moves about during the week of rotation stoppage and the shift itself, the frightened residents will feel like they have no place to seek safety. Tidal bore along the coasts during the hour of the pole shift should cause those interested in surviving to move inland and return to their coastal homes after that rocky hour. Active volcanoes, and those lying dormant now, will react to the squeeze by burping and spewing volcanic dust for many decades after the shift, blanketing the Andes to what will then be the west (now South) with the worst of the ash. However, the coastline will remain much the same, as mountain building will rise the land to counter much of the effect of melting poles. Coastal cities now some hundreds of feet above the waves will find themselves still above water, in the main, and fishing in the fertile oceans will be a source of food in the Aftertime for survivors. The coast line will be key to survival in the gloomy decades after the shift, as outdoor gardens will not fare well but the oceans will be lush and fruitful. The climate will remain much the same, close to the new equator as it is now close to the old equator. Those who would survive are advised to stay 100 miles, and preferably 200 miles from any volcano likely to erupt, and to gauge

their path back to the coastline after the shift by the activity ongoing.

Colombia

Colombia will stand as the high ground that frantic survivors in Central America will scramble toward during the shift. As Panama is the point where water *today* flows between the Pacific and the Caribbean, this is bridge to safety that will wash out early during the hour of the shift. However, any survivors clinging to floating material will wash up on Colombia's shores, wanting rescue to be fed and housed. Thus, as with many other countries faring better, during the shift, than its neighbors, Colombia will find itself a hospital and refugee camp. From the Amazon basin, likewise, the press of populace seeking high ground will occur. As the Amazon floods during the two years following the shift, due to the melting of the existing poles, man and animal alike will be on the move. Thus, the high grounds of Colombia will be an interesting place, with conflicts of all kinds abounding in the Aftertime. The drug wars, which often dominate the scene in Colombia, will become nonexistent, as the traffic cannot move. Colombia's drug crop will be used, rather, to dull the horrific reality among those who seek this route. As with all countries of the world, the Aftertime will find the populace changing, gradually, to be more Service-to-Other, with supplies shared among all, and a helpful positive attitude replacing groups attempting to climb on top of one another for power and prestige. This is a trend that takes many decades to become evident, however, so Colombia will continue to be a country where guns rule, to some extent, for some time after the shift.

Bogota

In the highlands of Colombia, Bogota is the site of constant struggle between groups vying for power. The elected government struggles with drug loads and rebels seeking the upper hand, and to add to the mix the US drug wars insert themselves, plying the locals with funds if they cooperates. How will this change when the pole shift occurs? First, communications will be lost, so that phones and TV and radios go dead, and all look about them to determine their next moves. Second, roads and bridges and rail lines will be broken, and air travel blocked by broken runways and planes and helicopters damaged by the hurricane force winds. Thus, travel will be virtually impossible. Third, all groups except the elected government will see this as an *opportunity* to seize power, and will attempt to do so. Thus, Bogota will switch hands, repeatedly, with this or that war lord declaring themselves in control of a country that could care less what occurs in Bogota.

Venezuela

Venezuela and other South American countries bordering the Caribbean and Central America must take more avoiding volcanoes and seeking high land into consideration during the shift, as the Caribbean and Central America will crumble during the plate slamming that occurs during the shift, giving way so that water pressure will rush between the Atlantic and Pacific as through a sluice. Rapidly disappearing Caribbean plates will create a sudden compression in water over those plates, which will have nowhere to go. When the Pacific shortens, the gap created by a crumbled Central America will allow a rush of water toward the Atlantic, the speed of the water intensified by the narrow sluice through which it runs. Coastal countries bordering this nightmare need to move well inland and into high ground, beyond the normal recommendation of 100 miles inland and 200 miles above sea level. The farther inland, the better, or the nightmare may be upon you.

Caracas

Venezuelan cities such as Caracas will find themselves suddenly, during the hour of the shift, in a

nightmare of rushing water from which they will not be able to escape. When the Atlantic Rift widens dramatically, and the Pacific is put into compression and shortens, water will roar though Central America to fill the gap in the Atlantic. This water will not be a benign tide, a flood tide steadily rising such that those in its path can scramble into boats or seek floatation. It will not even be waves, approaching and crashing down upon them such that they can measure the height and run for the highlands. The force that fury and speed that water can move is measured by today's memory, of flood waters emptying into the sea or water from fire hoses put under great pressure so as to reach great distances. This is *not* the limit of what water can be subjected to. The speed and force of water is dependent upon the weight of water *behind* it, which seeks its level. In the case of the great differences between the Pacific and Atlantic, during the hour of the shift, this weight is *immense*. Thus, coastlines that border this rush of water will find it scouring as it passes, suddenly shooting up into ravines with a tidal bore that will horrify those who thought they had clamored high enough. Those who would survive along the coastlines of Venezuela will not find survival there possible under any means. Cities will be scoured clean, torn from their foundations and carried into the cold waters of the Atlantic, and deposited there. Death by drowning in the roiling waters inevitable.

Bolivia

Bolivia lies at the heart of the South American plate, thus is old rock not likely to shatter. This will be pushed higher in altitude during the shift, but not by much, and the latitude will not be much more distance from the new equator after the shift than before, so life will continue much the same for survivors. The sun will rise in a different location, and the skies more cloudy due to volcanic dust, and this will puzzle the rustic folk living in the mountains. But lying *above* the low atmosphere where most of the volcanic dust will linger as it settles provides advantages, as there will be clear days on occasion. Life will be harder, as everywhere, due to less vegetation, but those used to living a simple life will find ways to cope, unlike those in cities used to soft living. The rural peoples of Bolivia will be survivors.

Guyana

Guyana is high country, mountainous, and used to the torrential rainstorms that countries near the equator and near the ocean can receive on a regular basis. There are no active volcanoes nearby, the plate stable and unlikely to shatter. However, the very sharp ravines rising up into the mountains will present a danger during the shift itself. Water in the Caribbean, which will first empty during rotation stoppage when the water rushes to the poles and then refill with a sloshing rush as it attempts to return to the new equator, will rush up into the ravines with a tidal bore that will astonish anyone seeking refuse from high winds in the ravines. After the shift, Guyana will find itself in a more temperate climate, with many tropical plants that require high sunlight intensity suffering. Even in a lush country, temperate and with a peoples used to foraging, there will be a lack of food. Survivors from the cities, who can no longer import the foods they are accustomed to, will stumble about in the jungle, causing conflicts with native peoples and ultimately starving to death.

Carribean

The islands in the Caribbean will be utterly devastated during the coming shift, hit from several sides. When the Americas move into the Pacific, shortening the distance around the Pacific Rim and widening the Atlantic, the giant continents of North and South America will not simply drift evenhandedly westward. Moving plates move in the direction of least resistance, which in this case is toward the middle of the Pacific hole. Central America loses in this crunch, as do the smaller plates supporting the Caribbean islands. Any island surviving this crush, where smaller plates will subduct under larger giants, will have to deal with tidal waves washing over them and exploding volcanoes. Going to sea in boats will scarcely be an answer, as the turmoil the water will be undergoing will create vortexes that will capsize large and small boats, and even dash well built submarines in deep water. Surviving in the Caribbean, during this violent shift, will be the exception, and will require luck, not planning.

Bermuda

The effect of tidal waves on land have been documented and even recently observed, and are less of a mystery than the effect on those in boats out to sea. It's well known that tidal waves rise up as they approach shore, due to the increasing shallowness of the seabed. The water simply has no where else to go. So it would be assumed that boats could ride out the tidal waves, which ordinarily are simply a larger wave out at sea. However, the drama going on within the oceans during a pole shift is different from normal storms. Cross currents develop due to the movement of water first toward the poles, then back, or sloshing to and fro. Cross currents create giant whirlpools, tales of yore which are taken to be myths. There is no escape, once caught, and boats large and small are pulled into the maw. The tornado of the ocean. Likewise, staying close to shore in a boat, in hopes of riding out the earthquakes, will likely find the boat and passengers lifted and carried inland to be dashed at the tip of a wave against the land. This can be as damaging as any quake on a hut or house.

Central America

The lands between the south of Mexico and north edge of Columbia will not fare well during the coming pole shift, due to several factors, all of which are essentially fatal to those living there. First, this fragile land mass separates two oceans, which will be heaving to and fro. The water will wash over and nearly wash away the land due to this. Second, the plates under this land are small and will not hold up well under pressure from nearby larger plates, thus will be subducted or fractured. Third, as the Atlantic widens, the Americas will pull apart, leaving the small plates without their normal supports so that they will sink. Costa Rica and the Yucatan Penninsula, being low lying areas subject to ocean sloshing, will find the flood tide washing over them during the hour of the shift, washing away or drowning all who live there. For Panama, of course, there can be no question as it is already threatened by rising seas. Higher points in Central America, the mountains of El Salvador and Nicaragua, are riddled with volcanoes, which will be regularly erupting as the shift approaches and will explode violently during the hour of the shift itself. Thus, there is little safety there, even temporarily. During the time when the plates are slamming into each other, Central America and the Carribean will suffer, as the weak link. These small plates will crumble and be crushed, creating such instability that anticipat-ing a land ride in any of these locations is an extreme toss of the dice. After the shift, the rising sea level will put all who survive under water in

these locations. Those who wish to survive and have the means to take action are advised not to be in Central America or the Carribean during the shift.

Mexico

Mexico will in general do well during and after the shift, as subducting plates are more of a problem for the West Coast of the US and Canada than Mexico, there being more broken plates in the general area of Central America to take the shock. Where much of Mexico will remain intact after the pole shift, but those portions close to Central America will experience the same destruction from fault line crossing and plate crumbling that Central America and the Caribeaan will experience. When large plates are on the move, slaming into each other, small plates are crushed, being the small-fry in the fray. Mexico has an additional caution in that Central America will disappear under the waves when the Pacific shortens, the many small plates being the point of least resistance against larger plates surrounding Central America. Stay inland, central to Mexico as a country, for best results.

The inland desert or semi-desert regions of Mexico, which suffer from a lack of water when westerly winds dump their moisture when first coming inland, will find their climate changing. They will flourish in vegetation in the Aftertime, due to a changed climate, which will remain temperate and fairly close to the equator. With oceans to the new south and north, they will find rains plentiful, and these former deserts will bloom. However, there are several cautions when choosing a safe location within Mexico. As with any country, active or inactive volcanoes should be avoided, staying at least 100 miles from either. However, the volcanic activity that plagues the current southern Mexico will be moved to the far east of the new Mexico, blowing away from, rather than across, the land. Coastlines should be avoided, staying 100 miles inland and at least 200 feet above sea level to avoid tidal waves.

Mexico City

Mexico City will endure much suffering during the shift, due to the nearby presence Popocatepetl, of one of Mexico's largest and most active volcanoes, and other volcanoes nearby. Because of the pressure of the shortening Pacific, causing Central America and the small plates in the Caribean to crumble, being the weakest link, the magma under Mexico will be in motion and under pressure. This too will seek the weakest link, which most certainly will be any active volcano. Roads in and out of Mexico City will be impassable, and the millions there dying from fumes and hot ash - a holocaust. Little will survive in that crowded city, and those who do survive will live in ill-health due to the ash. Those who would survive should seek safety inland, into the desert plateaus, away from the coastlines, volcanoes, and putting distance between themselves and the crumbling small plates in Central America.

Guadalajara

Guadalajara, situated near the west coast of Mexico, today enjoys the coastal access, but during the shift this same proximity will spell doom to the residents. The Pacific will shorten, the Atlantic widen, and Central America crumble, creating a larger causeway between the oceans than Panama currently allows. Water will rush from the Pacific to the Atlantic, roaring along the Mexican coastline on its way to this outlet. Rapidly moving water can be forced up into ravines and inland, tidal bore, to relieve the pressure, reaching even to the gateways of Guadalajara. Thus more than a flood tide will present during the shift. Rampaging waters will sweep away anyone caught in its grip. After the shift, the current coastline will go underwater in the main, due to polar ice cap melting,

but Guadalajara will have easier coastal access which will afford good ocean fishing. There will be plenty of rain for a few crops in the gloom, and a temperate climate, equivalent to what it enjoys today.

Baja

During any turmoil in the waters along coast lines, peninsulas suffer the most. Clashing waters occur there, creating situations *not* found along normal coastlines which have only one surface exposed to the water and only one direction for water movement. A peninsula, particularly a narrow one of low elevation, sill not only be washed over, during high and vigorous tides, but will also find itself the point where clashing waters meet. How does this occur? During the shortening of the Pacific, water first washes in *from* the Pacific, over the peninsula, and then inland along the coast, having been buffered to some degree by the slowing of flow over the Baja land. The water then wants to slosh *back*, seeking its level, and starts a return toward the Baja peninsula. On the return trip, which is a bit slower than the ocean at large as the tidal trust was diminished by the original trip over the Baja landmass, it will meet with water once again sloshing *inland* from the Pacific, as this slosh has a higher frequency. In like manner, devastation in earthquakes in high buildings in cities is caused more from these buildings having a difference in sway frequency, being of differing heights, than the original jolting of quakes. They smash into each other. During the sloshing that occurs after the shift, the Baja will find itself with waters draining away from both sides, but also with waters coming from both sides, clashing and building *up* over the land mass of the Baja. This will scour the land clean, and nothing will survive.

Chihuahua

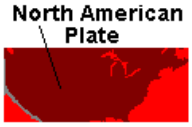
The deserts surrounding Chihuahua will be tropical and lush in the future, but re-hydrated deserts take time to recover from their past, and this takes decades, not years or months, to fully flower. Deserts do more than bake hard, they lack bacteria and humus by which to support plant life. Baked hard, without water, much of the land is lifeless, and without soil or wetlands to capture rain, the runoff scours the land clean so soil or humus is often lost, not gained, in the early years. Eventually, pockets of wetlands develop, soil accumulating, in areas where rapid runoff cannot occur. This can be assisted by man, survivors, by creating rock and gravel dams, holding *back* the runoff. Eventually, migrating fauna and flora arrive, and populate the wetlands and inland ponds, and the transformation to a sub-tropical land picks up the pace. During the shift itself, those living in and around Chihuahua will find their greatest worry to be resident from more populace area, Mexico City, who learn at the last minute of the predictions for their area, and flee their neighboring volcano, going north. These migrants will be unlikely to remain in what they consider a desert area, but will push forward, toward the US, toward lands they recall hearing about from family and friends working in the US. Thus, it will be travelers, not settlers, that will be the greatest worry for survivors in Chihuahua.

Florida

Stretching out into the ocean, Florida has a tenuous position during the coming cataclysms. The strikes against it are many. The land is too low to offer safe haven to tidal waves, which will roll over the state without hindrance, from one side to the other. When the Atlantic stretches, just prior to the shift, the lands closest to the equator will feel the draw the most, as this is where the Atlantic rifts are deepest. Thus, where land in the southeastern US will be pulled under to the degree that water may lap at cities high in the Appalachian mountains, along the eastern seaboard, it will surely pull Florida under the water long enough to drown the populace totally. Those in boats will find

they must contend with whirlpools and sloshing water that can capsize even large ocean going vessels. And those in skyscrapers likewise should not assume that their foundations will not be undercut and eroded. This is not a safe place.

United States



The mountains on the West Coast of the US in general will be hot and rugged, with much upheaval, during the shift. The Sierras have been created because of subduction of Pacific plates under the lighter land mass, and these matters are never a gentle process. Snapping, sudden jolts, and bouncing rock stratas reacting to a sudden release of pressurecan be expected all along the Sierras. The mountains and valleys have been formed because of crumpling, horizontal pressure, and this will happen again during the forthcoming shift. What happens to rock when it is asked to compress, to fold? It breaks, and moves into the point of least resistance which is upward into the air. Thus, jutting peaks of sheer rock with the rock strata going almost vertical. It crumbles, with a jumble of rock rolling over each other as the mass is pushed upward. Thus, anyone or anything on top of that spot will be subject to being ground up in the tumbling process. Compressed rock can also drive horizontally, into nearby soil or space not occupied by anything as dense as itself. Thus, those in a valley can find rock shooting out of a hillside, or rock spear shooting under their feet, unexpectedly. Surviving the mountain building process while in the mountains is precarious, and not advised.

West Coast

The West Coast of the US in general will suffer an onslaught of changes during the Pole Shift, and those living there need to consider not only each and every onslaught, but the combined effect. First, because the Pacific will shorten and subducting plates will be forced under the coastal plate suddenly and forcefully, heating of the superstrata will occur to an astonishing degree. The rock will actually melt in low lying places. Thus, valleys over subducting plates are out. Then the tidal waves will assault and where the coastline does not offer an outlet for the water, it will climb up as it has nowhere else to go. Thus, hills and mountain ranges close to the coast are out. Then there are the high winds, or hurricane force, which will occur world wide. So a safe spot must include being out of the valleys but also out of the wind. Then due to the earthquakes, which will be severe on the significant fault lines that crisscross the West Coast of the US, mountain building will occur which can result in the collapse of caves, even in granite, and renting apart of rock. Yosemite stands as an example of what can happen. And lastly, forest fires caused by exploding volcanoes, sparks, and lightning storms or perhaps the firestorms that can occur anywhere during the shift, will eliminate the forests as a shelter.

California

California anticipates being inundated, due to the very famous Edgar Cayce predictions along those lines. The state is large, so the many problems befalling it do not necessarily spell disaster for any given family. The major cities along the coast will experience devastation due to earthquakes and be unlivable afterwards. Highly industrialized area will find their surroundings befouled as a result of the quakes. Reliant on piped water, those in the desert will find themselves without clean water as the ocean inundates inland valleys. The long-term danger in riding out the shift in California, or life afterwards, will be from living near or atop plate boundaries, which will be restless for hundreds of years after the shift. The volcanoes along these boundaries, even those in Alaska, will waft their volcanic dust along the new prevailing westerlies, which will move them down along the coast, in the direction of the new east. Thus, fishing along the coast will be the best option for survivors, who can return to the coast after the tidal waves have settled.

As California's geography attests, water has often been trapped in the inland valleys, behind the mountain barriers along the coast, and slowly drained. During the compression of the Pacific, water will wash *over* these mountains, where ravines or foothills allow the press of water tidal bore, and push *up* the rivers to flood the inland valleys, which will become an immense flood plain. After the shift, survivors afloat will paddle about in desperation, as rescue by man will not be forthcoming. The valleys will not drain for some *years*, by then afloat with the dead bodies of those who were trapped there. Man and beast alike will find themselves squeezed into the mountains to the east, where they will encounter stark desert landscapes poorly suited to supporting hungry survivors. In the north, California becomes or abuts forestland in foothills or mountains, which offers some safety to those scrambling there from the coast or from farmland valleys that will be inundated. As with all areas, danger from forests set afire from falling firestorms or deluges running waters in force down ravines, exists. Yosemite bears witness to the force of solid rock is subjected to during pole shifts - twisting and pressure upward on one end of a rock strata while pressure downward is applied on the other end - such that solid rock snaps, creating cliffs thousands of feet high. The Sierras show many such scars from the not distant past, as when subduction of plates *under* California occur, this area is crinkled and compressed. This pole shift will be no different, as the compression of the Pacific will be immense. Thus, such sudden changes in the strata can be expected.

San Diego

A city prized for it's mild climate and beaches, San Diego will find this proximity to the Pacific its doom. Without mountains as a solid backdrop, waves will wash in and out, over San Diego, as though it were a beach. This will scour the city clean, dragging most of it out to sea and depositing the rest inland as flotsam. Those seeking San Diego after the shift will be shocked to find it apparently missing. And the remnants will in any case go under water within two years, due to polar melting.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, the City of Angels, will not fare well during the coming earth changes. Long before the actual shift troubles will beset this city, situated on the Pacific coast and atop many active fault lines. The increasingly severe quakes racking the Earth during this time will escalate to include quakes of a high enough Richter to bring down buildings and bridges in this city dependent upon its freeway system. Broken gas lines, polluted water lines, and the smog situation made worse by fires in the city will cause a return to riots and police brutality of the past. During the week of rotation stoppage, the crust of the Earth is under severe stress, moaning under this, until the shift causes it to separate from the core and move. During this time, as we have mentioned, the Atlantic is stretched, causing the south-east portion of the US and Caribbean and islands to the west of England to lose some of their elevation, creating flood tide hazard even before the shift itself. The Pacific likewise has stress, not in a stretch but in a compression. This will cause quakes of a high enough Richter to put Los Angeles into chaos. As the elite in the US are anticipating mobs from LA invading their enclaves higher in the mountains and inland, roads blocked by the military, protecting the elite, can be expected. Anyone not out of LA by the week of rotation stoppage can anticipate being entombed there, as once the shift starts the flood tide will wash the entire city against the mountain backdrop.

Santa Barbara

The high mountains around Santa Barbara will be safe from the tidal waves during the shift, but after that moment this will be a grim spot. During the week that rotation stops, there will be many

who realize that tidal waves can be a factor. Just the legends of the Flood will be enough to start a migration from LA, in all directions. Even without this, having survived, the mountain tops cannot sustain life and the surrounding land will be under water or salt soggy so that one must migrate inland, and any survivors will not be alone on this trail. Travelers with food stocks will be robbed.

San Fancisco

San Francisco is a great tourist attraction, due to the Golden Gate bridge, wine country, China Town, and coastal redwood forests. As with other coastal California cities, it is considered an ideal place to live. This very proximity to the coast is what will doom residents of San Francisco during the earthquakes and Pacific sloshing that will accompany the pole shift. Situated on the San Andreas and other fault lines, rubble and downed bridges and fires along with a large percentage of the population injured can be expected. So trapped, the residents will find themselves inundated with flood tides so forceful and high that the peninsula itself, all the way to San Jose, will have water flowing over it. This flood tide will roar through the Golden Gate, clash with the water that has flowed over the peninsula, resulting in roiling water drowning the residents of the many cities around the bay. Survival will be an accident. After the shift, due to the forceful subducting of Pacific plates under West Coast, the bay area will actually be above where it is today, in elevation, even after the melting of the poles. Water that has flowed inland during the shift will take some time to drain from the inland valleys. However, San Francisco can be anticipated to be a good ocean port for fishing, during the Aftertime, and the oceans will be lush and full of fish.

Arizona

As old rock, not much will happen, even the Grand Canyon remaining unaffected in spite of temporary deluges in the area. During the hour of the shift and hours following, the Colorado River will drain the immense amount of water that will dump on the Rockies, during the clash of water soaked air that will push inland into the Mississippi Valley during sloshing of the Gulf, and similar water soaked air that will push inland into the Sierras during the compression of the Pacific. Existing drainage routes will serve as the route for this water to rush back to the sea. The Hoover Dam will not survive the Richter 9 quakes, in particular will not survive the *heaving* and *jolting* that will go on as the Pacific Plates subducts under the West Coast. Such subduction does not affect only the immediate area, but causes adjustments in neighboring rock strata, sometimes hours afterwards in aftershocks. We have stated that *all* river will flood beyond their known flood levels, and that river banks should be avoided, and the Colorado River is no exception. Arizona will be a crowded area going into the shift due to the mystique that many ascribe to this place, particularly Sedona, and thus the poor land and minimal water will be taxed during the Aftertime. Where Arizona rises into the mountains, the highlands offer a better potential for life in the Aftertime.

Phoenix

Life in the desert is tenuous, and where large cities have sprung up, supported by imported water and electricity brought in from afar, residents in cities in the middle of deserts are lulled into thinking that life there is possible even without such support. Being on stable ground, Phoenix will in the main be standing after the shift, outside of the damage done by hurricane force winds and the possibility of volcanic dust dumping or firestorms dropping from the skies. Those who plan on surviving must think about what they will do after they survive, else they will not long survive. A check into the past, at what did live there and the lifestyle required, can be an eye-opener. Where Arizona is old rock and has withstood many pole shifts without buckling, such cities as Phoenix will find the hard baked soil reluctant to garden even with torrential and continuous rains. Ground

that has been baked for millennia under the hot sun is like brick, as what would not blow away in the wind as dust or wash away in flash floods has hardened. Phoenix is circled by agriculture in places supported by water piped in from nearby rivers, and with this culture established may react to the increased rains that follow every pole shift with an attempt to produce food for the survivors. The dazed populace will lean heavily on any farms nearby, which will find themselves stripped of any edibles so that sustained agriculture is not possible. Phoenix, like most cities with high numbers of survivors, will find the human survivors like a plague of locusts, consuming everything in sight. With deserts on all sides, and travel inhibited by broken roads and bridges, travelers trying to escape this plight will likely find themselves dying of starvation before getting to lands that can support them.

Tucson

Tucson, as with the rest of Arizona, is situated on old land, plates that have survived numerous pole shifts without fracturing. As improbable as may seem, the hardened soil, which creates flash floods in the desert, will give this desert area water problems both during the shift and during the almost perpetually rainy years afterwards. Tucson is surrounded by mountains, which will run rainwater into the lowlands. With rising sea levels pushing back on the rivers, rivers will empty more slowly, and thus flash floods can become lakes. Ensure that your survival sites are situated with this taken into consideration, not in a flash flood runoff. Where Arizona is beyond the reach of tidal waves, and on high enough ground that it will be above water after the existing poles melt, it will be in the traffic lanes that carry refugees from Texas and Mexico. Mexico will carry refugees from Central America, which will be devastated, and from Mexico City itself. Texas will find itself on mud-strewn flats, with water-weary survivors looking for dry ground. Without fertile agriculture, Tucson and its vicinity will find that stores of food become wealth, quickly plundered from the weak. This does not have a happy solution.

New Mexico

The desert areas should be considered for what will remain, after the shift, as much as for any other factor. Scorpions, lack of vegetation roots to grow into brush, and rock hard soil. Unless one is planning to live off supplies forever, consider where you place your camp! Desert areas with hard baked soil and scarse water should not be expected to support a large population reliant upon gardening.

Sante Fe

High in the mountains and perched on the Continental Divide, Sante Fe will be subject to high winds and a rugged ride during the shift. The Continental Divide represents to point where subducting plates have pushed, the cutting edge where pushing will begin again during compression. Thus snapping rock, sudden changes in the angle of the base rock, and stress on all man-made structures such as bridges and roads and buildings can be expected. Survivors will find themselves at a high elevation, but travel through the mountains will be as difficult as it was during the pioneer days, and slow. Wildlife becomes unpredictable during such times, irritable and frantic, and may intrude into settlements. Due to the depletion of oxygen and a thinning of the atmosphere temporarily, during the shift, survivors may likewise find themselves exhausted more readily and puzzled by this. Take life slow, be cautious, and anticipate a simple and isolated lifestyle after the shift.

Nevada

The high plateaus of the Nevada desert will find their live changed little as a result of the pole shift.

Today, scarcely any food is grown in the hard ground, the populace supported by supplies imported into the area. After the shift, those survivor without the knowledge of how to live off the desert will starve, and without pumps to bring water from the aquifers, will likely die from dehydration first.

Reno

Reno is a city that supports itself on gambling and gaming, a playland. The necessities of life are imported, and the populace as well as visitors anticipate and dream about sudden and unexpected wealth, rather than cataclysms. Thus, the populace will be ill prepared for the coming pole shift, and will in addition find themselves inundated with desperate survivors from the West Coast, who will run from a land quaking and sloshing and heaving to what they deem the safety of the mountains. As the desert can scarcely feed any survivors, they will all starve, unable to travel any distance due to broken roads and downed bridges. Mountain men with survival skills may lead small groups to a semblance of survival, but those tagging along will likely doom even this possibility.

Utah

Where the Rocky Mountains are relatively new mountains, mountain building does not affect all areas equally. The stress of subducting plates being pushed under overlying plates, or compression of land being crinkled as it is pushed horizontally, being distributed to the weaker parts of the mountain range. Thus US states lying in old rock, which gives evidence of not having succumbed in the recent past, is a good indication of safety during the coming changes. Salt Flats are such places, but are subject without protection to the hurricane force winds that will rip all parts of the globe. Where rock surrounding valleys is smooth, without rough edges indicating recent tears, these valleys may be considered safe in Utah. Existing mountain ranges have drainage patterns that give an indication of where water from temporary deluges will go. Dry creeks and river beds, gullies with water wash marks, and places where they occasional waterways join with draining rivers. Where water is trapped inland by hardened rock, temporary lakes may form, but due to the overall dryness of the area and high altitude, subject to steady winds, these will not last for long.

Salt Flats

The Salt Flats in the western US are old sea beds pushed high as the west coast of the US has been pushed up and over plates to the west. Such lake beds will surely be soured by the hurricane winds, and the hard flat earth does not invite burrows. These lake beds are surrounded by hills and mountains, many with ravines clearly created when water rushed into the lake beds at some distant point. The land is dry and hard, formed into rock in most places, and inhospitable. It is permeated with salt, a former ocean bed, and is useless for agriculture. However, the Salt Flats have one advantage during the coming pole shift - the land will not buckle. The Salt Flats have lasted over the eons, though various pole shifts as severe as the pending shift, because they are glued to the same plate as the surrounding mountains, and they will not move or buckle. Thus, if dome shaped structures can be fixed to the lake beds, so that hurricane winds pass over them, this will be an extremely safe area.

Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City has several strikes against it for survivors, due primarily to the inability of the surrounding local to provide food for the survivors. Where the salt flats are old and hard, offering shelter from earthquakes during the shift, these same attributes make agriculture almost impossible

unless soil is trucked in and indoor gardening arranged as an enclosed system. This is possible, but expensive. The lake itself will slosh about little, during the shift, as it is shallow. However, due to the flat nature of the surrounding land, any water movement will have little resistance, so flooding will flow long distances where it occurs, to over 100 miles beyond the shores. A height of 300 feet along the shoreline will ensure safety, in a structure that can resist the pressure of the flood tide.

Colorado

Colorado is a relatively safe place but a popular one among many contactees who are flocking there. Although within building mountains, Colorado will experience a push over the lands east rather than an up and down motion as in the past. Eastern Colorado descends into the plains, with various rivers and streams draining from the hills into these plains. For these two reasons, eastern Colorado will find itself considered a welcome place for desperate refuges from the wetlands below. Those on the plains will look to the hills as water begins to lap at their doorsteps, and head for these hills. As the rivers and streams fill up and roadways are flooded, they will increasingly use boats to move up into the safety of the foothills of Colorado. Thus, those who have settled along these rivers and streams will find themselves a port of safety for desperate survivors, and should prepare for this inundation of desperation.

Denver

Denver is a popular city, an airport hub, a spot for winter sports, and providing scenery and clean mountain air and water to those situating a vacation home there. Thus, it does not lack for interest, and is already a spot where the rich and powerful will flock when the cataclysms approach. They will consider Denver, and Colorado, their safe place to camp, but being in the main the type of individual to expect service and attendance, they will not be the best neighbors in the Aftertime. Colorado, and especially Denver, will be a study in sociological tides during the days preceding the pole shift and the months following. Vicious pecking order battles will ensue among those already assuming they are in control, followed by vicious battles among those wanting to effect a takeover when it is clear that government has collapsed and there will be no repercussions. This will ebb and flow, flaring up and then smoldering under the surface, until these groups have either killed each other off or died from lack of attention to the important aspects of life in the Aftertime. Serious settlements of good hearted folk would be advised to stay well away from this city and its surrounding enclaves, putting physical barriers between themselves and these battles.

Wyoming

Wyoming lists some of its most picturesque spots in valleys surrounded by towering cliffs or steep hills. Does the appreciative populace or visitor understand how those valleys and cliffs were formed? The eastern slope of the North American continent experiences what might be called tumbling when the Pacific shortens. Land is being pushed, but does not slide evenly over the plains, it curls under, having been caught, and snaps suddenly, when released by a break in the underlying rock. Thus, the dramatic hills. Those living in Wyoming during the shift should expect a rough ride, but if surviving, will find life afterwards relatively rewarding. Their climate will improve, the melting poles will not reach them, and the new jet stream will in all likelihood not carry volcanic dust their way.

Idaho

Lying to the west of the continental divide, Idaho will find itself under some compression during the coming pole shift. Mountain building will occur. Having experienced compression and the push

east in the past, the rock strata in Idaho represents what has withstood this compression. Land to the east of the continental divide will be subject to this compression, and land to the west of Idaho will experience the greatest heat from the friction of subducting plates. Idaho will be pushed to the east during the shift, riding over the plains to the east. This ride will terrify its residents, but Idaho will not experience the devastation that earth movements will do to others areas to the east or west. A guide to safety in the state is to look for recent activity, that which has occurred during the past few thousand years. Vegetation does not reveal this activity, but the age of torn rock does. Geologists in the area can also be tapped, as they know areas that have remained the same for eons, and where the surface is showing freshly torn rock. In these torn areas, prepare to settle in for the ride, that rocky hour, in any area not on the rocky hillsides, but rather on heavy soil which will act as a buffer. Idaho has outlets for heat and spewing lava trapped with the surface outlets the path of least resistance. The many hot springs and inactive caldera will become more active, and residents should maintain a distance from these outlets during the shift itself. High winds and hot dust from volcanoes in nearby states should also be guarded against. Idaho will fare better after the shift, as the climate will be more temperate.

Oregon

Oregon is within a belt along the coast that will experience subducting, the coast rising up by a thousand feet or more due to this. Other than the danger of hot earth, this is a good spot, both before and after the pole shift. The climate will become more moderate, and the elevation will be well above the rising seas. Hot earth can be guarded against if one chooses their cataclysm hide-out carefully. Humans during former cataclysms ran to safety from the winds first, as these were the first to arise. Thus they went into the valleys, the low areas, and it is here that the heat from friction in lower plates rubbing is the hottest. The legends report that those seeking shelter in valleys jumped into rivers to cool themselves, only to find the water boiling. Thus plan on a wind and firestorm shelter above the low elevations in broad valleys, and return to the valleys when the danger is past.

Portland

Cities on rivers will experience the problems they are accustomed to with flooding during the coming cataclysms, but in the extreme. Where the surrounding landscape is hilly, rather than flat, the water can also become vicious, roiling, as it is funneled down gorges, creating swirls as water meets water and seeks the path of least resistance. This puts force behind the water, and buildings already thrown off their foundations by earthquakes, unexpected in land not on any known fault line, will be washed away. Portland, like many cities located in rolling hills or mountainous sites, may find it is a city washed clean, during the coming cataclysms. However, Portland is fortunate to be snuggled against the mountains so it's residents can scramble into the highlands away from flood tides, is far enough inland to be free from direct impact from the sloshing of the Pacific, and in a part of the world destined to have a warm climate and be close to ocean fishing in the Aftertime. However, being downwind from volcanoes, currently north of Oregon but after the shift to the west of Oregon, will put Portland under volcanic dust after the shift. Shelter from this ash, and utilizing the ocean for food, should be in the plan for the Aftertime.

Washington

Washington experiences the same trauma as Oregon, but has additional problems to worry about in the nuclear reservations that their military has seen fit to place in their beautiful country. The populace lives with disease and dread already, so this is nothing new, but during the shift the

violent heaving and jerking that the ground will experience will spew buried or capped waste into the air. This will shower down into a wider area than before, poisoning to some extent those living there. Those who live 30 miles from the nuclear reservations are advised that a 100 mile distance is a better buffer.

Puget Sound

Puget Sound will be flooded past human memory during the hour of the shift, due to water pouring in from the compressing Pacific, which will take time to drain, and water from torrential rainstorms pouring into the sound from the rivers that empty into the sound. Surrounded by mountains, residents in the area should seek high places but be mindful of tidal bore, which can astonish those unfamiliar with what water will do under pressure and with no place to go but *up*. After the shift, due to higher sea levels caused by the melting poles, the sound will increase in size, giving better access to the Pacific for good ocean fishing.

Seattle

As all port cities along the West Coast, Seattle will find the sloshing Pacific washing it into pieces. Buildings constructed with only gravity and earthquakes in mind do *not* withstand being covered by a flood tide, something the engineers did not think of. Foundations erode, and water soaked walls crumble, so that the weak link theory applies and they crash, one by one, often into each other. All cities should be avoided during the shift, due to these types of problems. Mount St. Helens will activate, violently, during the shift, and spew for some decades afterwards, so living downwind from this volcano will find any survivors struggling against constant dust. Thus, moving to what is now *north*, toward Canada, or clinging to the coast line which will afford good fishing, is the best option for Aftertime living.

Spokane

Spokane has many advantages, being upriver from the point where the greatest floods from runoff will occur, and at a distance from the Hanford nuclear problems. Tidal waves will likewise not reach this far inland. The greatest dangers come from high winds, which will blow inland from the Pacific as it shortens, and the danger in low lying areas of heat from the subducting plates. This puts those who would ride out the shift in a bind, between the winds above and the melting rock below, but a careful analysis of the surroundings will show that many spots are protected from the wind, but well up off the valley floors. As to earthquakes, Spokane, Washington, is an example of a city that will find itself not merely shaken to and fro by the quakes that will be experienced world wide, but heaved upward, and then dashed down, as mountain building occurs in the state of Washington during the forthcoming pole shift. Examine the coastal mountain ranges from an airplane to get an idea of what happens during rapid subduction of one plate under another. Mountain building occurs due to crinkling of the upper plate occur, and this crinkling represents pressure and release.

In addition to the heat from friction that heats low-lands in the upper plate to the point where rock melts like wax, the pressure and release that causes crinkling will result in violent jerking and upheavals, sometimes snapping to create new cliffs or jutting rock. Those riding on the upper plate during these moments will be heaved skyward and dashed, with scarcely a safe place to cling to. Where the land at the point where a fault line forces one plate above another experiences a violent quake, the plates soon break free of each other and slide. Further inland, where the pressure build is delayed, pressure and release occur over a few moments, rather than a single violent jerking motion. Thus, those mountain building points far from the fault line experience more damage than

the fault line itself. Afterwards, this part of the country will experience a milder climate, but the nearby volcanoes such as Mount St. Helen will create a cloud cover that will make outdoor gardening nearly impossible! Plan for a diet of grubs and mushrooms, else learn to garden under cover, with lights generated by hydroelectric power.

Montana

This land with rolling hills and fertile soil in the valleys will be situated closer to the new equator after the pole shift, and being inland from the coasts, it will not experience tidal waves. However, as Montana, is straddling the continental divide, it will experience a wide variety of earth changes during the coming crust shift. The continental divide represents the point where earth has been pushed, during past crashing and pushing together of the plates. It could be considered the bruising edge, the point where new pushing will occur. All land and mountains to the west of this point will be under pressure to move east, and this is where most of the action will occur. What lies west of the continental divide has substance, as it has resisted previous pushing, and is not likely to crumble. What lies east of the continental divide has, until now, been relatively untouched, and in this equation will most likely be the place that will give in any land push confrontation. What occurs when an overriding plate moves across or pushes against an underlying plate depends primarily on what the underlying plate presents. If the land is fairly flat, the overriding plate will go for a ride, with anything on the underlying plate scraped along or crushed underneath. If the land is hilly or mountainous itself, the hills and mountains will be compressed and crumpled, creating a situation where rocks and earth are flying about, tumbling and spewing. We would advise anyone living just east of the continental divide to move inland until the shift is past, and then return to their homestead, due to the unpredictability of what may occur.

Dakotas

The Dakotas are both subject to potential override, where the land to the west is pushed eastward during rapid subducting of the Pacific plate under the North American plate. This has somewhat unpredictable results, as until the plates are put to the test, just what areas will break and crumble is not known. The pressure is relative, in that it is not how much pressure exists at any one spot, but whether a nearby area has broken and is on the move. Land, as water, takes the path of least resistance. Thus, should the land to the west break and start sliding over the plains, land under pressure to move, to crumble and push out of the way, to the north or south of this point could move sideways to take advantage of the pressure vent. An additional worry in flat land is the very real possibility of flooding, with no safe place above the flood. As was noted during a recent spring melt in the Dakotas, flood waters on flat land produces a huge lake, which can shock residents not accustomed to thinking of themselves as vulnerable in this way. During the torrential rains that accompany the shift, such floods are a given.

Minnesota

The midwestern states bordering Canada will find themselves in an optimal location following the pole shift. With an elevation well above the point that flooding from melted poles will encompass, and in an area that will be unaffected by continental tears, mountain building, or the repeated earthquakes that life on a fault line can bring, these heartland states will find themselves picking up the pieces relatively easily after the shift. The climate will improve, becoming milder, and the soil in these border states is deep and fertile. The major problem survivors will face is infraction as the date of passage approaches, and militant groups look for new locations to establish strongholds. If democratic practices are defended, and would-be dictatorships resisted, this part of the world

should find itself able to help other parts of the world during the Aftertime, coming from a position of strength. Travel for survivors should rely heavily on small boats, not only because of the network of small lakes in Minnesota, but because the existing drainage of rivers will facilitate travel to almost all parts of the state and neighboring states.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis and St. Paul are positioned where several rivers draining inland lakes, the headwaters of the Mississippi converge. All cities along major rivers will find themselves under several feet of water, washing strong and tearing away foundations such that buildings collapse and become battering rams further down stream. There are bluffs along such river banks, in particular the Mississippi or to the south toward the Iowa border, where survivors can scramble, and they should be there *well* ahead of the hour of the shift as rising water will create havoc with roadways and bridges. In that the waste majority of city dwellers will not heard, nor heed, any warnings, they will be in all likelihood drown, reducing the population of Minnesota considerably during the hour of the shift.

Iowa

Lying between the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers, Iowa will find itself under water during the deluges that accompany the pole shift. It will take many weeks for the water to drain away, and due to the continuing rains, will find itself soggy for months and even years afterwards. As the soil is rich and the land cleared for farming, this will be considered an ideal site in the future as it will have a warmer climate and location central to the continent. It also is considered a benign state, with placid farmers content to reap the riches that the land delivers and with none of the feistiness that the residents of many other nearby states exhibit. These advantages may doom it to be considered an attractive spot by the group of individuals who consider themselves a carry-on government, so those who would set up housekeeping in Iowa should bear this in mind. Should Indiana fall out of favor, Iowa is not that far distant. However, the likelihood of being under water for an extended period of time will most likely put this spot out of favor.

Nebraska

Nebraska, being a state blessed with rich soil and gentle rolling hills, would seem an ideal location. It lies high enough that it will be spared any inundation from melting poles. It will move into a new climate, warmer than its former climate. And it is relatively unpopulated, in the main a peaceful, rural place. One should not be lulled by this description into thinking that no danger exists, as it does. Eastern Nebraska is flat, and adjoins the Missouri River which will flood. Between the moving hills on the west, and the flood waters on the east, those in Nebraska will find themselves with few places to go to escape turmoil during the shift. Rivers will flood their banks, even if well above sea level, as the rivers will be backing up from tidal inundations, and rain may be excessive and constant up-river. Any relatively low-lying lands, anywhere in the state, will thus be subject to flooding from rivers and creeks at a distance. Water travels, seeking its lowest level. The gentle foothills in the west offer shelter from wind and the option of scampering up out of floods, but the torn gullies of the Black Hills should be a warning. These hills move when the Rockies are jerked upward by a shortening Pacific, and will move again, pushing over the flat plains to the east somewhat.

Kansas

Consider the nuclear installations nearby. Local pollution will undoubtedly occur unless the US

does much better at disarmament. Kansaas will be the high ground that drowning survivors from the Mississippi Valley climb to from Texas and Oklahoma and parts east and south. They will be heading not so much for the foothills of New Mexico, which are deemed dry and inhospitable for agriculture and in any case further away, but for Kansas, in the grain belft of America. Add to this all the survivors in eastern Kansas, who cannot certainly go east across the flooded Mississippi or north into equally flooded country, so must clamber toward the mountains. And what will they do, while passing through the hillly country of western Kansas? Demand food, demand information on what has happened, and demand supplies that they surely have not brought with them. It is advised that residents of this heavy traffic lane store their goods well out of sight, in bermed spots that appear to be hills, or burried in ravines, and walk about poor and in rags and as befuddled as those passing through. For those strongly in the mind set of Service-to-Other, this is an opportunity to have a great impact on survivors, advising them, supplying them with seed, or otherwise sending them on their way empowered to help themslelves in the mountains or whereever they ultimately settle.

Oklahoma

Land caught between the influx from the Gulf and outflow of swollen rivers is in a pinch. It is *not* so much the relative elevation of land, during the shift, as the amount of water to be drained from swollen rivers, and the back-wash that these rivers will experience from sloshing in seas or inlets. Melting snow, in the past few years, has put land in the Dakokas under a sheet of water that shocked the residents, as it was an abnormally rapid melt. The water simply had *nowhere* to go! It is thus that Missouri will be under water, from the overflowing Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in backwash from the Gulf. If the water *cannot* drain, it will move about *inland*, as those who have lived through floods know. Add to this our statements that Missouri will be under water during the shift, with the exception of the Ozarks. Oklahoma lies between these two water masses, and *all* except the highest and rockiest hilltops will be awash. A spot on the map may be called mountains, but only be so by elevation *above* the neighboring land. We would advise those wanting to survive with certainly, to move *into* the mountains or foothills of the Rockies, as there one can climb higher if they see that they have misjudged, and not be caught. Alternatively, the Ozarks will offer safety, but will become an island in the Aftertime, trapped away from family and loved ones on the larger mainland.

Oklahoma will find those awash from Texas *on their shores*, as they will be a shore from the sloshing of the Gulf. Many in Texas will flee north, and the current trend in Texas is to turn the state into a prison camp. All areas that border on the exodus zone should not be considered prime territory, as they will be inundated with frightened and poorly prepared people. If you wish to be a source of strength, a seed bed for renewal, don't get in the heavy traffic lanes.

Texas

Those who have witnessed tidal bore roaring up a ravine are astonished that water does not seem to respect the relative sea level during those times. What makes the water climb? Water pressure drives water to climb above its level because at the point where the pressure builds, it takes the easiest path. When the force of pressure is extreme, compressing the water at lower levels, the path of lease resistance is taken. During a tidal wave, this path is away from the bulk of water. A tidal wave moves inland until one of two situations occurs:

1. the level to which it has climbed is higher than the level elsewhere, and the wave recedes, or
2. the pressure behind the wave decreases.

Where tidal waves meet mountains, this can result in tidal bore up ravines. Where tidal waves flow inland, this results in a flood tide going hundreds of miles inland. Where the tidal wave finds foothills or barriers, the force of the wave is broken such that it is slowed, allowing a reduction in pressure behind the wave to arrive before the wave moves far inland. But where the tidal wave finds virtually no barriers, due to the land being flat, it becomes water on the move, and this very momentum carries it far inland, and above a height that would otherwise be expected. Water on the move does more than just push forward, it also creates a void behind it. At first, this water is on the move *because* there is pressure behind it, like sloshing water in the Gulf. But then, the force of this moving water takes on a life of its own. It has momentum, and moving forward, creates a void behind it, thus *drawing* the water in the direction of motion, thus continuing the motion. This water on the move is greater than the resistance in front of it, so it continues. For Texas, this means that the water will lap at the foothills of the Sierras, before dying back.

Texas will bedevastated by waters sloshing in from the Gulf during the pole shift as well as the rising waters that occur within in the first two years after the pole shift. Being flat land, and low, the Gulf will roll over Texas without opposition, at a height of several feet. This water must go someplace, and will take the path of least resistance. If the water is flowing most rapidly as it moves over the flat land, then water that would normally move toward mountains or natural barriers will be diverted to a faster moving flow area - the Texas plains. Thus Texas, due to its flat terrain, will get more water overall than neighboring areas. Even the high plains will have several feet of water moving across it, where the coastal areas will have tidal waves hundreds of feet high. With few tall trees and faced with the after effects of hurricane force winds and earthquakes that will flatten all but new steel skyscrapers, desperate survivors will have few places to go to escape the moving sheet of water, which will drag whatever it engulfs back out into the Gulf on its return.

Dallas

Dallas sits like a jewel in the center of Texas, but will prove to be a jewel out in the open and without protection during the coming cataclysms. Freed from concern about earthquake damage, being away from fault lines, and concerned only with replacing a few windows after any hurricane that might travel inland, Dallas has had few worries. During the coming cataclysms, Dallas will find itself presented with wind and water changes that it cannot resist, and its residents will be without protection. Water does damage that those viewing film of floods cannot imagine, unless one were viewing the effects of the flood waters as they encroach. Water melts the substrata, as well as presses against foundations not built to resist such pressures. Thus, unless constructed on solid rock and with thick walls, most structures will lean in the winds and be pushed over by the rising water. Where a high rise does manage to stand above the water, it will become filled with desperate survivors, who increase in number as they manage to paddle to these islands. The flood waters will take days, and in most cases weeks, to recede. And what, during those weeks, will these survivors eat and drink? Few will survive, and those that do will live with tortured memories.

Lubbock

Lubbock, Texas can expect water to arrive in the streets, during the pole shift. Unexpected floods will wash away buildings which have foundations based on the premise that the ground will always be dry, or only fleetingly dampened by rain. Thus afloat, those above the flat lands of Texas will find they are clinging to flotsam, and being washed out to sea by a great flood tide that is as aggressive going back out as it was coming in.

Lousianna

Lousianna is among the states affected by the mightly Mississippi when in a horrific backwash, due to its very low lying ground. The Mississippi River will rise during the drenching rains that follow immediately after a pole shift, the ocean waters evaporated into the air during the worldwide hurricane that occurs during each pole shift condensing out of the air in a fury. The Mississippi will drain a wide area experiencing torrential rainstorms, and will put any bordering land at risk of flood surges, no matter how high the hill. Large amounts of water may pass though, at great speed, and when encountering an obstruction such as a hill, rise up as the path of least resistance. These flood surges will not be gentle, so escape in a boat, which would capsize and tumble in the roistrous waves, is not likely. Low lying states along the Gulf such as Mississippi and Louisiana, which border the Mississippi where it drains into the Gulf, can expect to be under water.

Baton Rouge

Baton Rouge will unquestionably be devastated during the pole shift. It lies on the edge of a swamp, with the Mississippi River to its back and the Gulf before it. Both waters will rise during the drenching rains that follow immediately after a pole shift, the ocean waters evaporated into the air during the worldwide hurricane that occurs during each pole shift condensing out of the air in a fury. Even mild tidal waves at Baton Rouge would inundate the city, and the tidal waves that inundate during a pole shift are almost beyond the imagination of man, at least a hundred feet high at a minimum along ocean coasts. All in Baton Rouge at the time of the pole shift will be quickly drowned.

Mississippi River

The Mississippi River will rise during the drenching rains that follow immediately after a pole shift, the ocean waters evaporated into the air during the worldwide hurricane that occurs during each pole shift condensing out of the air in a fury. Rivers that feed into the main rivers emptying a continent will be affected by several factors that will cause flooding beyond what those living along their banks suppose could ever happen. Flooding today is a comparatively local affair, in the US affecting several states at most. Where one river swells, another is not so affected, and thus the drainage happens more rapidly than it would if all the rivers were swollen. During the pole shift, there will be torrential rains everywhere, on and off, as the clouds are dropping water whipped up from the oceans. The Mississippi will drain a wide area experiencing torrential rainstorms, and will put any bordering land at risk of flood surges, no matter how high the hill. Large amounts of water may pass though, at great speed, and when encountering an obstruction such as a hill, rise up as the path of least resistance. These flood surges will not be gentle, so escape in a boat, which would capsize and tumble in the roistrous waves, is not likely. The horrific backwash caused by a Mississippi unable to empty into the sloshing Gulf will reach as far inland as Missouri and Kentucky, increasing the flooding along the rivers that drain into the Mississippi. Low lying states along the Gulf such as Mississippi and Louisiana, which border the Mississippi where it drains into the Gulf, can expect to be under water.

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Jackson

Jackson, Mississippi is an example of being in a bad place during the coming shift, as it is on low lying land, nearby a major river, the Mississippi, which will crest early and inundate all bordering lands with rampaging water, and will go fairly quickly under water after the shift due to the polar melt. Simply stated, any residents who do manage to cling to life during the shift will find themselves afloat, at best, with safe land a long reach away. Waters draining from inland will tend to wash any survivors out to sea.

Ozarks

The Ozarks will do well in the forthcoming changes, due to their relative isolation from large megalopolis cities and large bodies of water. They are far enough inland to escape the assaults of large tidal waves, drain down onto nearby land rather than be subject to rapidly rising floods waters gathered elsewhere, and their inhabitants in general are simple folk who have not forgotten how to live off the land.

Arkansas

Arkansas will have safe and unsafe places, side by side. Abutting the Mississippi, which will flood beyond the imagination of those living along its banks, the low lands will experience flooding that will push up along any tributaries that feed into the Mississippi. But the highlands, which Arkansas has in abundance, will be above the floodwaters and have another advantage. Where many areas will find themselves faced with hordes of hungry migrants, forced from their homes by rising water, the highlands of Arkansas are isolated from large population centers, and thus will escape this squeeze.

Greers Ferry

Being close to the great Mississippi, which will drain a wide area experiencing torrential rainstorms, would put any bordering land, at risk or flood surges, no matter how high the hill. Large amounts of water may pass though, at great speed, and when encountering an obstruction such as a hill, rise up as the path of least resistance. These flood surges will not be gentle, so escape in a boat, which would capsize and tumble in the roistrous waves, is not likely.

Missouri

During the torrential rain that accompanies the pole shift hour and the hours following, all major rivers will flood their banks to a degree not in the memory of man. When the banks have been crested, the surrounding land becomes the river, with he water moving across flat land in a sheet, toward whatever is the drainage point. Man is accustomed to thinking of flood waters as relatively stationary, rising up foot by foot and then dropping in a like manner, so that issues of safety and protection of property from the flood are thought of as escape from the rising water. When the press of water upstream or upland is extreme, from a large amount of water, then flood waters are not stationary but move rapidly, tearing structures off their moorings so that more than the water is on the move. Trash of all manner will be in the swirling waters, headed for the sea across flat land

notaccustomed to floods at all! The flood will be a moving rush of water, not in its designated place within river banks, but across miles of land so that the whole state of Missouri, with the exception of the Ozarks, may become a river at flood tide.

Kansas City

Rivers that feed into the main rivers emptying a continent will be affected by several factors that will cause flooding beyond what those living along their banks suppose could ever happen. Flooding today is a comparatively local affair, in the USaffecting several states at most. Where one river swells, another is not so affected, and thus the drainage happens more rapidly than it would if all the rivers were swollen. During the pole shift, there will be torrential rains everywhere, on and off, as the clouds are dropping water whipped up from the oceans. Take away the ability of the wide Mississippi to drain the Missouri River, and what would a flooded Missouri become? A lake, spreading out over the nearby lands, creeping into every low lying piece of land the fingers of the spreading waters could find. When seeking safe places in land high enough to escape water from the melting poles, and far enough inland to escape tidal waves, think in terms of seeking relatively high land to be safe during the pole shift from such flooding.

Illinois

Illinois will suffer after the coming pole shift due to natural reasons and those set in place by man. Where much of the state is farmland, it lies low and will be awash during and shortly after the pole shift due to flooded rivers and the sloshing of water in Lake Michigan. Lying deep under the city of Chicago are aqueducts put in place by man, as well as many channels above ground, which connect in one manner or another Lake Michigan and the rivers to the south. Man has built these, and man will suffer when the water goes on the move. Man-made barricades will crumble, and the worst nightmares will ensue. Illinois will be caught in a crisscross of waters during the pole shift, between the drainage pouring down the Mississippi and the backwash that will push this water back and up even into the headwaters of the Mississippi and it's tributaries, and the canals deliberately dug in early days to allow Lake Michigan to fill these canals for transportation to the Mississippi, there will be endless movement of water across Illinois during the shift and in the hours and days afterwards. Anyone not expecting to be in a boat, sturdy enough to withstand swirls, undertows, and thrashing waves, may find themselves and all their possessions lost. Survivors will find themselves having to move as the polar melt proceeds, as most of this state is low lying.

Champaign

Champaign, IL as all of Illinois will not fare well either during the shift or afterwards. Being flat land, subject to a number of rivers bordering the state or crossing it, and bordering one of the Great Lakes, it will find that water is moving across it from one direction or another during the shift itself, and then will be inundated to the point of being under water during the polar melt that takes place within the two years following the shift. Where hills will afford some protection from flood waters during the shift itself, especially if 200-300 feet above the flat land, no comfort should be taken in this safety as the waters will linger on the land, spreading raw sewage about where towns exist and drowning livestock so that disease will surround the hills. Those who would survive should plan on moving to other areas, if not before the shift, shortly afterwards, by boat.

Chicago

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Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are deep, and contain enough water to create havoc along shorelines, but only those shorelines that are composed of lose soil. Any waves inland will soon recede, so encroachment into the bordering land will not be vast. Due to the widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the waters will drain more readily, lowering the Great Lakes somewhat, eventually. Salt water, where it meets fresh, shares itself to the extent the tidal water flows in and out. The Mississippi has salt marshes *only* along the deltas, as the water *from* the Mississippi is the greater factor. The flow, thus, is *out*, not in, except where the tide affected the marshes along the delta. Thus, in the widened Seaway, salt water will flood the Seaway *until* it meets the narrow mouth of the Seaway, some miles *up* the Seaway from where it empties today. It will not travel *up* in to the Great Lakes. Consider that these lakes *today* have a force of water, and empty, and will in future, from drainage. This will continue.

One should assume, rule of thumb, when along rivers or inland lakes:

- Take the *worst* case in memory, of flooding. Raise that water level up again so it has risen not once, but three times. In other words, if the *worst* case is a 40 foot rise, then assume a 120 foot rise. So this rule of thumb applies to river flooding, but to cover the sloshing that may occur for inland lakes, a different baseline must be taken.
- Inland lakes seldom flood their banks, or drain. Inland lakes may *slosh*, but are unlikely to rise to the level that rivers will, in that rivers are a *temporary* store for water, and inland lakes by their nature, a permanent store. But as a rule of thumb one can take their *depth*, divide by 5, and assume *that* level of water to be sloshing inland. In every case, then the surrounding land must be analyzed, as to safety.

Are there also rivers flooding nearby, so the wet lands will be soggy and unable to absorb the slosh? Is the land surrounding the lake dry and hard, so that *no* water will be held by the soil in mud, but all will become runoff, water on the move? Are the high spots around on *rock*, such that it will not melt, or is it soft soil that will become a mud-slide, and join the muddy water rather than hold the frightened who are clinging to its topside. Each area has different characteristics, and an analysis must be made accordingly. If you are 50 miles inland from one of the Great Lakes, but in any area that has soft soil so that being 100 feet high does *not* put you on rock, then you may find yourself part of the muddy Great Lake, being pulled back in a back-slosh. Thus, the variables are endless, and cannot be addressed by ourselves, but must be dealt with by the guidelines we lay out, by those who would survive themselves!

Wisconsin

Wisconsin is central to a number of changes that will leave the state unscathed in the main. Situated near the center of a large plate, the state will experience jolts with minimal aftershocks. Where the St. Lawrence Seaway will tear open, the tear will not directly affect the state or its boundaries. Mountain building will not occur, and the majority of the state will remain above water during the polar melts that follow the shift. Blessed with gentle rolling hills and rich soil, the state offers protection from high winds and the ability to garden. Nonetheless, few will migrate to this part of the world, due less to harsh winters than high taxes and restrictive pollution control rules that tend to dampen business and industry, which move where the political climate is friendlier. Thus over-

population of this state is not likely to occur.

Madison

Madison, Wisconsin, is the heart of the state, hosting the state government and university system. Surrounded by rich farmland and spared from the industrial endeavors that chose to site along Lake Michigan, pollution from spills and explosions is not likely to afflict the residents during the shift. The largest problem will be sociological, as *being* the site of the state government, survivors in the state, who will be many, will travel there demanding assistance. All governments will fail, as roads and bridges and rail lines will be broken, phones and grid lines down, and paper money worthless and uncollectable. Thus, local communities will be thrown on their own resources, and any semblance of government left in the state capitol driven to barricade itself from the demands of the public. This of course will not last long, as those behind closed doors will either eventually starve or run. Survivors should not plan on living IN the city, but find rural spots long before the shift and relocate there.

Michigan

Michigan would seem at first glance to be a problematic state, as it is surrounded by water. However, the Great Lakes do not hold the quantity of water that the oceans do, so our warning about tidal wave effects along sea coasts must be modified. Those along inland lakes such as the Great Lakes should position themselves 50 feet above the normal lake level, and be at least 10 miles from the shore line, to avoid temporary inundations. Where Michigan is also at the end of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will tear further open during the shift, neither land or bucking plates will affect this state.

Detroit

Detroit, as with most heavily industrialized cities, will be distressed after the shift. Even in locations far inland and away from danger of tidal waves or sloshing water, or relatively safe from repeated earthquake shaking due to being on stable ground away from fault lines, industrialized cities will crumble due to the state of buildings raised when earthquakes were never a consideration. Old brick or concrete, rotting timbers unchallenged by high winds or present day earthquakes, and city sewage lines rusted and waiting to crack. In addition to the rubble such industrialized cities will present, there is the issue of pollution, noxious chemicals unleashed and lingering, and contamination of drinking water from sewage. Add to this the prospect of trying to raise or collect food in such an environment, often inhospitable to life. Where Detroit will not suffer in the same manner as many coastal cities subject to tidal waves or flooding, it should not be considered a place to live after the shift. Survivors should plan on moving, as they will be forced to do so in any case.

Indiana

Eastern Indiana rises into the foothills of the Appalachian mountains, and thus affords some protection from flooding during the shift and the torrential rainstorms that follow for some months after the shift. As with Ohio, desperate survivors will crowd into these hills, and families afloat will arrive at dry land expecting to be welcomed and fed. A carry-on government has a base in Indiana. Near Kokomo, Indiana, in the hills surrounding this small town, burrowing goes on as the shift approaches. These power hungry elite will attempt to take over any nearby settlements. Thus survivors in or near Indiana will find themselves defending their perimeter from many onslaughts - hungry and desperate common folk as well as arrogant and angry carry-on government employees.

Indianapolis

Indianapolis lies on the border between land that will be flooded after the existing poles melt, and high ground. It has the added burden of the US plans for a carry-on government to be located near Kokomo, which will *not* welcome the taxpayers straggling up from Indianapolis, looking for food or assistance or shelter. Guns will be turned on those who paid for the burrows at Kokomo, and any who refuse to be turned away amicably gunned down without conscience. As an industrial city, with the crop land between itself and Kokomo a mined and dangerous territory and with the crop land to the south under water, any survivors will find they are have few options but to take to floating along the lapping beaches, looking for a hospitable landing. They will not be alone, as survivors in the great Mississippi valley region will likewise be looking for a landing spot, and survivors in higher ground tired of these approaches likely to be a bristly as the US carry-on government enclaves.

Ohio

Ohio will have a relatively uneventful pole shift, due to its sheltered location nestled against the inland side of the Appalachian Mountains. Problems will ensue in the following months, however, as the rising sea will push inland up from the Mississippi Valley and along the Ohio River. Ohio's peoples will find themselves repeatedly moving to escape the rising water, pushed into neighboring lands that might not welcome newcomers. With a broad lake before them, and the Appalachian Mountains behind them, they will have but one direction to move - into the mountains. Where these mountains will do well during and after the pole shift, they will soon become crowded with newcomers moving inland from the rising coast and moving inland to escape the rising waters in the Mississippi Valley. Thus, those who wish to settle there should establish a place early in the resettlement process and not wait until they are forced to move.

Cincinnati

Situated in the heart of the Ohio River valley, Cincinnati will find itself constantly worried about inundations from one source or another. Even high ridges will find themselves moving from islands at time to being underwater for short periods of time. The rising sea level from melting poles will eventually make the city unlivable altogether. During the shift itself, the greatest danger comes from local torrential rains colliding with a backwash coming up from the Mississippi. Survivors will find themselves moving into the Appalachian mountains over time, pushed there by a widening Ohio River that will cut off access in all directions within months of the shift.

Kentucky

Kentucky lies along most of its length along the Ohio River, which will flood into the low lying lands of Kentucky as the torrential rains will be backup up by a Mississippi unable to empty into the sloshing Gulf. What this means for the residents is that they must run for the hills, and if living along the river will most likely not have this opportunity. Kentucky has a benefit for those living along the Appalachian Mountains, as they live on limestone strata that will minimize the earthquakes that will shake the world.

Louisville

Cities bridging major rivers will universally have problems during the pole shift, due to torrential and almost continuous rain during and following the pole shift and the backwash caused by sloshing in the oceans and seas. Flooding is often considered a slow and almost benign rising of the water, but when the rise is sudden and the press behind the wave unending, a different scenario

unfolds.City streets, lined by buildings, will funnel the water so that it spews beyond the cities into the surrounding suburbs, a type of tidal bore. Thus, those who have considered themselves safe from flooding can find themselves faced with angry roiling water, far from the river banks. The rebellious potential of water should be well considered by those wanting to survive the coming cataclysms.

Tennessee

Tennessee lies high enough that it will fall into the land mass along the Appalachian Mountains rising above sea level after the poles have melted. Blessed with till-able soil and a hardy people, the state has a better chance than most to survive the pole shift with self sufficient groups of survivors. This in and of itself brings problems, as the lack of sunlight will reduce the harvest dramatically, and tensions among the survivors will increase accordingly. When the deer have been hunted to near extinction and the food stocks gone, what then? Where outright starvation is the obvious outcome from the start, survivors tend to mentally adjust to that and it is all over fairly quickly, but when it would seem that surviving the shift has occurred, the mind set is that life should improve, thereafter. When this does not occur, and many painful choices are presented during a long drawn-out starvation period, periodic confrontations over who should live or die occur.

Knoxville

The spine of the Appalachian Mountains will afford a safe place for those who have lived there for decades and learned to scrape a living from the steep mountain sides. Little industrialization has occurred, with farms and towns separated by winding roads and rocky hillsides, so wildlife and country ways have been left relatively undisturbed. The danger that living in these isolated areas will present will not be from nature, but from man, who will rush to the hills, the highest hills, when they finally conclude that tidal waves striking the coasts are not as unlikely as they had hoped. Wandering on foot, hungry and demanding attention, these city folks will be a burden on the shy and self sufficient country folks who live in the hills of Appalachia. Thus such cities as Knoxville, Tennessee may find themselves with urban dilemmas they had never considered.

Appalachia

The Appalachian mountains will be above the water line when all is said and done during this next pole shift, including the melting of the poles that will raise the oceans some 650-700 feet within a couple years after the shift. Where relatively isolated now, those living in these mountains will find themselves increasingly crowded with survivors who will be forced to move inland to escape the rising waters. The climate will remain temperate, and as the people of Appalachia have often been forced to live off the land, they should fare as well as any during these troubled times.

New Madrid Fault

There has been much made of an earthquake in the recent past long the New Madrid fault line, as this was unexpected, being in a quiescent area, and thus raised all manner of questions regarding the possibility of massive earthquakes in areas presumed to be safe. Simply put, there are no earthquake free areas, and during the coming pole shift, all parts of the globe will be subject to them, without exception. Thus, individuals living in areas which have never experienced an earthquake should not presume safety but should take the same steps in preparing for the pole shift that those living atop highly active fault lines take - stay out of old or masonry buildings, and anticipate earthquakes as severe as any that mankind has ever experienced and noted.

Alabama

Alabama is not a location is be situated in during the coming pole shift. Where some areas are far enough inland and high enough to avoid being swamped during tidal sloshing that accompanies the pole shift and the day or so after, there are other factors to be considered. Alabama is among the states affected by the mightly Mississippi when in a horrific backwash.

Georgia

Low lying lands along the eastern coast of the United States will be drawn below sea level some 150 feet at the start of the pole shift, water rushing in over land pulled down temporarily by the stretch that the sea floor of the Atlantic will experience. This in combination with the tidal waves that all ocean coasts can expect will wreak havoc on states such as Georgia. Where Georgia has land in it's headlands that border the Appalachian Mountains, the steady rise of land from coast to foothills will actually encourage the water to rise higher, as it will gain momentum. Those living in the low lands of Georgia will in all likelihood drown, unless in boats that can deal with wildly sloshing water. Following the shift, these low lands will also steadily go under water due to the melting poles. Those wishing to survive are advised to move.

Atlanta

Southern cities on the East Coast, such as Atlanta, Georgia, at an 800 foot above sea level height, will watch a flood approach. This is due in part to the timing of the stretch and rip, as the stretch will be sustained for the better part of an hour during a time when water will rush from the poles, where it has moved during the stopped rotation, and will have the push of on-coming water behind it as it flows up against the coastline. Atlanta, stationed between the Gulf and the Atlantic, will also find itself at a place where two floods, both with their own timing of ebb and flow, clash. This has the potential of heightening the water, forcing it up to an astonishing degree, where the clash occurs.

East Coast

Continental rip, which is what occurs during pole shifts rather than continental drift, occurs down the length of the Atlantic Ocean. Prior to the rip, there is tension and consequent dragging down of the coast line on either side. The East Coast of the US south of the New England area will suffer during the pole shift, due not only to the heavy population of the area but also to this general stretching that the plates under the Atlantic during the crustal tension ahead of the shift, with the crust resisting a ripping apart so that the land on the edges of the Atlantic Ocean are pulled down. This is most intense the closer one gets to the equator, so that the southern states along the Eastern Seaboard of the US will go under water to a surprising degree, bouncing back when the rip occurs. The closer one gets to the Arctic, the less tension there is, due to the position of these point relative to the bulk of the land masses on these plates, which center south. This will bring the islands in the British Isles underwater, and along the southeastern US too for an astonishing drop in level beyond what the inhabitant think possible. The New England states will find themselves bouncing up during the shift, due to the quick ripping of the already separating St. Lawrence Seaway prior to the shift, where the southern states will find themselves pulled under the water prior to the shift. The entire peninsula from central Pennsylvania north, will experience a bounce, but being on the edge of this drama, Pennsylvania will have its toes in water but its head above water.

Where tidal waves elsewhere will in general have the potential of rolling a hundred miles inland to a height of 200 feet or more within that buffer zone, for the East Coast south of the New England area, this must be calculated to be up to 500 miles inland where flat land or tidal bore has facili-

tated water flow. The land will drop in sea level, during the shift, 150 feet. The water will rise steadily, not in a tidal wave, so that it will take many by surprise. This tension, and dragging down, will not be relieved until the shift itself, so where land might eventually be above water, prior to the sift it will be under water. Thus, the majority of the populace not well into the Appalachian mountains will drown.

South Carolina

As with all area along the Eastern Seaboard, south of New York City, elevation will not save them from a dunking unless they are close to 1,000 feet in elevation and several hundred miles from the coast. The coastline will be pulled down several hundred feet just prior to continental rip, which will rent the deep Atlantic Ocean rifts further apart. The permanent effect on the coastline along the southern portion of the US will be a drop of 150 feet, below its former level. For residents unprepared for this, the rise is sea level will be steady, not a wave as in a tidal wave, and will be completely confusing to those unaware of the coming changes. The water will simply rise up to their feet and then over their heads, steadily. Those in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains may find their toes only wet, but for safety, go to higher ground and return home after the shift.

North Carolina

More than the resident of North Carolina are looking toward the relative elevation in the taller mountains in their state for refuge. The mountains in Appalachia are no longer a jumble of rocks, but have been worn down over time and covered with forests and glens. They are habitable, can support crops in places, and have clear rushing mountain streams. It is no secret that some in the elite have selected these spots as hideaways, have purchased land, often at existing resort sites already setup to house the wealthy, and are prepared to guard their fortresses. Such encampments will soon need a slave labor force, when the supplies run out. Whether still ruled by the wealthy elite who originally purchased them or by their guards, who have little reason to remain loyal to their original masters, the local farming community will be pressed into service, with great brutality. Consider your neighbors, when finding refuge from the Atlantic seaboard during the pole shift in North Carolinas mountainous interior.

Charlotte

Due to the stretch of the Atlantic in the week prior to the shift, the major cities in the industrial triangle of North Carolina will find themselves pulled *down* into what will seem like a steady flood tide coming *up* over their toes and potentially over their roof tops. The advice to be 100 miles inland and 200 feet above sea level does not apply along the southern portion of the Eastern Seaboard of the US, where we advise being 1,000 feet above sea level. Where the land rises *sharply* from the Atlantic, there is also little land to buffer against sloshing, so the press of water can add to this altered sea level to wash desperate and shocked residents off their roofs and into a tide that will go back *out* to sea when the Atlantic Rift rips, releasing tension and allowing the land along the coastlines to bob back up. Nevertheless, the land drop in this area is expected to be 150 feet below where it is today, and when combined with the 650-700 feet in elevation that the melting poles will put under water for some hundreds of years, one must be at an elevation of 800 feet or more to expect land under their feet in the Aftertime. The Appalachian mountains afford relief, but in the North Carolina area will be the site of polarized battles between those who would rule as kings and the residents they would have as serfs for their new kingdoms. Our advice, stay away from wealthy enclaves and keep a low profile.

Virginia

Virginia, with it's rolling hills and country gentleman ways, is a favorite residential area of many who work in Washington DC. It has a mild climate and good soil and water, as well as a foothills terrain. During the coming pole shift, it will become a hell for several reasons. Lying on the coast, and close to the lands to the south that will be dragged down during the stretch leading into the shift, the land in Virginia will go under the water some 150 feet below sea level at present. The water at first recedes from the coast during rotation stoppage, having moved to the poles, but during the hour of the shift the water rises steadily during the stretch, not in a rush, so many will take to their pleasure craft and be afloat during the shift. This will bring the residents of Virginia, armed and angry and looking to re-establish their pecking order, into the mountains of West Virginia, where survival groups will have to deal with these unwelcome visitors.

Charleston

Charleston, West Virginia, being buffered on all sides by several mountain ranges, will fare better than cities at the same elevation lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic. Mountain building will not occur, as the land is being stretched rather than compressed. The poverty in the general area will not make this site a favorite of those looking to relocate, however, so the area is likely to be inhabited by those born there during the cataclysms.

Richmond

Seeking to escape the hot earth sweltering under a sun that never sets, during the week before the shift when rotation of the earth stops, those along coastal towns and inland bays on the East Coast of the US will try to escape by boat to cooler places. Richmond has many residents who boat for recreation, the coast a short drive and boating a long tradition among the residents. The large ocean bay will be some protection from being dragged out to sea during the sloshing that occurs during and after the shift, so many will find themselves afloat after the shift, hungry and seeking to return inland for food. Those in the city who have survived being dragged down when the Atlantic stretches, and survived the tidal waves that are inevitable along any coast, will find themselves approached by an armada of boats demanding whatever supplies the hapless survivors have managed to gather.

Washington DC

In spite of the advantages of being close to mountain ranges in the surrounding states that afford protection from tidal waves and the rising waters following polar melts, Washington DC has issues peculiar to itself as a city. This will become increasingly evident as the pole shift nears and polarization intensifies between those who care for others, the Service-to-Other, and those who are essentially self focused, the Service-to-Self. Home to the Pentagon and CIA, and to politicians and lobbyists, survivors will find themselves with the worst kind of neighbors to contend with. Accustomed to finding themselves at the top of the heap, giving orders and pulling their resources from the taxpayers who live and labor elsewhere, most survivors will be demanding service from others. Scarce stores, which will evaporate in days after the shift, will not be replaced from gardens or by hunting, in those used to pampered lives or urban living. Some form of martial law is sure to be imposed quickly, stripping resources from anyone nearby who has prepared.

Maryland

Maryland rises from the sea, it's rolling countryside and good soil making it an attractive place to live, a commuter's paradise. These qualities will lure many who live there to remain, during the

coming changes. This will be their doom, as when the survivors from Washington DC look about them for food and the slave classes that have been taken from them by a loss of mobility and communications, they will seek to enslave the hapless survivors nearby. The king-serf class structure will be justified, in their minds, as a return to order and control of government, but will in fact be to place the power elite on top again. Whoever would avoid this enslavement should put enough distance between the elite and themselves to prevent visits or even discovery.

Delaware

As with all lands lying directly along a coastline, the State of Delaware will take the brunt of any tidal waves heading inland from the Atlantic, protecting other states and cities that lie inland. Nothing will survive, unless it goes afloat and is caught so that it does not wash out to sea in the retreating wave.

Pennsylvania

Coastal areas along the eastern seaboard of the US will experience deceptive inundations during the pole shift. First the appearance of receding water during the stopped rotation when water flows to the poles, then the appearance of further receding as the Atlantic widens, and then a steady and strong return of the water beyond its former height as the water again settles briefly at the new poles before returning to the equator during resumed rotation. Thus, even without the tidal waves and influence of the melting poles, eastern seaboard locations will be fooled and then inundated by sea water. The mountainous regions in western Pennsylvania, where now considered an area difficult to farm and with industries tied to coal mining in the past, will prove to be a safe place not only during the shift itself but during the Aftertime. Ocean access will be provided by the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will widen to the extent of becoming an inlet bay to the Atlantic.

The climate likewise will improve somewhat for western Pennsylvania, after the shift. The greatest danger, as with all land bordering the eastern seaboard, will be from survivors moving inland. Where these survivors come from Wall Street or Washington DC, they will have the attitude that they should be waited upon, and will be aggressive in trying to take over any flourishing settlement they discover. The Amish, farming in this state, will find themselves with numerous unwelcome visitors just ahead of the shift, as these farms are literally within walking distance of urban areas along the coast. During the week prior to the shift, when the Earth stops rotation, lack of services will empty the store shelves, and those who are able will aggressively seek out self sustaining enclaves, which the Amish are known to be. Moved inland from the coast, these hungry survivors will then be pushed into the foothills by rising water from the land stretch that will precede the shift, and the melting poles that will follow the shift. Thus all mountain land closely bordering seaboard cities will be crowded, without the resources to feed all the survivors.

Pittsburg

Pittsburg's greatest danger during the hour of the shift will be the river coursing through the town. A strong and well established drainage in an area *not* subject to mountain building will find itself utilized aggressively to drain the deluges that will fall during the shift. Hurricane force winds, passing over ocean water, will pick up water tonnage and drop this *suddenly* in horrendous down pours when updrafts along mountain ranges occur. Those who have not witnessed rampaging water, moving with great force when under pressure from water *upriver* creating water pressure that seeks a release, will be shocked to watch the speed and *height* that such raging water can attain. Those along the headwaters of the Ohio, where it passes through ravines in well established drainage

conduits, will be advised to stay well away from and *above* this anticipated flood.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia considers itself a coastal, as well as a river front town, due to it's location along a river emptying into the Atlantic nearby. Where this location helped Philadelphia develop in its early days, this dual access to moving water will be to its detriment during the pole shift. During the hour of the shift and the hours following, there will be torrential rains swelling the rivers, as well as tidal waves roaring up the bay. The clash of these waters will come near Philadelphia, with the effect that the city streets will be inundated, with housing collapsing and debris crashing about in the waves. With ocean ships afloat in the streets, even high rises cannot be considered safe, as they can sustain collisions and collapse. This is not a safe city to ride out the pole shift, as few cities frankly are.

New Jersey

All areas along the Eastern Coast will have to deal with tidal waves as a fact they cannot discount, during the coming pole shift. No wall will be strong enough to resist the weight of water that will rise up, 100 feet high, in a steady flood tide, nor are there walls in place today constructed with that in mind. High rise buildings with doors and windows and sewage connections will do more than flood, on the lower floors, they will crush and drop, as the water will create uneven pressure on outside walls, pressure they were never expected to have to resist. New Jersey does not have the elevation or distance from the coast to assure safety.

New York

Being positioned close to the New England states, which will experience a bounce up as the St. Lawrence Seaway rips further apart, just prior to the shift, New York State will be relatively safe from flooding from the Seaway. As with Canada on the opposite side of the Seaway, the release of tension when the Atlantic and the Seaway rip will allow bordering land, light in nature, to *lift*. Flooding will come in from the coast, where the usual warnings about tidal waves are in effect. Stay inland at least 100 miles, be 200 feet above sea level, and consider tidal core or flooding of local rivers overwhelmed by torrential downpours or sloshing of local lakes. The finger lakes, created when the land was stretched during the creating of the St. Lawrence Seaway in the past, will if anything deepen, allowing the water level to temporarily drop, when the St. Lawrence Seaway once again is pulled apart.

New York City

Heavily populated areas have several drawbacks during times of crisis such as the coming cataclysms will bring. However well prepared a given family may be, they are never prepared for what their neighbors will bring to them. New York City is one of the most heavily populated areas, and by being a coastal city, has additional strikes against it. Thought the Atlantic will recede at first during the pole shift, due to the Atlantic widening and the waters having in general flowed toward the poles when the Earth's rotation stops, wave action and reaction will find all shorelines bombarded with sloshing water at some point. For many, on islands along the coast supported by a system of bridges that have been torn apart, they will have no escape. Tall buildings will bash into each other during the seemingly endless earthquakes, which they were scarcely designed to withstand. Fires and the howls of the injured and desperate make travel through such a devastated area literally life threatening. Those who stay in New York City during the coming cataclysms are either ignorant of what is about to occur, courageous, or harboring a death wish!

Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls will split during the widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, as will all natural and manmade barriers between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic. This will change the level of the lakes, and the drainage patterns, to some degree, depending upon the level of bordering land and the ocean tides. Salt water will be detected all the way up to Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, which will appear to be the fresh water lakes they are now. Niagara Falls appears dramatic only because the water way spills suddenly, rather than gradually, and being shattered and spread during the widening of the seaway, the falls will become merely rock walls along the new course of the waterway. Thus, the great seaway will become a mode of travel, and cities along this course such as Buffalo and Hamilton can anticipate being travel stops and point of commerce among survivors.

New England

The tiny New England states are grouped at the end of what will become increasingly a peninsula of land, due to the widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the melting poles. The land is rocky, and will rise some 450 feet by our estimate above the current level due to the land being freed from its current connections during this continental rip. During rotation stoppage, the Atlantic will be stretched, causing land along the southern East Coast of the US and islands such as Scotland and Ireland to drop some 150 feet below the waves. But at the combined ripping of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Atlantic rift, this peninsula of land which is currently called the New England states will be allowed to find its level based on the natural relative gravity of the land. The land will bob up, some 450 feet above the current level. Nevertheless, due to polar melt to occur over the two years following the shift, this rise will be lost and the coastline actually going under the waves some 200-250 feet beyond the current beach level. Thus, those with homes 250 feet above the coastline might find themselves on the beach. However, to be safe during the shift, our precautions of being 200 feet above sealevel and 100 miles inland should apply. Sloshing in the Atlantic, and unpredictable water movement into and out of the St. Lawrence Seaway, will result in terrifying moments for those any nearer to the coast. Return to the coastline after some days have passed, and the water seems to have settled into tides that are predictable.

Connecticut

As part of the New England complex that will benefit from the St. Lawrence Seaway ripping open, Connecticut will have a higher sea level after the shift than it enjoys now. However, leading into the shift, it will be subject to waves from the sloshing Atlantic that will drown the coastline. Residents hoping to find their homes above water after the shift should leave, moving inland for the shift itself, and then returning to the coastline to pick up the pieces. Homes at an elevation of 500 or more feet will be the only ones remaining after the poles melt. However, ocean fishing, an occupation of the residents today, will continue to be a source of food for the survivors, and the climate should, if anything, be milder than today.

Vermont

The New England states will do surprisingly well, in spite of the St. Lawrence Seaway tearing open. Continental rip, which happens along the African rift valley as well, is not as traumatic as subduction or when plates press into each other. It is a release of tension, allowing a stretch to lose its grip, and thus the land will pop up a bit, increasing elevation. The climate will remain steady, temperate with cold winters, so will not hold surprises for the residents.

Canada, etc.

All of Canada fares well during the coming pole shift, and depending upon its altitude will fare better after the pole shift than before, due to the climate changes. Canada in the main is not criss-crossed with earthquake faults of active volcanoes, and thus suffers less from the direct effects of earthquakes and exploding volcanoes during the pole shift. Due to the shifting crust, most surviving Canadians will also find themselves in a warmer climate too. Canada will be positioned above the equator in a temperate zone after the pole shift, in a wamer strata than at present. Where Canada is an ally of the US government, it is not all that comfortable with the giant to the south, and will rebel against any attempts to control Canadian lands after the pole shift. However, within Canada there are many factions that will battle with each other for resources. Where the Canadian people are resourceful and used to living in a harsh land deeply frozen during the long winters, in the cities as in all industrialized countries, the populace is soft and will be unprepared for Aftertime living when food stuffs are not imported. Religious factions, racial unease, and class differences will create tensions in tight times beyond what is already experienced, and should be anticipated.

The worry Canadians should be concerned about is one that will sneak up on them, in the days leading into the pole shift and in the two years following. Much of Canada has a low altitude, and where land lies lower than 650 to 700 feet, this will be inundated within two years due to the melting ice caps of the old poles, now under the equatorial sun. Much of Canada is low lying land, as is much of Russia. When the Earth stops rotation, water slung toward the equator will drift toward the poles, creating some inland flooding in land near the poles. After the shift, when the poles rapidly melt under the equatorial sun, melted water will move toward the point of least resistance, which may often be inland if blockages occur. In any case, if one examines the sea level of land in eastern or northern Canada, one can see that the land will not be above water when the poles have completely melted. If situated in an area due to be inundated, survivors will have to repeatedly move ahead of the encroaching water, and take care they are not trapped on an island in the process!

The Canadian Rockies have an advantage during the coming pole shift, in that the portion of Pacific plate that will be forced under them during the shortening of the Pacific is less, overall, than the portion of plate to be thrust under further south, along the western coast of the US, for instance. Thus, only the land within 500 miles of the coast, in the Canadian Rockies, will experience subduction with consequent hot earth and the rock and roll of mountain building. Those living from 500 miles to 1,000 miles from the coast should anticipate adjustments, as subduction can release pressure by pushing flakes of land that separate from lower stratas forward. Push a wooden block against some flaky pastry, and watch the top flakes simply fly forward, separating from the pastry. This thrust can be sudden and projectile. Thus, crashing downward on those further inland, or creating crumpling land where such activity is not expected. Stay inland, and return to the coast when the trauma is done.

British Columbia

Along the rugged west coast of North America, British Columbia will experience some of the plate subduction problems troubling the western part of the United States, but with a difference. Canada, in this area, will be stretched, with it's upper part attached to the all the way over the North Pole,

into Russia. As the western United States is pushed and crumpled, the lands it is attached to will be stretched. This tends to alleviate any crumpling that occurs due to the subducting Pacific plate, a trade-off. Nevertheless, this makes for a rugged ride, as these adjustments are never smooth, here crumpling, there stretching, so being on solid rock to lessen the impact is wise. Solid rock is less likely to crumple or shift, the pressure shifting to soil or broken rocks nearby. In addition, the southern portion of British Columbia is close the Mt. St. Helen volcano, which will surly erupt during the shift, at times violently. Firestorms are created due to air turbulence over volcanoes, the super-heated air creating petrochemicals drifting in the tail of the 12th planet, which is lashing the Earth's atmosphere as the 12th Planet passes between the Earth and the Sun. Thus, where these walls of fire can fall anywhere, they are more likely in the vicinity of volcanoes. Winds will move in all directions, in chaos, during the hour of the shift. Those living near volcanoes or in forested areas that can be set afire should seek shelter in the earth, in bermed structures or those with metal or sod roofs, until the hour of the shift has passed.

Cities clustered along the Continental Divide, particularly in what is now the southern portions of British Columbia, will find the ride through the pole shift particularly stressful. The Continental Divide represents the point of pressure where subducting plates have forced themselves under overplates, and thus this will be the point there the divide moves further inland. Thus, sudden breaks in the rock, rock stratas jerking suddenly upwards and no longer level where they were before, can be expected. Water mains, housing, roads and bridges, and even the direction that rivers flow will be disrupted. After the shift, British Columbia will be well situated, with a warm climate near the ocean, and high ground that will be above the water line when the poles have melted.

Vancouver

Vancouver will be a delightful place to live following the pole shift, with a far warmer climate, spared ice and snow in the winter, and close to the coastline as it is at present. Rising water following the polar melt will spare much of the mountains surrounding Vancouver, making the step out of the rising water fairly easy for survivors to deal with. For Vancouver, the issue is not being positioned after the shift, but surviving the shift itself. The West Coast in general will suffer from rapid subduction that will melt the rock in low lying places, due to heat from friction, and many local Indian tribes have tales and myths of such times. Tidal waves will assault the area, and volcanoes up and down the coast, dormant and active alike, will explode. Those who would survive might consider moving inland for the shift itself, and then returning. Be advised that bridges and roads will not be passable, so the return trip should be anticipated to be essentially on foot.

Vancouver Island has added drama as the Juan de Fuca plate will separate under the pressure of subduction and act as a separate entity from *both* the North America and the Pacific plates. This is the reason for the island having been created in the first place, during prior shifts. Because activity is compression, with the Juan de Fuca plate and the North American plates riding *over* plates sliding under, legends relay hot earth and boiling rivers. This will be less of a problem during this shift than in the past, as protecting layers of rock have already been pushed under the island. Nevertheless, two activities the coast will not have to deal with will be presented on the island:

1. the island is likely to drift further toward Alaska, during compression, and find itself faced with a new coastline as a neighbor. This would be in the range of 100 miles or less. Thus, survival sites or supplies harbored on the coast may not be close at hand after the shift, to be retrieved by boat.

2. buckling and heaving *upward* during compression of the Pacific, during the hour of the shift, is likely to result in jolts sending survivors *upward*, a lateral quake, so survival in covered trenches needs to include a secure roof close to those lying in the trenches so they will not be dashed *up*.

After the shift and the polar melt, the island will find itself with more area above the 675 foot area, having gained 100 or more feet of sea level during the compression.

Kelowna

Kelowna, in British Columbia is situated in a broad valley between mountain ranges west of the Continental Divide. Thus, is it subject to having its natural draining from mountain ranges *change*, without warning or predictability, during the hour of the shift. Compression occurs during the subduction of plates driving *under* the land to the west of the Continental Divide, and in a valley where drainage is already essentially blocked due to skirting ranges, this has the potential of creating a large inland lake, already forming at Kelowna. All that it would take to create this situation is a *rise* in foothills where drainage currently occurs, or a *closure* of a pass such that river water finds it can no longer do more than seep through. The jolting and heaving that occur during mountain building can affect the current drainage along a long river at *many* points, even distant, causing a backup of water to the lowest level, already situated at Kelowna, on the shores of the lake that carries drainage from the skirting mountain ranges. Thus, those in the township of Kelowna should at least *plan* on not having their housing intact, but moving into houseboats to take advantage of a larger inland lake, should this occur.

Prince George

Prince George rides high along the continental divide, in an area of Canada that will be both pushed upward by the shortening of the Pacific and stretched before the Atlantic Rift widens during the shift itself. This will result in snapping and jerking, during the days before the shift and the hour of the shift itself. Thus, residents should plan on being out of doors, to avoid sudden quake damage to buildings. The rivers in the area provide good drainage, as the slopes are steep so the outlets for water ample. However, due to the possibility of a river being blocked, changing course, when rock strata snaps and juts upward, those along river banks should also plan on being well above the banks during this week and a few days after the shift. Other than some volcanic ash drifting down from the Alaskan volcanoes in the prevailing westerlies that will change direction after the shift, this area should do well in the Aftertime, with a substantially warmer climate.

Yukon

Composed of high land that will be stretched as the edges of the North American plate are pulled toward the North Pole and Russia during the shift, while the West Coast is pushed in another direction by the pressure of subducting Pacific plates, the Yukon will not experience crumpling and compression, but the effect of tearing in the rock layers deep in the ground. This is less of a rough ride, but can result in the lay of the land changing unexpectedly, and buildings can suddenly settle and collapse due to this. As with Alaska, the chaos can set the wildlife to roaming, seeking a climate *less* warm, more akin to what they are used to, and thus unexpected encounters between man and hungry beasts will occur. Anticipate that the wildlife will be as disturbed and angry about the changes as the human population, and plan accordingly.

Alaska

Alaska will fare well during the coming geological changes for a number of reasons. Where it is

now in a cold climate, it will move to a very temperate location. The volcanic eruptions anticipated where Alaska's active volcanoes now exist should blow out across the water, not inland, under the influence of the new prevailing westerlies, so the land should be spared. And since it is scarcely populated, there will not be the problem of masses of starving humans to contend with, which can create destructive riots. In selecting locations in Alaska, one should consider the possibility of tidal waves along the coast, but the key consideration should be the volcanoes, which are already active, and which will increase their activity to the point of exploding during the pole shift. The Alaskan Pipeline will inevitably be fractures along its course during the pole shift and will thus drain dry. What oil does not soak into the ground will be lit and burned during the lightning storms that occur during the pole shift, a burning that might start at only one place but will spark burning along the entire course. Oil that does not drain out of the pipeline will burn at the ends, creating a torch that may burn for months.

Anchorage

Anchorage is dealt several blows during the shift, as it lies along a coastline, is near a chain of volcanoes, and borders the Pacific where subduction of plates will occur. During the week of rotation stoppage, the water normally pooled at the equator due to the effect of rotation will drift toward the poles, equalizing. Thus, the tides will be higher. At the shift, the volcanoes to the west will explode spewing ash over the nearby vicinity, which will become upwind to Anchorage to some degree due to the prevailing westerlies which will still pull the ash *toward* Anchorage. Sloshing water, already higher than normal along the coast, will rise to the tops of the buildings in the city. After the shift, however, the ocean fishing, and the familiarity of the people with this activity, should prove a good lifestyle. Survivors will need to become accustomed to a very warmer climate, as the new Anchorage will be close to the new equator.

Fairbanks

Fairbanks is positioned inland far enough that tidal waves will dissipate their force before reaching the city. However, it lies low enough that melting poles will cover the city shortly. The river basin that Fairbanks sits upon will suffer during the shift from several sources. First, being at a relatively low altitude, the land may be inundated during the rotation stoppage due to water draining from the equator and pooling at the poles. This will only affect land close to the poles, such as Alaska. Second, during the shift itself, when the North American continent is pushed north and under any water in its path, this water will be pushed into the river basin from the ocean, at the start. High mountain ranges on all sides will afford the residents safety from the rising water, and the mild climate will encourage vegetation on the former tundra to grow. However, other than moss and lichens, there is little in the natural vegetation to eat, since the climate was harsh formerly and the native seed stock does not include variety. Survivors should have seed stock at hand, and be familiar with gardening practices.

Danger will exist for survivors from the large bears that roam Alaska, both Grizzly and Polar Bears, which will be starving and aggressive until the battle between man and beast is resolved. One will eat the other, in the end. Thus, those riding out the shift should move into the mountains south or preferably north of Fairbanks as the rising waters will then trap the larger populace of man-eating bears to the south, with only a polar bear population to deal with in the north. Polar bears deal well with snow and ice and water, and will be less inclined to attack man than strictly land-based bears as the food supply diminishes. The key point in locating safely in Alaska is to have solid granite or rock underfoot, as all else will be awash and unpredictable when the perma

frost melts. Volcanic dust will sweep from West to East when the prevailing westerlies are re-established, pulling the dust out to sea rather than over the former Fairbanks.

Northwest Territory

The Northwest Territory will experience a stretch, not a compression, during the shift, with the spitting of the St. Lawrence Seaway relieving the tension, allowing the land to pull toward the North Pole and Russia as the land in what is now the southern portions of North America are pulledtoward Europe and*pushed* there by the subducting of the Pacific plates along the West Coast. The most significant impact of the shift, for this relatively unindustrialized and lightly settled province, will be the sudden change in climate, which will go from cold to hot, almost overnight. What is now the eastern portion of the Northwest Territory will undergo steady inundation during the two years following the shift, and for those survivors who have not been privy to warnings about the shift and the impact on their lands, the steady flooding will be confusing. Likely to head in the wrong direction, which seeking higher ground, survivors may find themselves stranded and drowning. Thus, a survival technique is boats, and heading toward the higher land in what is not the western or southern portion of Canada. This steady melt will affect wildlife as well, forcing predators to crowd along with man, and deprived of their normal food source, intense battles may occur where the issue of whether man will eat beast, or vice versa, will be determined.

Calgary

Canada in general will fare well during and after the coming pole shift due to its low population density, hardy folk used to scratching out a living in a relatively inhospitable near-polar climate, general proximity toward the center of a large crustal plate. As a result of the pole shift, Canadians will find themselves in a warmer climate, and for western Canada, a climate with an almost imperceptible winter - brief and mild. Where subducting plates can cause the mountains along the western coast to be the source of hot earth during the hour of the shift, those west of the continental divide will find this not a problem. Calgary, Alberta will therefore be a city that need not worry about hot earth or inundation due to rising water from the melted poles, although earthquakes and high winds are experienced world wide and firestorms should always be guarded against.

Edmonton

For those residents of Edmonton, Canada, unaware of the coming shift and what the meaning of the stopped rotation is, the pole shift will be a sudden lurch with crockery everywhere on the floor and church bells ringing, followed by a milder climate and very gloomy weather. Far from coastlines or mountain building or volcanoes, and not riding any fault lines, they will not experience the shift other than quakes that will shatter brick buildings and break bridges and roadways and high winds that will rip roofs and topple trees. Fire storms will be unlikely.

Saskatoon and Regina

Saskatoon and Regina in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, are in the broad grain belt of Canada that may experience flooding during the torrential rain that follows the shift. These rains will reduce to a drizzle, but flood waters that back up from rivers bloated beyond their capacity can take a long time to drain. Those that would survive are advised to be ready to take to boats, not roof tops, or go to higher ground until some weeks after the shift. Grasslands do well in the gloomy Aftertime weather that lasts for at least two decades, and with a milder climate these cities may find becoming herdsmen will alleviate the hunger from lack of imported food stuffs and poor grain crops. Native grasses should be encouraged.

Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Canada, enjoys lake Winnipeg, but during the torrential rains that accompany a pole shift they will find this a horror. The lake will swell, having no natural drainage, engulfing bordering land. Houseboat living, in the milder climate, is an answer, as is fishing which should increase along with the waterways.

Ontario

Ontario overall benefits from the pole shift in that it will arrive at a warmer climate, will have ocean access from the Hudson Bay and what will become the St. Lawrence Bay, and will be a land bridge supporting travel between the lands to what is now the west and east. Ontario has land to the north that is of a low enough elevation to be swallowed by the melting poles. This will consume a good half of Ontario, but will bring the Hudson Bay closer to survivors huddled in the highlands. Fishing will be good in the oceans after the shift, as the high level of carbon dioxide will make the oceans lush with vegetation, and sea food will follow in becoming abundant. As a land bridge, Ontario might find itself with barter and communication opportunities, also.

Sudbury

Sudbury, in Ontario, is far enough inland north of Lake Huron to be free of sloshing in that great lake, and close enough to the high land north of Lake Huron to escape to the hills during the shift in any case. Inland cities with access to the Great Lakes will find they can fish far more than just their nearby lake, as during the shift the locks up and down the complex will shatter, allowing a free flowing waterway with access all the way to the Atlantic and inland. Thus, lake travel will become the mode of choice, and fishing the primary food gathering mode. After the shift, this part of the globe will find itself in a warmer climate, and out of the direct path of volcanic dust, though as elsewhere around the globe, the days will be consistently gloomy and rainy drizzle a constant presence. At a distance from intensely populated areas, Sudbury will not find itself inundated going into or after the shift.

North Bay

North Bay, Ontario is an example of an inland lake region that will change as a result of the shift. Due to the widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, with release of tension along the banks of the seaway, this land will pop up and rise in elevation in relation to the surrounding land. North Bay currently drains into the Great Lakes, and will continue to do so, but will find more water coming from the direction of land along the seaway than from its current drainage configuration from the mountains inland. Thus, a larger lake, with more tributaries, as a result of the Shift. Fishing in this inland lake should be good, and the climate warmer than today.

Toronto

Toronto, Canada is situated on the edge of high drama that will occur during the Pole Shift. Those of faint heart are advised to move inland for the duration of the drama. The St. Lawrence Seaway is due to further its split during the shift, widening the Seaway to what will become an ocean bay. During the split the bordering land will not sink. The release of tension of connectedness to plates in the Atlantic will be stretched and drawn downward as the Atlantic widens, and then when the rip occurs the lands bordering the Seaway will bob up somewhat. However, the action will be heart stopping. In general, this section of Canada as all of Canada will have a good climate in the Aftertime, a temperate climate.

Quebec Province

Much of Quebec is high land, which can afford ample escape from the coastlines during the hour of the shift for residents. The majority of Quebec Province will remain above water after the existing poles have melted. The climate will be more moderate than today, especially after the ice of Greenland melts and the near proximity from that great meltoff no longer creates cold tides on the shore of Quebec. The greatest concern that Quebec will have after the shift will be migrating survivor from the population centers of eastern half of the US. Crowded up into the Appalachian Mountains and into the limited land mass that the New England area provides, they will be as likely to push into Quebec as toward what were the western states of the US, seeking land that would have been high enough to remain dry land. As an essentially rural province, Quebec will not be prepared for the aggressive insistence that those along the eastern seaboard of the US have as their normal stance in life. Residents of New York and Washington DC in particular, are used to getting their way by being loud mouthed and insistent. Some forethought into how to handle such migrants when the time comes should be part of the Quebec survival plan.

Montreal

Because the tearing of the St. Lawrence seaway will begin as soon as the stretching of the Atlantic occurs, land along this seaway will not submerge nor will any noticeable influx of ocean water occur, as the influx will be filling the new river bed area, now to become more of a lake. The tear will occur principally where the St. Lawrence seaway now runs, as this is a low point only because of the existing tear. Weak spots are deep within the rock strata under the river bed, and the tearing is less of a deep rift than a pulling apart in many places, so the surface seems relatively smooth. Beneath this tear are many feathery fingers of rock, reaching toward each other, soon filled with hardened magma to solidify. Thus, even though Montreal is surrounded by water, it will simply find itself more of an island than another Atlantis.

Quebec City

Quebec City will find its greatest problem after the shift to be isolation, as where it rides out the pole shift above the waves, protected from water influx by the widening of the St. Lawrence seaway, survivors will migrate toward the new south, toward what they recall to be the Canadian grain belt, leaving those unable to travel behind. Those who have relied upon imported food stuffs, living on hardscrable rock in-hospitable to gardening, will find themselves increasingly dealing with hunger also. Those who understand how to harvest to sea will be the saviors among the survivors.

New Brunswick

Where the entire area from New England to Quebec will find an overall *rise* in sea level due to the tearing of the St. Lawrence Seaway during the shift, New Brunswick, as the tip of the peninsula past which water will rush, will deal with special issues. Those along the inner seaway will find the ride rocky but relatively safe, as the tearing process will provide a broader bowl for water to slosh about in, for rivers to empty into, and thus flooding along the inner seaway will be less of a worry than along other rivers or lake coastlines. The tearing seaway, with an overall drop in sea level within the seaway, will, however, cause water in the Atlantic to pour *into* the seaway, seeking its level, and this rush will be *past* and thus to some extent *into* the New Brunswick peninsula. Those in this province are advised to stay well inland and in high ground, anticipating water not only rushing past the tip of the peninsula at the lip of the seaway, but *overland* when water pressure into the seaway does not relieve the press from the Atlantic.

Nova Scotia

Rocky Nova Scotia, jutting out into the Atlantic, will be subject to multiple factors during the shift. First, the stretching of the Atlantic during the week of rotation stoppage will cause it to sink some 50 feet below sea level, so that the ocean seems to rise along its coastline. This will drive the residents away from the coastline, which is all to the good for their safety. The is affected, also, by the tendency of the oceans to flow toward the poles during the rotation stoppage, away from the equator. During the shift itself, the St. Lawrence Seaway will rip, creating a large inland bay rather than a river, relieving the effect of the Atlantic stretch. As with the New England states, Nova Scotia will benefit from this, so that suddenly the waters will move away from the coastline. However, due to sloshing of the oceans, residents should stay away from the coasts for a few days after the shift. Due to the existing poles melting within two years of the shift, the extra 150 feet of bounce up that Nova Scotia receives from the ripping of the seaway will only mean that more of itsland surface remains above water. The rugged residents, used to fishing and living off a harsh landscape, will be well suited to live in the Aftertime, especially as ocean fishing will be productive.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland residents today face the cold Atlantic with many inlets along the rocky shore, with ocean fishing and travel by boat being a familiar activity. Being hardy folk, used to relying on themselves and each other without assistance from the outside world, they have the mindset that survivors of the shift will need. Newfoundland will find itself, thus, well positioned to take advantage of the situation they find themselves in, after the shift, in that boat travel will be the *best* means of transportation as the existing poles melt and settlements at lower elevation disappear under water, and ocean fishing will prove to be one source of food available during the couple decades of gloom affecting agriculture after the shift. Those survivors wishing to assist others, less fortunate, should consider going afloat along the coastline to what was formerly *inland*, to team their skills to other survivors.

Greenland

Greenland will become a more temperate land after the pole shift, being moved into a position equivalent to the border between Canada and the US today. The glaciers and the massive amount of ice still remaining on Greenland from its days as a former pole will melt, steadily, but will take some decades to completely melt. Meanwhile, the force of rushing water will make habitation there tenuous, but coastal settlements such as fishing villages, high above the rushing rivers and with access to the sea, will fare well.

The Pole Shift: Scripted Drama