

NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

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 facilitated 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 shift it will be under water. Thus, the majority of the populace not well into the Appalachian mountains will drown.

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.

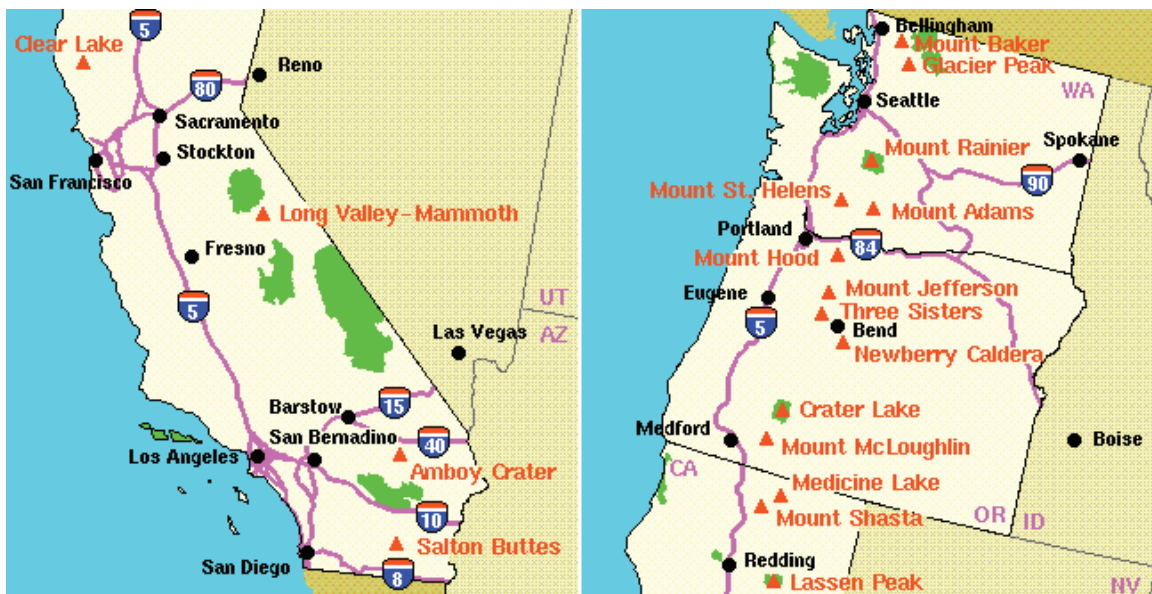
After the pole shift, the West Coast volcanoes will find the prevailing westerlies blowing ash out over the Pacific, not directly along the West Coast. In the new geography maps, Alaska will be on the Equator, with N America tilted upward toward the new N Pole at the Bulge of Brazil. The new Trade Winds will push some of this ash back against what had been the West Coast of N America, but the prevailing wind direction will be out over the Pacific. However the Nevada area will not be downwind from West Coast volcanoes in the Aftertime. Those close to and just downwind from these active West Coast volcanoes will of course find themselves loaded with ash, and should take all precautions. Volcanic activity is expected to be active, and creating a lot of ash, for some 25 years on average after the pole shift. However, this will be a diminishing issue, with the skies gradually clearing during this 25 year period.

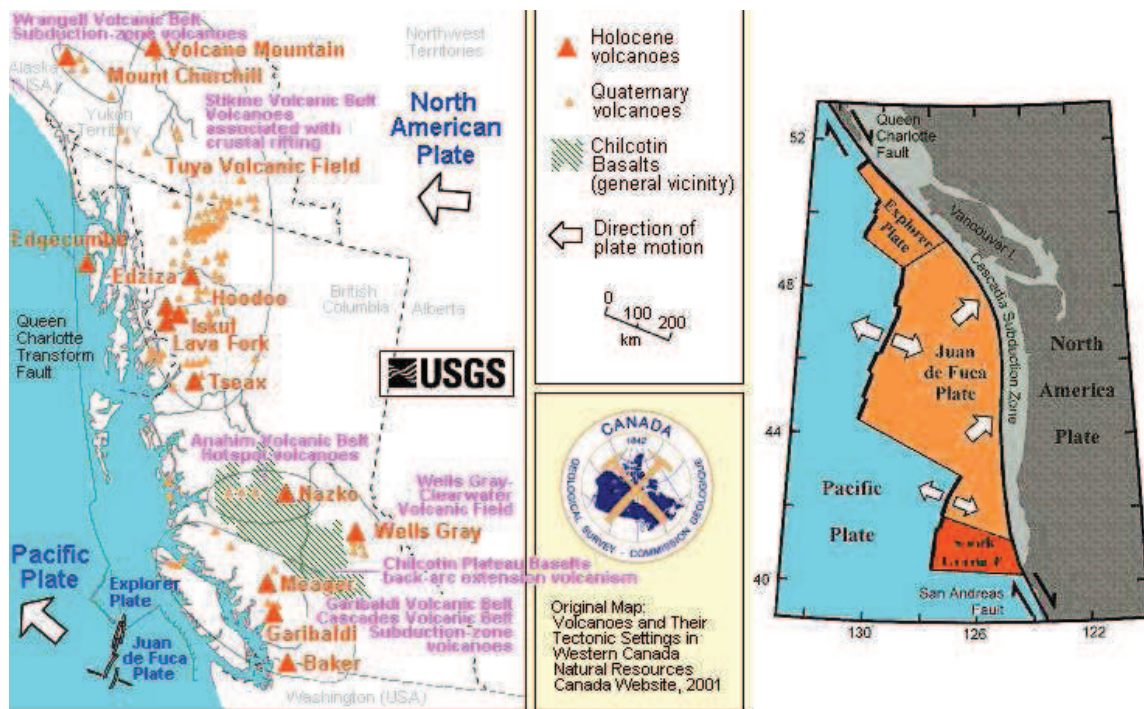
Many of the volcanoes in California are listed by the USGS to have been active approximately 10,000 years ago. Upon which side of our warning - to anticipate all volcanoes active within the last 10,000 years to erupt - does this fall?

In southern California the Amboy and Salton volcanoes appear relatively inactive, with 10,000 and 14,000 years respectively since last activity per the USGS. But note their close proximity to many fault lines and the San Andreas itself. Though the San Andreas is considered a slip-slide fault, devastating only on the fault line itself, the New Madrid adjustment will do more than move the land up or down along the San Andreas. It will create pressure in the region jumping west during the diagonal adjustment, and this includes all lands to the south of Mammoth Lake. Thus Amboy and Salton should be watched, during the New Madrid adjustment, with evacuation of the immediate area upon any signs of activity.

We have clearly indicated that Mammoth Lake in California will rupture during the New Madrid adjustment, with land south moving west with Mexico and land north of this point remaining in place. This caldera is estimated by man to have been active within the last 1,400 years, due to its placement on a fault line running from San Diego to Yellowstone. We have also stated that the Siskiyou Mountains in Washington State are hardened rumpling, unlike the ongoing rumpling in the Cascades nearby. Clear Lake and Shasta, with the USGS estimate of 10,000 and 9,500 years since activity, are showing this relative stability, but should still be watched. If the New Madrid adjustment occurs, get off the mountain!

It is the Cascades and to the north where certain and aggressive eruptions start, due to the subduction of the Juan de Fuca Plate. We have stated that the West Coast will adjust shortly after the New Madrid adjusts, in step with the Hoover Dam shattering. Of the volcanoes listed by the USGS on their maps, when the New Madrid adjusts, one should be 100 miles from Lassen, Medicine Lake, Hood, Jefferson, Three Sisters, Newberry, Crater Lake in Oregon, and Baker, Glacier Peak, Rainier, St. Helens, and Adams in Washington State. Garibaldi in Canada bears close watching, as do the more active volcanoes up along the Canadian coastline.





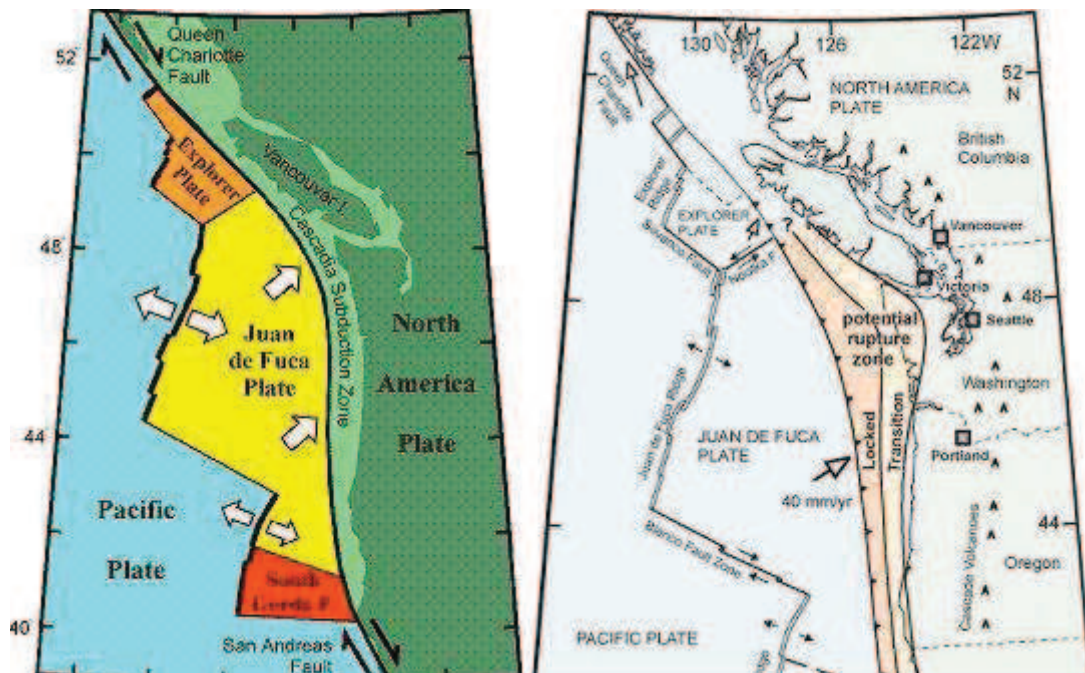
Yellowstone, and other active or potentially active volcanoes that have been termed supervolcanoes due to evidence of massive eruption in the distant past, will not give the Earth a repeat performance during the pending pole shift. They should be considered as the volcanoes they are today, with their potential gauged by their performance within the past 10,000 years. If the Earth sustained impacts that created the Gulf of Mexico as a crater, and torn away half the proto-Earth to leave a gouge the size of the great Pacific Ocean, when what do you suppose this did to her molten magma? Immense pressure was applied, during such impacts, with the magma going in any direction it could under this press. Thus, the evidence left behind by the prior eruptions of Yellowstone and the other supervolcanoes. Such supervolcano eruptions will not occur during the forthcoming passage of Planet X.

The San Andreas Fault line runs up through California and thence out into the Pacific. This is a slip-slide zone through California, so that mountain building occurs on both sides of the San Andreas Fault. Why would this be so, when the Pacific compresses greatly? There are points out in the Pacific, which is not one plate but at least four, that give more readily, thus sparing California from immediate subduction trauma. Yet the plates pushing under the West Coast of N America do cause mountain building all the way to the Continental Divide. How can this seeming contradiction exist? Plates are composed of layers of rock, a fact to which we have often alluded. These layers can pull apart to create a thinner crust in those parts of the globe that are in the stretch zone, thus causing those regions to drop in elevation, to sag.

Where the various rock layers find they meet a barrier, but some of the rock layers (perhaps the surface layers) have more resistance than the deeper layers, sliding of these layers can occur. This is a deep adjustment within the plate, which like a stack of papers finds it is still just as thick, though parts of the stack have shifted to this or that side. This is occurring in California. The top layers of the Pacific Plate pushing under the West Coast scrape off and rumple, creating the coastal mountains while the deeper layers proceed to push under all the way to the Continental Divide. This process will continue to occur during the pole shift, and thus there will be rumpling along the coastal mountains from San Diego to Monterey, though this new rumpling will occur at a deep level and not likely toss those on the surface about. There will be an elevation increase of perhaps 57 feet for this region.

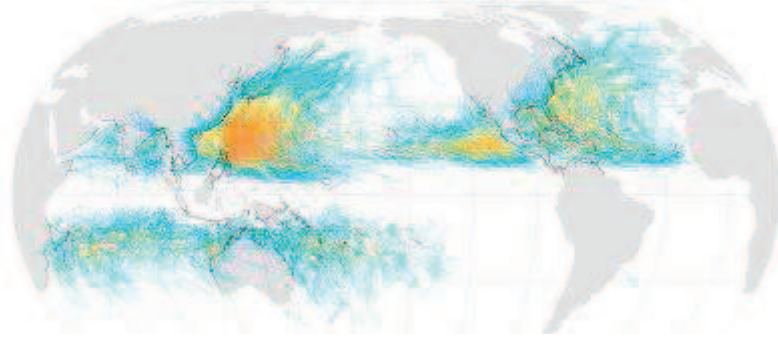


For northern California there is a similar rise in elevation but higher, perhaps to 92 feet. The San Francisco Bay area will notice this, as the rivers emptying into the Bay will become a waterfall at their joint outlet. However, as the oceans rise 675 feet within two years after the shift, this too will be covered in water. This rise in elevation does not continue beyond northern California, as the Juan de Fuca Plate absorbs any pressure from the push of the Pacific Plate. Thus the elevation rise for Oregon and Washington is not expected to be more than 25-30 feet. We have stated that Vancouver Island will get an increase of 100 feet and travel 100 miles further north from the Canadian coastline due to the fracturing of the Juan de Fuca and N American plates at this point. The tiny Explorer Plate is an indication of this. The San Andreas slip-slide will drag Vancouver Island along, and rumple this up to 100 feet above where it is today.



Hurricanes and typhoons are part of life on Earth, and after the pole shift will re-establish themselves. These storms have historically been a phenomena striking the northern hemisphere, due to the requirements for hurricane or typhoon formation. In the northern hemisphere, storms striking the East Coast of the US and the Caribbean have formed in the Atlantic but not been able to dissipate, and thus develop a swirl. Likewise in the case of storms striking in Asia, along the China coastline. The swirling storm cannot dissipate as it is trapped over warm water which is pushed by the Coriolis effect against a land trap. Thus the fatal swirl begins. The southern hemisphere does not have these land traps, and thus their storms primarily dissipate. Certainly what is now the West Coast will suffer from hurricanes in the future because of the natural trap that Alaska will form, preventing dissipation into cool waters.

Tropical Cyclones, 1945–2006



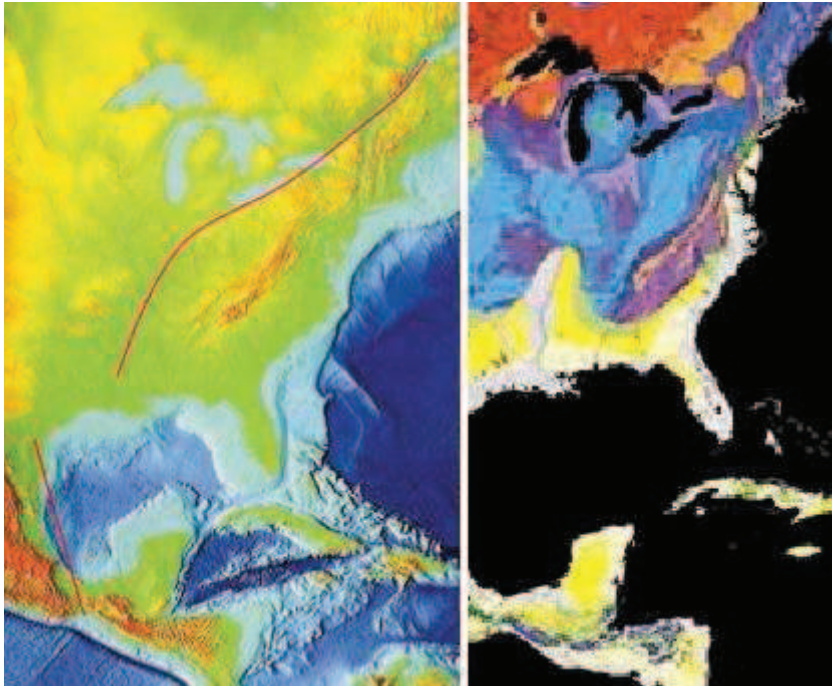
There has been much made of an earthquake in the recent past along the New Madrid fault line, as this was unexpected, being in a quiescent area, and thus raised all manner of questions regarding the possibility of massive earthquakes in areas presumed to be safe. Simply put, there are no earthquake free 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.

Our description on the pole shift itself describes not a single jolt when the crust stops moving but a series of jolts. Most severe earthquakes are like this, in fact, if one examines their pattern. There are small quakes ahead of time, swarms, and jiggling that unsettles people as they sense something is pending. Then when the rock fingers that are preventing the fault line from sliding or subducting suddenly break, a large jolt. This often, within minutes, results in more jolts as the pressure that was at one point now moves to be pressure at the next point where rock fingers are holding the slippage. Aftershocks result, as yet more rock fingers break, until a point arrives where there is so much resistance to slippage that the quake and its after effects is considered complete.

For the New Madrid, which will include the European tsunami in its effects, there will be one large jolt with a subsequent and almost immediate tearing of the Atlantic. We have stated that the European tsunami will be the largest, but smaller ones will follow in time. Likewise for the New Madrid adjustment, which involve a tearing of the entire N American continent from the seaway down to Mexico. This adjustment will not occur until minor rock fingers have been steadily broken in a number of places. The areas to be affected have already been experiencing quake swarms, buckling roadways, sinkholes, breaking dams, and unsettling jiggling which is unexplained by the authorities. When the primary blockage gives, there will be a huge jolt, with little warning. Aftershocks will continue until the time of the pole shift itself.

It is known by man that the New Madrid Fault line runs beyond the immediate area of New Madrid. When we stated that "Chicago will rupture and adjust" and "Ohio will be pulled in places" this should not be news to man. The New Madrid runs up along the Seaway, to the mouth of the Seaway, and thus will rupture any land it passes through. Plot its course and consider that more than the fault line itself will be disrupted. Rock detached from its former connections is free to react to the dominant theme in the area. If rock was

held down, formerly, it can bounce up. If rock was held back, it is free to spring forward. And adjustment in rock strata means that loose soil will sink or heave. This most certainly can affect a broader area than just the fault line. We have stated that Ohio will be affected most in this regard. These matters are related to the rock strata, which bonds or breaks, as we have stated. There is a natural break in the rock strata holding Ohio, along the Ohio River and into its headwaters, as can be seen. Why should Chicago be affected? There is a natural break in the rock strata between the New Madrid and Chicago also, a weakness, which will rupture with the New Madrid. When the Seaway pulls apart there will be a drop in support formerly present during rock attachments. Chicago has long been predicted, by ourselves and others, to be devastated. Much of the infrastructure will rupture, causing buildings to crumble and freeways to be worthless and irreparable. One need only follow the geology of the region, to predict what will happen.



As both sides of the New Madrid Fault Line are pulled in opposite directions, the entire fault line operates as a slip-slide fault line. In that the land just to the west of the Mississippi River moves the greatest distance, to ease the pressure on the bow currently formed by the N American continent, this creates a void, a stretch zone void, causing the land there to drop, as we have explained. This is the region currently experiencing precursor earthquakes, the region considered the New Madrid region. But the movement is not yet happening, the void not yet being created. Instead, occasional slight slip-slide adjustments are being made, deep within the rock strata, causing minor quake swarms or sympathetic jolts in neighboring areas. The rock fingers are slipping, but not losing their grip.

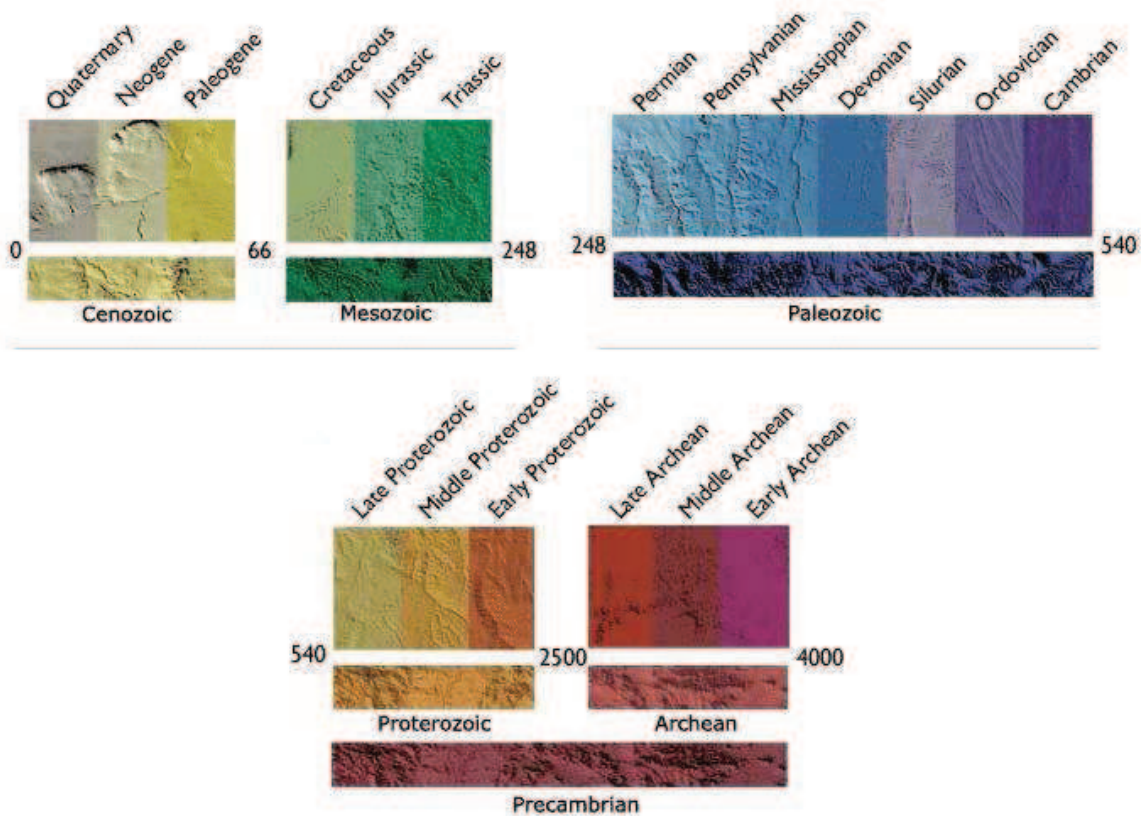
When the plate tearing starts in earnest, these slip-slide jolts will be huge, and rise up to the magnitude 8-9 range, as we have stated. These quakes will ride up to the bend in the fault line just south of Lake Michigan. Earthquake damage is primarily done when the rock close to the surface is affected, as is known by man. The quality of the rock along the fault line thus affects the shaking and resulting damage to the surface. A glance at a map of the geology of the fault line shows that the rock along the Mississippi at Arkansas and Missouri is younger, laid down by sediment, and tends to fracture broadly, thus relaying earthquake jolts over a vast area. Broad fractures also cause post quake adjustments, so the quake includes rock shuffling, all of which translates to a larger magnitude for the area. Thus, the worst of the New Madrid adjustment will be felt in this area.

The rock strata that hold Illinois and Indiana is older, and more solid. Fracturing of the rock tends to be a single jolt, not the multiple ricocheting jolts that magnify any adjustment in the rock strata experienced by the rock strata in Arkansas and Missouri. The magnitude will still be considered high, perhaps an 8, but the

shaking will not last as long, and the damage therefore not as great. Were the bend in the fault line just south of Lake Michigan not at a point where the southeastern part of the US is dropping away from the Seaway, the damage along the Seaway would be much greater. The Equator is expanding in the center of the Atlantic, and has already, by this time, ripped open between S America and Africa. The southeast thus drops toward this void, relieving pressure and friction along the slip-slide in the fault line as it runs under the Seaway.

By the time the New Madrid adjustment reaches the bend, land to the west of the Mississippi has already dropped, pulled away, but this actually puts more pressure on the fault line as it runs under Michigan. This holds, momentarily, while the southeast starts to drop toward the Atlantic Rift, and then pulls apart sharply. Here, beneath Michigan, the jolts will also not last for long, and will also be considered up to magnitude 8. The fault line thence along the Seaway will unzip, along rock strata borders already established. Where stretch zones such as this normally have adjustments that are basically silent, they do much damage. The unzipping creates crevasses and landslides and sinkholes, and when this occurs under cities is devastating. The quakes will be considered much less than magnitude 8 but the damage will be greater, with consequent lost of life and infrastructure. A building that has collapsed because of a large jolt is no different than one that has collapsed because the ground beneath it sank.

As is known, there is a fault line running up along the East Coast of the US that attaches to the New Madrid fault line in the Gulf. Both fault lines touch there, in the Gulf, and when the New Madrid adjusts there is a sympathetic adjustment up along this fault line. During the last New Madrid adjustment, church bells rang in Boston and cracks appeared in buildings in Savannah, GA and Charleston, SC. These changes are caused by earthquakes equivalent to a magnitude 4-5 or less, not serious.

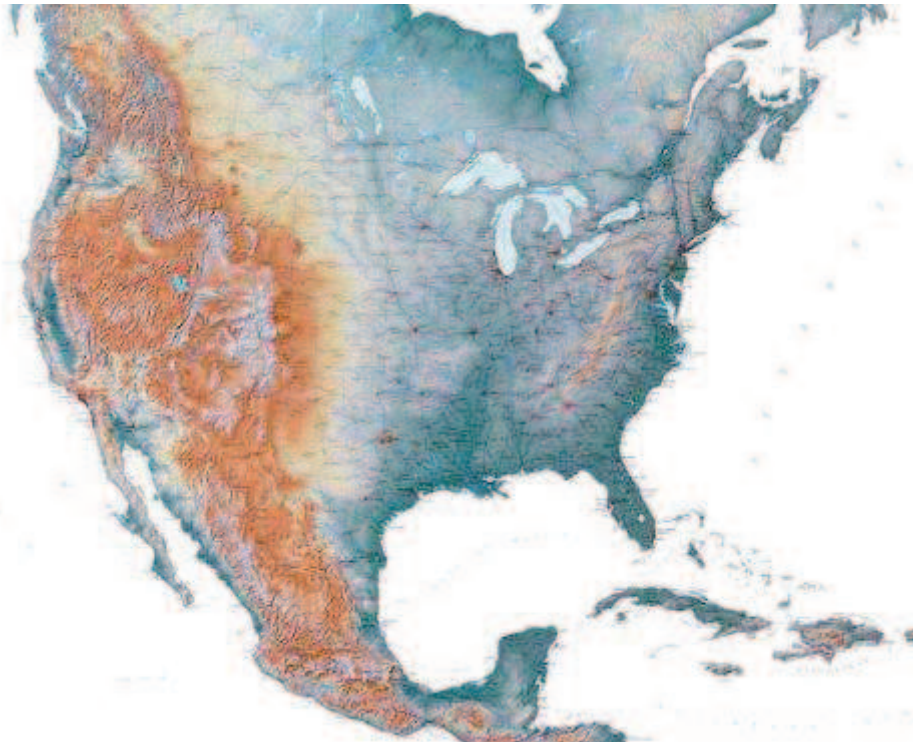


Indeed, tearing of the St. Lawrence Seaway will occur during the New Madrid adjustment. Because the lurch of Mexico to the west actually intensifies the bowing of the N American continent, the Seaway tears open. This is actually various adjustments at weak points along the Seaway rather than the tearing apart into a larger inland bay that occurs during the pole shift itself. Niagara Falls will remain, but some of the

inland locks will break. When the upper Mississippi region finds the land to its west slipping down and to the southwest, those parts north which were formerly firmly attached find they can spring northward, as the pressure from the bow had been inclining them to do. This allows the edge of the rip, at Duluth, MN, to tear further inland, with consequent rumpling in S Dakota and minor shifting of ground in all parts in between.

There is general confusion about our predicted Earth changes. This is most often envisioned as happening all at once, suddenly, without warning. Where earthquakes and stretch zone accidents do seem to happen almost without warning, their approach is never that silent. The N American continent has been getting these warnings for some time, with increasing intensity. Quake swarms in the New Madrid region and west of this spot have been occurring, and are on the increase. Sinkholes and shifting roadways are occurring from Pennsylvania through Tennessee and elsewhere. The center of the bow being formed by the N American continent, the San Diego area, has an epidemic of water main breaks, and the snapping rock inland from this point has affected a mine in Utah. None of this is officially ascribed to the New Madrid adjustment that is pending, though FEMA gives evidence of their nervous preparations for the disaster they know is pending.

Will the New Madrid just suddenly rip with our predicted magnitude 9 quake? Hardly. There will be a progression of quakes in the magnitude 4-5 range all along the New Madrid fault line, which runs up to the Great Lakes and thence along the seaway. The bow will become more stressed, cracking rock inland from San Diego all the way to the Mississippi, and forcing adjustments north and south of this point too, from the Aleutian Islands to the tip of Mexico. Sinkholes and crevasses will proliferate throughout the US in her stretch zones, in a swath that ranges from the New England states south to the tip of Florida and all points west. This is a large bow. Then quakes will increase to the point of being considered magnitude 6-7 along the long New Madrid fault line and its attendant splinters. The New Madrid adjustment will thus not sneak up on you, but will be well announced.



We have stated that the tearing of the Seaway during the pole shift will allow the New England area to bounce up by 450 feet. The New England area will no longer be bonded to land to the north of the Seaway so the natural floatation characteristic of the rock is allowed to express itself. How far back along the Seaway does this bounce travel, and does it affect the northern side of the Seaway? As is known, the rock

strata north of the Seaway is a different composition than that to the south of the Seaway. The ripping of the Seaway has occurred along this boundary because differing rock strata do not bond tightly. Where this is the general description, the pulling apart of the Seaway is not exactly along the rock strata boundaries, and thus a portion of the lighter rock to the south of the Seaway is found along its northern edge, and this portion includes Montreal.

Where the Seaway opens into Lake Ontario, it is passing through a pinch of rock that is cohesive both north and south and does not want to rip open. Thus the finger lakes in New York State, just beyond this pinch, are attempting to rip open where the pinch itself has not yet ripped. Montreal is just prior to this pinch. this pole shift, the pinch will rip, and rip deeply. This allows Montreal to be relatively unaffected by the tidal sloshing that would otherwise roar up the Seaway, as the water can drop into the deeper crevasse at the bottom of the Seaway.

However, the rock strata along the northern side of the Seaway, though cohesive with the rock strata in the New England region, will not experience a bounce because of the deep Seaway rip. The bounce that New England will experience stops on the southern side of the Seaway across from Montreal and should be prorated along this southern shoreline from this point to the Seaway outlet to determine the degree of bounce for any given area. Where residents of Montreal will survive the pole shift tidal sloshing, they will be forced to move during the following two years to higher ground when the sea level rises to 675 feet.

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.

The Great Lakes are deep, and contain enough water to create havoc along shorelines, but only those shorelines that are composed of loose 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

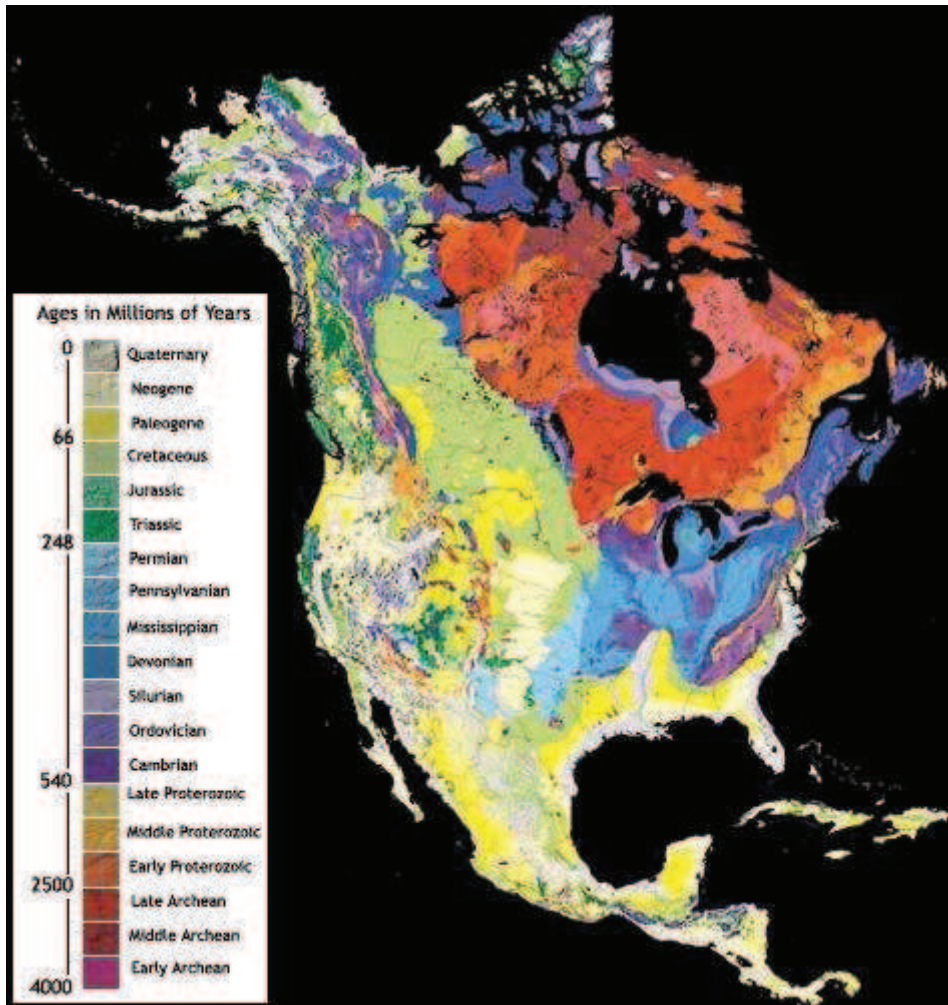
not put you on rock, then you may find yourself part of the muddy Great Lake, being pulled back in a back-slosh. Thus, the variables are endless, and cannot be addressed by ourselves, but must be dealt with by the guidelines we lay out, by those who would survive themselves!

During the hour of the shift, when the entire globe is on the move, and rapidly so, water will of course pile up on the southern shores first, and will likely not slosh back onto the northern shores until after the hour of the pole shift. Residents along the shorelines should go inland to safety until a day or so has passed, to avoid being lured out onto a shoreline temporarily without water. Water may draw away from the shore, but will be roaring back again, and at above normal heights. The tearing of the Seaway will, if anything, relieve the worry, as the water in the Great Lakes affected will have a void to fill. All the locks between the Great Lakes will tear open, allowing the water at higher elevations to flow freely, but the wider Seaway will absorb this increased flow. Our advice to all those who might be in a danger zone is to leave their homes, returning only after the danger of the pole shift is past.

One can see from a map of the underlying rock strata that the Seaway began forming due to a weak connection between rock strata of different formation types. This is similar to the seam in an article of clothing. Not visible necessarily from outside the garment, but a weak point and liable to rip first or most readily when the seam starts to unravel. The Seaway in essence runs along this boundary, except for Lake Erie which is south of the boundary. There is, thus, the potential for the Seaway to break through between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, a path already forming as the geology of eastern Lake Huron shows. Such a breach would run well north of Toronto, and would create a crevasse rather than sink land, so in the scheme of things would not be that traumatic for most residents in the area. We have mentioned that Niagara Falls would widen, the Seaway finding new routes in the shattered rock, and thus the falls essentially gone.



The locks between the Great Lakes will be shattered or broken long before the hour of the pole shift, so adjustments in lake water height will have started. The Seaway split has chosen to run through Duluth, MN and on west from there rather than through Wisconsin where the bond between the various rock stratas is of a stronger nature. The Seaway can be expected to proceed, thus, beyond Duluth, creating a crevasse again through upper Minnesota, with sympathetic rumpling of lands all the way to the Black Hills. Wisconsin has been splitting along rock strata too, creating the Green Bay peninsula at the juncture of Green Bay and the body of Wisconsin, as the peninsula has a different rock type. This split will continue and widen, creating a bay all the way to Madison and potentially through to the upper Mississippi, although this breach will certainly occur at Chicago through the canals dug under this city.



Sault Saint Marie is positioned where Lake Superior drains, and this of course is where a widening split can be expected. There can also be local tearing, as we have described for Wisconsin, which will be ripped down along the Green Bay peninsula. Stretch areas have silent quakes, as these crevasses just open up with little warning, as occurred recently on the Michigan peninsula. If anything, Lake Superior will ultimately be lower, due to the locks being broken, though the torrential rains following the pole shift will create temporary flooding everywhere. The rise in sea level elevation to 675 feet will of course not affect the lands around the Great Lakes, which are at a higher elevation. Thus, except for local sloshing and the tearing that can be expected from a widening Seaway, your area will have a relatively uneventful pole shift experience.

ZetaTalk™



CANADA

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.

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 warmer 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!

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Alberta / Saskatchewan / Manitoba: Alberta is one of the Canadian provinces that will fare well during the coming pole shift, and be positioned for a temperate climate in the Aftertime, as will Saskatchewan. When the bow afflicting the N American continent finally relaxes, following the New Madrid adjustment, it will not affect these Canadian provinces as much as it affects those West Coast regions crossed by the San Andreas and abutting the Juan de Fuca Plate. Mountain building and volcanic eruptions will occur closer to the coast, in British Columbia, than inland. The land is high land, above the waves in the Aftertime, and established agriculture that will support survivors. This said, are these provinces attractive to the elite, and likely to be taken as enclaves of the elite prior to the pole shift?

This has proved to be the case in the past, when the elite thought the pole shift would occur in 2003. Alberta and Saskatchewan will prove to be attractive to the elite, in that these provinces are not heavily populated nor afflicted with a rioting underclass nor a rioting migrant labor class. The people are viewed as stable, hard working, and civilized. But the elite cannot hide from the local people, and though their dollars and presence may be welcomed at first, any attempts to dominate the populace will be fiercely resisted in the Aftertime. Canada has its own factions, which will battle with each other for political control going into

and after the pole shift. But as elsewhere, political control of survivor communities must be an earned privilege not a carryover from the past.

ZetaTalk™ August 13, 2011



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.

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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.

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Regina and Saskatoon: 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.

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Winnipeg: Winnipeg 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.

ZetaTalk™

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 its 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.

The Caribou region, at the 100 Mile House, is likely to have volcanic ash blowing down toward Vancouver Island, rather than overland in British Columbia, though you would have volcanoes on either side of you.

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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.

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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.

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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: 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. 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.

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Victoria: UFO displays appeared over the skies of Victoria on Vancouver Island on August 8, 2010. Is some message being delivered? Note that the sightings are almost on the same latitude as Japan. We've made the statement that Japan will experience several 8+ magnitude quakes prior to the New Madrid adjustment on the N American continent. These Japanese quakes will allow the northern parts of the Pacific plates to shift, and this has repercussions on fault lines in the N American continent. Vancouver Island will have some jolts, in sympathy, and a sloshing Pacific in the straits off Victoria can be expected.

Quakes of a magnitude 9 (which would be downgraded to 8+ by the USGS) in Japan would occur as a result of a compressing Pacific, and thus would surely generate tsunamis. Victoria was being warned because it lies on the coastline, directly on the water front, and directly in the path of the anticipated tsunami which will then funnel through the narrows and thus exacerbate the height of the tsunami. This will not be a roiling tide, it will be a tsunami which will rise up suddenly and roll inland with force and speed.

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Victoria (Vancouver) UFO 8/8/2010



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.

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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.

Newfoundland, as with Quebec and Nova Scotia, will have much of its landmass above the waves after the pole shift and the 675 foot rise in sea level expected within two years after the pole shift. Being hardy folk, with sea faring skills, the survivors will also do well, feeding themselves from the sea as well as gardening in a climate that will be much warmer than at present. The splitting of the Seaway during the pole shift will result in Newfoundland gaining an extra 50 feet in elevation, as the region will bounce up when the Seaway rips. Housed on the same rock strata and Nova Scotia, Newfoundland will find it is further from Quebec, after the split, as the Seaway will broaden along the rock strata boundaries that runs along the Seaway and thence north of Newfoundland.

As with the New England states, and eastern Canada in general, Newfoundland will find its greatest burden after the pole shift to be migrants from the crowded East Coast of the US. Boatloads of these noisy and demanding migrants will arrive and refuse to be turned away. A firm immigration policy should be established, with houseboat living presented as the alternative. Container gardening can be done on a houseboat, and fishing and housekeeping also. Force these immigrants to do their own work, and refuse to be turned into a servant class. Houseboats can migrate along the new coastline, through what is now northern Canada (which will become flooded lands) and thence to Alaska, a very tropical target. Expelling the selfish, on their houseboats, is thus not cruel, but merely a means of forcing them to take care of themselves.

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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 pulled toward 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.

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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 its land 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.

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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.

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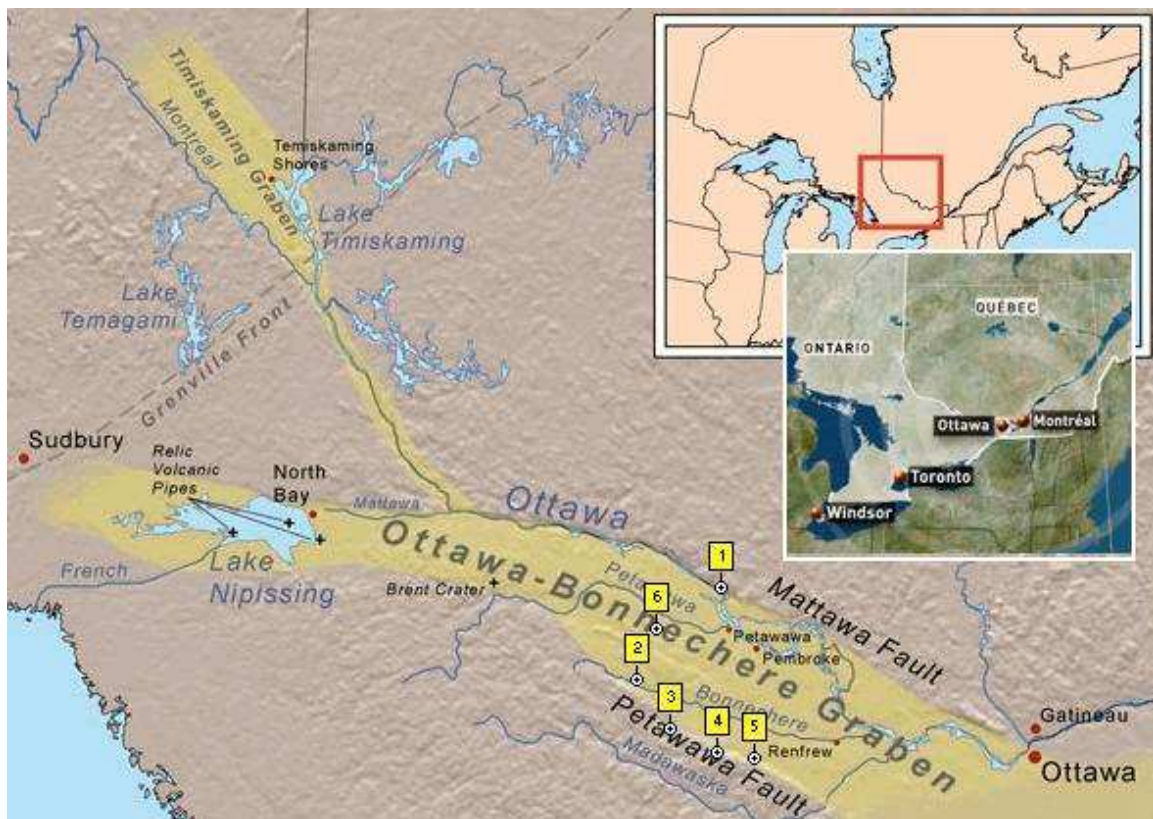
North Bay: North Bay, Ontario is an example of an inland lake region that will change as a result of the shift. Due to the widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, with release of tension along the banks of the seaway, this land will pop up and rise in elevation in relation to the surrounding land. North 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.

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Ottawa: The Ottawa River will swell during the pole shift, and not return to its former size. During the stretching of the Atlantic that occurs during the pole shift, and consequent widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Ottawa will also be stretched, with the result that the Ottawa River will become ocean, saltwater, and the two halves of Ottawa separated. Where this will not be the case in the northern region, this will go under water shortly so the separation by water will seem complete. The land close to Ottawa, the city, will ride high, and be relatively secure from the havoc from earthquakes and volcanoes that rack some other parts of the world along fault lines. Plan on fishing as a source of food, in the main, during the Aftertime.

We have stated that the Ottawa River will split open during the pole shift, separating the part of Ottawa on either side of the river in the process. This split is, of course, along the existing fault line that runs under the river, where the rock is already pulling apart. This will not occur until the pole shift, will not rip during the New Madrid adjustment expected during the 7 of 10 scenarios. We have described the trauma that cities along the Seaway will experience, during the new Madrid adjustment and beyond, as devastating as regards earthquake shaking but not as regards inundation. Cities to the south of the Seaway such as Cleveland, Toledo, and Buffalo will be shattered during the 7 of 10 New Madrid adjustment, but the pinch in the Seaway where the Seaway opens into Lake Ontario will not split during the 7 of 10. And even though the Seaway will split open at the pinch during the pole shift, Montreal just north of this pinch will survive, although shattered by earthquakes. Niagara Falls will likewise not split open until the pole shift itself.

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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.

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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.

We have predicted that Toronto will not suffer during the New Madrid adjustments, as will those cities and regions to the south of the Seaway and Great Lakes. This is due to the Seaway itself acting as a buffer. The Seaway splits open, with its southern shores pulling to the southwest while its northern shores remain as an anchor. Of course, the whole region will jolt, and if the New Madrid region will sustain many quakes of a magnitude 8 and even a magnitude 9, the northern shore of the Seaway will sustain quakes easily into magnitude 7. What will this mean for those cities which have not been designed with earthquakes in mind? As with the cities in the New Madrid region which are poorly prepared, it will be a catastrophe.

The world is used to seeing images from Iran and Turkey and Haiti where earthquakes of a mere magnitude 5 or 6 devastate towns, killing hundreds, and leaving rubble in its place. This is excused as poor foresight for regions prone to earthquakes, but the same can be said of cities in Europe and the US and Canada where entire cities have been constructed with no thought whatsoever to the possibility of an earthquake strike. Anything more than a single story in height can be assumed to crash down and trap those beneath. Bridges will drop, roadways heave, dams and water reservoirs break, and gas and water mains snap and spew their contents. Fires break out, rescue vehicles cannot move about, and whether this is for a magnitude 5-7 or a magnitude 8-9, the effects are the same. Cities are not safe locations!

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Quebec: 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 melt-off no longer creates cold tides on the shore of Quebec. The greatest concern that Quebec will have after the shift will be migrating survivors 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.

Your latitude after the pole shift will put you in a warmer climate than currently. Compare the distance from the new N Pole off the Bulge of Brazil to the Equator, against the distance from Quebec to the new Equator. Even with the S American Plate crushing much of the Caribbean and Central America, this will still be the case, a warmer climate. It is true that land bridges to Quebec will flood during the rising seas after the pole shift, though the highlands of Quebec will remain above the waves. But isolation will hardly result nor will all land bridges be flooded. Many in the flooded north, in Canada, will migrate to Quebec, and we have warned that many from the East Coast of the US will become what might prove to be unwelcome guests. Quebec is likely to be a very lively location in the future!

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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.

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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 hardscorable 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.

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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.

ZetaTalk™

UNITED STATES

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.

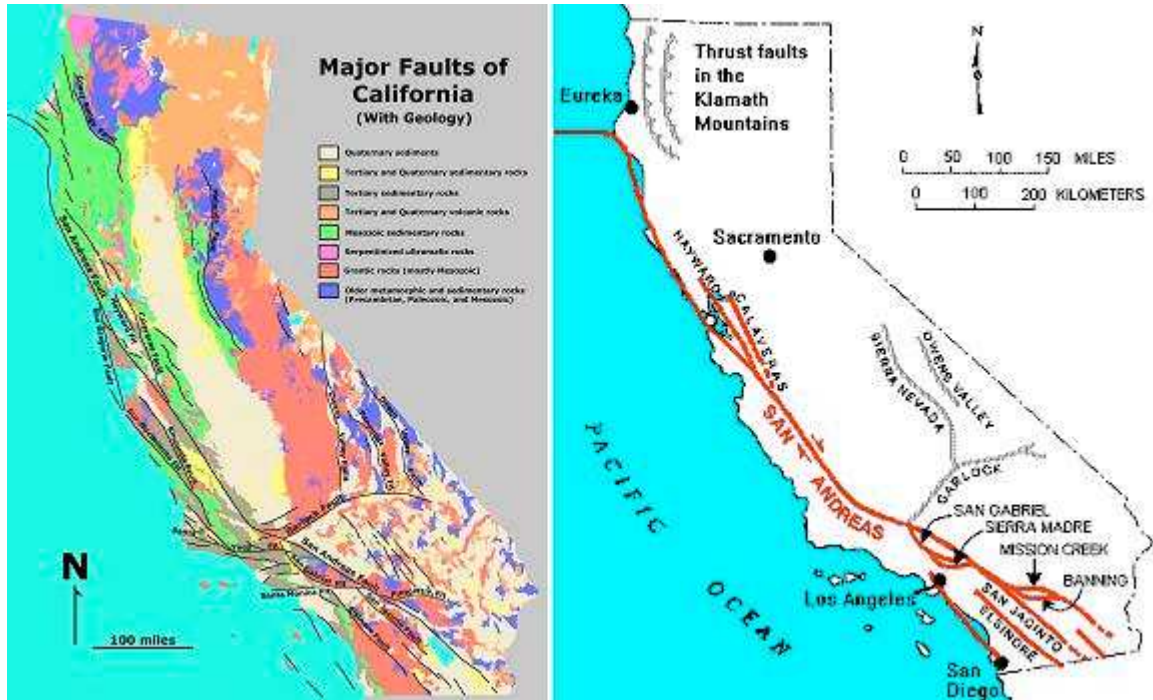
Karst topography, resulting from the erosion of limestone (which dissolves in water wash), creates caves and subsequent sinkholes when the area is distressed by fracturing of rock during earthquakes or the daily Earth wobble. The Appalachian area is riddled with such caves and escarpments. The predicted New Madrid adjustment will pull the N American continent at a diagonal so that rock adjustments will occur from the New England and Great Lakes regions all the way to southern Texas and thence to Mexico. Many new sinkholes will open up in those regions subject to limestone erosion. This does not alter the fact that the Appalachian mountains are high ground, fertile ground, and free from volcanic activity. Safety is a relative term. There is no "safe place".

No volcanoes will emerge or erupt in the Appalachian chain, either during the pole shift or in the events leading up to the pole shift. Why would the African Rift Valley have volcanoes, when it pulls apart, but not the southeast US? It is both the degree of rip and proximity to the plate border that determine this. In Africa, the plate is hung up at the Red Sea, snagged there such that the parts of the plate that fall below this point must tear away. This causes a greater thinning of the plate along the long rift, which starts at that point. The Appalachian chain is centered in the plate, so that as the stretch pulls down the plate as a whole along its eastern side, there is not a tear but a lowering action. Thus, no volcanoes.

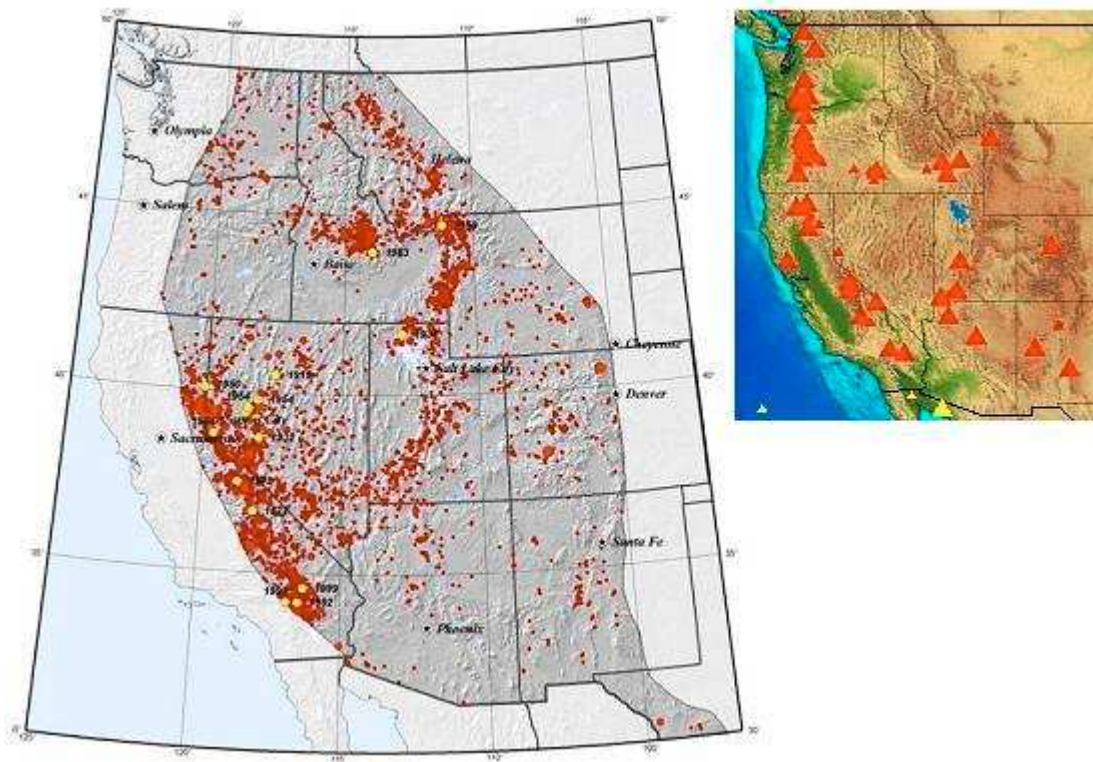
The mountains on the West Coast of the US in general will be hot and rugged, with much upheaval, during the shift. The Sierras have been created because of subduction of Pacific plates under the lighter land mass, and these matters are never a gentle process. Snapping, sudden jolts, and bouncing rock stratas reacting to a sudden release of pressure can 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.

Regarding which part of the Sierras will be safe from mountain building during the hour of the pole shift - we do not have good news. This stretch of rigid rock snaps under compression from the Pacific, as the high sharp mountains show. Mountain building will occur throughout the Sierras. For those with homes in the Sierras, who wish to return to them after the pole shift, we have two suggestions. Travel into Nevada and ride out the pole shift on one of the former salt lake beds of Lake Lahontan, and then return to the Sierras, or drop down into the San Joaquin Valley, which is stable. The valley will flood with water pouring over the coastal mountains and rushing up along rivers that drain the valley. However, if timed right and prepared to travel quickly into the foot hills of the Sierras, it would be possible to avoid mountain building. The hour of the pole shift will involve the globe on the move, and at the end of that hour, plates crashing into one another. It is not until the end of the hour that mountain building in the Sierras and compression of the Pacific will start. Water on the move does not move instantly, but is paced. Thus those along the eastern side of the San Joaquin Valley can wait until the hurricane force winds start to die down, shortly after the big jolts have occurred, and then trek into the foothills of the Sierras before the flooding of the valley begins to affect them. During travel through the Sierras one would encounter much destruction of roadways and bridges, and for this plan to work, one would have to be prepared to travel on foot through potentially hazardous terrain in the Sierras.

It is no secret that Mammoth Lake and the caldera of Yellowstone are warming up. There is a fault line running from the approximate San Diego/LA area, up into the Sierras, and this is liable to rupture rather violently during one of the quakes that precedes the pole shift by some months. Volcanic eruptions from that area in the Sierras can be expected. The fault line we were referring to was the Owens Valley Fault line, which runs along a granite rock strata on up into the Sierras and down into the fractured mess of fault lines that is the LA to San Diego area. Where there are quakes aplenty in the Sierra Nevada range, which is rigid and not likely to adjust. The soft rock to the east of the Sierra range does make adjustments under pressure the diagonal pull stress peculiar to the N American Plate. This is why the Sierras are mountains, and Owens Valley a void. It allowed movement.



We have mentioned that the Salt Flats of Utah are an example of land that will not buckle during the pole shift, as evidenced by its past behavior over the eons. The surrounding mountains absorb any mountain building pressure. Such isolated areas can be determined even without a geologists help if one examines where seismic activity occurs and where mountain building has not occurred. The map accompanying this question not only shows seismic activity, but also flat areas where virtually no seismic activity occurs. Note the Salt Lake region show up as rigid in this regard, as does a large swatch of land in SW Idaho, part of a past lava flow from Yellowstone, and in other areas such as those areas of the former greater Lake Lahontan in Nevada. Plateaus appear here and there west of the Continental Divide, flat and undisturbed by seismic or volcanic activity. Consider these to be relatively safe areas, in regard to mountain building activity during the hour of the pole shift.



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.

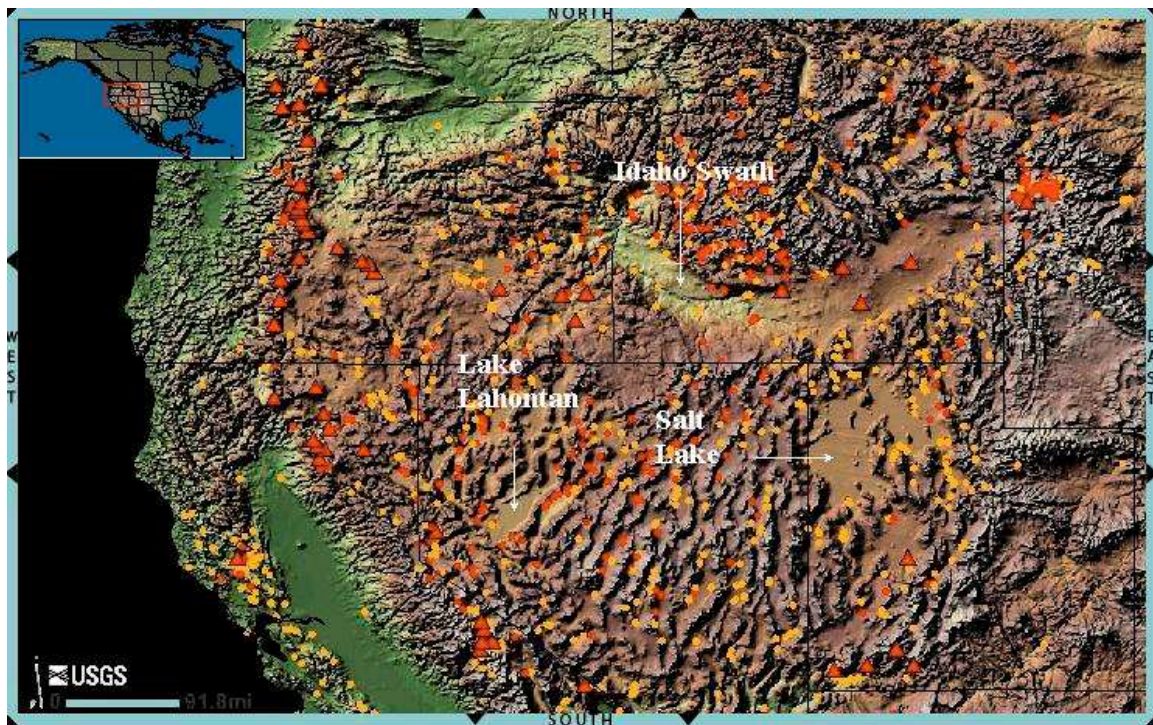
As can be seen by an analysis of the rock strata to the east and west of the Mississippi, the Mississippi is following the curve of solid rock just to the east. The potential for a greatly widened Mississippi occurs south of the Illinois border. To the south of this point the sea level elevation is lower and the rock strata is of a different nature than that above or to the east of this point. This is where the Mississippi will spread, to the west between the Illinois border and the Mississippi delta. We estimate the Mississippi will widen by 50 miles, give or take depending on its meandering and the stability of the rock or soil in any given location. Lowlands in Bolivar and Washington counties of Mississippi state are also vulnerable to this flooding.



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.

The deserts of the American southwest will bloom, in time, as rainfall patterns will change after the pole shift. But as we have explained for the deserts of Mexico, for the Chihuahuah desert, this will take time. It can take decades for humus and bacteria to accumulate to the extent that plant life flourishes. But in Arizona and New Mexico and southern California, the mountain or hill country will do well. These are not desert regions today, but have soil and forests. Rainfall will increase, and the variety of plants that find make these hills home will proliferate as it does so.

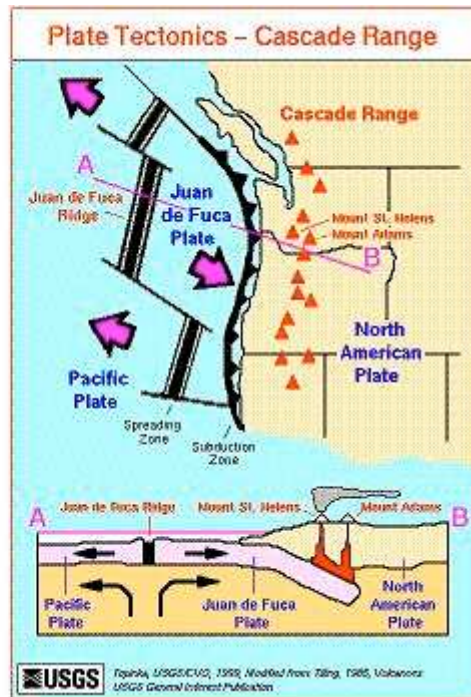
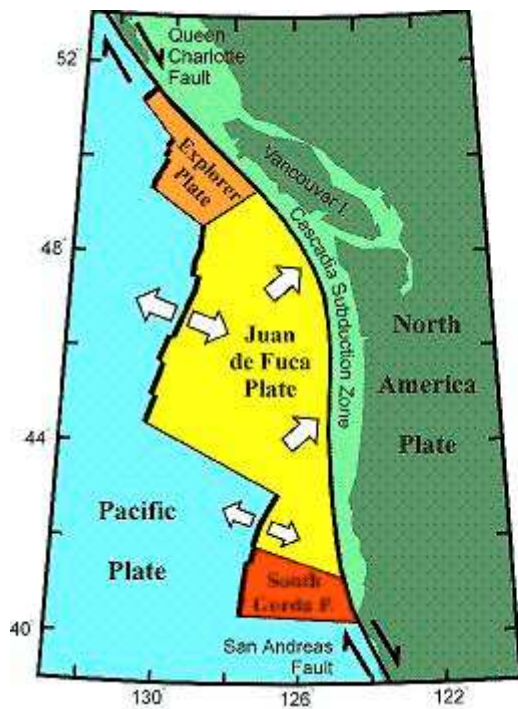
The Salt Flats in the western US are old sea beds pushed high as the west coast of the US has been pushed up and over plates to the west. Such lake beds will surely be soured by the hurricane winds, and the hard flat earth does not invite burrows. These lake beds are surrounded by hills and mountains, 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.



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.

Puget Sound is a geologically complex area, with many faults. The Juan de Fuca Plate is pushing under the region, creating the belt of volcanoes in the Cascade Range. As the Juan de Fuca Plate is moving northward as well as subducting under the N American Plate, Vancouver Island is moving north, and is expected to move up to 100 miles further north during this coming pole shift. What will the pole shift mean for Puget Sound, beyond what we have predicted for pole shift tidal waves up to 600 feet high and rising seas - a loss of elevation of 675 feet within 2 years following the pole shift? Due to the complexity of the sound, with so many islands and peninsulas, there will be a baffling effect from any tsunami coming in from the Juan de Fuca Straits. This will help disburse the 100 foot tsunami expected to bore through the straits, swamping Victoria, especially as the tsunami will blow both north and south after leaving the straits. Despite cities like Seattle and Vancouver, BC being below a 100 foot elevation in the main, these cities are unlikely to be swamped by the tsunami coming from the great Japan quakes.

But for the pole shift tides matters will be different. These tides are anticipated to be 500 foot high, with an additional 100 foot in height when tidal bore factors are present. Most of Puget Sound is lowlands, so much so that the entire region can be expected to be flooded during the hour of the pole shift. Where a single tsunami wave of 100 feet is expected to disburse, the pole shift tides are the entire ocean on the move. Lots of water, so that the whole coastal region is presented with water at this height. Tidal bore will occur in the narrow Juan de Fuca Straits, but this time not disburse. A 600 foot high tide will wash down into the sound, and up along the Washington coastline before dropping to a 500 foot level.

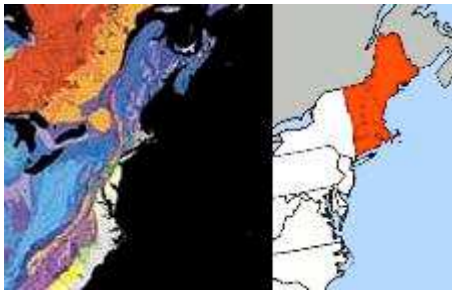


The tiny New England states are grouped at the end of what will become increasingly a peninsula of land, due to the widening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the melting poles. The land is rocky, and will rise some 450 feet by our estimate above the current level due to the land being freed from its current 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.

We have stated that the toggle point where land will bounce up during the pole shift, for the New England states, and be pulled down prior to or during the pole shift, for the southern states, is Pennsylvania. We have stated that the bounce up should be prorated from Montreal to the mouth of the Seaway. Note that across from Montreal there is a rock strata emerging and running south and down into the Appalachian Mountains. Lake Champlain situated between the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Adirondack Mountains of New York is along this rock strata. This is a rip point, as we have described, where the New England area will bounce up vs being held down. This rock strata runs directly south to where Manhattan Island touches the mainland. Thus, our statement that the New England region would get the bounce. Obviously, there is not going to be a cliff at this rock strata boundary, 450 feet in height. The land will slant. To be on the safe side, assume all of Maine to have the full bounce, and prorate your bounce from there to the western edge of the New England states.

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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 mightily Mississippi when in a horrific backwash.

ZetaTalk™

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.

Clearly the habitable plateau of the Kenai peninsula will suffer from the pole shift tidal waves and the sea level rise to 675 feet that will occur within 2 years after the pole shift, as its elevation is low. The Kenai peninsula lies squarely on the N American Plate, which is solid and will retain its boundaries throughout. The compression of the Pacific has in the past impacted the Aleutian Island more than it will in the future, though volcanic restlessness should not be presumed to lessen. Thus the concerns of those on the peninsula should be focused on life after the pole shift while living in the mountains. Access to ocean fishing and very tropical weather for flourishing gardens should provide abundant food sources, and thus seed or hothouse stock that can thrive in tropical weather should be secured ahead of time. Beware the bears, who will have their habitat invaded. As we have stated, Alaska after the shift will be a war between man and bear, with one eating the other.

If your target climate came from a formerly frozen land, such as the Arctic, and is frozen solid and covered with ice, then it will take longer to thaw and warm up than lands only temporarily frozen during a winter season. Alaska will not be tropical within a couple months, as the permafrost must first thaw. Double the months required for a temperate winter to turn to summer, in that case, to determine the time period needed before a warm season can be presumed.

ZetaTalk™

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.

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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 permafrost 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

We have warned that any volcano active within the last 10,000 years should be considered a candidate for eruption during the hour or the pole shift, but activity covers a wide range of actions. Hawaii's volcanoes will continue to erupt, as they have been doing for a long time, but this is more in the category of oozing rather than an explosion. The volcanic belt in Arizona is similar, as its recent history shows lava flows but no explosive eruptions. Karst rock formations are undercut by water flows underground, giving rise to sinkholes, which is well known. But what would cause the Sunset Crater to ooze, building the crater and laying down a lava flow, a mere 1,000 years ago?

Rock formations that have been eroded by water flows, both on the surface and deep within, are not entirely stable, and give signs of this by settling periodically. This includes sinkhole formation, but a deep sinkhole can create a pathway for a magma flow, temporarily. This should not be taken as a sign of a pending eruption, which requires a much larger path and greater force. On the side of caution, riding out the pole shift on a lava bed that showed this weakness within the last 10,000 years would not be the best choice if one had alternatives. The worry about life in the Aftertime in Arizona does not come from volcanic activity, however, but from soil that is inhospitable to gardening.

ZetaTalk™



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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

Greers Ferry: Being close to the great Mississippi, which will drain a wide area experiencing torrential rainstorms, would 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

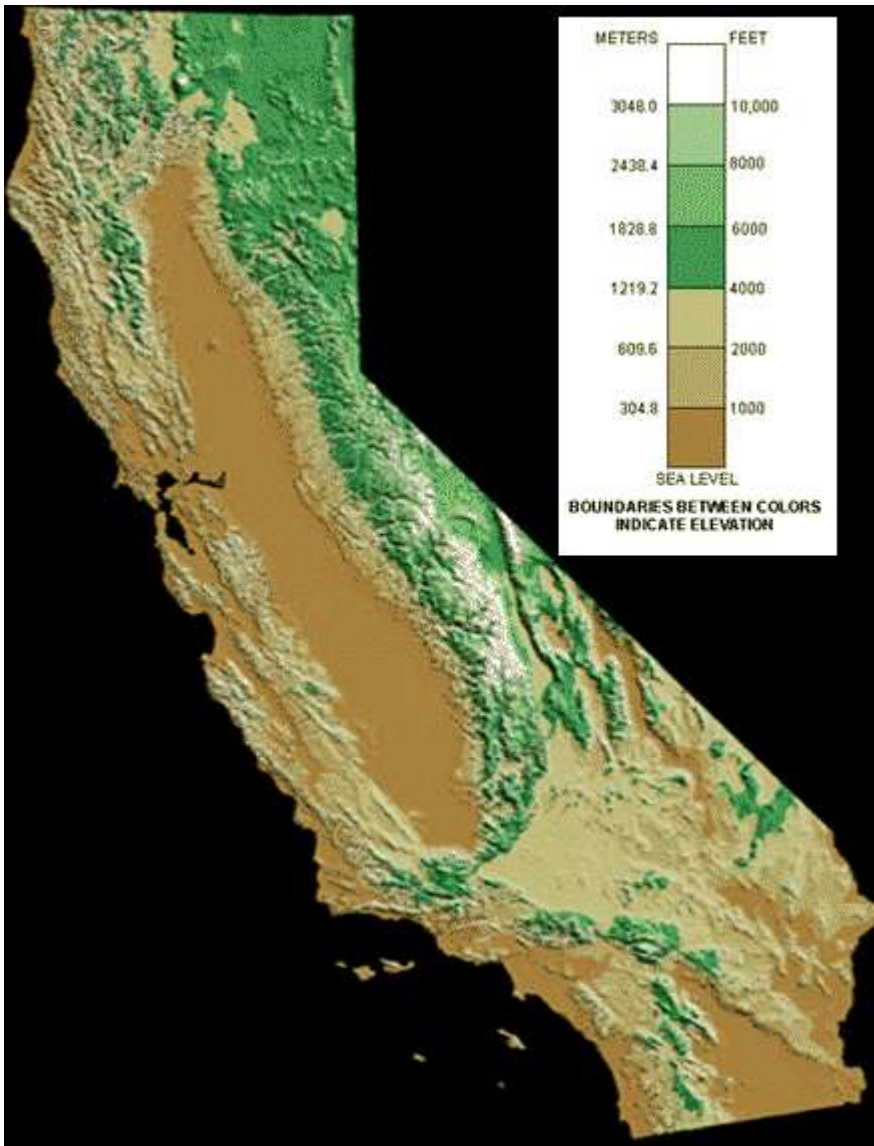
As California's geography attests, water has often been trapped in the inland valleys, behind the mountain barriers along the coast, and slowly drained. During the compression of the Pacific, water will wash over these mountains, where ravines or foothills allow the press of water tidal bore, and push 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.

The majority of California will end up above the flood in the Aftertime, though the rubble of what was formerly densely populated cities along the coastlines and in the lowlands of the central valley will not be habitable due to flooding as well as earthquake damage. The key to survival in the Aftertime in California is not merely escaping the high tides, which will wash over and around the coastal mountains because of the force of water from the compressing Pacific, but life afterwards. California is basically a desert region, turned green because of irrigation and piped water. This will stop. Be near a water source such as a stream, and be prepared to garden and farm.

ZetaTalk™



Folsom Lake: All dams should be anticipated to shatter, particularly in the foothills of the mountain building region of the Sierras! We have stated that salt flats, which the California valley is at base, are stable and less likely to shatter than those areas which obviously have sustained mountain building in the past. Folsom Lake is not on the flat valley floor, but in the area subject to mountain building. Folsom Lake dam will shatter, and the lake in any case be salt water. However, those living in the area are ideally suited for the pole shift survival technique we recommended - to be on the salt flats of the valley flood during the hour of the shift, and then scamper into the foot hills of the Sierras before the tidal waves roll up the Delta to you.

ZetaTalk™



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.

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San Diego: A city prized for its 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.

ZetaTalk™

San Francisco: 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

Stockton: Although situated on the bed of a salt lake and thus stable from a standpoint of being hard rock unlike to crack and heave during mountain building pressure, the inland valley in California has geography below the former salt lake bed floor. We have stated that river bottoms are situated along areas of a plate that are thin, and have thus sunk down, thus becoming a river bottom. Stockton considers itself at the headwaters of the delta area, but the great San Joaquin River flows past it, and Stockton is thus situated along a river bottom region. Where former salt lake beds are unlikely to crack during Earth plate stress, the rock strata beneath it can adjust, producing earthquakes.

ZetaTalk™



Tahoe: Tahoe lies at the juncture of the hard rock under the Sierras, which will fracture during the pole shift, and rock to the north and east which operate independently of the rock in the Sierras. The rock structures holding Tahoe as a lake are not expected to change during the coming upheaval, though rock and roll will certainly take place in the area. Due to the thickness of the rock built up under the Tahoe area over the eons, the Mount Pluto volcano, extinct for what mankind estimates to be 2 million years, will not erupt. This would be an area to return to after the pole shift, however, due to the possibility of tumbling rock at Tahoe during the pole shift itself, with the flat former lake beds in the California valley floor or the Lahontan former salt lake beds in Nevada offering more safety.

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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 refugees 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.

We have stated that mountain building will not occur in Colorado, as it has in the past, but rather that the mountains will push over the plains to the east. Mountain building occurs when a rock layer pushes under another, tumbling and shattering the top layer. The current Continental Divide in Colorado has so many layers of rock beneath it that what is pushing under can no longer jumble the top layer. Instead, the whole mass pushes east over the plains. Colorado rapidly drops in elevation to the east of the high mountains, and it is the land in lower elevations for a 50 mile swath that will find itself rumpled and tossed before what appears to be mountains on the move. As surprising as it may seem, this process does not kill all life before it, but is rather a rough ride where roads rumple, cars are tossed to their sides, and housing collapses. This is expected in any case during great quakes. Afterwards, the rumpled area will find itself looking down upon lands that were formerly on the same level, and survivors will realize what has happened. This process has likewise occurred during prior pole shifts. Thus, safety in Colorado might entail being to the west of the Continental Divide, rather than to the east.

Take heart in that when poison gas depots are established, there are many safeguards against accidental release. Transporting canisters takes into account accidents on the road, where the canisters could get smashed, run over, or get thrown a long distance. When not being transported, the canisters are within concrete bunkers, buried underground, and sealed with many layers in case of any accidental leakage or failure of the packaging over the years. You are unlikely to encounter any problems, thus, even if next door to such a facility.

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Boulder: Boulder has no prayer of being out of the grip of the arrogant politicians who see themselves as the leaders of the world in the Aftertime. Even a casual glance at a map of the area shows a superhighway directly from Denver to Boulder. Military installation are nearby - Fort Collins, Fort Lupton, and Fort Morgan. The arm of the US government intent upon self perpetuation will not sit by idly until the pole shift has destroyed roads before securing the area. The area to be secured is not, of course, merely the Denver

airport and any tunnels to other locations from that airport. They will pack the area with military personnel and equipment. This equipment includes rugged vehicles designed to go overland, and they will certainly seek out and commandeer any functioning farms nearby. Boulder is in the heavy traffic lane between Fort Collins and Denver, and as long as fuel for choppers holds out is likely to have overflights there that would assist in the seek and commandeer campaign. We have warned that those who do not want to be virtual slaves of the self-appointed overloads of the Aftertime not be near such locations.

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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.

The Denver area will be inundated by troops and equipment well ahead of the pole shift, and it is already known that this “Western White House” is intended to be the seat of power for the US government should DC need to be evacuated. Certainly, being lowland, Washington DC will become uninhabitable by the time the last weeks approach. The European tsunami will not just assault Europe with huge waves. There will be high tides along the East Coast too, and those areas that are virtually at sea level will get their first taste of what is to come. Between the politician and the generals, life in the Denver area will change drastically. The ability to commandeer private and public facilities in an emergency has always been a government right. The airport will be dedicated to bringing the seat of power to Denver. Hotels will be taken over, all reservations canceled. Martial law will be in place, at least in this arena, whether officially or unofficially.

Any citizens in the greater Denver area resisting this reality will be interned or mistreated until they cooperate.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

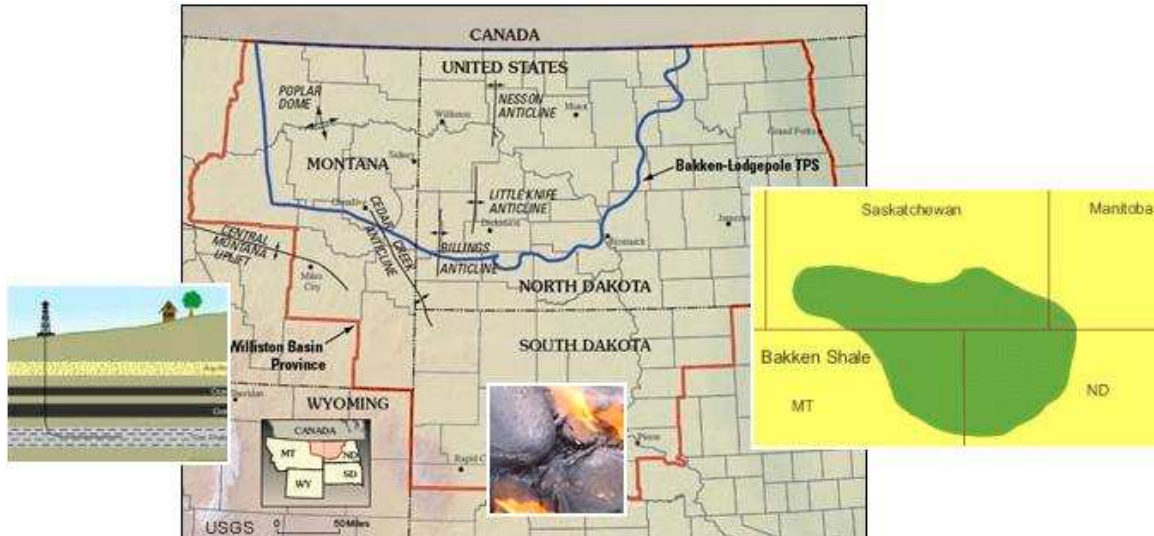
Both the Missouri and Red rivers have dams, which will all shatter during the hour of the pole shift. Despite this, extensive flooding will occur as the lakes and reservoirs they create will need to empty, and these will fill as fast as they empty due to the torrential rains that will develop during the pole shift. If these dams are released well ahead of time, the flooding could be countered, but in that denial will be in force up until the hour of the pole shift, this is unlikely to happen. The dams create recreational opportunities, tourism, and state and federal caretakers as likely to be stricken by blind denial as private citizens. Drought and deluge cycles are worsening, and it may be that prior to the pole shift the Dakotas will experience flooding that will force new rules, with the water levels lowered to prevent horrific floods. This is in the hands of man, so we cannot predict the outcome.



We have described the pole shift as being so devastating that oil fields will be consumed in fire, refineries will explode and burn, and pipelines rupture and burn. Mankind's infrastructure will be ruined, and except for some regions such as S Africa where the limited technology is self sufficient, will not approach its prior status. Certainly, the oil fields of the Middle East will not produce more than oil collected from pools on the surface, not refined. Use of oil worldwide will return to what it was centuries ago. The elite do not

contemplate such a world, nor do their hired technocrats in the main, as denial is much more comfortable. They envision a world where repair will be needed. Thus establishing bunkers in the Bakken oil field would be the last thing they would consider, as extracting oil from shale rock is difficult.

ZetaTalk™



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.

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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.

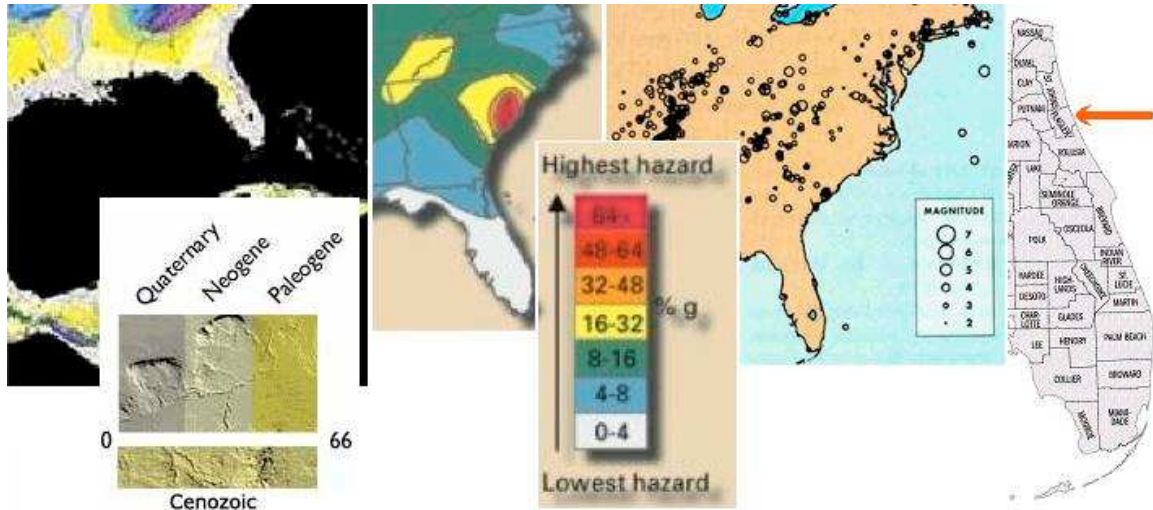
Florida will lose 150 feet in elevation overall due to the pole shift, but not more than a couple feet prior to the pole shift itself and only inches prior to the week of stopped rotation. The void in the Atlantic that will cause the European tsunami is not enough to release the grip at the Atlantic Rift that maintains stable support for the plates on either side of the rift. Where the Atlantic Rift will rip to a degree sufficient to create a tsunami headed for Europe, plate support remains, in the main, due to deeper gripping action along the Rift. The void causing the tsunami is a surface crevasse, in essence. The largest impact on Florida will be due to its connections with the Caribbean Plate. When the S American Plate rolls, this plate will be pushed down where it abuts the S American Plate, and all land along the border with the Caribbean Plate will experience at least some loss of sea level as well.

Surprisingly, Florida escapes the devastation of the New Madrid fault line adjustment. As fault line maps show, The New Madrid will rip from Mexico to the Great Lakes, on the west side of the Appalachian Mountains. The New Madrid adjustment is most devastating to land to the west of the Mississippi, which will drop slightly in elevation along the river and slide to the SW. There is a sister fault line that connects with the New Madrid cluster of fault lines in the Gulf, and then runs up along the eastern side of the Appalachian Mountains. This reaches all the way to Boston, the reason for church bells ringing. Florida sits in the center of this fault line complex, relatively untouched. There is a reason that Florida is land, where

all about her is water. She sits on a finger of rock that is attached to the Appalachian Mountains, and thus this stability during the New Madrid adjustments.

Seismic activity in Florida is almost nil, as it has virtually no fault lines. The rock strata is young, and loosely connected to older rock inland. An analysis of the rock strata shows that the trembling in Flagler County is at the border where younger and older rock meet, and the point where quakes in the Florida region pick up. When the N American continent is pulled into a bow, loosely connected rock strata disconnect, often in a gentle manner! This is not perceived as an earthquake, as it is akin to stretch zone movement of the Earth - essentially silent.

ZetaTalk™



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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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 x miles and upland x 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.

There will be tsunami generated from the great quakes on Japan's North Island during the 7 of 10 scenarios, but these will not strike Hawaii with an immense tsunami. Given the tsunami warning system in the Pacific, this should not take the residents by surprise nor create great devastation. As we have stated, tsunami tend to go around the Hawaii Islands, as there is great latitude to move to the side in the great Pacific, the opposite of tidal bore where water finds itself in a compressed situation with no escape but up. As we have stated, the tsunami generated due to the quakes on Japan's South Island will go against Japan, not across the Pacific. Additionally, the swamping of Victoria on the island of Vancouver is anticipated to be due to jostling water in the straits due to a domino effect from the jolts in the plates across the Pacific, not due to a tsunami. Where the 7 of 10 is not expected to generate severe tsunami for the Pacific Rim, the 8 of 10 has not been detailed as yet beyond the mention of continuous plate movement in some areas. Since the Pacific will be shortening, it goes without saying that there will be tsunami included in the 8 of 10, as we detailed for Puget Sound recently.

Hawaii is steadily rising now, after every major quake in the vicinity. As we explained, the Pacific is not one plate but at least four, and both the Hawaii Islands and the Society Islands are being raised on the western edge of a the Pacific Plate portion that is subducting under the West Coast of N America. Where these islands can anticipate an increase in elevation, it will not be more than 140-160 feet. The Hawaii Island have been formed from volcanic material, and thus have many deep ravines in which tidal bore will occur. Be high enough that you will be safe, as the islands are not that large that a return to home cannot be done after the pole shift.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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 its 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

Chicago: 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. We have frequently mentioned that Chicago will suffer during the coming New Madrid adjustment and again during the coming pole shift. The rock under Chicago will lose support, pulling apart and dropping during the New Madrid adjustment, creating the implosions we have predicted for some cities when the infrastructure drops. Chicago did not suffer during the last great quake on the New Madrid fault line in 1811, and thus the residents may be smug about the coming adjustment.

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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.

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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 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.

ZetaTalk™

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. Iowa has had flooding along its rivers in 2008 that left much of the state under water, at least temporarily. During the hour of the pole shift, we have predicted that the Mississippi will backwash due to the sloshing in the Gulf to the extent that it will essentially not drain at all. Iowa will have problems with evacuations, thus, even before the sea level rise in the Aftertime reaches 675 feet above sea level.

The tearing of the Mississippi during the New Madrid adjustment is not due to distance from the New Madrid area, it is due to the Mississippi lying along a weak point in the plate, where the crust is most thin and thus this is where the crust has dropped. This is why rivers are invariably in the stretch zone for an area, as the crust can pull apart most easily there, and has been pulling apart there in the past. The N American continent must adjust in total, as the whole of the continent is being pulled into a bow. It is not just the New Madrid area. However, Iowa will not be flooded due to the adjustment of the New Madrid, though lands just to the west of the Mississippi may find they have lost elevation.

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.

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Kansas: Consider the nuclear installations nearby. Local pollution will undoubtedly occur unless the US does much better at disarmament. Kansas 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 belt 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 hilly 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 buried 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 themselves in the mountains or wherever they ultimately settle.

The Keweenaw Rift lies alongside, parallel to, the Humboldt Fault. Yes, there will be slipslide there, in Kansas, during both the New Madrid adjustment and the pole shift when the Seaway ripts open, but in no case will this will not be the primary point of drama. During magnitude 9 quakes during the pole shift, action along the Humboldt Fault will not even be noticed. It will also not exceed historical evidence of disruption there within the past 10,000 years or so. Kansas will be entirely above water during the hour of the pole shift and in the Aftertime.

ZetaTalk™

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 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

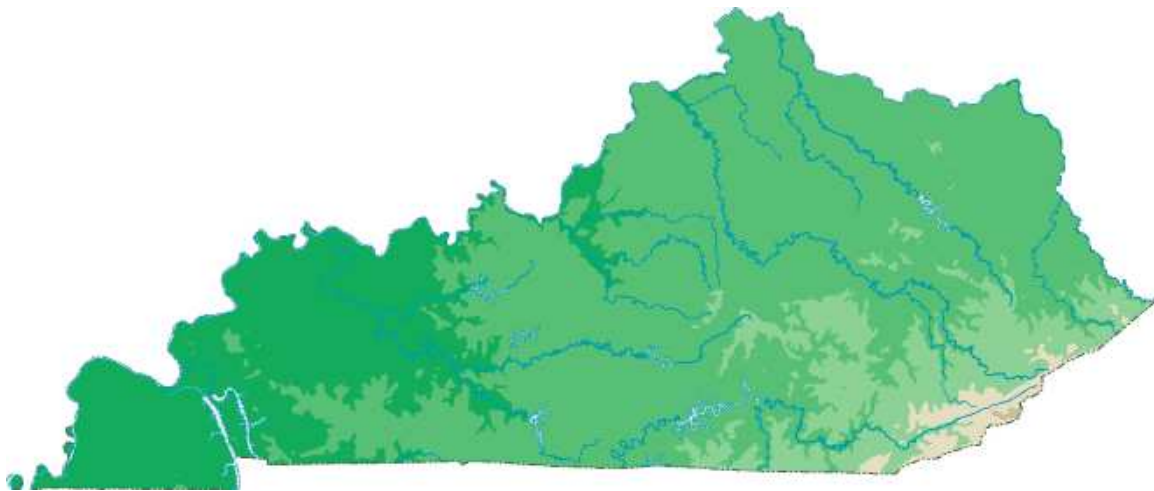
dropping water whipped up from the oceans. Take away the ability of the wide Mississippi to drain the Missouri River, and what would a flooded Missouri become? A lake, spreading out over the nearby lands, creeping into every low lying piece of land the fingers of the spreading waters could find. When 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

Kentucky has its back to the Appalachian Mountains, and thus escape to high ground is assured. Where land along the Ohio River will of course flood during the pole shift, and to a degree not imagined by the residents there, land in the vicinity will remain above the water line in the Aftertime as it is overall above 675 feet in sea level. The Mississippi will flood and backwash, to a shocking degree, as will the Missouri, and of course the Ohio River will do the same. Be well inland and out of the flood plain to escape raging trash-filled water on the move during the hour of the pole shift.

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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.

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Louisiana: Louisiana is among the states affected by the mighty 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

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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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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 vast majority of city dwellers will not hear, nor heed, any warnings, they will be in all likelihood drown, reducing the population of Minnesota considerably during the hour of the shift.

UFO displays appeared over the skies of the twin cities of Minneapolis / St. Paul on August 9, 2010. Is some message being delivered? Note that the sightings are on the same latitude as Japan. We've made the statement that Japan will experience several 8+ magnitude quakes prior to the New Madrid adjustment on the N American continent. These Japanese quakes will allow the northern parts of the Pacific plates to shift, and this has repercussions on fault lines in the N American continent. Minneapolis is famous for the bridge snap on August 2, 2007 wherein one of the bridges crossing the Mississippi on I-35 pulled the the bridge where it was moored on the southeast side of the bridge 50 feet to the east when it snapped. Clearly the bridge snapped due to being in a torque twist, though this was not the official explanation. In sympathy with the large quakes in Japan, the slowly tearing St. Lawrence Seaway will likewise snap, once again bringing Minneapolis into the news.

ZetaTalk™

Mississippi: Mississippi 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.

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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.

ZetaTalk™

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 the 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 not accustomed 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.

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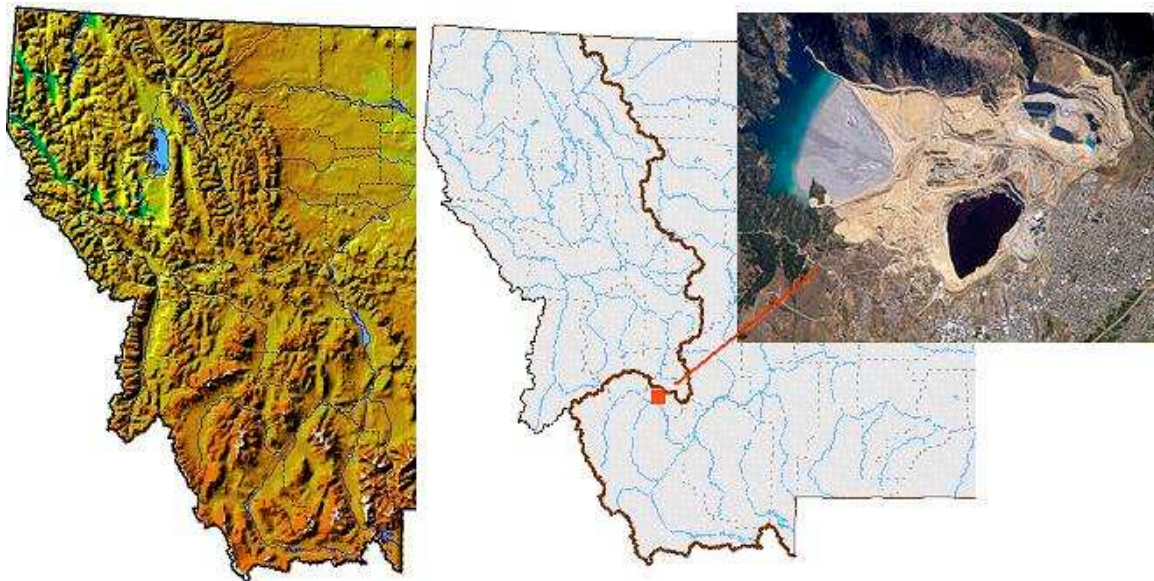
Montana: This land with rolling hills and fertile soil in the valleys will be situated closer to the new equator after the pole shift, and being inland from the coasts, it will not experience tidal waves. However, as Montana, is straddling the continental divide, it will experience a wide variety of 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.

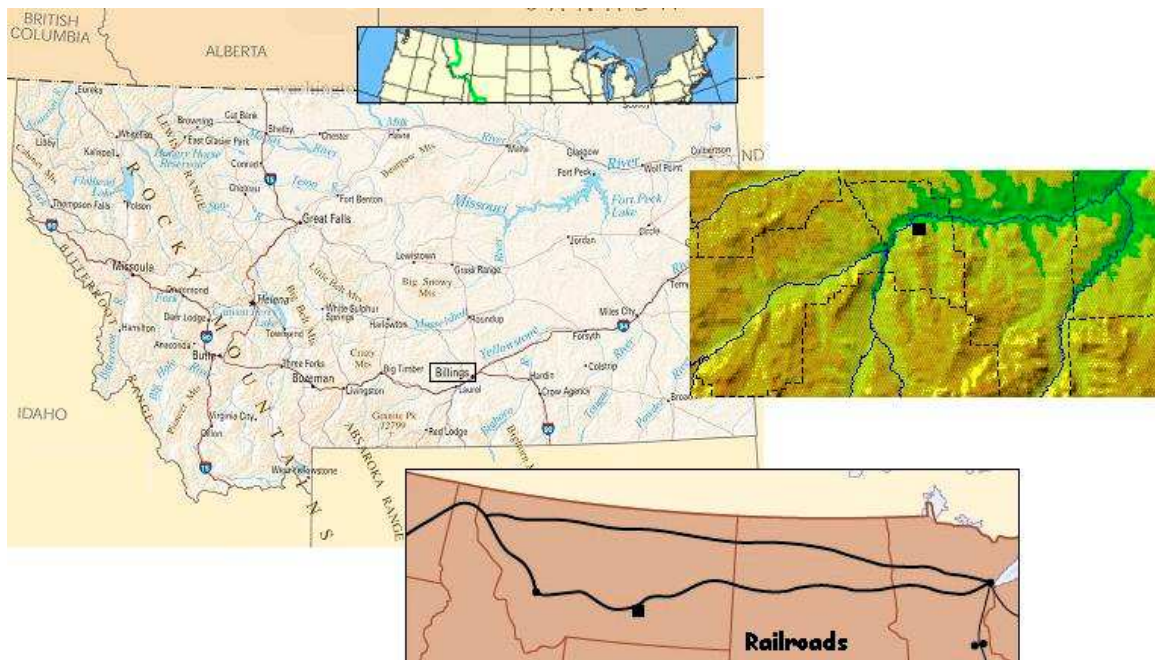
What occurs when an overriding plate moves across or pushes against an underlying plate depends primarily on what the underlying plate presents. If the land is fairly flat, the overriding plate will go for a ride, with anything on the underlying plate scraped along or crushed underneath. If the land 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.

Montana is stable ground but the Continental Divide will push to the east for some 50-60 miles during the pole shift. For northern Montana, this is flat land which will rumple so that the surface is pushed, as though by a bull-dozer in front of the moving mountain mass to the west, which will be relatively stable though go for a bumpy ride. Southern Montana will find land to the east of the Continental Divide rumpling, compressing, to that mountain ranges grow higher and valleys narrow. Certainly, the Berkeley Pit, being in this vicinity, will be subjected to pressure. This is likely to squirt into the air, but not do more than affect the immediate area. However, any surface water source draining from this area, or underground water from this area, should be considered contaminated for decades. Go above this elevation for drinking water, and post signs.



As with the lands of southern Canada, Montana will be much more desirable as a place to live after the pole shift than at present. Currently isolated and with very cold, long winters, Montana does not have the appeal of the sun belt or the coastal states which have access to beaches and have more moderate seasons. But after the pole shift, these lands will shift to have a climate more akin to the current sun belt of the US, with rich soil and good drainage. The roads through the mountains west of the Continental Divide, and lands some 60 miles to the east of the Continental Divide will be torn up and unusable, but the eastern portion of Montana may find its roads repairable. This will support migration, especially for cities such as Billings which are criss-crossed with railroad, highways, and river transportation. Expect to be a hub.

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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. Nebraska will have westerlies coming across a vast expanse of water over what is now northern Canada, lowlands flooded in the Aftertime. In addition, Nebraska will have to her east the flooded Mississippi Valley. Thus, ample rainfall will not be a problem.

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Nevada: The high plateaus of the Nevada desert will find their lives 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 survivors 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.

The Deserts diagram, showing prevailing westerlies curling around in keeping with the Coriolis effect, does not indicate that the high deserts of Nevada or Arizona will have rain. Rather it shows that when these winds pass over the vast flooded expanse of what is now northern Canada they will provide rain for the lands in the Midwest, including Nebraska and Kansas. We have stated that the deserts of Mexico will eventually bloom, as they will get new moisture coming directly off the Pacific. But Nevada has the blockage of the high Sierras to prevent this, as they do today, so will continue as today to be a high desert.

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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.

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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 Jersey is extreme lowland for almost the entire state. Essentially a delta area, there are no rock outcroppings to afford safety from tidal waves that will strike the coastline at a height of 500-600 feet, diminishing only well inland to an average wash over the state of 100 feet above sea level. Soil will wash from under buildings so that they topple. The land in many places will be scoured clean, without a trace, and in some areas no land will even remain. The land abutting the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, to the extent it rises above that 100 foot level and well away from any river outlets by which the sea can pour inland, will afford some protection from tidal waves.

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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 scarce water should not be expected to support a large population reliant upon gardening.

ZetaTalk™

Santa Fe: High in the mountains and perched on the Continental Divide, Santa 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.

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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.

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Buffalo: 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.

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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!

Despite protestations that this is all caused by lots of melting snow and the need to salt the roads heavily, 65 exploding manholes is hardly the result expected. Electrical outages would be expected, if anything at all. Were these electrical systems installed by dumbies? The equipment is not on the floor! The establishment must say something to avoid addressing the Earth changes, and it is always considered safe to blame the weather. New York City has been built on rock, the high rise buildings footed on rock, but this does not mean that methane gas has not accumulated between the layers beneath these footings. In fact, it is the footings themselves that are part of the problem. During a violent wobble, sinkholes and crevasses appear in stretch zones because the ground is pulling in first one, then another, direction. This drops soft soil down any vent that has been established by this action, and thus the sinkhole. In like manner, these vents can allow gas to rise. Stick a rod into the ground and move it back and forth, and what do you get? Soil or rock on either side will be pushed away from the rod, thus forming a vent for gasses to rise.

Parts of NYC begin getting flooded at 10-20 feet, and the entire city area will be under water at 100 feet. This means that your skyscrapers, if left standing, would have 600 feet of water around them. Tall

buildings will vibrate at different rates during the earthquakes, bash into each other, and thus collapse. This is in addition to what is known for city dwellers everywhere - exploding gas mains and water mains, so fires cannot be extinguished. Those who plan on staying in your cozy city, and living in whatever sticks up above the water, whatever has not been burned, with others who will be starving and looking at you as a meal. The bridges will be down. Any rail service impossible due to twisted rails. The waters sloshing about so boat service is inconceivable.

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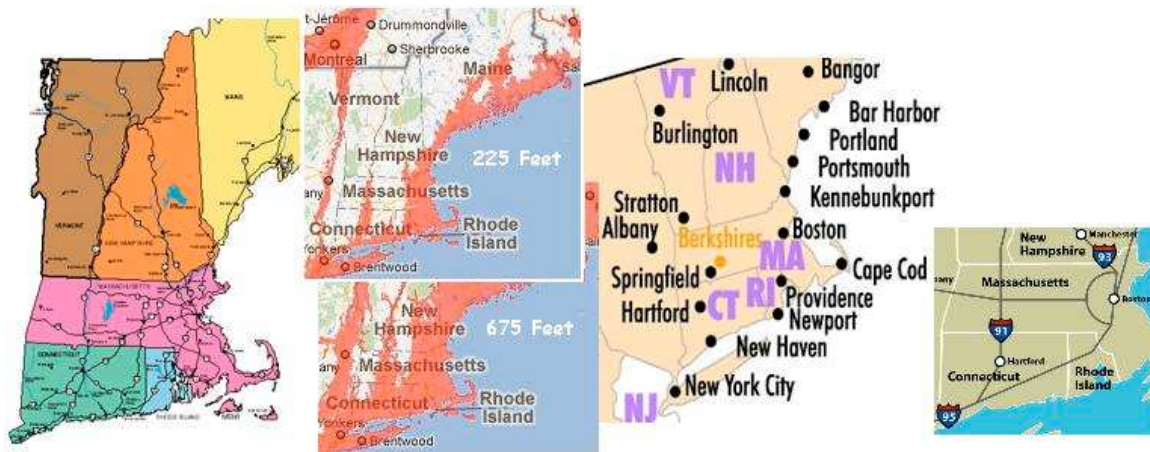


Boston: Boston is something of a hub for the New England states, with I-95 and I-93 both connecting there, and a large beltway to handle the traffic. Boston will also be badly inundated during the pole shift, and during the severe wobble that occurs during the Last Weeks. If one assumes the map showing the effect of a 675 foot sea level rise to be the worst case during the pole shift sloshing of 500-675 feet, then all of the coastal cities should be evacuated prior to the pole shift. The 200-300 foot tides during the severe wobble will chase most of the populace from these cities, in any case. They will rush to the highlands, inland, or cling to the high rise buildings, making frantic demands on cell phones that do not work, or drifting about on flotsam.

The hour of the pole shift is a complicated affair, with the sequence of events dictated by geography and the shifting globe, as detailed by ourselves as a Scripted Drama. The bounce up that the New England states can anticipate does not occur immediately. Where tearing of the North Atlantic does start as the hour of the pole shift starts, ocean sloshing likewise starts at this time, with up to 600 foot tides sloshing back and forth. Tearing of the Atlantic happens in stages, with the possibility of tsunamis from water rushing into the void always present along all Atlantic shores, so one should not assume the water level will automatically drop merely because the Atlantic is widening. The Seaway will not rip open until the latter half of the hour, at which point the bounce up of 450 feet can be expected.

Thus our advice is to be within the guidelines of 100 miles inland and 200 feet high for the pole shift itself, and to not return to the shores for days after the pole shift to allow the ocean sloshing time to settle down. The coastlines will be higher, until the melting ice caps and swelling ocean bottoms raise the sea level in New England by 225 feet or more. Homes that have been ruined by the pole shift tides may be habitable, if not collapsed by the magnitude 9 quakes. But habitation in cities along the crowded coast will be risky due to sewage in the drinking water, and acute starvation. Migration to less populated lands such as Greenland or Quebec by boats large enough not to be swamped by the roiling ocean should be considered.

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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 Carolina's mountainous interior.

Clay soil becomes slippery if a layer of soft soil tops it, so is prone to landslides when heavy rains occur. But clay soil does not melt readily, nor allow itself to be permeated. Thus this should be a solid embankment for a new coastline. Quakes are unlikely to shatter a layer of clay soil, though if split by force it will divide into a crevasse.

The wealthy elite have long considered North Carolina an ideal spot for their pole shift enclaves. As much as we preach that the world's infrastructure will go down and not come back, this arrogant crowd thinks otherwise. They are prepared to rebuild the world's Internet from the backwoods of North Carolina, with massive databases filled with cached data from which websites lost elsewhere in the world can be rebuilt. They are presuming that hydroelectric power can be gotten from the many streams and the rapid drop in elevation in many places in the Appalachian mountains. Where all of this is true, ALL structures will sustain damage in the magnitude 9 quakes striking worldwide. Surfing the Internet will be the last thing on anyone's mind in the aftermath of the horror. The estates of the rich will be shattered and collapsed, the servants run off, the guards getting uppity, food stocks being pillaged by animals and looters, and reports from elsewhere around the world bringing news that elsewhere, it is no better. Then our description of the broken link whereby technology will not return applies. Electricity will come from generators, which will run out of fuel quickly. The assumption that the US government would establish supply lines quickly will meet reality when the military either does not show up or shows up with demands to be fed and housed. Google and Yahoo will be just another death as a result of the pole shift.

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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.

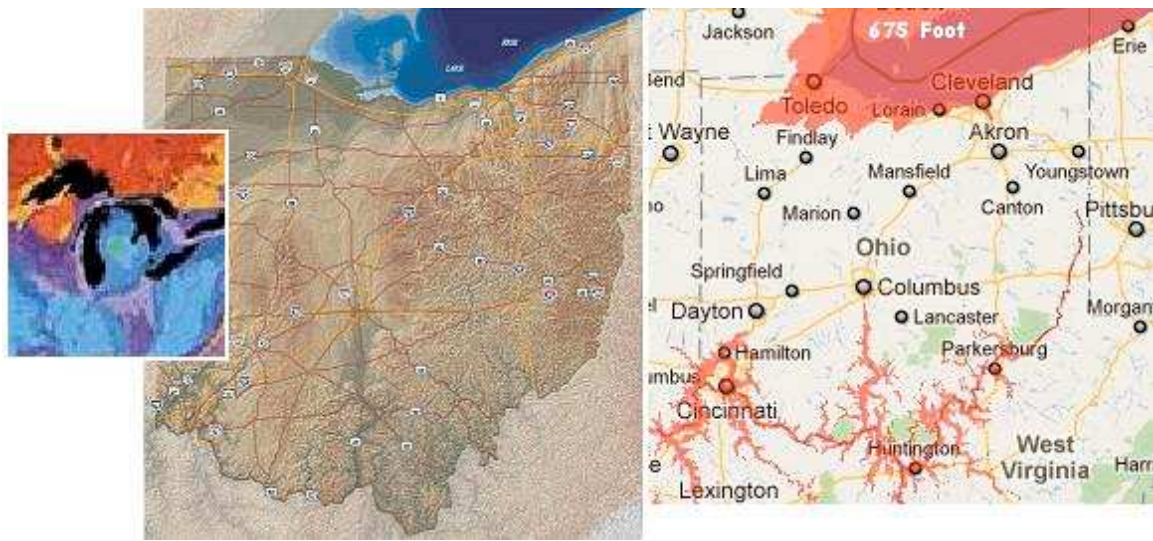
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Ohio: Ohio will have a relatively uneventful pole shift, due to its sheltered location nestled against the inland side of the Appalachian Mountains. Problems will ensue in the following months, however, as the rising sea will push inland up from the 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.

Southwestern Ohio will lose elevation during the New Madrid adjustment. We implied that Columbus, Cincinnati, and Toledo will find their toes in the muck in the Aftertimes. Certainly an elevation map of a 675 foot flood shows Toledo under water, but Columbus appears high and dry. We also stated that Ohio will find themselves looking into an expanse of water as the Ohio river floods in the Aftertime, yet a map of a 675 foot flood shows the Ohio River and tributaries broadened a bit, but certainly not an inland bay as we described.

We also stated that where the New Madrid fault line runs up through Ohio and under the Great Lakes can be seen in rock strata maps. The New Madrid adjustment will shatter rock there, ungluing the rock strata just to the south so that older rock in central Ohio will separate from the rock east of Cleveland and Columbus. The line of separation can be seen on rock strata maps as a thin triangle, pointing sharply to the south. Eastern Indiana and most of western Ohio has a different rock strata, so will not participate in this drop. This loss of elevation will not be apparent until the rising flood waters in the Aftertime push up the Mississippi.

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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.

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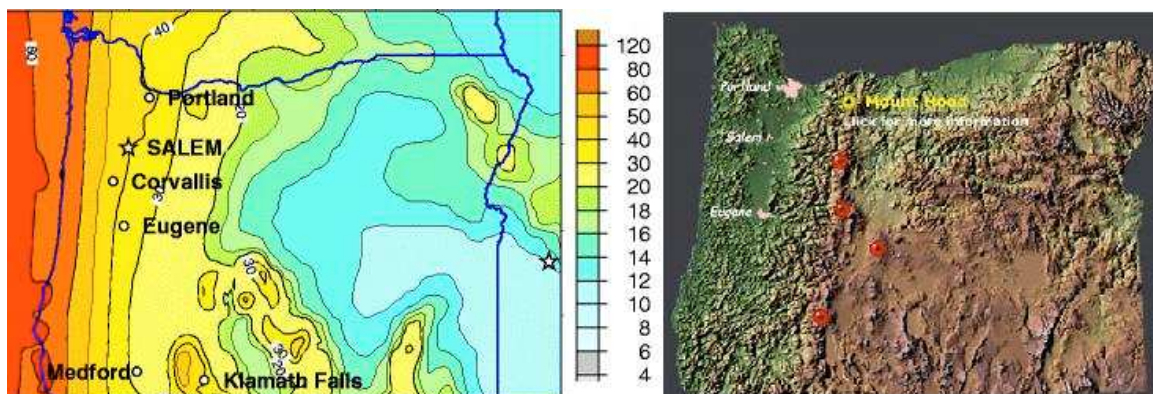
Oklahoma: Land caught between the influx from the Gulf and outflow of swollen rivers is in a pinch. It is not so much the relative elevation of land, during the shift, as the amount of water to be drained from swollen rivers, and the back-wash that these rivers will experience from sloshing in seas or inlets. Melting snow, in the past few years, has put land in the Dakotas 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 certainty, 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.

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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.

Certainly being in the volcanic belt will put one too close to an active volcano. Safety can be found closer to the coastline, and this affords ocean fishing in the Aftertime, but the dangers of hot earth and mountain building will also be there in the coastal regions. But close examination of seismic activity within Oregon shows a swath of land near the Idaho border, in the current SE portion of the state, where seismic activity is virtually nill, and the land is flat. These are all indications of what we call rock strata that has withstood mountain building in the past, and will during the forthcoming pole shift.



What the vulcanism of the Cascade Mountains tells you is that this range not only has active subduction beneath it, but that the rock layer riding on top is thin. If the rock layer were thick or heavily baffled,

volcanism would be suppressed. Imagine the process of subduction over the eons, repeated subduction. At first it is two plates abutting each other or sliding past each other. Then one dives under and the very edge of the plate riding on top is rumpled, mountains building by this rumpling. Then the next instance of subduction occurs years later, and the lip of the subducting plate pushes further, but what happens to the rumpling that occurred the first time? This has hardened, any melting due to friction long cooled, and the very fact that it is rumpled prevents the entire mass from melting again. This process continues, with the original rumpling repeatedly being rumpled until the point arrives where it is above any sliding of one plate over another, riding like foam on a wave. This is indeed a safer zone than your Cascade Mountains for this reason. However, to avoid the possibility of being where any melted rock might occur, do not be in the river valley itself, but rather up in ravines.

ZetaTalk™



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 its 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

As is known, Pennsylvania has an inordinate number of sinkholes. As we have explained this is because Pennsylvania lies at a point where the stress on the N American continent is such that as the New England region rises, and the southeast US is pulled down, Pennsylvania must bend. Pennsylvania must bend. The State of Maryland has a large number of breaking water mains and booms, due to this. Gas mains are not exempt! This does not mean that Pennsylvania is in the stretch zone, it is in the bending zone. And as the rock strata bends and snaps, so do the gas and water mains!

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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 downpours 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.

ZetaTalk™

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 in 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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 least 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 foot hills 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 Rockies, before dying back.

Texas will be devastated 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.

The devastation to Texas has, until this moment, come in bits and pieces of ZetaTalk. We early made the statement that the water will roll across Texas even to "lap at the foothills of the Rockies". Our statement was also that Dallas would be flooded for weeks, and the UFO warnings about Stephenville getting the drowning from Dallas crawling up on their shore reiterated that. Our statements on the degree to which Texas will be flooded have been ridiculed, but have consistency. Maps of the area showing where a water height of 875 feet show our predictions as possible at this height. Why would we not merely warn Texans that the tidal wave along their shores was going to be 875 feet? In our experience, it is better to move to the next level, explaining what this means to man, who else does not engage the reality of the message. To state what cities will be flooded and how far the water will push gets their attention, where a mere number does not.

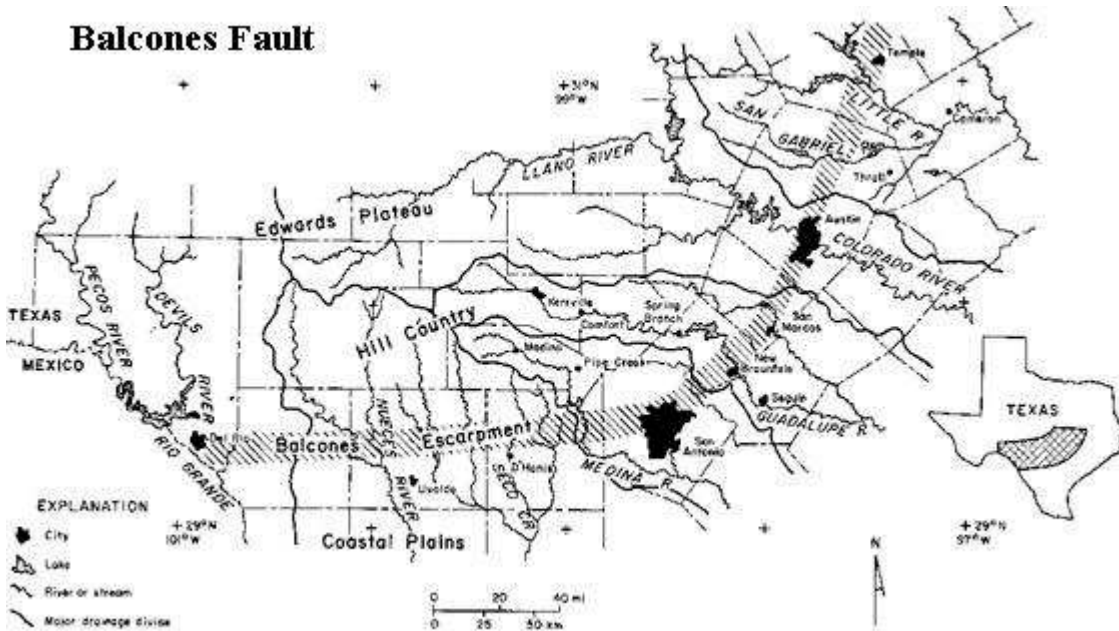
Why will Texas suffer in this regard when the rest of the world is to receive sloshing of 500-600 feet along their coasts during the hour of the pole shift? The S American Plate will crush the Caribbean during the hour of the shift, moving through this small plate to collide with the N American Plate, in essence. Where does the water in the Gulf go during this process? Of course it will push over Florida and along the Gulf states, who are anticipating the sloshing and 150 foot drop in elevation for Florida and the southeastern US to require them to be in the Appalachian mountains or foothills for safety. But Texas, as we have stated, is flat land, and offers no resistance to a wall of water on the move. Water will funnel there, finding resistance elsewhere. The Balcones Escarpment which swaths across Texas in a curve is the point where the wave will break. Here the cities of Austin and San Antonio will find themselves flooded but not at a great depth. The force of water will push beyond the escarpment where ravines allow the press of water to move forward, rushing over the high plains in places.

ZetaTalk™





Balcones Fault



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.

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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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

The Mormons are famous for advising their people to have a year's worth of food on hand at all times. They know what is coming. Where Mormons are in general common folk, their elite lean toward the right, aligning with the Bush administration(s) in the past. We have made no secret that the Salt Lake flats will survive the earthquakes intact, and not shatter or mountain build. Utah will also not be flooded and will have a climate at least as temperate as the present. Thus, given the devastation expected for other areas, such as the East and West Coasts of the US, requests from many areas could be expected. Are these condos for any and everyone? Hardly. There will be waiting lists, and construction schedule delays, all designed to ensure that only those the elite want as neighbors arrive.

ZetaTalk™

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. As with the development of the Finger Lakes in New York State, Lake Champlain is evidence of the lift in this area as the Seaway splits open. You will not be inundated, though your lake and river draining it may widen.

ZetaTalk™

Virginia: Virginia, with its 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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

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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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

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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.

ZetaTalk™

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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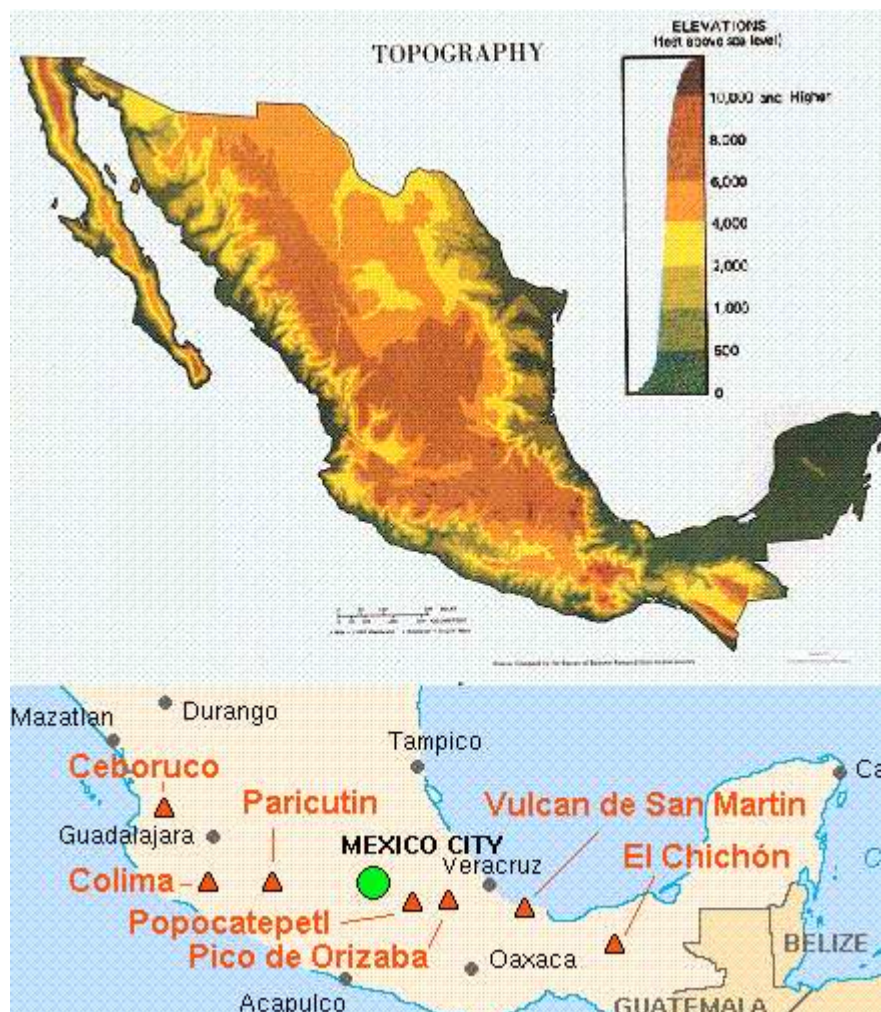
Wyoming: Wyoming lists some of its most picturesque spots in valleys surrounded by towering cliffs or steep hills. Does the appreciative populace or visitor understand how those valleys and cliffs were formed? The eastern slope of the North American continent experiences what might be called tumbling 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.

ZetaTalk™

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 Caribbean will experience. When large plates are on the move, slamming 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.

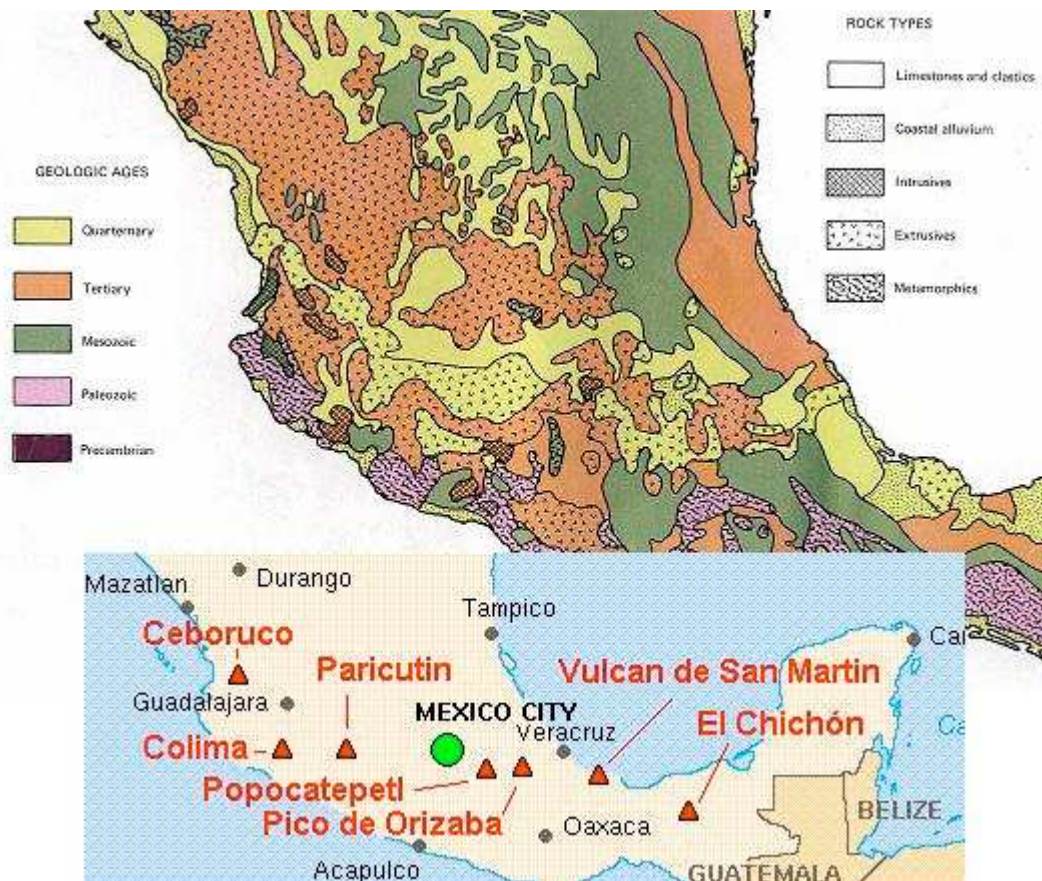
The inland desert or semi-desert regions of Mexico, which suffer from a lack of water when westerly winds dump their moisture when first coming inland, will find their climate changing. They will flourish in vegetation in the Aftertime, due to a changed climate, which will remain temperate and fairly 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.



After the pole shift, the venting volcanoes along what is now the edge of the N American Plate where it crosses Mexico will vent away from Mexico. Volcanic ash, via what will be the new prevailing westerlies, will be carried out past what is now Central America, and thence out over the Pacific ocean. Today, this ash blows to what is now east, toward the Yucatan. Those survivors in what is now southern Mexico should migrate to what is not the north of their country, into formerly hostile desert country. The new geography will have Mexico stretched out along the new Equator, in a very temperate climate not unlike it enjoys today. The Mississippi Valley will flood within two years after the pole shift, and this will change the weather for the desert regions of Mexico. Fronts will push down from the flooded Mississippi Valley as well in from the Pacific, and both fronts will be water laden. Thus, when these fronts clash and form rain, the desert will bloom.

The volcano belt of Mexico, and its active volcanoes, almost precisely follows a particular rock strata, which has been formed in the past from extruded magma, and has outlets to the magma today. Avoid these areas. Volcanic ash will flow to what is now the south in the Aftertime, so the best bet is to head north of this volcanic belt, into what are now the deserts of Mexico, which will bloom in the Aftertime.

ZetaTalk™



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, will 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.

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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.

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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.

As man is well aware, a blinking or pulsing light gets more attention. The times are coming closer when major Earth changes will be upon mankind, and those making UFO displays are trying to get more pointed, so to speak, in their warnings. The YouTube on Guadalajara's display mentioned that at one point the light pointed to a ravine. Guadalajara is positioned such that tidal bore from the Pacific would reach this mountain city, despite its elevation. Water will reach the streets of Guadalajara, to the astonishment of its citizens.

ZetaTalk™



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 Caribbean 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.

ZetaTalk™

Yucatan: 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.

ZetaTalk™

CENTRAL AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Where have we failed? We have used words like fractured, crumbled, crunched, experiencing great trauma, dragged along, or ground up. In addition to what will happen to the land mass, we have mentioned exploding volcanoes very near at hand, and water rushing completely over such lowlands as the Yucatan and Panama. How have we failed to relay what is coming? If total destruction does not occur during the 7 of 10, it will during the hour of the pole shift if not before that time. We have described the 7 of 10 as moving the top of S American Plate 250 miles to the west. Not all this movement involves S America, due to adjustments elsewhere, but nevertheless Panama and Costa Rica will be crushed during the 7 of 10 by the grinding movement of the hump as the great S American Plate grinds over it.

Does this bring to mind a ride in a car with a bad set of shocks? The land before you will heave up, up to several hundred feet high, and tumble toward you. This is an example of what we mean by "crumbled". Landslides caused by rain and steep hillsides is not a preview of what to expect! The entire mountain may sheer off and slide into valleys, crushing not just a village or road but all civilization for dozens of miles in either direction, buried under so much rock that rescue is unthinkable. Valleys will simply fold, the mountain ranges coming together and squeezing all life out between them. Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras hardly fare better, though the hump of S America does not grind over them. Rock strata torn apart is not local, but has a reach. They will crumple also, but to a lesser extent during the 7 of 10.

When the Caribbean Plate is pushed west, and pushed down, this will of course greatly affect those Central American countries on that plate. This includes Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, and as the plate border cuts through central Guatemala, it too is affected. But Mexico is unaffected by the shifting plates. Except for some interference with tides in the Gulf of Mexico, caused by the dissipating tsunami that will course north when waters rebound over the sinking Caribbean Plate, the N American Plate will be relatively unaffected.

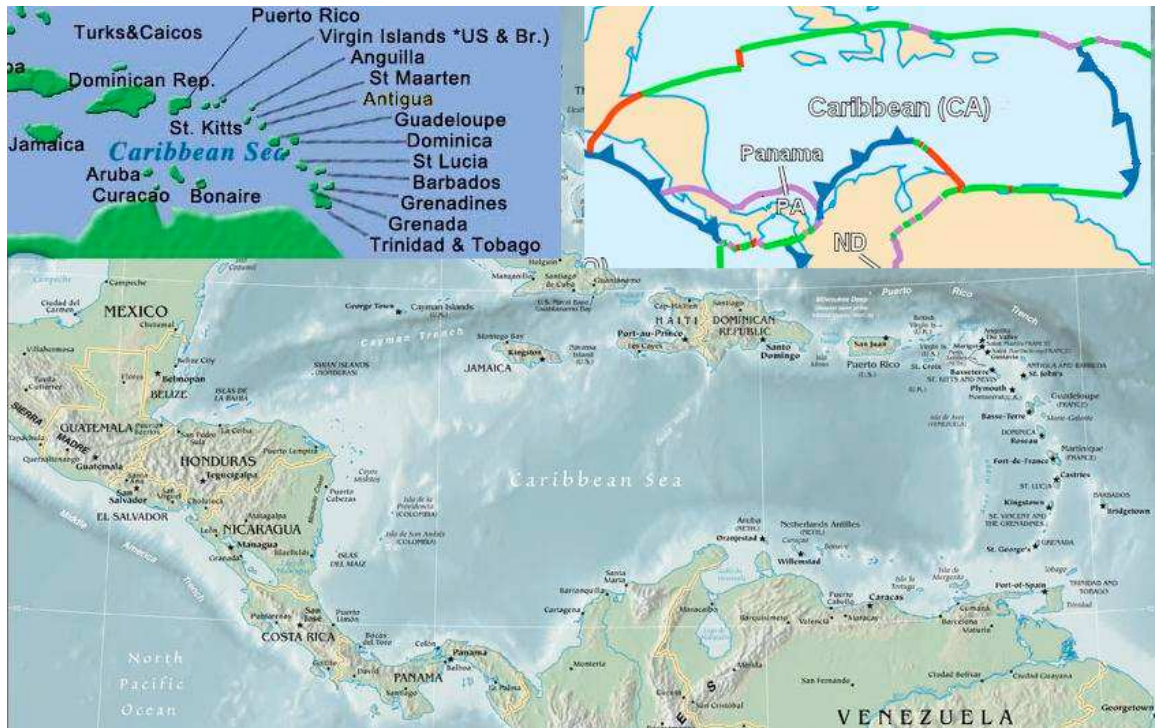
The S American roll will not take place in an instant, from start to end, as is obvious from the preliminary movement already taking place. The region of the N Andes fault line is suffering mountain building. The Caribbean Plate off coast from Colombia recorded sinking in 2010, and Panama is flooding due to preliminary sinking, even having to close its locks at one point for the first time in its 125 year history due, supposedly, to rain. Where this will proceed in steps and stages, one should not assume a leisurely pace! Trauma from magnitude 8 and 9 quakes along the Andes will still strike suddenly, and the crumbling of Central America will likewise be traumatic and strike suddenly for a given location. When two mountain ranges moves closer together, for those in the valley this cannot be anything other than a horrific trauma. Likewise with sinking, which for those islands due to lose hundreds of feet in elevation, can place the inhabitants in boats, if they are lucky, with little warning.

As can be seen from plate tectonics, Central America is being pushed over the Cocos Plate. When this is done violently during the 7 of 10 roll, the crumbling we have described for these lands will occur. The small islands just to the east of Central America will participate in this crush. The Caribbean Plate will be pushed up behind them, bunched up, fracturing the rock layers so they go in all directions, up as well as down. This is an issue not so much of sinking as of unpredictability. The fate of these small islands is unpredictable. They may survive from the jumble, or disappear entirely. The hump of the S American Plate intrudes into the Caribbean, and as it moves to the west it will push the Caribbean Plate above Colombia down forcefully. The trend has already been noticed this past year along the Colombian coastline.

Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao ride on the hump, and thus will survive. The island chain along the eastern edge of the Caribbean Plate was formed when the Caribbean Plate was pushed up during expansion of the Atlantic. But this is countered by the hump of S America pushing the Caribbean Plate down, overall. Thus those islands in the chain close to S America will lose in elevation, while those islands at the top of the chain will not. From Antigua south, the islands in this chain can expect a minimum of an elevation drop of 57 feet, on average, with this being irregular throughout due to the trauma to the area. Islands just to the north of S America will be affected the most such that Barbados to Tobago may sink entirely except for the

highest points, losing several hundred feet in elevation, and Trinidad will be torn apart in addition to sinking as it rides on the plate border.

A plate, being solid rock in layers, tends to move as one. Thus if the southern part is pushed down, it will tilt, the northern part lift up. The larger islands along the northern part of the Caribbean Plate could be assumed to gain elevation except that the entire Caribbean Plate is losing, overall. Thus the southern shores of these larger islands will experience some elevation loss, where beaches may emerge on the northern shores. To the extent that fracturing is occurring in the plate, as occurs for Haiti, fracturing can be expected. This will be a rough ride for all, with sloshing and clashing water and the Caribbean Plate which at first may seem to rise, then drop as the roll proceeds.



Volcanoes erupt when the magma pockets beneath the surface, the source of the spewing lava, are under pressure. This will surely not change during the S American roll, as most of Central America rides on the Caribbean Plate, which will be pushed down, compressed against the Cocos and Nazca Plates, and in some cases crumbled by the sideways pressure. This will also be true of the volcanoes in the Caribbean. Relief will not occur until some days have passed, when the roiling magma has found new pathways for its flow.

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 vortices 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.

That portion of the S American Plate lying to the east of the Caribbean Plate will participate in the roll expected during the 7 of 10 scenarios. The Caribbean islands finding themselves along the eastern curve of the Caribbean Plate will thus experience increased volcanic activity in the many volcanoes that lie on that

island chain. The Caribbean Plate will lift, slightly, on its northern edge, while plunging greatly on its southern edge, being pushed down by the overriding S American Plate as it rolls. Of course magma will be roiling, as the pressure from the southern part of the Caribbean Plate being shoved down into the magma will force this magma to go somewhere. It will move in the direction of least resistance, which will be toward the north, and thus it will rush under all volcanoes currently in the Caribbean or in Central America. We have mentioned the tsunami those in this region can expect during the 7 of 10 roll, and large quakes those in the region can expect, but this activity is minor compared to what will occur during the pole shift itself. Those who live on islands in the Caribbean are advised to go elsewhere if they expect to survive what is coming.

ZetaTalk™



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 nowhere 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.

ZetaTalk™

Costa Rica / Yucatan / El Salvador / Nicaragua / Panama: Costa Rica and the Yucatan Peninsula, 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 Caribbean will suffer, as the weak link. These small plates will crumble and be crushed, creating such instability that anticipating 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 Caribbean during the shift.

ZetaTalk™

Cuba: Where Cuba will be relatively unaffected by the 7 of 10 scenario where the Caribbean Plate tips and is pushed down on the southern end, it will not fare as well during the pole shift itself. Florida will lose 150 feet in elevation, and Cuba will scarcely fare better when the Atlantic Rift splits wide open during the hour of the pole shift. As can be seen from the shallow waters surrounding Cuba and Florida, these lands have been dragged down before, during prior pole shifts. During the New Madrid adjustment, Cuba will simply move with that portion of the N American Plate to the east of the Mississippi. Thus to compute safety during the pole shift, assume the need to be at least 825 feet above sea level in the Aftertime, and 350 feet above sea level during the hour of the pole shift while at a distance of at least 100 miles from the coast.

ZetaTalk™ January 22, 2011



Guatemala: We have warned that during the hour of the pole shift, that those living on Caribbean islands and in Central America are at severe risk. Between the great N American Plate and the great S American Plate lie smaller plates that will be ground up or pushed down. Guatemala lies on the border between the N American Plate and the Caribbean Plate, and thus when either of them move, there is shifting of the ground there. A very similar sinkhole occurred in 2007 in Guatemala, and matters will get worse. The Caribbean Plate is under great pressure to sink as the S American Plate intends to roll its top part toward the west. The N American Plate is under great pressure to adjust, shoving Mexico suddenly to the west when the New Madrid shifts and adjusts. Any and all of this is devastating for Guatemala.

ZetaTalk™ June 5, 2010

Honduras: 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.

ZetaTalk™

SOUTH AMERICA

Though there have been a lot of precursor signs that S American is getting ready to roll- an 8.8 quake along the Andes in Chile and exploding oil and gas rigs in Bonaire and Trinidad-Tobago - these signs are but the lightest touch compared to the actual event. We have described tsunami that will occur in the Caribbean, and a ripping open of the Rio Parana river mouth at Buenos Aires. The primary effect of the S American roll will be on the small islands in the Caribbean which ride just north of the S America Plate border, as these will lose elevation suddenly, and in some cases sink entirely. Will there be earthquakes? Such movement of a plate does not occur silently. The entire region, from the tip of S America to the islands on the north border of the Caribbean Plate will be jolted, and repeatedly, during the roll. Along the Andes, these quakes will be in the range of a magnitude 8-9, but lesser elsewhere. In that the Andes will rise, riding over the Nazca Plate to the west, no significant tsunami will be produced along the west coast of S America. All major cities in the mountain building areas will experience these great quakes - Santiago, La Paz, Lima, Quito, and Bogota.

Those living along the border of S America and the hapless Caribbean Plate will experience a great moaning and grinding while the S American Plate glides over the Caribbean Plate, pushing it down with its weight as it does so. Such a gliding action does have catch points where the plates are not smooth, and hesitation and jerking with a sudden release occurs, a type of earthquake that seems to last for most of an hour. Caracas as all of Venezuela will experience this seemingly continuous quake, which will approach a magnitude 8 in strength at times. As we have mentioned, the east coast of S America just goes along for the ride. There will be sympathetic jolts from the great quakes elsewhere on the plate, but these will be relatively minor, at most a magnitude 7. When the seaway at Buenos Aires rips open, this is a silent adjustment, as most stretch zone adjustments are. The residents will recover from any earthquakes to see the far shore of the seaway at a greater distance, and the mouth of the Rio Parana widened.



What is the relationship between recent large quakes along the southern Andes and the horrific flooding in several states in SE Brazil? S America is tugging to the west, along its top side. The trend has been in place for many months, with the Caribbean Plate sinking just above Colombia and in Panama. But as much as there is stress along the northern Andes where the S American Plate slides over the Nazca Plate, there is more stress along the southern Andes. Why would this be? The rolls that S America and Africa will do is primarily at the Equator, where the spreading apart of the Atlantic and the compressing of the Pacific is at

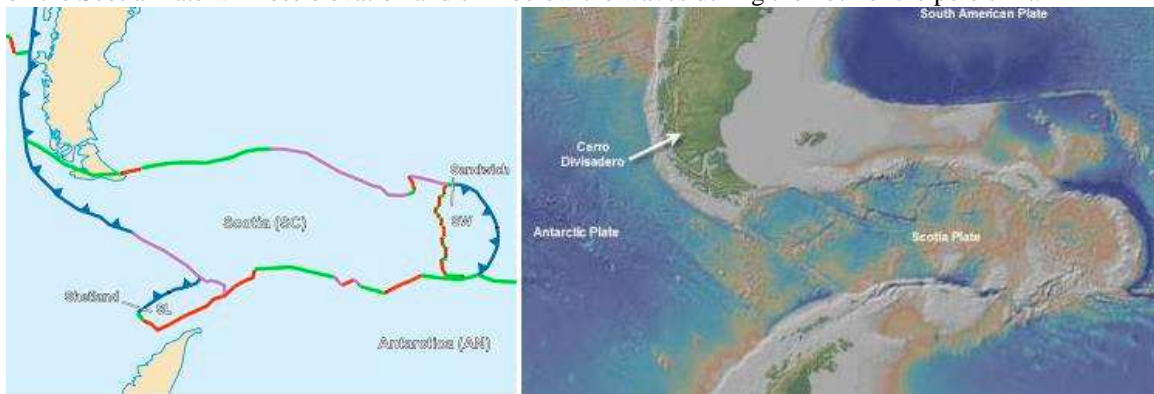
an accelerated pace. Thus, the plates to the west of the top of S America have already granted S America room to roll.

But as we have explained, the tip of S America does not roll, but remains nailed in place. This is due to the Antarctic Plate, which also abuts the south Andes. The Antarctic Plate is not compressing, as it is one solid piece. For the top portion of S America to roll to the west, something must thus give, and to some extent this is the southeastern portion of S America. There is already a seaway developing at Buenos Aires. But draw a line from the top of the current quake activity along the southern Andes to the southeast coast of Brazil and they line up! For S America to be pulled in a bow like this, the land is stretched, and stretched land sinks. Thus, where they did have rain, the rain was not excessive to the degree to explain the flooding. The inland rivers are not draining properly, due to the stretch and consequent sinking.



For those regions such as the Bulge of Brazil that were formerly tropical but are plunged into cold air, the cold will descend in accordance with the new target latitude. Humans live on the surface, and are affected by the temperature of the air around them, thus. One day a location can be tropical, and the next ice will be formed on the lakes and streams. A sudden and intractable winter.

We have predicted new land to emerge when the Antarctic Plate tips up between the tip of S America and S Africa, due to pressure from the compressing Pacific plates. This of course would have consequences for the Scotia Plate, nearby. The Scotia Plate is rising at the Sandwich Islands, being pushed down on the other side of the plate. This trend will continue, and thus that tiny strip of land at the tip of S America that rides on the Scotia Plate will lose elevation and sink below the waves during the hour of the pole shift.



The foothills of the Andes in Argentina, such as the Neuquen and Cordoba ranges, will afford 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.

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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 afford 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.

Hot springs appear in many places around the world, where the crust is thin, primarily due to stretching. Argentina, at Buenos Aires, will experience stretching as the top part of S America is pulled to the west while the tip of S America is nailed firmly at the Antarctic Plate. The bay at Buenos Aires will rip open, as we have stated. Thus inland, in San Luis, there are hot springs. This will not result in volcanic eruptions during the pole shift.

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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.

In that the S American Plate reaches to the center of the Atlantic, the rolling of the S American Plate will seem to have scant impact on those coastlines facing the Atlantic. There will be irregular tides, and certainly earthquakes, but beyond a slight spreading of the Rio Parana river mouth at Buenos Aires, which is ripping apart where the river empties into the Atlantic, there will be little impact.

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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 cloudly 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.

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La Paz: Scrambling out of the Amazon basin, and scrambling inland from the coast, La Paz will find itself refuge city after the shift. Bolivia is a poor country, and has no stores and shelter to provide such a press of humanity. This inevitably leads to fights over every scrap of food in restaurants or grocery stores, and demands for a bed from homeowner who themselves may be living out in the rain under broken roofs and collapsed bedrooms. In that the refugees will come straggling in, without resources or strength beyond what starvation on the road has left to them, these fights will be short lived and the survivors all around settling down to eke out a living in the Aftertime. The advantage of having refugees from points

North/South/East/West is information, at a time when word of mouth will be the only news delivered. This is a catastrophe that affected the whole world, and life is no better elsewhere should one decide to travel seeking it.

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Brazil: 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 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 stable 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.



We have given a clue as to what the east coast of S America can expect, in general, in our 7 of 10 descriptions. Where the Andes will experience quakes of magnitude 8-9 during the 7 of 10 due to confrontations with the Nazca Plate, and the northern border of the S American Plate likewise due to the confrontation with the Caribbean Plate, the eastern coast does not deal with these traumas. As the Atlantic Rift continues to rip open, the eastern coast moves with the continent of S America as it presses toward the Pacific. Thus, riding in the rear during those confrontations, it experiences less trauma.

As with the Australian aquifer, the Guarani Aquifer aquifer will survive intact. The S American Plate does not shatter or split, and the rock strata creating the aquifer in the first place will remain intact. S America will rip at Buenos Aires, which is beneath the aquifer boundary. Mountain building occurs in S America along the Andes, which are also outside the aquifer boundary. Situated under what will be a temperate region in the Aftertime, this aquifer, replenished by rainfall in the region, will be an important source of fresh water for survivors.



Stretched land pulls the rock layers apart, so the crust is thinner and likely to drop. River bottoms are thinner than the surrounding hills, for instance. Crevasses open up, the ground just pulled apart. Shifting can occur. If the stretch is pulling a bridge at an angle, for instance, the bridge can become detached from its footings or anchors. Roadways and rail lines can shift sideways, creating a snaking appearance and in the case of rail lines, derailing trains. If the stretch is under a city, as it often is because cities are built along river banks, the foundations of building can be destabilized. A portion of the foundation may drop, while another remains, thus tilting the building until it collapses. We attributed the flooding in Brazil to the stretch of the S America bow because the normal course of the river was being disrupted, so water pooled where it formerly moved along, draining. Stretch zone accidents perplex people because they are not accompanied by earthquakes, thus seemingly have no cause.

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Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro States: Clearly the Brazilian states of Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro will suffer great trauma during the hour of the pole shift. We have described excessive tidal waves that will pour up over the entire coastline facing the south Atlantic, due to new land emerging when the Antarctic Plate is shoved up between the tip of S America and S Africa. We have described these tidal waves are flowing over the coastal mountains, and certainly boring up the ravines with the force of tidal bore such that a safe height can hardly be calculated. Go inland to Minas Gerais and see high land there, for survival during the hour of the pole shift. The waters from this terrifying rush during the hour of the shift will gradually drain, during the following days, along rivers that drain the areas behind the coastal mountains. Wait for at least a week to return to your homes along the coast.

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Goiás State: Goiás will not only remain free from the tidal waves assaulting the coastlines facing the Atlantic and Antarctica, it will remain above the new sea level after the existing poles melt. The Amazon Basin will flood, steadily, and freeze over at the outlet which will be positioned within the new North Polar Circle. Thus, there is some danger for those bordering the Amazon Basin to find themselves awash in water with no outlet, but in the main this land will drain across the Amazon Basin, to lands not locked in ice, finding new outlets. This large inland lake will hold fishing opportunities not currently considered an option by residents of Goiás. The largest concerns will be climate change, which will bring the land into a colder region, so survivors must be prepared to dress warmly and study how the residents of Canada, for instance, brace for their climate. Local plants and animals will suffer, accordingly.

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Minas Gerais State: Minas Gerais lies far enough from the large tidal waves that will surge up and over coastlines facing the spot between the tip of South America and the tip of Africa, where new land will be forced up during the shift, to avoid these surges. Our normal advice about being inland some 100 miles and 200 feet above sea level to avoid tidal flooding applies. However, the climate of Minas Gerais will change from tropical or sub-tropical to near polar, as the new North Pole will be situated in the Atlantic Ocean off

the Bulge of Brazil. Take a globe in your hands, and plot the distance from the North Pole to such lands as Alaska, or Siberia. Plot this same distance from a point just off the Bulge of Brazil to Minas Gerais. This is your new climate! Thus, where surviving the flood tides, and if in a rural community with simple one-story wooden or earthen homes, surviving the earthquakes, survivors unprepared for this climate change will soon die from exposure.

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Pernambuco State: 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.

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Rio Grande do Sul State: The wave that will rear up from the new land rising between the tip of S America and Africa will create a huge amount of water seeking to find its level. This is not the pole shift tide of 500-600 feet, caused by sloshing. This is a displacement of water caused by the edge of the Antarctic Plate rising up at this point, to create new land. This will affect coastal areas all the way to Rio de Janeiro. Rio Grande do Sul has highlands aplenty, but at least 1,000 feet should be sought during the hour of the pole shift. Stay out of ravines, where tidal bore will occur, and do not leave your high perch for at least a day as the water that poured inland will be looking for an outlet back to the sea.

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Sao Paulo State: 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.

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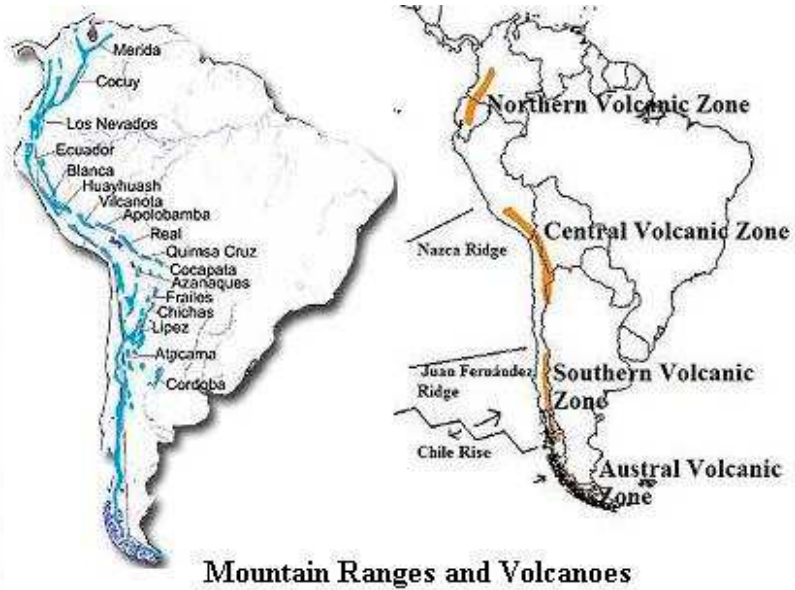
Chile: Chile rises high along the coast of South America, but it is precisely because of these steep cliffs that tidal waves will be unexpectedly large during the pole shift. The water will have nowhere to go, so the press of water behind the lip of the wave will press the water up along the cliffs. 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 it 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.

The evidence of recent mountain building in the Andes, along with the volcanic activity there, is a clear indication that future mountain building will occur along the Andes. This is where the lip of plates from the Pacific are pushing under the S American Plate and curling down into the magna, so that the tumble of land being rumpled into mountains is mixed with fresh magma being pushed up at every route opened by the rumpling action. The Andes would present mountain building and volcanic eruptions that should at all costs be avoided during the coming pole shift. However, as you have pointed out, there are safe locations closer to the coastlines.

What occurs over the eons is that the earlier rumpling, from when subduction first occurred, has had layers of rock pushed under it and hardened. There is no volcanic activity here because there are no outlets to the magma, despite continuing activity where rock layers from the Pacific plates are shoved under the coastal mountain plains. These slide like layers of paper in a folder over one another, creating very little friction because of the many times they have had to slide past one another. They have been worn smooth by this activity. Very few locations along the coastal mountains will experience hot earth, because of the thickness of this coastal range. Where this will occur will be along river bottoms, rivers which empty into the ocean, as this indicates a thin place in the S American Plate.

Out of the Andes, not in river bottoms along the coastline, and now dealing with the aggressive tidal waves and potential tsunami which will result from a sloshing Pacific and a compressing Pacific. If the tidal waves have been described as being 500-600 feet high, so that one must be 100 miles inland and 200 feet up to avoid them, then a safe ratio can be determined, but there are cautions. Chile will deal with tidal bore, as if the tsunamis and tidal waves cannot roll inland they will climb UP into ravines. They will likewise be forced up river outlets and thence spread in the inland valleys. If one can only be 50 miles inland, then they should be at least 400 feet above sea level, to be safe.

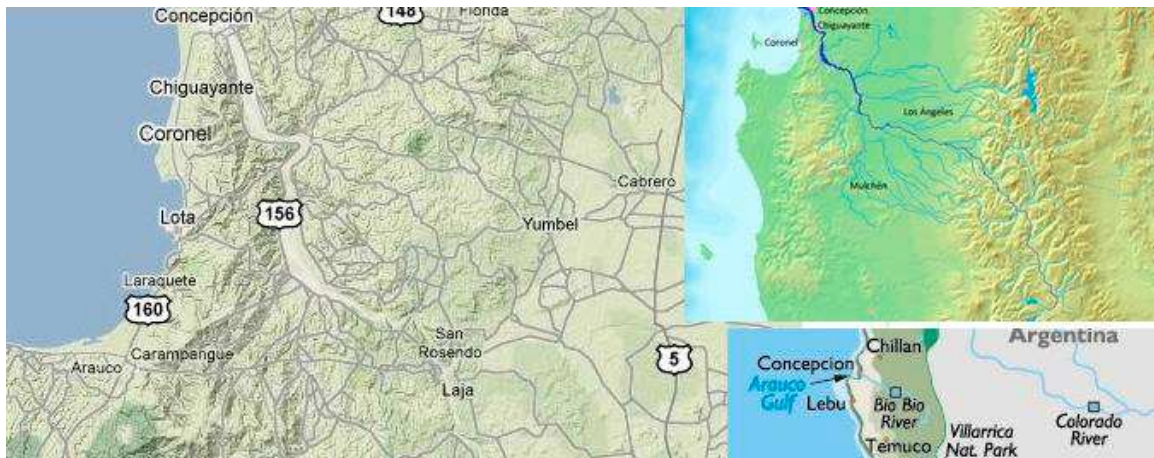
Certainly tsunami, which can occur anytime plates are adjusting, lifting and rising, will make seeking safety close to the shoreline, at whatever height, unsafe. Those seeking safety should also anticipate water coming from behind them if it is forced inland and then seeks to return to the sea while under momentum. Watch your back! Not the Andes, not the immediate coastline, 400 feet high and at least 50 miles inland and with hills at your back so a backwash will not catch you in a pinch. Good luck with advising the Chilean government!



Mountain Ranges and Volcanoes

In Chile, the rivers will be awash with tidal surges coming up from the coast along the river banks. All rivers that empty into the sea are channels for a backwash from a tidal wave, and here all the rivers that empty along with the Biobio are going to be flooded well above their banks!

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Santiago: Chile has highlands and coastal areas, and not much in-between. Fishing and simple agriculture in the mountain villages is the main source of food. After the pole shift, when tidal bore will roar up ravines and climb cliffs, and the earthquakes that will shudder the entire globe have ruined bridges and roads creeping around steep mountains so susceptible to slides, isolation will be the norm. The climate will continue to be temperate, the access to fishing excellent, but those who suffer will be those who relied upon connections to the larger globe, distribution of goods into and out of Chile, and lifestyles of the affluent. As with all such lifestyles, a step above the bottom layer where all work until their hands and backs ache and none lives off the labor of another, those used to living affluent lifestyles will find themselves unable to barter any of their worthless trinkets and toys and starving. Old patriarchal systems, power structures, and essentially slavery of the underclass by the wealthy will end, and those wanting to cling to the old ways for their benefit should be ignored.

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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 Columbia'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 Columbia will continue to be a country where guns rule, to some extent, for some time after the shift.

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Bogota: In the highlands of Columbia, 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.

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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.

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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 refuge 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.

Liquifaction is primarily cause by water in the soil, not by the presence of sand. Sand is of course loose soil but unless water logged will not act like quicksand in this regard. Clay soil is rather solid, even when wet, so those heading to the hills would be advised to seek hills where the clay soil is predominant.

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Paraguay: On the plans of the elite, the Bush family was sniffing around Paraguay. S America has increasingly become democratic, and all attempts by corporations to turn back the clock to former days when the common man was considered a slave class, and brutal treatment the rule, are not working. Scratch Argentina and Paraguay.

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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 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.

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Uruguay: Poor Montevideo, Uruguay. It is in one of the worst positions possible for the pole shift. We have described a rush of water coming toward this part of the S American coastline during the shift, due to the tipping up of the Antarctic Plate to form new land between the tip of S America and South Africa. Uruguay is lowland, and with tides 500-600 feet would suffer even without this added rush of water. Situated on the leading edge of land facing this onslaught, Montevideo will drown, utterly, in the aggressive and relentless tide. All who wish to survive must be into the highland well away from the coast, with an added buffer of land. This puts them, frankly, outside of the borders of Uruguay.

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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.

Tsunami are generated anytime a plate drops or rises under the sea. When the S American Plate rolls, it will push the Caribbean Plate down, creating a void. The void will primarily be at the southern part of the Caribbean Plate, where islands will suddenly lose elevation, some sinking entirely. This void will pull water from the Caribbean as well as the Atlantic, which would seem to negate the likelihood of a tsunami, but there will be a clash. When the water rushes into the void it is water on the move, with momentum, and this is the tsunami expected along the coastline of Venezuela and its neighbors. This coastline will at first find water receding, but this is a false signal and should not be trusted. The wave will be coming. The islands will have no such warning, but will sink suddenly in concert with the quakes.

ZetaTalk™ 2010

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 through 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.

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EUROPE

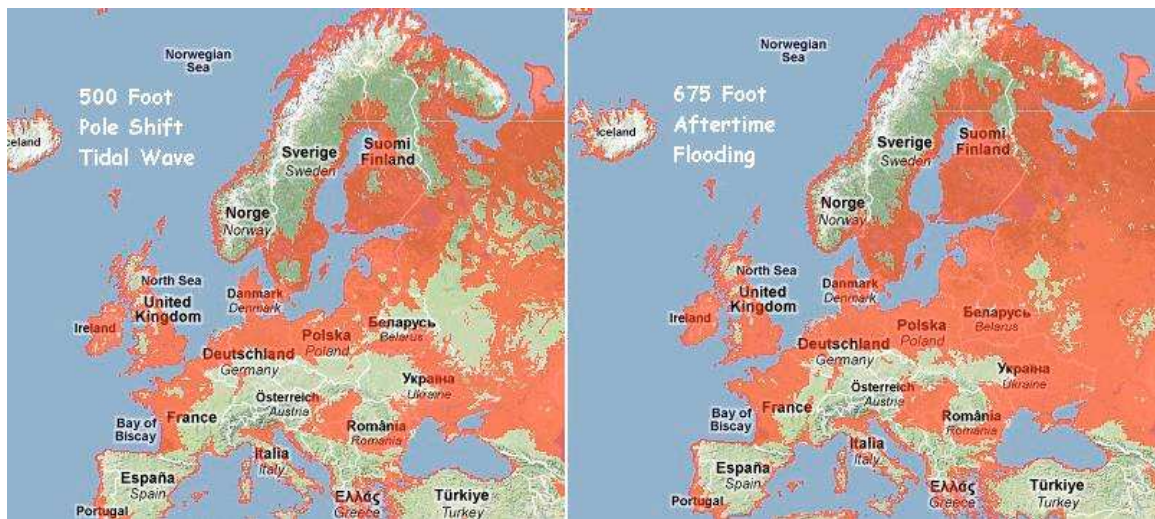
Europe will find its land size reduced by half as a result of the pole shift and rising seas afterwards. But the population will also find it has been reduced. Grim as this tale is, due to the cover-up, there will be scant warning for the tsunami to hit following the New Madrid adjustment. Those in power are so concerned about panic that they will refuse to publicize our warnings even when the other 7 of 10 scenarios have taken place. They fear a drop in the value of housing along the coastlines, or a refusal of the populace to go to work in factories and businesses along the coastlines, or demands that the government house and feed them in a safe place.

As devastating as the tsunami will be, the flooding that will take place during the pole shift and afterwards will be more devastating. The pole shift tides will wash inland into Finland and Lithuania, and in from the Arctic. The big loss of land during the two years following the pole shift, where the sea level will rise 675 feet. Those who survive these tides and rising seas, afloat, will be paddling around in rising waters for vast areas, unsure of what direction they should be headed under cloudy skies or misguided by the stars. Floating on flotsam, they will lack fresh water and die because of it.

Then there is the death rate from depression and lack of medical care. Today, Europe's population has the old and the ill, most of whom will not survive without modern medical care. City dwellers, used to soft living, will most often just give up and die, while lamenting loudly that they should be rescued. Diseases now conquered by antibiotics will return and decimate the surviving populace further, as will immune systems formerly bolstered by a good diet and positive outlook. Thus, your reduced land mass will not be the problem you envision!

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.

We have stated that Europe will be a series of islands in the Aftertime, and the results of survival after the pole shift tidal waves is not much different. Europe is a land of coastlines, already. Fortunately for the survivors, travel by boat will not be that difficult. The climate will be almost ideal, access to the sea at hand, and boat building and fishing a skill in many European countries. Short wave communication, from towers on one high point to another, will be quickly established, thus, to share news and locate loved ones trapped on another island. In such situations, it does not take long for a type of written communication, mail routes, to become established. But long before the Last Weeks have arrived, with their threat of government imposed travel restrictions, families will be making hard decisions about travel, opting out of all but what is absolutely necessary.



Will the Danube River backwash into the inland valley which Romania, Serbia and Hungary share? Will it bridge the mountain gateway between Romania and Serbia to flood in from the Black Sea? Yes, and for these reasons. As the Arabian Plate is rolled such that its top turns to the east, cutting through Iraq as it does so, and as the entire Eurasian Plate is stretched during the hour of the pole shift, this mountain pass will not remain the same. Nor will other spots where the rising water could break through, such as from the Adriatic Sea at Croatia or from the north. Stretch zones open crevasses, pull rock layers apart so that their elevation drops overall due to weak support. The water will eventually pour in from these places in a torrent, so do not be misled in anticipation that your valley will be spared.



Like the Great Lakes in North America, the Black Sea is almost completely land bound. Where lowlands abut the sea, sloshing during the hour of the pole shift and for hours afterwards will roll inland for some distance, particularly up rivers that feed into the sea. This will prevent those rivers from draining, thus they will also flood their banks to an immense degree. Residents in coastal areas should seek high land, in the mountains within reach, prior to the shift. Those in the high lands of Hungary and Turkey will find tidal bore on occasion happening, so should move inland somewhat, past the first mountain range abutting the sea, for safety.

It is no accident that these deep lakes are often along such tear zones, as this is where the plates themselves have a separation in the rock strata. Likewise for the Black Sea, which is deep, as there is a line of river beds that stretch from the Black Sea all the way to the Arctic. Where such deep lakes exist, there are openings to volcanic vents. Thus, such deep lakes, where normally cold, can have their own heat sources. Since the Eurasian Plate will be pulling apart, building a new seaway at Karachi, and even the twisting of the Arabian Plate at Iraq will in essence relieving pressure above Iraq, this should not cause problems for those living around the Black Sea. Other than the flooding in of sea water as the sea level rises to 675 feet above today's level, those living on her shores should not experience problems.



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. The foothills and mountains to the east of the Balkans, including inactive volcanoes have not experienced problems during recent prior shifts, however, 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 not south afterwards, which will become the new east. However, any trip east it a big further into colder climate, although Slovenia will be temperate enough in the Aftertime.

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.

Of course Norway and Sweden are seen as desirable countries to immigrate to as they are high ground, social democracies that take care of their citizens, and in the case of Norway, wealthy. One should not expect their immigration polities to change. They won't become more lenient, as we stated when questioned about the reaction to drowning neighbors after the 7 of 10 tsunami there. This is of course in the hands of man, and could change, but we are giving you our best assessment. all countries will be increasingly strict about immigration. Then the issue becomes what this or that country might do with uninvited guests! Will they intern them in camps, as Australia does? Will they force them to march back across the border at gunpoint? All this and more, depending upon the country's propensities.

There will of course be huge numbers of migrating people from western Russia, Demark, Finland, and the lowlands of Poland and Germany and other lowland countries. They have few choices. They can push into the highlands of Sweden and Norway and take their chances at being expelled, or migrate south into the Alps and other high ground where they will likewise meet hostility, or in the case of Russia migrate toward the Urals where they will find intense crowding. As we described for Kazakhstan, such drowning migrants will get repeatedly pushed along, by lack of space and lack of food. Our suggestion is to plan for a floating community, as fishing will be abundant in the Aftertime. Build your boats now, in anticipation of this. You may be laughed at, as a modern day Noah, but you will be master of your own country so to speak, and able to travel where you wish.



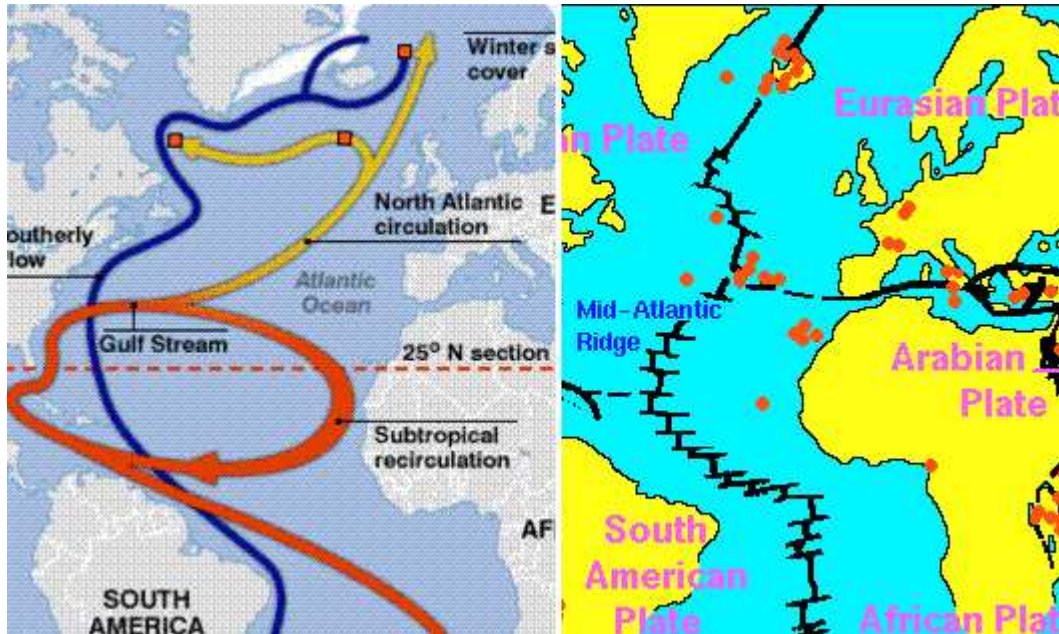
After the New Madrid adjusts, the Atlantic will adjust at the same latitude, across from the continental US and from Mexico, which will surge to the west. This would seem to place the tsunami directly across from the mouth of the Mediterranean and Spain and the coast of Africa. But this is not a typical tsunami that like most has a push in a particular direction. Most tsunami results from a plate dropping or rising, and thus there is a bulk of water with more pressure than the surrounding ocean. Thense the rapid movement away from that point of pressure. If land rises the tsunami is moving away from the back of the rise. If land drops, it is moving from where water has rushed into the void, away from the lip of land that rose above the dropping plate.

For the European tsunami, there will be a large void, a spreading apart, not rising or falling land on either side of the fault line. When water rushes in, it will clash in the center of the rift, and rise up. Thus, undecided in what direction it wishes to go, it will be very subject to the existing Gulf Stream, which will propel the excess water pressure in that direction. The Gulf Stream does not go directly into the mouth of the Mediterranean, which in any case could absorb a tsunami impact and dispel it quickly. The Gulf Stream tends to curl in two directions: curling round in a circular motion back upon itself and heading north toward Britain. Where it curls upon itself, the bulk of the tsunami there will return to the rift again, and settle, not causing any perceptible high tides along the African coast or in the Caribbean.

But the thrust northward will continue and will assault the coastline of the UK directly, and secondarily the coastline of France and Norway. France can anticipate a tsunami of 100 feet, Spain perhaps 30-40 feet, the UK 200-300 feet, and Norway 50-75 feet. The full brunt of the tsunami that strikes the UK will also wash through the English Channel, entering the North Sea, and clashing with the any flow coming down from the Norwegian Sea. The lowlands in the North Sea can expect a tsunami an estimated 100 foot high. The speed and force of the tsunmai as it reaches these lowlands will be lessened, however, so blockades such as storm doors may be somewhat useful in countries such as the Netherlands. Nevertheless, much flooding will occur, forcing the residents in these countries to face what is coming for them during the pole shift.

Was our statement that the coastlines of some areas would become uninhabitable prior to the pole shift in regards to the European tsunami and potential repeated hits? This and other coastlines will become uninhabitable because of storms from the sea. The coastlines that have been scoured clean of buildings because of the European tsunami will not be resettled, and not just because of insurance issues. There will be repeated tsunamis, though not as large as the initial one we have described, but enough to keep the populace fearful of a repeat. The severe wobble will also create tides that will assault coastlines in predictable places. Follow where the ocean currents go today, and exacerbate them to get an idea of what areas might be hit. This is not altogether a curse, but a blessing, as residents on those coastlines will have moved inland prior to the pole shift, For them, a life saving maneuver.

Of course the northern Atlantic Rift is most vulnerable at the Azores, where three plates touch and movement in any one of them destabilizes the rift. Africa is tugging to roll to the East, and drop, and will do so before the European tsunami occurs. This makes the separation of the N American Plate from the Eurasian Plate at the Azores and upward quite vulnerable. We have stated that the Atlantic Gulf Stream will carry the tsunami primarily against the coast of the UK, so the major rip point would occur slightly south of the UK in the center of the Atlantic. The top of the rip will be west of Paris. The rip will primarily occur where the hot spots along the Atlantic Rift indicate weakness in the crust, and down to where the African Plate has already pulled away from an attachment to the American plates. Iceland will be spared during the 7 of 10 scenarios.



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.

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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.

Though landlocked, the lowlands of Belarus will deal with sloshing from the Atlantic during the hour of the shift for several reasons. Just as with Texas, where the slosh from the Gulf will create a higher pole shift tide there, due to tidal bore over flat land, the countries inland to the east of the Baltic Sea will likewise experience a higher tide. The tide from the North Atlantic will come in from the North Sea, and there be compressed and thus pushed south by the highlands of Norway and Sweden. The Alps to the south create a second funnel side for this tide, which begins to narrow and rise. Of course Denmark and the lowlands of

Germany are lost to the tide in any case, but what rushes east against the countries bordering the Baltic Sea is water under greater force due to its height. Finland, western Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and even Belarus will experience a pole shift tide that is higher at the start, by 160 feet, than expected elsewhere. The reason for our description of the pole shift tide as 500-600 feet at the coastline is for these reasons, as tidal bore factors are along many coastlines. For the countries east of the Baltic Sea, the tide can be estimated to be close to 700 feet at the coastline.

What this means for those residents in these countries is that they must be slightly higher when inland than the 200 feet at the 100 mile mark. Depending upon terrain, be higher by 200 feet or further inland by 50 miles. Where a tidal bore creates water under a greater push to move, once past the pinch that the highlands of Norway and Sweden create with the Alps to the south, the pole shift tide will dissipate quickly as it can fan out. A significant factor creating concern for those trying to survive the pole shift in Belarus are the rivers that will bring the pole shift tide to its highlands. Tidal bore has a propensity for river bottoms, and rushes up with increasing speed along them as this is an avenue where the water column can seek its own level most readily. If a steady tide can be expected as the pole shift tide rolls inland over land, for those regions dealing with tidal bore there is instead a rush or blast of water under pressure along the river bottoms. This moves the water further inland than would normally flow before it turns back to slosh in the other direction. The 3 rivers carrying this rush of water inland to Belarus means that the cautions about the pole shift tide need to be carried further inland too, for Belarus. Be 400 feet above sea level and 150 miles from the coast, for safety.

ZetaTalk™



Crimea: The Crimea will experience approximately the same climate after the shift as before, the former west now the north, the former east now the new south. 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.

The Crimea is an island in the Black Sea which will of course slosh during the hour of the pole shift but more important is the squeeze that will occur as the waters rise after the pole shift to be approximately 675 feet above today's current sea level. In the middle of a vast area that will go under the waves, the highlands on the island of the Crimea will become the refuge of those who have migrated, attempting to escape the waves. Refuges from the Ukraine in the north and from Russia to the east will arrive, and end up perched on the highlands of the Crimea along with the those who lived on the Crimea at the start. A very crowded situation.

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Croatia / 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.

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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.

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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.

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Denmark: Clearly if the 200-300 foot high tsunami striking the west coast of the UK washes through the English Channel thence into the North Sea at a height of 100 feet, Denmark is in trouble. The tsunami will wash over, around, and through almost everything in Denmark as well as the lowlands of Germany which jut out to form a barrier for this tsunami. Rebuilding is unlikely to take place at all.

As we have stated, Denmark will be devastated by a 100 foot tall tsunami that will roll over this flat country. Whatever was the case prior to this point in time, escape to other countries has now changed. After the tsunami, escape will be either as someone with assets in another country, perhaps an existing Visa or a

second home there, or as a drowning rat hoping for refuge. We have often warned that as the Earth changes increase, travel restrictions may be put into place. One should not assume the freedom to move during the last weeks, and in many parts of the world, one should not assume the freedom to move after major catastrophes have occurred. Emergency teams will respond by putting refugees into tents and treating injuries, but they will not allow the refugees to roam about at will, nor travel without the proper paperwork, and this paperwork includes a welcome from the destination.

A characteristic of humans trying to envision a great catastrophe is that they cannot envision the totality. If we have stated that a 100 foot tall tsunami will "wash over, around, and through almost everything in Denmark" then the likelihood of infrastructure surviving is nill. Bridges require firm footings which can be undercut by the force of immense tides, and sections of these bridges will be simply washed away. Have they been built with 100 foot tall tsunami in mind? To even ponder tunnels from Denmark being functional is fantasy. Ferries require a dock to be in place, and ships will hesitate approaching the remains of Denmark because of underwater dangers that could tear their bottoms out. Where helicopters might land to pluck those not drown from rooftops, normal air traffic is a fantasy. The runways will have trenches where soft soil has washed away and be littered, and the fuel deposits polluted with sea water. Consider the totality of the disaster.

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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. During the week of rotation stoppage, lands bordering the Atlantic, due to the stretch that will occur as the Earth continues to pull East, attempting to continue turning and resisting the stoppage, will drop. In England this will result in a permanent drop of 75 feet. England, however, will not go completely under the waves, but in addition to the stretch, wave action during the shift 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 the overall drop in sea level will be apparent! Stay on high ground for at least a day.

We have stated that England, and the UK in general, can anticipate a permanent drop of 75 feet in elevation due to the pole shift. This combined with the 675 foot drop in elevation due to sea level rise within 2 years after the shift puts any land under 750 feet in today's elevation under water. The islands of the UK are not large, so our advice to seek high ground, at least 100 miles from a coastline and 200 feet above sea level, must be altered for the UK. Seek the high mountains! Given the few miles that must be traveled, during the last weeks you should be camped on high ground. Prorate the height of the tidal waves. If 500-600 feet at the coast, and 200 feet 100 miles inland, then what would 50 miles inland present? We have advised for those that would be affected by the European tsunami prior to the pole shift, where our estimate was 200-300 feet in height, that you should assume half the precaution for the pole shift tidal waves. This same advice applies. Water seeks its level, so that during sloshing there will be no coastline in the UK that is not affected.

On July 25, 2007 the people at Stratford on Avon were given a warning via UFO that their region would be subject to tidal bore up the Severn and Avon rivers during the pole shift. Our statement at the time was that the pole shift tide will bore up and into central England, washing over this portion of the island. In that the European tsunami is anticipated to be half the height of the pole shift tides, and washing through the English Channel at a height of 100 feet or more, what can be anticipated at this time for the lowlands of England and the eastern coastline along the channel. Rushing water, under force and moving rapidly, not only floods, it bites. Where the European tsunami might not rush all the way into the lowlands in England's interior it will certainly rush into any lowlands along the eastern seaboard and force up the Thames River to roil London's docks. This will not be a flood, but a scourge, tearing away buildings and docks and all unfortunate to be in its way at the time.



The Bistol Channel will experience tidal bore during the European tsunami. This fact is the reason our estimate for the water height to strike the UK coast was from 200-300 feet. Why this variance, unless there were factors that would affect the water height. Tidal bore occurs when the water has an increasingly more narrow path before it, and thus must rise to accommodate the press of water coming behind it. A bore does not stop until the height of the water pushes back onto the oncoming water with an equal force. Momentum of the oncoming water also is a factor. The European tsunami will be a lot of water, coming at great force and speed. For those who want specifics on just which river bottom or ravine will experience a bore, we suggest seeking the advice of a hydrologist. Models of the terrain can be built, and subjected to water force in a lab pool, for instance. Nancy and ourselves will not have time to address every nitch in the UK. For those who cannot arrange for this analysis, assume the worst case situation, 300 feet in height, and utilize the free Google Maps facility to determine if you are in the red or in the clear.

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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 Isles 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 sewage, 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.

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Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania: 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.



By the time the European tsunami has washed over Denmark, full force at 100 foot high, it will have lost some of its force but the volume of water to be dissipated will not have lessened. The tsunami will arrive at the coastlines of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania at nearly the same height but with a rapidly diminishing force. Where the force of the wave was sufficient to carry it across Denmark, Denmark is low land, and provides little resistance. The coastline of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania rises above the 100 foot level rapidly, thus breaking the wave. Nevertheless, residents there should prepare for the worst, returning to their homes only when the tsunami has passed.

Are you asking if water will slosh from the arctic, during the hour of the pole shift, reaching Finland and Estonia and as far inland as Belarus? If you read in detail our explanations for these regions, it says no such thing but the opposite. The sloshing, when 100 miles inland, is at a height of 200 feet, and this down from a height at the coasts of 500-600 feet. A tidal wave does not continue indefinitely in its forward motion, as the void behind it attracts the water to return, to seek its level. This is why tides go in and out. Yes, there will be a tidal slosh from the Arctic side, but this will be no greater than our warnings for other coasts. Nor will the water thrust inland from the Arctic all the way to Belarus!

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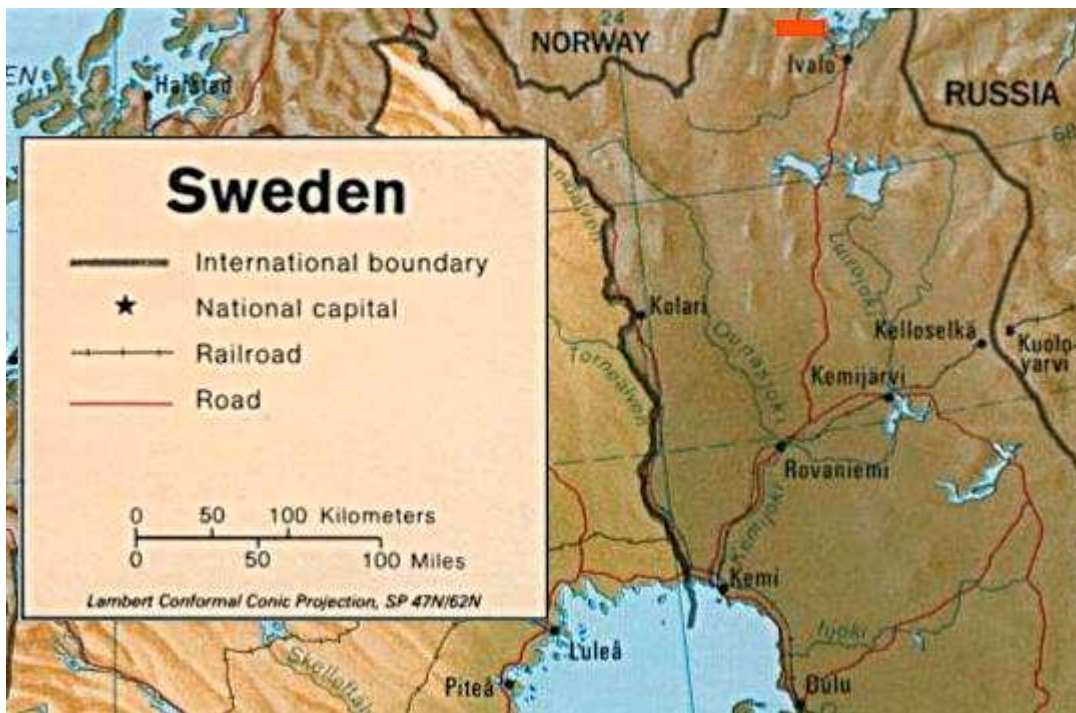
Finland: The inland bays between Finland and Sweden will find their waters rising and falling in keeping with the sloshing in the greater ocean of the Atlantic, with these exceptions. First, the land masses buffering these ocean bays from the Atlantic funnel the water through the inlets, so that rushing increases there, and

these inlets are far less safe for waterborn craft than 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 it 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.

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.

Nellim, near lake Inari, is a good choice for those in Finland who might be worried about immigration into the highlands of Norway and Sweden, and fear rejection. It is within the boundary of Finland. This site is far enough away from the Gulf of Bothnia to avoid any tidal wave during the pole shift, being 100 miles inland and 200 feet high. The Arctic will slosh, but the slosh will be directed not directly south to your site but in a sweep along in the direction of Siberia, although here again you are 50 miles from the Arctic and almost 400 feet high in elevation, so should be secure. Stay on the SW end of the lake for added safety. Once past the shift, borders will get more plastic, and migration to higher ground in Norway and Sweden, to the fishing ports that will quickly be established in both those countries, could be arranged. Good choice!

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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.

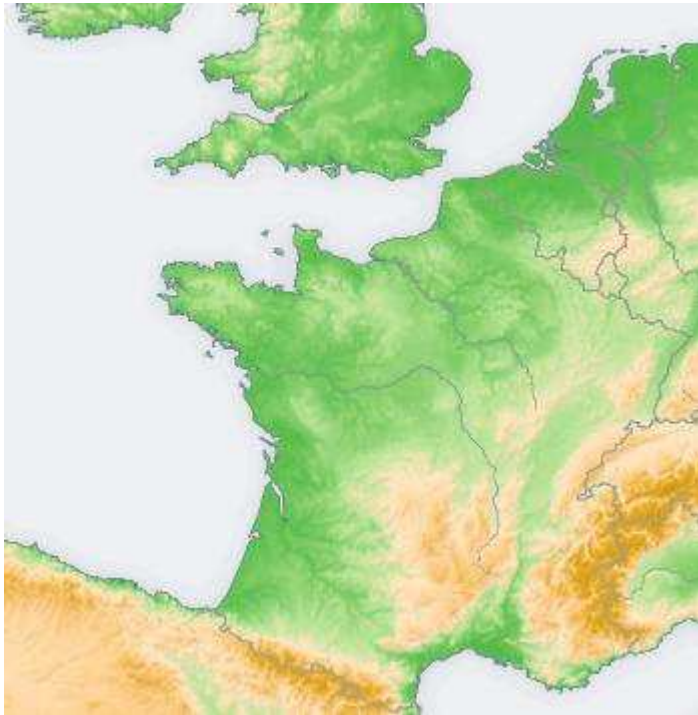
Note the elevation of France. It is not sufficient to evade being flooded when the sea level rises 675 feet above sea level after the pole shift! Waves 500-600 feet high could wash from the Atlantic all the way to the Mediterranean virtually without impediment in southern France. During the hour of the shift there are several forces which will push water across France all the way to the foothills of Switzerland. One is the direction the globe will be moving, moving the Bulge of Brazil up toward the N Pole. This will push water in the North Atlantic down along the UK directly toward the northern coast of Spain, where it will encounter high land and redirect up toward the coast of France. more than the 500-600 foot tides can be expected along the coast of France, as water will be trapped in a pinch there, and thus forced upward across the land with greater force and height.

We have specifically stated that this is tidal bore along the Switzerland border with France, not Germany, as Germany will not experience this tide nor the clash of sloshing that is likely to occur with waters from the Mediterranean. If the initial pole shift slosh will create a pinch at the coastline of France, what do you suppose water being forced over southern France from more than one direction would produce? Pressure, which has nowhere to go but up into the mountains of Switzerland. If you wish to get a better understanding of this, make a model for your bathtub and force water from various or dual directions to see what happens.



Clearly Mount Bugarach along the border of France and Spain will be well above the waves after the rise in sea level to 675 feet and will survive all pole shift tides. As the highest mount in the area, and within the borders of France, the people of France could seek shelter there and because of the many myths associated with Bugarach undoubtedly will do so. Beyond that, there is nothing special about the spot as a pole shift refuge. Mountain building in Europe is no longer occurring but in the past for one rock layer to be shoved atop another was not uncommon. This often creates caverns and caves.

The 100 foot tsunami that is anticipated to strike the coast of France will quickly dissipate over the lowlands abutting the Atlantic in France and even those parts of France abutting the English Channel, which likewise will experience a 100 foot tsunami. Where France deals with sloshing from both the Atlantic and Mediterranean during the pole shift, during the European tsunami there is only a flow from one direction to deal with, not a clash of waters. Baring the factor of tidal bore, which for the coastline of France is not a consideration, tsunami reach should be prorated from the pole shift slosh guidelines. If a 500-600 foot pole shift slosh requires one to be 100 miles inland and 200 feet up, then a tsunami of 100 feet would be a quarter of this. Those who are 25 miles inland and 50 feet above sea level should find they have avoided the tsunami.



The clash of water sloshing in from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean that will reach up into the Alps at Switzerland is due to many factors, as we have explained. We have described the direction of slosh during the pole shift, where France and Spain will be rushing toward the northwest during the crustal shift, thus causing water to be pushed down along the UK and the coast of Spain. But note that this water will be trapped in the Bay of Biscay! It will roil there, with no escape except inland, as the pressure will come from the Atlantic, relentlessly. Water takes the path of least resistance and does not move in the direction of water under pressure. It prefers to move overland, and will do so.

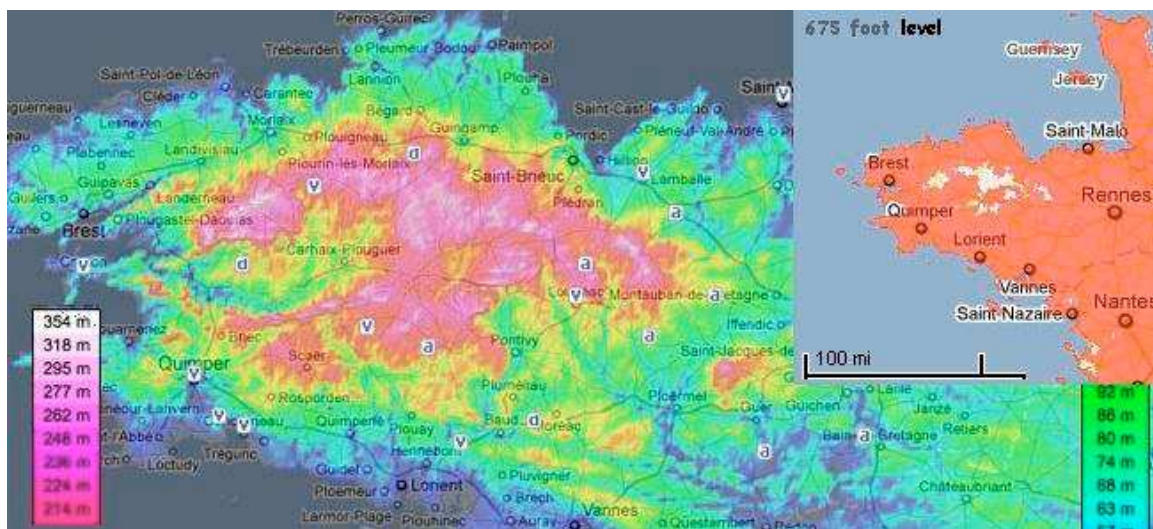
When this initial pole shift tide encounters a slosh from the Mediterranean, which will have a different rate of slosh being a smaller body than the Atlantic, the flow overland is also blocked, and thus tidal bore in central France and up into the Alps at Switzerland will occur. Note that the Mediterranean will backwash up the Rhone River and the Atlantic will backwash along the rivers emptying into the Atlantic at Bordeaux. When these waters clash, tidal bore will climb up. Those who have observed tidal bore, water under pressure, are astonished at the height water can climb in these circumstances. Watch waves as they rise to crash on the beach. They rise higher than the water in the sea, but only rise when there is nowhere else for the water to go. In the case of the sloshing over France, this point is at the foothills of the Alps at Switzerland, and thus the rapid and astonishing rise is likely to occur there.

Northern France and countries along the English Channel will not have this problem, as the English Channel is sufficient to allow the tide to sweep along. Places where the pole shift tide can become trapped, such as the Bristol Channel, should brace for a pole shift tide higher than 500 feet, closer to the 600 foot limit, as we have explained. But the Bay of Biscay will trap more water than the Bristol Channel, and thus the force of water overland and the tidal bore in central France can be expected to be voracious at some points. Will the Ardennes be a safe location during the European tsunami expected to assault the European coastline during the 7 of 10 scenarios? It will be sufficiently inland and sufficiently high, and will be so during the hour of the pole shift also



Brittany will become an island after the pole shift. In that these mountains are close to the shore, it would be necessary to get above the 200 foot mark to ensure safety during the pole shift itself, but being only 50 km from the coastlines is definitely not enough. If one is only 50 miles from the coastline, which is achievable, one should be above sea level by close to 600 feet, as this area will be washed over during the hour of the pole shift, from both directions. Fortunately, the mountains of Brittany give you this height aplenty.

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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.

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Germany / Poland: 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.

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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.

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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.

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Brandenburg: As man is well aware, a blinking or pulsing light gets more attention. The times are coming closer when major Earth changes, such as the European tsunami, will be upon mankind, and those making UFO displays are trying to get more pointed, so to speak, in their warnings. For the Brandenburg, Germany display this city, east of Hanover on the juncture of the Midland Canal and the Elba River, will find itself awash during the European tsunami despite being 100 miles from the Baltic Sea and twice as far from the North Sea. Both the Elba River and the canal will deliver the force of water to Brandenburg, where they will clash and roil. This part of Germany should not be complacent!

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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.

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Saratov: Situated along the great Volga River, in lands destined to be flooded as the existing poles melt, Saratov is an example of a city that has both temporary strong points during the shift but immediate problems after the shift. The dam backing the Volga up to Saratov will, as all dams will, shatter during the shift, which will reduce the impact of sloshing in the reservoir and flooding of the Volga during the shift,

but nevertheless, it is advised to pull up into the hills and away from the river banks. Residents clamoring into the hills along the Volga will thence increasingly find themselves on an island, as the lowlands of Siberia flood, encroaching inland until these hills themselves go under. Thus, survival in Saratov does not mean rest, as travel far afield is necessary, into the Caucasus Mountains, which is a trip that should be a natural by boat.

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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!

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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 a 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.

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Athens: Will Athens survive the 7 of 10 dropping of the African Plate, unscathed? We have stated that the dropping of the African Plate will not be accompanied by great quakes, as this is primarily a stretch zone episode, a pulling apart of the plates. But clearly there will be choppy water when the Mediterranean widens and waters rush to fill this void, and then rebound. Due to the increase in overall volume of the Mediterranean during the African Plate drop, Athens will not be swamped, nor will Athens, which is of sufficient elevation to be above the waves, even register the event in its tides. The time of the pole shift is another matter altogether. As we have mentioned, the fact that the Straits of Gibraltar will have spread by 125 miles, and that the Sinai Peninsula will be 50 miles further from Egypt should be evidence enough that our warnings about the coming pole shift are true.

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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.

We have stated that Greenland will take decades to fully melt. But will have a temperate climate. Certainly, it is not over populated at present, so eventually much migration via ships will occur to Greenland from Europe, which will have a shrinking land mass during the rising seas after the pole shift. Survivors will be looking for a less crowded environment, much like the Americas when they were being settled by immigrants from Europe. Iceland will spread apart, during the Atlantic rip, so those riding out the pole shift there should avoid the rift zone where sudden sinkholes or crevasse may appear. The pole shift tides will affect both these island nations as per our guidelines, rising up 500-600 feet along the coastlines and being 200 feet at spots 100 miles inland. For rugged coastlines, with many ravines, as always tidal bore should be taken into consideration.

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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. But the Hungarian peoples will find themselves distressed during the pole shift, as their land is riddled with rivers and small lakes, a factor of being in the foothills of the Alps, draining in major rivers the runoff from these mountains, and being in the main lowland where water pools. While this makes for fertile and well watered farming land, during the hour of the shift, when deluges pour horrific rainwash everywhere, this land will flood and not be able to drain promptly. It will thus become, in the main, a large lake. Where it will eventually drain, over weeks, it will ultimately be flooded again when the existing poles melt, so survivors should make their way to high ground into the Alps or take to houseboats to float along the new coastlines and find good settlements. 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.

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Budapest: During the hour of the shift, residents of Budapest will find the river flowing through the city a roaring force that will pull buildings along its banks into the sweeping water, drowning all clinging to the rooftops. Those who would survive are advised to stay away from the river banks, seeking the highest ground possible, and this should be ground that includes solid rock. Soil under a building can be washed away, bringing the building down suddenly, to the horror of those who assumed it solid.

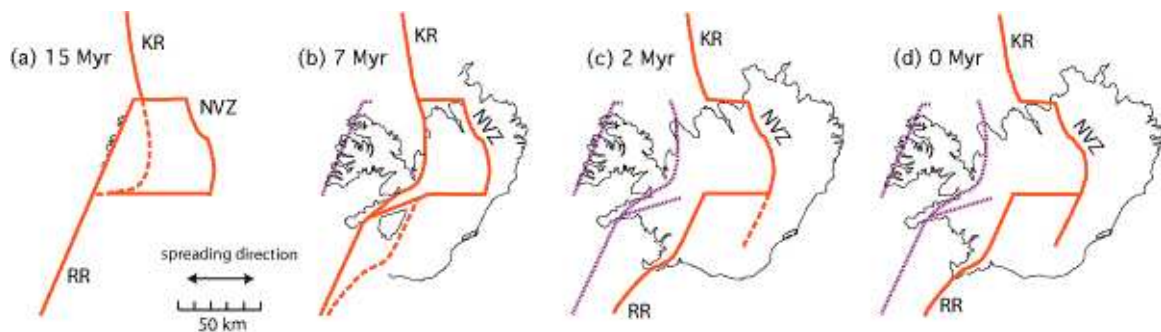
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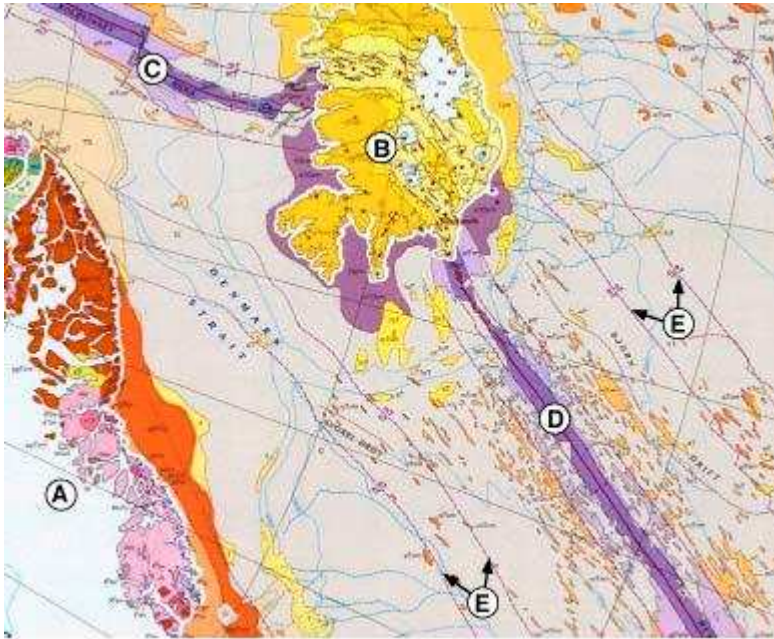
Iceland: As surprising as it may sound, when Iceland rides on a fault line and today has active volcanoes melting the glaciers with their increasing eruptions, Iceland will not suffer unduly from earthquakes and volcanoes during the shift. This is due to the spread of plates, rather than compression, 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 the coastlines 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 ice water from mountain lakes. Survivors should take care not to be located in gullies, or potential gullies, between such lakes and the sea.

Iceland has been formed from volcanic rock, over the eons. This is not a violent birth, as the stretch zone just opens up, creating a crevasse. In the case of Iceland, which straddles the border of two large plates, the crevasse fills promptly with magma, which hardens. It does not split into pieces, it grows larger, thus. One can see this in the nature of the rock. Those nervous about this chasm should move away from the plate borders for the duration of the pole shift, moving back only after the magma has cooled.

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Ireland / Scotland / Wales: 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 not at 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.

Since the brunt of the 200-300 foot high European tsunami will hit western England, with only about 100 feet roaring through the English Channel, what will the effect be on Ireland, Scotland, and Wales? The Irish Sea can expect a strong tsunami also, an estimated 150 feet high and pushing strong. All land directly on the coastline and all land that can be inundated up river or into lowlands will be affected. We have suggested that those who anticipate being affected by the tsunami prorate our guidelines for the pole shift sloshing as a guide to where the tsunami might reach. If one must be 100 miles inland and 200 feet up for a 500-600 foot high tide, then for a 150 foot tsunami, assume one-third of this. Given the narrow islands, being 100 miles from shore is hardly possible, so one must assume being 150 feet high at a minimum, and taking into consideration tidal bore up ravines or rivers, 250 feet would be advised. Such elevation exists in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales but the major cities are in lowlands and will have scant warning before the tsunami hits. Ships at sea, giving warning of the approach, are the best bet for an early warning, and such alert ship captains should be on the lookout from the time of the great New Madrid quake, as this will occur within hours of that quake.



The region of the Aberdeen oil leak is neither a plate border nor fault line. But it does lie in the area destined to be pulled down during the plate movements preceding the pole shift and certainly during the pole shift itself. We have predicted that Ireland, Scotland, and Wales will be pulled down to a greater extent than England herself. What happens when plates are bent in this way, pulled down because the plate border in the mid-Atlantic has weakened, a void on one side of this plate border? Rock layers bend, and snap, and certainly destabilize anything like an oil pipeline that expects a smooth firm surface. A pipeline that lacks support will itself fracture, fitting pulling apart, and there you have a leak. More of this will certainly occur.

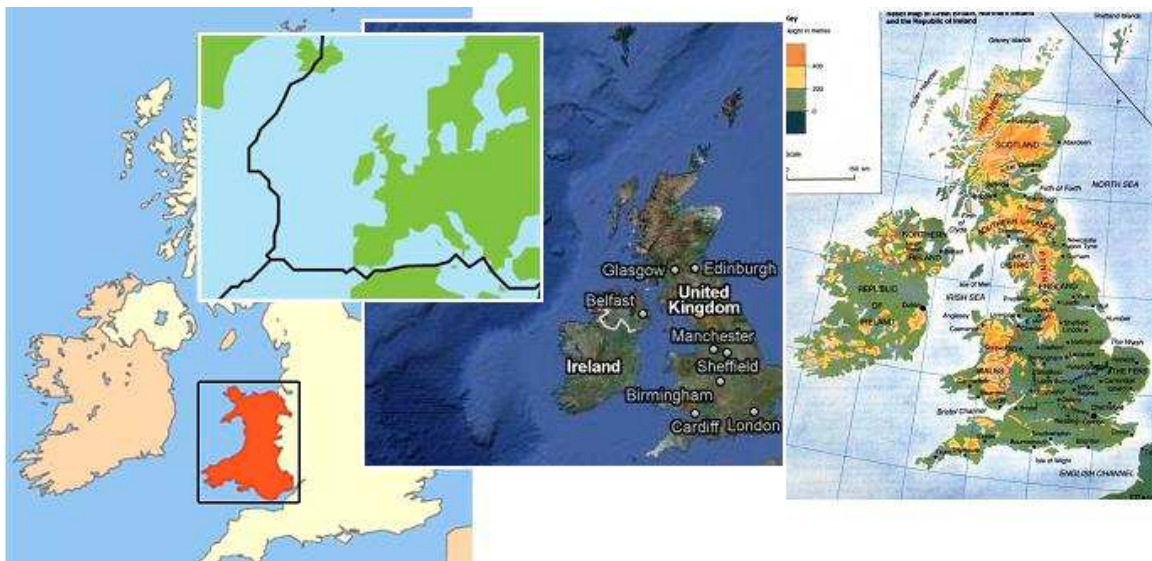


Just what part of the western UK will be permanently pulled down 150 feet during the 5.9 days of rotation stoppage is not clear. We have predicted the UK in general to anticipate a drop of 75 feet, with Ireland, Scotland and Wales pulled down potentially by 150 feet, as will the East Coast of the US. This occurs as the land east of the Atlantic Rift attempts to pull eastward, wanting to rotate, while the Atlantic Rift is held firmly in the magnetic grip of Planet X, held back. This stretches the land masses along the rift, which has already ripped open at the time of the European tsunami, so the land essentially flattens between the East Coast of the US and the islands of the UK, or attempts to do so. This deforming seldom returns to a pre-

deforming state, and after the pole shift even less support along the rift edges exists, so the land is also drooping for this reason.

Ireland, Scotland, and Wales face the Atlantic Rift more than the east coast of England, and thus take the brunt of the droop. One can see from the underwater shelf that lies to the west of these islands that this has happened before. One could prorate the droop from London, which we anticipate losing only 25 feet in elevation due to the pole shift, through to the west coast of Ireland, which could lose up to 150 feet in elevation. Beyond this we could not be more accurate. Surviving the pole shift means surviving the sloshing Atlantic during the pole shift. Surviving in the Aftertime means determining what land will be above the waves, and establishing ocean fishing to supply protein to those communities huddled on high points in what used to be the UK.

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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.

Italy is fraught with volcanoes, but despite the 7 of 10 scenarios including a roll of the African Plate this will not stress Italy per se. This portion of the 7 of 10 scenarios is not expected to occur in 2010 in any case. The volcanoes in and around Italy are restless due to the many fault lines in the region. They will respond when plate movements occur elsewhere, with increased activity, due to magma sloshing about worldwide. There is more in store for Italy during the 8 of 10 scenarios, but we are not yet ready to reveal these to mankind.

Tsunami will not occur to any ostensible degree during the 7 of 10 African roll because there is a void being created, where the waters will rush, in the Mediterranean. However, turmoil and wave action can be anticipated. The shifting of the African Plate will also not incite any mountain building in Italy or the Balcans or Turkey, as the northern edge of the African Plate is not the solid, jutting line through the center of the Mediterranean that mankind assumes. The sea is deep there, to the south of Italy and the Balcans and Greece, and for good reason. This part of the great plates has fractured in the past, so that many fault lines lie under the surface, unknown to man until dramatic plate movements begin. The roll of the African Plate during the 7 of 10 scenarios thus spares all but the Mediterranean floor above Algeria! The roll will incite the Arabian Plate to roll also, to some degree, as across from Egypt there will be pressure, but further down the Red Sea there will be a tearing apart, inviting the Arabian Plate to migrate in this direction. However, this is not the disaster we have predicted for Iraq, not yet. Nor will the Afar Triangle, the African Rift Valley, experience changes all that dramatic during this roll.

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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 peninsula dominated by active volcanoes, surrounded in the Mediterranean by fault lines and additional volcanoes likely to become active, and subject to wave assaults on both sides of the peninsula. As with the legends of Pompeii and the island of Santorin, cities close to volcanic eruptions are buried 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 peninsula that is Italy, and seek safer ground high in the mountains of the mainland.

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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.

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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.

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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 flooding inland 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.

Being along the coast, Portugal takes the brunt of the tsunami and since much of its landmass is lowland the force of water during any tsunami or tidal sloshing will run up into valleys and along river beds. For Portugal, surviving the pole shift itself will entail seeking high ground 100 miles inland and more than 200 feet above sea level, to account for the lost elevation anticipated during the hour of the shift. Allow an addition 100 feet in height. Tsunami rapidly lose their force and height as they roll inland, as the water must spread over the land and thus drops in depth almost instantly. This is a coastal phenomena, solely. Though Portugal and Spain will lose 50 feet in elevation due to the stretching of the Atlantic, after the pole shift, land above 725 feet in elevation there will remain above the waves, but our advice is to escape to Africa where more land mass per person can be expected. The bridge to Africa will be a heavy migration route, and thus looting and continual confrontations can be expected for those who cling to their homeland in any Portugal highlands.

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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.

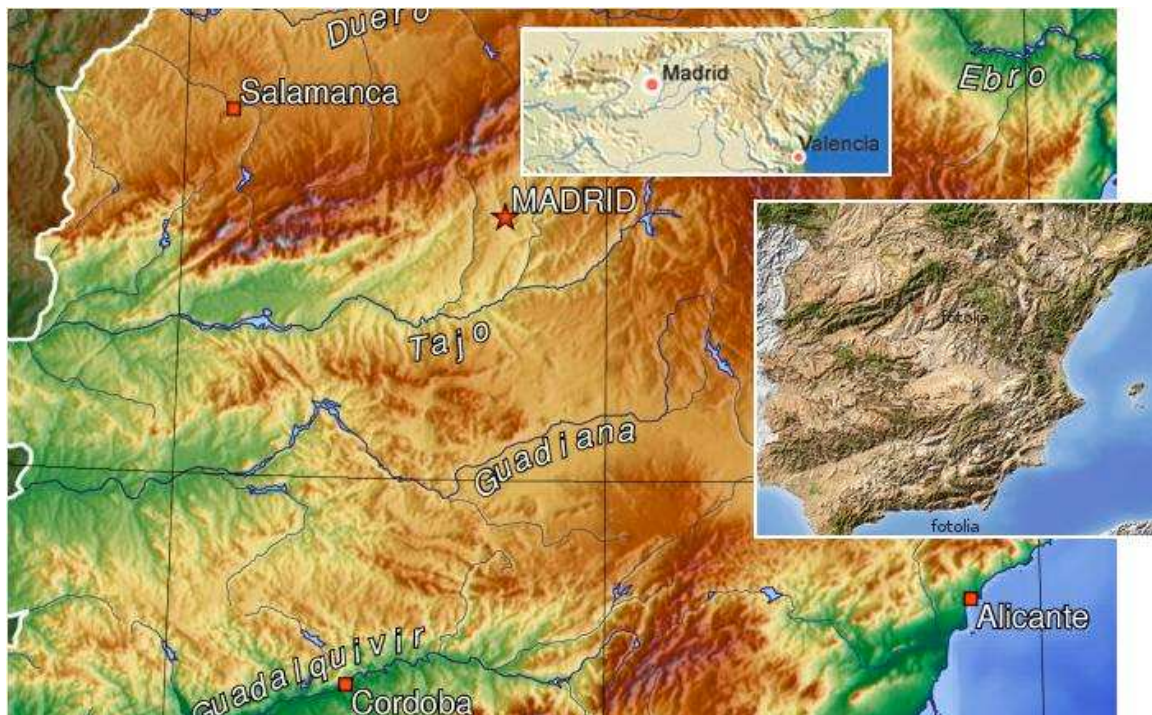
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Madrid: Madrid will find in horror that the oceans and seas surrounding Spain have come to them, sloshing up through ravine and rivers first from one side and then another, and at times from both directions at once, as sloshing in a body of water depends 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.

Those who have never witnessed tidal bore cannot imagine how water could climb several thousand feet when under pressure and with nowhere else to go. This will be the situation for Spain during the hour of the pole shift for several reasons. During the pole shift, the globe will be suddenly tipped, the S Pole of Earth snagged by the twisting and turning of Planet X, and pulled up so that the Bulge of Brazil becomes the new N Pole of Earth. During this hour of the shift, the Earth will be pulled under the Atlantic, thus, and water will be rushing past the coastline of Spain. This is water under pressure, and water falling into the outlet of the river Tajo will be trapped with nowhere to go but inland.

Water follows the path of least resistance, and in this case it is up the narrow river bed between high hills, up and up. It will rise to Madrid, and even flood those clinging to roof tops. The issue is not how high the ocean is, nor how high the boring tide will become, but what is happening at the mouth of the river. Water falls into the mouth of the river as there the pressure is less than the pressure to push past the coastline of Spain. There, in the mouth of the river, in Portugal, it roils but cannot escape. It is pushed thus up the river, and gains momentum in this regard. Water on the move has its own life, as we have explained, as it creates a void at the back side, sucking additional water into this void. Thus the climbing water is like a draw, and the pressure from the water passing the coastline of Portugal is pulled into this void repeatedly. As astonishing as this sounds, this is hydrology, and can be replicated in a lab for skeptics.

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Serbia / Romania: 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.

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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 to avoid such flooding is advised.

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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 scars 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!

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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.

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 than under normal circumstances. 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 it 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 seem 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.

The approximate 100 foot high tsunami wave that will rush against and over and around Denmark will find little to stop it in Denmark. What will stop this wave as it rushes against Sweden will be the coastline of

western Sweden. That portion of the tsunami that finds its way into the Baltic Sea will dissipate. Sweden's lowlands rapidly climb into highlands, so the tsunami will funnel up ravines, reaching as high and as far inland as Lake Vanern.

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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 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, ripping of the Atlantic Rift during the shift, which will cause water to go on the move even more than the crustal movement alone, 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.

Note the elevation of France. It is not sufficient to evade being flooded when the sea level rises 675 feet above sea level after the pole shift! Waves 500-600 feet high could wash from the Atlantic all the way to the Mediterranean virtually without impediment in southern France. During the hour of the shift there are several forces which will push water across France all the way to the foothills of Switzerland. One is the direction the globe will be moving, moving the Bulge of Brazil up toward the N Pole. This will push water

in the North Atlantic down along the UK directly toward the northern coast of Spain, where it will encounter high land and redirect up toward the coast of France. more than the 500-600 foot tides can be expected along the coast of France, as water will be trapped in a pinch there, and thus forced upward across the land with greater force and height.

We have specifically stated that this is tidal bore along the Switzerland border with France, not Germany, as Germany will not experience this tide nor the clash of sloshing that is likely to occur with waters from the Mediterranean. If the initial pole shift slosh will create a pinch at the coastline of France, what do you suppose water being forced over southern France from more than one direction would produce? Pressure, which has nowhere to go but up into the mountains of Switzerland. If you wish to get a better understanding of this, make a model for your bathtub and force water from various or dual directions to see what happens.

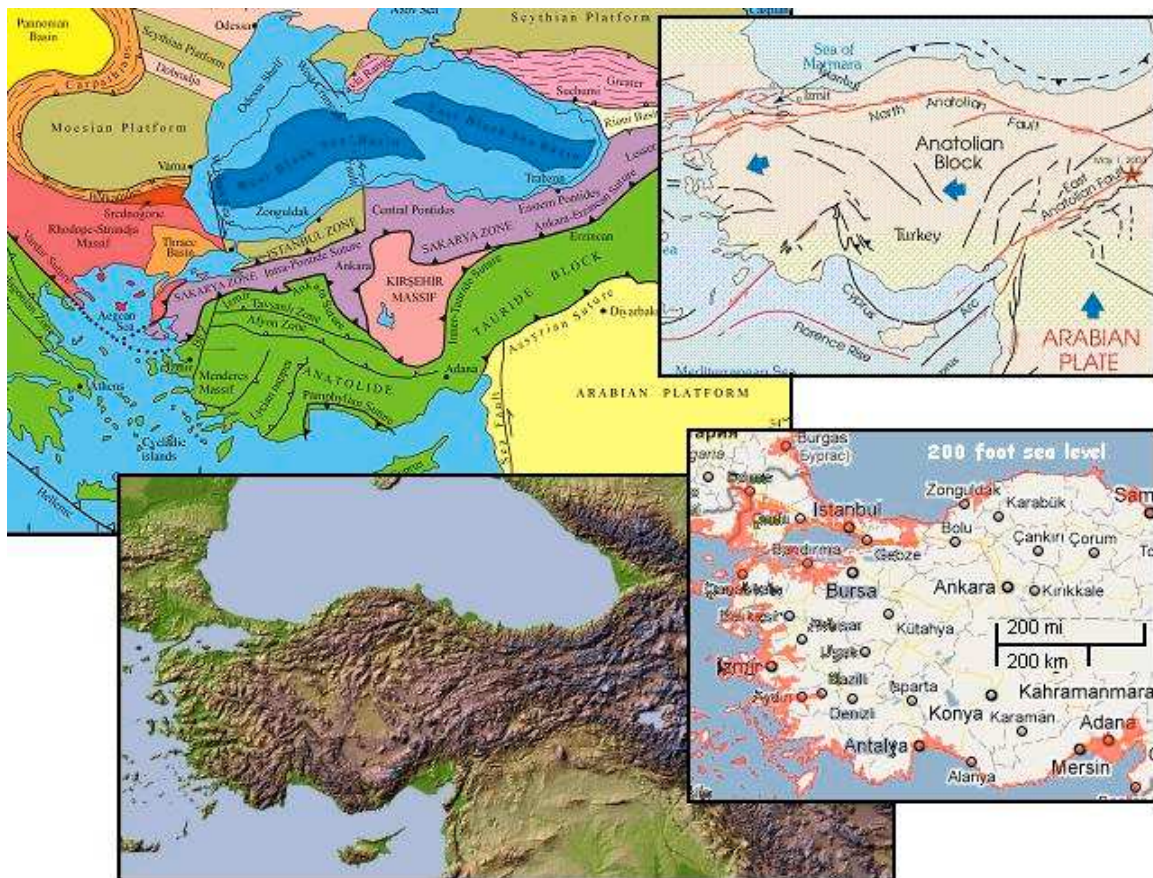
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Turkey: Where India will become the new South Pole, lands nearby can expect to move from the near equatorial climate they experience now to severe cold such as Siberia and northern Canada experience. Jolting earthquakes from the nearby fault lines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

Turkey is riddled with fault lines, as a quick glance at a map shows. Fortunately, Turkey is high ground, and anyone within the country can position themselves in the center of the country for the pole shift, 100 miles from shore and 200 feet above the current sea level. One should not be on the border with of the Arabian Plate, as the Arabian Plate will roll its top part to the East, jumbling rock in its path. One should not be on the North Anatolian Fault Line, if one has their options, as like all fault lines there will be movement and tumbling rock. If forced to stay near the coastline of the Black Sea one should seek a point 400 or greater feet above sea level, while avoiding the tumbling rock in the higher mountains along the fault line. When the 7 of 10 scenario for Africa occurs, dropping Africa and widening the Red Sea, the isthmus holding Istanbul will tear, dropping the city into rubble. During the hour of the pole shift, what is left of Istanbul will find water sloshing back and forth between the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and will be gravely affected by quakes along the various fault lines that traverse the area. Tsunami will not be the issue during the Earth changes affecting Turkey, as the fault lines move horizontally and will not raise or lower plates on either side to create a mass of water on the move.

ZetaTalk™



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.

The elevation of the Ukraine is such that within 2 years after the pole shift almost all the land will be submerged, as we have stated. Of course the Carpathian Mountains are an exception. When we give general advice we do not address every hillock, but give guidelines as to the degree of rise in sea level that will occur so. If we state that all rivers will overflow their banks, higher than in past memory. We have stated that the Black Sea will slosh. This sloshing will cause a backwash in any river emptying into the Black Sea.

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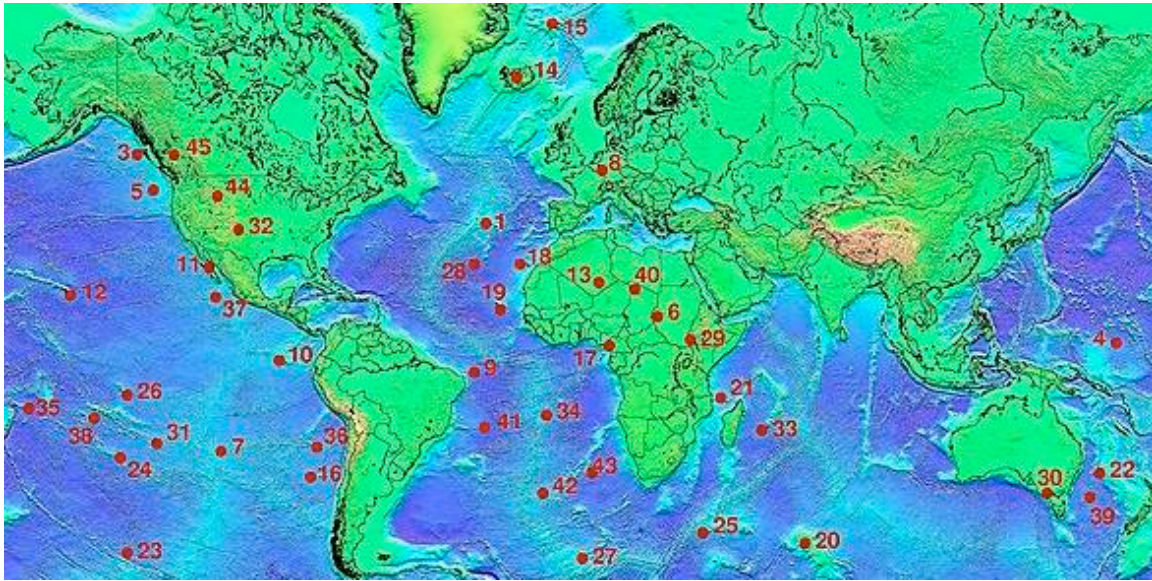
AFRICA

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.

Africa will be above the waves and as such will be a target for migrations after the pole shift, if not well beforehand. There are pro and con elements for life in the Aftertime in Africa. Today, most of the populace is self sustaining, except for those countries where drought has destroyed all chance of living off the land. We have mentioned that the deserts of Africa will remain, despite the almost incessant drizzle expected in the first few years after the pole shift. Where the drizzle will not allow agriculture in the deserts, it will encourage the spread of the Ebola type viruses, which will emerge from the swamps and become a scourge. Africa likewise has a large pool of AIDS infected people, who will if anything die faster when their immune systems drop, as they will everywhere on Earth, due to depression and shock. If there is lack of caution about spreading the virus via sex today, there will be even fewer precautions taken in the Aftertime, when rape will be common.

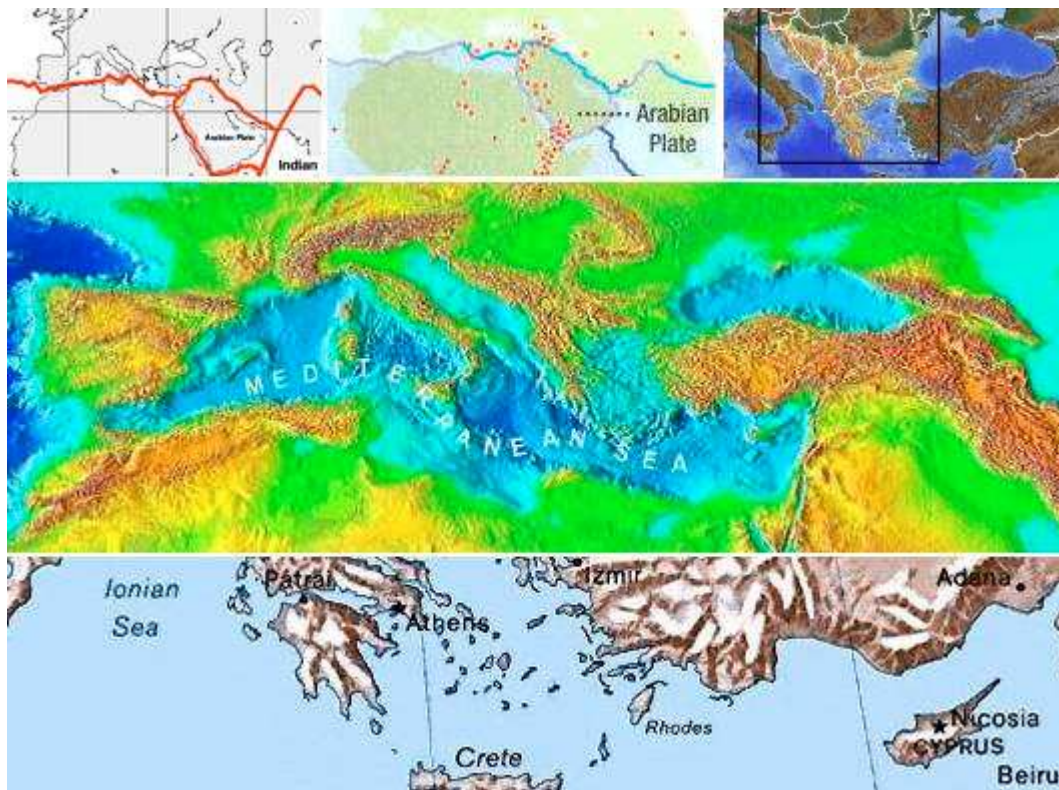
Those countries along the coast and with any degree of technological development, such as S Africa, will find themselves immensely popular as the pole shift approaches. S Africa in particular will be seen as a jumping off place for settlement of new land to emerge between the tip of S America and Africa. Land will be at a premium, and immigration will eventually be tightly restricted. Africa is a continent where people from India and Asia work and move freely, and as such will be inundated with immense numbers of migrants from these areas when the reality of their sinking lands is made obvious. To the extent that Africa can support these immigrants, this is all to the good.

Hot spots indicate a rock weakness such that magma can sweep under the rock, heating the overlying rock. Hot spots are frequently in stretch zones, as the many hot spots across Africa and in the African Rift show. Unless the stretch pulls the rock apart sufficiently, no oozing of magma will occur.



The fact that the African Plate, during previous rolls, created mountain building can be seen on a relief map. Morocco and Algeria have mountains due to the rolling in the past. One can see in the mountains of Spain and Italy and the Balcans and Turkey that this was the case there, too, in the past. The Alps themselves were built during previous African rolls. But this time the African Plate will drop away significantly, slipping to the south during the roll. This movement is possible because as the South Atlantic Rift tears open, there is room for the tip of Africa to slid into that void, thus dropping the entire African Plate as it rolls. The African Plate not only moves to the south during this process, it also further to the west, although the southern portion of Africa moves more in this direction more than the parts abutting the Mediterranean.

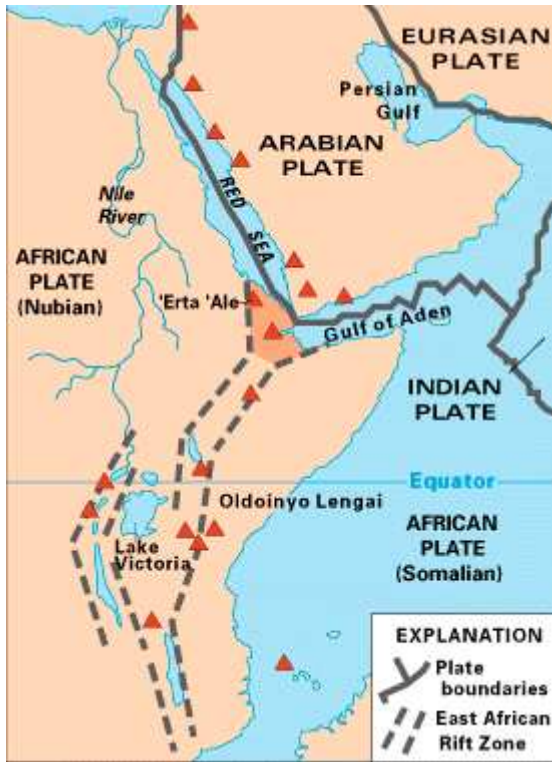
That said, why would the floor of the Mediterranean just above Algeria be more vulnerable than other areas during this roll? The border of the African Plate slices across northern Algeria, and thus when the plate rolls and drops, the Mediterranean floor there will suddenly find itself unsupported. Where the land mass housing Morocco and Algeria will not lose elevation, in the main, retaining its floatation strength to ride on the magma beneath, the floor of the Mediterranean is of a different composition. It will sink there, unsupported on the African side where the plates will pull apart. The Mediterranean coastline of Algeria will then find more than tsunami worries as they will have a loss of elevation by 12 feet or more. Their coastline is not part of the African Plate. What sinks and what continues to float on the magma beneath is a factor of the rock density, and the floor of the Mediterranean above Algeria has only been floating as it has due to the connection with the African Plate. Elsewhere, where the Mediterranean floor spreads during the roll, the floor is either too deep for a change to be noticed or at a distance from the plate border.



Like the great crevasses that have been opening up in this region, the 7 of 10 stretch will not be accompanied by great quakes. The stretch zone is silent, in the main. Jigging and shuddering might occur, with minor quakes jolting now and then, but basically a silent process. Of course there will be lava, hardening into a new surface, as the plates are being pulled apart and beneath the plates is magma. And where the surface is thin, magma may bubble up. But the Red Sea will not be an explosive or erupting volcanic region, as Hawaii is, because it will not be under pressure from colliding or compressing plates.



As the African Rift Valley spreads apart, Lake Victoria will grow in size, as will the other great lakes east of Victoria beyond the mountains to the west. Just as the rolling of the African Plate will widen the Red Sea, as it has in the past, those parts of Africa that are tearing apart will increase their spread. Since Africa is high land, this will not result in an invasion of seawater. Some elevation rise in the mountains along the tear should be expected, as the plate can bounce up there, being released from the surface tension that existed prior to the rip.

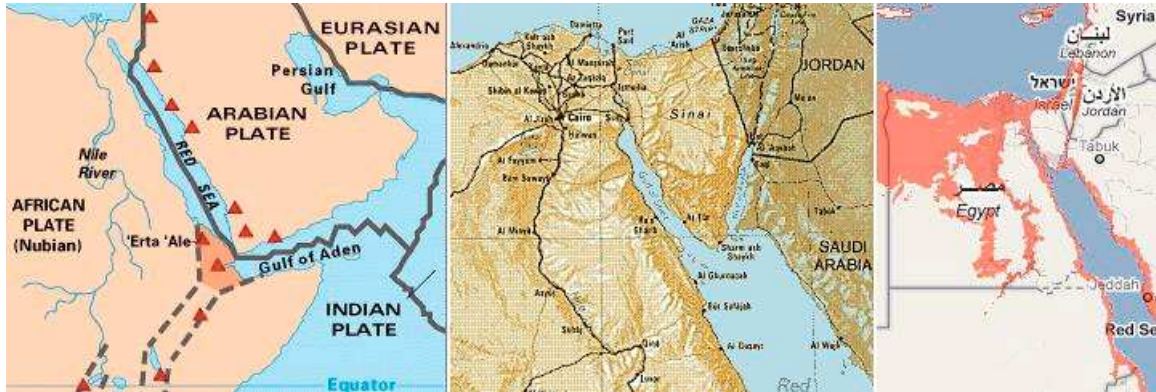


The roll of Africa, as we have described, will be more of a twist in place, so that the southern tip of the African Plate shifts somewhat to the west, toward the void opened up by the spreading Atlantic Rift, while the plate overall drops enough that having the top part shift to the east does not do damage along the plate boundaries. The Straits of Gibraltar will open an additional 125 miles and the northern point at Morocco will move 50 miles further east. All points around the northern border of Africa will move commensurately. S Africa will find itself similarly 125 miles further south, and westward by about 35 miles.



When the Africa Plate rolls to the east and drops, during the 7 of 10 scenarios, this will of course affect Egypt and its connection to the Sinai Peninsula. The Straits of Gibraltar will widen by 125 miles, as Africa drops, and Morocco will move 50 miles further east. Where the Sinai Peninsula is considered part of the African Plate, the Red Sea is clearly ripping open. Thus both the Red Sea at the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba tearing up into Jordan will rip open, leaving the Sinai Peninsula positioned like an island with few direct attachments. We have stated that Egypt can find itself in the center of a migration route, as mankind

will remember that a handy route into Africa exists there, and that Africa is a rich continent with a high elevation. Portions of Egypt may find itself under water when the sea level rises to 675 above today's level, but most will not be under water. But the crowd of people passing through Egypt will make survival there almost impossible. Any food grown will be taken.



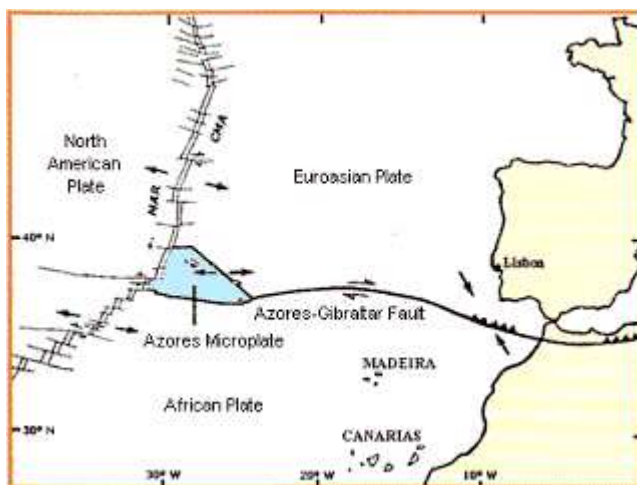
Algeria: The great deserts of Africa will continue as deserts in the Aftertime, as air lifted off the new Equator will curl around and pass over the land now to the south of these deserts before passing over this land, thus will be depleted of moisture picked up over the Atlantic by the time it arrives. This will be the case in particular in Algeria, which have mountains to bump over on the way to the deserts, a known depletor of moisture during such an air lift. In that this is not so much a change as a continuity for Algeria, the people will adjust quickly to the change where the Sun is seen to rise in what had been the South.

ZetaTalk™

Angola: The coastline along the volatile Atlantic will find itself well positioned for trade inland. Fishing along the coast will provide a source of food, when dried and salted, to be taken inland. Migrations from Europe, perpetually seeking to find the better life that must be somewhere around the bend, will migrate down the coastline all the way to S Africa, and thus will pass through. This will bring an multi-cultural aura to the area, making the seacoast communities a delight for the young, who will learn from their visitors, many of whom will settle.

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Azores Islands: At the point where 3 great plates collide, the tiny Azores Plate participates in any plate movement of the others. This is a stretch zone, but when one of the plates rides up or down, vs a vs the others, it would experience jolts. All this just confirms that plate movement is occurring, the Atlantic spreading, the Africa Plate rolling. More to come!



The Azores are in a stretch region, so their tiny plate will not be pushed down. As the plate is lighter than the magma, it will continue to float throughout all trauma the region will experience. Tearing will occur during the 7 of 10, and during later phases of the Earth changes, but all will simply present an increasing stretch for the Azores. The Madeira islands likewise are not on a fault line but go for a ride on the high-riding African Plate. In all these matters, island safety involves surviving the sloshing of the oceans. It is often difficult to be 100 miles inland and 200 feet above sea level and to avoid tidal bore when mountain ravines are close to the coastline.

ZetaTalk™

Botswana / Zambia: The highlands of Botswana and Zambia will be considered ideal by those wanting the safety and climate of Africa during the Aftertime, and with enough funds to do this in style. Close to the industrialization of South Africa, at a distance from the steaming equatorial humidity of the Congo, these lands seem dry, arable, defensible, and accessible from a country friendly to the colonialist attitude, South Africa. Thus, these countries are likely to find well stocked and serious visitors preceding the shift, intent on being the dominant force in the region after the shift. What will be unexpected is the disease that will invade the area, despite any defenses. Africa, from Uganda to South Africa, is riddled with AIDS, and under the continuous drizzle that will accompany the shift, for years, Ebola type viruses will emerge from the swamps and be everywhere, in the kitchens, in the rodents and lizards, infecting the water supply and the servants and inevitably the masters. Those with natural immunity to these diseases, who are few, will be the survivors, the plans to be king in the Aftertime only a whisper in the mist.

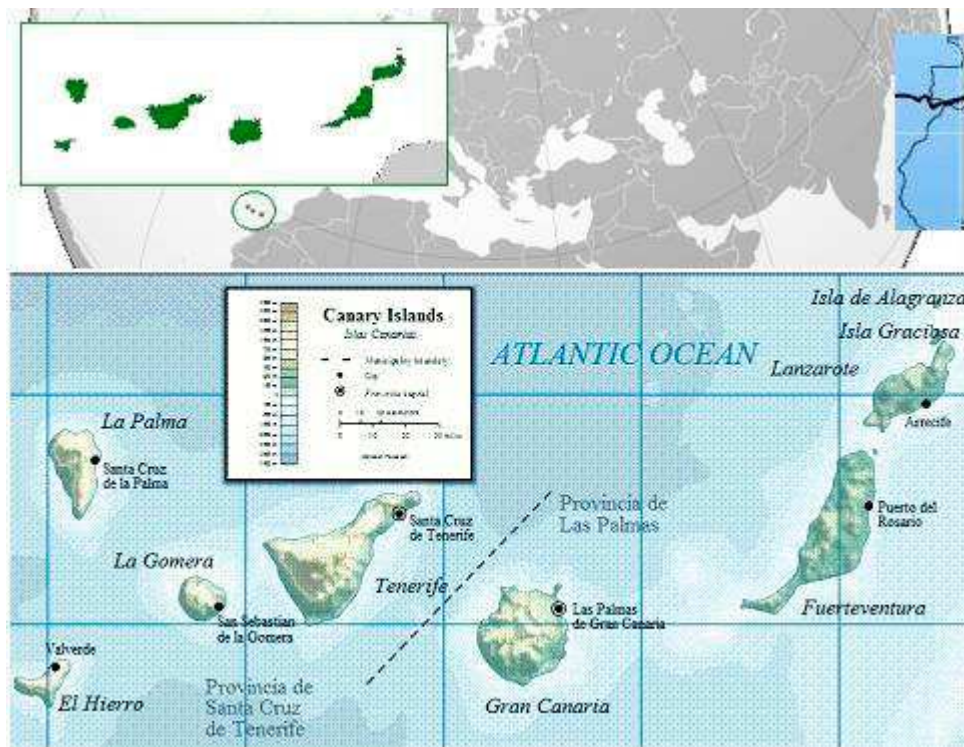
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Canary Islands: The Canary Islands stand jutting out into the Atlantic, close to both the old and new equator and thus with a delightful climate and ocean breezes. Storms are their only concern, and storms will be their undoing during the pole shift. 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. First, monstrosly high waves are not caused by displacement of water across the ocean, as water moves in all directions, and the pressure reduces steadily during the distance traveled. Do these human theorists presume that tunnel vision exists in the ocean, such that pressure only moves in one direction? This is akin to the human propensity to divide what they are dealing with into tiny bits, and only consider a bit at a time, as though putting the bits together is too much of a headache. Thus, Newton's supposed Laws are considered separately from Einstein's math, as they don't work together. 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.

The Canary Islands lies along the border of the African and Eurasian plates, but these giants will not collide during the forthcoming pole shift nor in the plate movements that occur prior to the pole shift. As we have explained, Africa will drop as it rolls during the 7 of 10 scenarios, thus relieving pressure in the region of the Canary Islands. Thus, except for roiling water which will make the beaches unsafe during Africa's 7 of 10 roll, the Canary Islands will survive the 7 of 10 relatively unscathed. Where much has been made of a volcanic shelf from the La Palma volcano, potentially dropping into the Atlantic and starting a huge tsunami heading toward the East Coast of N America, we have stated otherwise. This will be at most an underwater landslide on the island, creating local tsunami only when it occurs. However, the Canary Islands will not fare well during the forthcoming pole shift. Despite some of the islands having an elevation in the interior over 1,000 feet above sea level, anyone on the islands during the pole shift can expect to be washed away by the colliding and wind-whipped waves.

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Chad / Niger / Mali: Countries in sub-Sahara Africa have long suffered over creeping encroachment of the desert and the burden on those able to grow crops and sustain wildlife to feed more of their countrymen. The new climate that will emerge in the Aftertime will bring cloudy days, almost without letup, and a foggy drizzle that will do less to encourage the vegetation in the area than encourage rot. Bugs will flourish, and survivors of the shit, who will be many as they will primarily be out in the open for the great quakes and free from volcanic ash fallout, will cast about for a new diet. Bugs will be pursued by rodents and frogs and birds who will be pursued by snakes, and varieties not familiar to the survivors, but migrants. Thus the challenge will be to sort out what is edible, what is poisonous, and what makes for a balanced diet.

ZetaTalk™

Congo: The heart of Africa, perpetually on the Equator, the Congo will find itself in a more temperate location after the Shift. The existing vegetation will do well in the continuous drizzle that occurs for years following a shift, but the lack of sunlight will change the dynamics. Lands rich in vegetation, jungles, often find man living harmoniously with nature only because there is a wealth of food sources. But when this dynamic changes, harmony is the first thing to go. Hungry predators will take out man, in attacks unlike any in the memory of the horrified tribes. They will be relentless. Creatures normally kept to the swamps, some even unknown to man, will emerge to slither about the villages, eating all they can wrap around or swallow, including small adults as well as children. Without crops, which require sunlight on occasion, man will turn to what nature can provide and find competition meeting them in the jungle. Hunters will be eaten, those waiting for their return not finding them even if a rescue party is sent forth. In time all life forms will either consume their food sources or be killed, resulting in a diminished population, both human and animal. Thus living in the drizzle, the survivors will eventually emerge into sunlight, where vegetation flourishes and the ever present smell of rot is lost in the breeze.

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Egypt: Egypt will find itself in demand as a traffic lane in the days before the shift, as many fearful of the earthquakes and increasingly exploding volcanoes in lands to the east and north will attempt to travel to lands in Africa known to be stable. Crossing Arabia is not viable, due to the desert, and the Red Sea has its obvious land bridge at Egypt, thus migration will focus there. Attempting to stop the human horde will only cause it to flow like water, around barriers. After the shift, the bridge will be broken, but due to the water wash that will occur between the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the River Nile, there will be little left of

coastal areas to salvage. Those in Egypt who hope to survive should move inland from the coastal areas well before the week of rotation stoppage, out of the traffic lane, ideally.

ZetaTalk™

Cairo: Cairo is staged for drama during the shift, as it is positioned at the mouth of the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. The Red Sea will rip apart further during the shift, considerably, creating a void which will draw water from the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. In addition to the sloshing that takes place during a shift, these waters will rush in and clash with each other, creating a chaotic situation. Add to this flooding of the River Nile, as all rivers around the world will be pressed beyond their banks. Cairo will find water surging through its streets, coming from all directions, melting soil under tall buildings so they crumble. Those wanting sure survival should go inland into high ground, based on rock, not soft soil, until the shift has passed. In any case, due to being relatively low land, Cairo will be not be above water for long when the existing poles melt.

ZetaTalk™

Ethiopia / Somalia / Kenya / Uganda: The Horn of Africa, Somali, is war-lord prone, given to the battle craze for many long years and will not give this stance up going into times of hardship. They will become mercenaries, on the rove. This will force their neighbors in Ethiopia and Kenya to defend themselves, and not in a polite manner. The outcome of these types of battles, in normal times, depends upon how well supplied an army is, but in lean times migrating mercenaries do not fare well. They are used to living on looting, what they can commandeer with guns and by being ruthless brutes, their reputation pressing all who hear them coming to lay out the goods before confrontations emerge. But in lean times, where death is the outcome for those about to be looted, something else emerges - resistance. Communities and their livestock disappear, and the marauders find little to feed themselves and fall to infighting among themselves. Thus weakened, they are picked at from the bushes along roadsides, until the remnants falter and fall. Such a process may take years, even decades, but the outcome is certain.

ZetaTalk™

Ghana / Nigeria / Cameroon / Gabon: 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.

ZetaTalk™

Ivory Coast / Senegal / Sierra Leon / Guinea: 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.

ZetaTalk™

Libya: As a continuing desert, Libya will be protected from onslaughts of migrating peoples from Europe and the Arab countries, as these migrants will turn toward the land they recall having rainfall and crops, instead. Thus, they will flow around Libya, leaving her to her fortunes.

ZetaTalk™

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.

ZetaTalk™

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. 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.

ZetaTalk™

Morocco: 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.

ZetaTalk™

Tanzania / Mozambique / Rhodesia: With access to the ocean, survivors will soon find their best source of food to be in the oceans. After the shift, the burping volcanoes put CO2 into the atmosphere, which is best pulled into vegetation in the great kelp beds in the oceans. Water migrates, spreading nutrients and fish in all directions, so all the oceans eventually rebound, and heartily. Survivors are encouraged to plan for this outcome, becoming familiar with fishing practices, and planning to move toward the coastlines after the shift.

ZetaTalk™

Reunion Islands: 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.

ZetaTalk™

South Africa: South Africa will fare well after the pole shift, due to its 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.

Our statement regarding the grid surviving in South Africa should not come as a surprise. Their main problem will be the sloshing expected along their coastlines and the scouring of water rushing to and fro between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. It also is more than 100 miles from any volcano, and will not be directly downwind from ash after the pole shift. South Africa does not sink or mountain build, nor is it riddled with fault lines. It is, rather, on solid rock, and not the type of rock subject to sinkholes or the type of soil subject to landslides. It is also primarily a rural country, so that agriculture can continue and the greater damage restricted to cities. Thus, beyond the damage that magnitude 9 quakes and hurricane force winds will do, its infrastructure will hold. Electrical grids are poles and wires and substations. Where all are likely to be damaged, they are repairable from inventory items at hand. Thus, our prediction that the grid will be operations, at least to some degree, after the pole shift in South Africa.

That S Africa is a seismically inactive location can be seen from the media reaction to a mere 3.1 in 2003, and a history of a 6.5 as being the "last big one". This is not to minimize or ridicule concerns about a nuclear power plant in the vicinity. As we have stated, these power plants have automatic controls that shut the reactor down at the slightest hint of earthquake. They also have redundant electrical systems, to avoid the possibility of an outage disabling the control. Your concerns during the 7 of 10 roll, which will of course jolt Africa, are thus unwarranted.

ZetaTalk™

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 out for the rumored lands of the Americas.

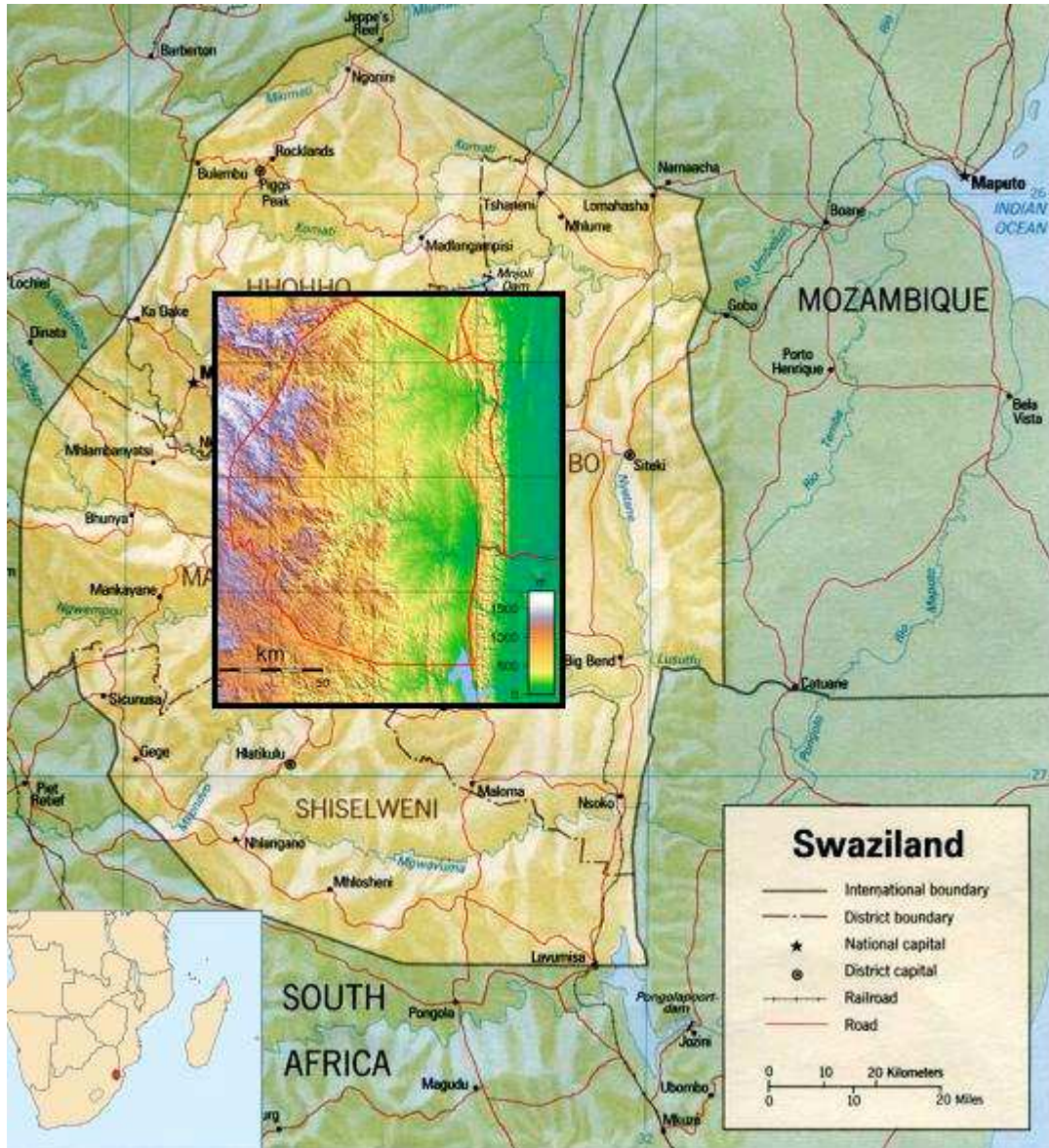
ZetaTalk™

Sudan: The Sudan is starving now, and with the lack of sunlight expected during the gloom that follows every pole shift, for years, will be unable to bury the bodies. Weakened by year of inadequate nutrition, the seed and livestock depleted, they have little to fall back upon. Add to this the numbers barely hanging on due to imported aid, which will stop, and the death rate will be immense and swift. Those to the south will find their numbers increasing due to migration from Europe and Arab lands, pressing survival there on all fronts. This will erupt into territorial battles, travelers killed on the pathways and neighbors raiding each other. Not a pleasant outcome.

ZetaTalk™

Swaziland: Swaziland is far enough from the coastline and with a high enough elevation that the western 2/3 of the country will do well through both the pole shift tides and the Aftertime rise in sea level to 675 feet above today's elevation. After the pole shift, this small country will find that the ocean front has arrived at its door, so ocean fishing will be an option for the populace. As with most countries who will have a temperate climate in the Aftertime and a location safe from flooding and volcanic ash, Swaziland will find its very desirability to be its greatest worry. People will migrate, deliberately, to this small country and attempt to take it over by force of wealth and brute determination. Those native to this country should examine any offers they get with a sharp eye, for these reasons.

ZetaTalk™



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.

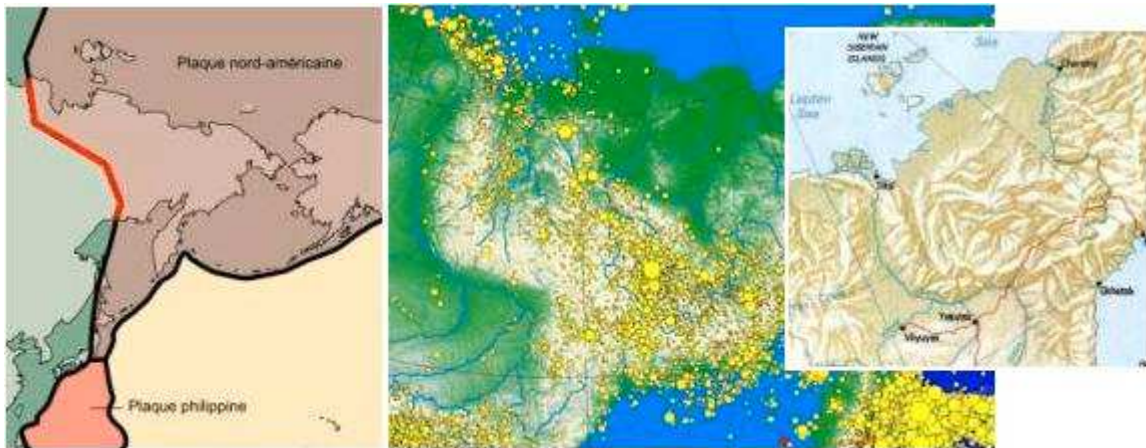
Those who would survive for the long term are advised to position themselves near high land. We would advise those who are not near mountains or highland, such as the Urals, to fashion boats early and plot a course, sighting familiar landmarks as the move on houseboat or whatever they have devised prior 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.

Russia has vast borders and cannot defend them all, nor does it plan to do so. In such cases, limited border control is instituted in those places where the influx is the greatest or the migrants are the least desirable. Russia has been primarily concerned about its borders with satellite countries that are in rebellion against Russian control, such as the Chechnya rebels. What will the vast country of Russia do when faced with the pole shift or the immense flooding of its territories anticipated to occur in the Aftertime? Certainly they will not try to keep migrants from coming into the country as their problem will be the reverse - hoards of people trying to flee the rising waters. As we have mentioned, the Russian government plans to bunker in the Urals, which will be high ground and is well within Russian territory. We have advised would-be survivors to avoid this area. The Urals will be aggressively defended, and any citizens nearby will be conscripted into a slave labor force.



We have described the plate tongue that holds Kamchatka and the part of the North Islands of Japan as being firmly part of the N American Plate, though this is often described as an independent platelet. It will remain so, throughout the Earth changes prior to the pole shift and the pole shift itself, though the Kamchatka peninsula suffers from the subduction of the north Pacific Plate, with many erupting volcanoes. The Eurasian and N American plates are locked against each other, neither allowing the other to roll as the edge is a virtual straight line from Japan to Iceland in the Atlantic.

What will happen to this plate border, cutting just to the west of the Verkhoyansk mountains and just to the south of the Kolyma mountains. Attempting to survive the pole shift along a river or in river bottom lands is never advised, as the pole shift sloshing can bore up a river and the torrential rains expected during the hour of the shift will make them flood beyond all memory in any case. Thus, we would advise the populace to clamor into the mountains, away from the rivers, thus avoiding any plate border grinding that might occur. Those who take refuge in the mountains to the east of the plate border will find themselves ideally situated in the Aftertime, with an excellent climate and access to ocean fishing.



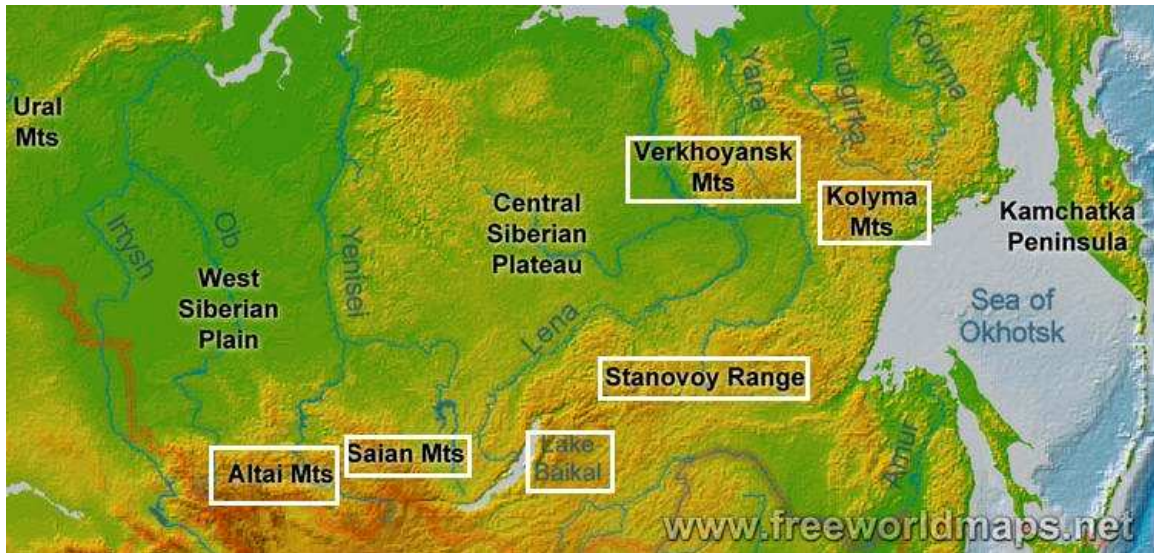
The Altay Mountains are four-corners border of Mongolia, China, Kazakstan, and Russia. The climate will be temperate, much what it enjoys today. As with Mongolia Volcanic ash will not sweep the area, which will enjoy clean air. Mountain building will not occur, nor has it for many eons, as this mountain range is far enough from the Himalayas and is participating somewhat in the stretch that the Eurasian Plate will sustain. Thus, the deep lakes of eastern Russia and Kazakstan.



The Altai mountains stand where four countries touch - Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China. This is high land and can lead a survivor in many positive directions. One direction, within Russian territory, is along the Russian mountains, past Lake Baikal, and onto the new Equator at the Bearing Straits. Another direction would be down into Mongolia which likewise will do well, with a temperate climate and a desert that will bloom in the Aftertime. The highlands of China and Kazakhstan are likewise possible directions, and as they will remain temperate highlands and are agricultural today, so will not disappoint.

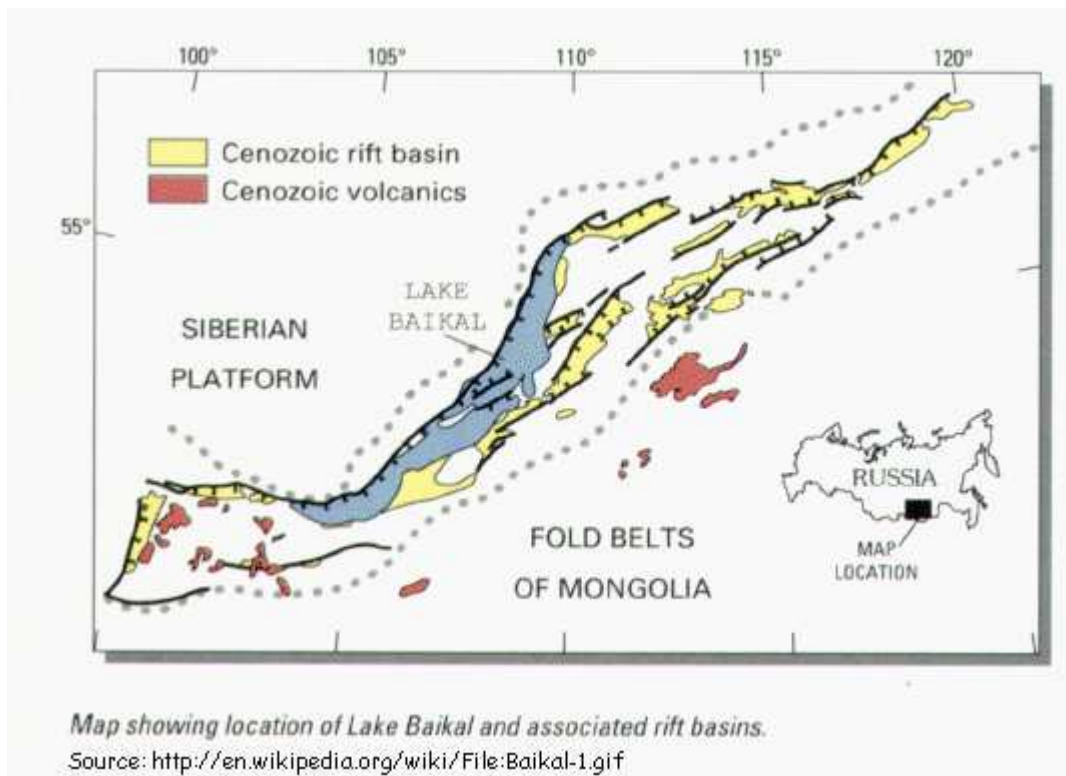
Is the Russian government planning an alternative site in the Altai Mountains? They have put their all into the Urals, as they clearly have withstood cataclysmic changes in the past and are solidly within Russian borders. The Altai are, relatively speaking, exposed. This leaves the mountains of Russia, leading to the

new Equator, to survivors among the common man. These mountains are relatively cold and barren at present, not populous today, thus there would be less crowding after the pole shift. This whole swatch, high land all of it, will be within temperate or tropical climates in the Aftertime. The Russian government would be advised to tell their people to take this trek, should they be inclined toward honesty and disclosure about the coming passage.



Lake Baikal and the Baikal rift zone to the east of the lake are in a region in the great Eurasian Plate that tore open in the past. This will not be the tear point this time around. We have stated that a new seaway will tear open in the Eurasian Plate, up along the border between Pakistan and Iran then on up toward the Urals. The mountains of eastern Russia, above Mongolia, will not experience tearing or mountain building. Lake Baikal and the rift region has some hot springs and mud volcanoes, but this will be the extent of volcanic activity, even during the pole shift. In that the climate there will be temperate in the Aftertime, this should be considered a safe location.





As we have stated, during the week of rotation stoppage, the normal process whereby the waters on the surface of the Earth are pulled outward due to centrifugal force during rotation will halt. There is more water at the equator, during rotation, than at the poles, though man guesses at the differential and is not certain. Man's math will not even account for why the heavy Moon can remain aloft, using the centrifugal force equations, so man certainly does not have a handle on how to compute these matters. The drift of these waters toward the poles during the week of rotation stoppage will be spread out along all latitudes between the Equator and the poles, and thus will not simply move as a mass to the poles to swamp any land mass there. Water moves slowly when there is a slight pressure difference, and rapidly when the difference in pressure is great. Here, at every step, the pressure difference from one portion of the ocean to another is slight. Thus our estimate of the increased sea level at Antarctica or the lands fringing the Arctic such as Siberia or northern Canada, is approximately 20 feet! This, despite the fact that some tropical beaches will appear greatly enlarged. It is the depth of the sea level lost or gained that matters, not the overall land mass covered or revealed.

There is another point of confusion regarding the shape of the Earth, which is an oval, fat around the Equator and not a ball. This is not caused by deeper oceans, more water, at the Equator but rather the shape of the Earth itself, the magma layer in particular. This is a fact well known to your scientists. The magma accumulates around the Equator, due to the centrifugal force of rotation. The oceans would pool around the Equator also, were it not that the poles are essentially downhill from the Equator, gravitywise, being lower and closer to the core of the Earth. Thus, the pulling of water to the Equator is offset by the oceans flowing downhill, and the water is of a consistent depth around the world. In a crustal shift, the bulging part of the globe, the fat middle part, shifts too, developing around the new Equator. Thus our warning about being 675 feet above today's sea level applies, as ocean depth will be consistent after the pole shift.

Northern Russia, including the Kola Peninsula, are not lands subject to tidal bore. They are flat, without the rapid rise into high lands that encourage tidal bore. They likewise are not going to receive a funneled tidal wave such as Texas will receive, coming from the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf of Mexico tide will be pushed aside by the Appalachia Mountains, and in addition will be water under pressure because the S American Plate will be pushing over the Caribbean Plate, thus compressing the Gulf and thus increasing the height of the tide rushing against Texas. The Arctic has none of that. The great N American Plate and the great

Eurasian Plate are locked at the Arctic, neither overriding the other. However, because water has pooled at the Arctic during rotation stoppage, to an additional dept of 20 feet, and because the lands of northern Russia and the Kola Peninsula are flat in the main, additional precautions should be taken. Thus the slosh is likely to be at the 520 foot level, so doubling the 100-mile-inland-and-200-foot-up rule would be advised. Those along the coastlines will in any case have to move shortly, as the lowlands of northern Russia will flood to the 675 foot level. Head to the highlands, without delay.



Yamantau mountain in the Urals is as well known. The Ural Mountains are the sanctuary to which the elite of Russia will rush, when the time comes. Just as the US elite have dug bunkers in the mountains of Colorado and New Mexico, well stocked and hidden from the populace that financed with taxpayer dollars what the elite presume to be a safe spot for survival, in like manner the elite of Russia have prepared in the Urals. As these beautiful mountains will become an island, surrounded by the rising waters which will engulf the lowlands of Russia within two years after the shift, anyone other than the elite seeking sanctuary there will find themselves with demanding and arrogant neighbors. Fishing in the waters that will lap the shores of this Ural island will be good, but it will take some decades for the arrogant elite to die off or kill themselves off in pecking order battles, and thus any survivors of good heart in the area are advised to avoid the elite, and stay well hidden. In the case of the Urals, which are a continuous mountain range that will not experience volcanic upheaval or mountain building, the Russian military could traverse the entire length, and will do so. Why would they not? There will be a vast flood in all directions, so there will be no external threat or challenge to the Russian military. We have referred to the Urals as an island in the Aftertime. Put an armed bully on an island with starving desperate people and the bully is only encouraged to be more brutal.

Uralsk, also known as Oral, is above the Caspian Sea in western Kazakhstan. This area will flood in the Aftertime, when the sea level rises 675 feet. Consider the population of western Russia, who will in the main survive the pole shift as their land is not immediately flooded. Picking themselves up after the devastation that collapses their cities and blows the landscape about in unaccustomed hurricane force winds, the survivors will at first feel the worst is behind them, especially since the climate has become more moderate. Then the slow but steady encroachment of water, at first up the rivers and then spreading to all lands with a lower elevation. Those who thought they were on high ground, well drained and well away from any river flooding, will find the river waters coming to them, and still rising. Migration is inevitable - large numbers of people on foot or by whatever means, trying to move to higher ground. When this high ground starts melting underneath them, then boats will be constructed out of whatever material floats.

Northern and western Russia is a huge area, well populated today, and almost all of these people will be migrating in the Aftertime. Some will migrate west toward what they know is high ground, to Sweden. Some will migrate south to another region they know is high ground, to the Alps, but where further east within Russia they will consider the Ural Mountains or the high ground of Kazakhstan to be their salvation.

The crowding in those migratory routes will be intense. Those with wet boots, and exhausted, finding a spot to rest for a moment will be overrun by those coming just behind them. And no foot anywhere. Most of drowning central Russia will attempt to go to the Ural Mountains, which is Russian territory and closest at hand. When the fighting over a spot of dry land becomes too intense, many who have arrived on boats or have managed to fashion them will move south, along the Ural Mountains, toward what they know are other swatches of dry land within Russian territory.



Thus, they will arrive at Uralsk, where they can go no further. The Ural high lands have run out, and water everywhere before them. This is where they must bridge over to the known high ground of eastern Kazakhstan, which will visibly be above the waves in their view to the east. We have advised that the people of Kazakhstan prepare to feed themselves heavily by fishing in the rising waters, as fish will be propagating, feeding on the dead and the decaying vegetation. Those who have drifted south to Uralsk will have learned to do this, but the crowding in Uralsk as the jumping off place for a boat trip to lands east will be intense, and anxieties high. Moving a make-shift boat along the edge of land is one thing, but crossing an expanse of open water another. Many will linger, and tension will be high among the starving.



The people of Uralsk were being warned of this, with the recent very visible UFO in clear blue skies. Once on dry land, survivors who have made the journey will not be wanting to wander further, but will be wanting to settle and rest, to recover from their journey. Thus all of Kazakhstan will be heavily populated by newcomers, without exception. As with our advice for all cities, those living in cities such as Almaty will find they have to move out into the country to sustain themselves, and the further north, the more moderate the climate.

Russia suffers greatly due to the flooding that will occur after the pole shift. Most of the country lies beneath the 675 foot elevation where we estimate the waters will rise. The Ural Mountains clearly stand above this, as do the mountains of eastern Russia. But vast, heavily populated areas of Russia will become steadily flooded after the pole shift, to the dismay of survivors who perhaps have assumed they survived the worst. Cities like Ufa, Perm and Ekaterinburg essentially border the Urals, such that they will be partially flooded but so soggy that life cannot continue as before. The inhabitants will of course scamper to the Urals, to join a massive number of refugees forced their earlier. The mountains of eastern Russia are sparsely populated, in Russian territory, and will have a delightful climate in the Aftertime. We advise an early migration to those regions, or a migration via boat if delayed.

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Baku: Baku will ride out the pole shift in relative safety, as it is not directly downwind from any volcanoes, is not on major fault lines, is not likely to be inundated even from the sloshing of the Caspian Sea, and will continue to have a temperate climate. The major problem will be the type of housing the populace uses, as this is earthen based and collapses almost instantly when quakes hit, as recent history in Turkey attests. During the week of rotation stoppage, all who hope to survive should not be in the cities, but in the countryside, outdoors. Anticipate migrations from a flooding Russia, seeking higher ground. In that Baku will be close enough to the new coastline, the oceans covering the lowlands of Russia almost to the borders of Baku, it may find its experience with fishing the Caspian Sea an advantage. Simply sent those boats further, and come home with a larger harvest!

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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 who 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.

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Chelyabinsk / Novgorod / Nizhni / Volgograd / Murmansk: These cities lie along rivers. Rivers, as we have often stated, are where the plate is thin, thus sagging, and thus low points where the water finds its level. The Eurasian Plate is pulling apart, except along the Pacific, where the great Eurasian Plate is encountering the compressing Pacific. Thus a new seaway will appear running up through the Indus Valley in Pakistan and thence into Russia. The river bottoms in western Russia are pulling apart, and where the stretch zone is normally silent, earthquakes are certainly part of the process.

The Russian cities of Chelyabinsk, Volgograd, and Murmansk are along river beds, also in the stretch zone as we recently explained. All eyes have been on the emerging 7 of 10 scenarios lately, which are all situated along the Equator, but changes are occurring elsewhere too. The changes in the central Pacific, where the four plates that compose the Pacific Plate are sliding over one another under the deep Pacific Ocean, affect more than Indonesia and the Philippine and Mariana Islands. This shortened Pacific tugs China toward the Pacific, stretching the Eurasian Plate in many places all the way to Europe. Plate movements, however slight, have repercussions elsewhere.

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Irkusk: In the mountains north of Mongolia, on Lake Baikal, Irkusk will be a survivor of the shift from many standpoints. They will retain their temperate latitude, so the native and commercial plants life will be instantly acclimated. They are far from volcanic activity, although the prevailing westerlies will bring some ash to their land. 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. 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.

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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! There is scarcely any difference between 675 feet above sea level and 720 feet, especially when all around you will be scampering for that same spot. Be prepared to build boats, and use them!

Many parts of the world have aquifers, some quite massive. Australia's great aquifer covers the eastern half of the country, for instance. In some cases, draining of these aquifers is associated with sinkholes because the support the water provided, within caverns, is now missing. Are these lands floating on a waterbed, so that the land could drop if the aquifer were ruptured? Yes and no. Obviously, where that land is going to end up under water, there is no such worry, as sea water would replace any fresh water lost. Where the aquifer is well bounded by rock so that the water cannot escape unless the rupture creates a pathway, any loss of water is unlikely. If the bounding rock were such that it were easily ruptured, the aquifer would not have lasted for ages. In the case of Moscow, which is in the stretch zone, any rupture of the aquifer will occur during the hour of the pole shift, when the rivers will all be topping their banks, the area flooded in the extreme. There will be no drop in elevation for Moscow, so that, for instance, buildings sink slowly and disappear. The aquifer will replenish from the flood waters, and then Moscow will be inundated by the sea as the sea level rises.

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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.

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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 stoppage.

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Saint 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.

How high will the European tsunami be when it works its way up the Baltic Sea and thence through the Gulf of Finland to St. Petersburg? St. Petersburg should not be complacent as it lies on lowland, and though the force of the tsunami will be greatly dissipated, the wash of water at St. Petersburg will be greater than any tides yet experienced. What does dissipation of a 100 foot tall wall of water mean? It means dropping, steadily, in height, to 50 foot, then 20 foot, then 10 foot, etc. Any city on the water can expect an impact. The greater threat to beautiful St. Petersburg and the surrounding lowlands is the pole shift itself, which in any case cannot be avoided. Europe is being stretched, as the northern Atlantic widens and the African Plate drops. There have been many stretch zone accidents through eastern Europe and the Black Sea, where areas around rivers give way. This will only increase as plate movements during the 7 of 10 progress, and will become an almost continuous worry thereafter. We have stated that all dams will break during the pole shift, if not well beforehand. Lake Ladoga, which lies just east of St. Petersburg on the Neva River will be inundated with the tide during the 7 of 10 European tsunami, carrying the impact of the tsunami well inland for this region.

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Vladivostok: 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. Vladivostok survivors 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.

Vladivostok is in a highly vulnerable position. It sits on a peninsula close to the ocean on both sides. Its elevation is so low that it will surely be swamped during the pole shift tidal waves, the peninsula run over completely with water roaring back and forth. The pulsing UFO display, formed into in a twisting point, was to focus the citizens of Vladivostok to consider their position on a pointed peninsula. The good citizens of Vladivostok were of course being warned to leave, if intending to survive the pole shift at all.

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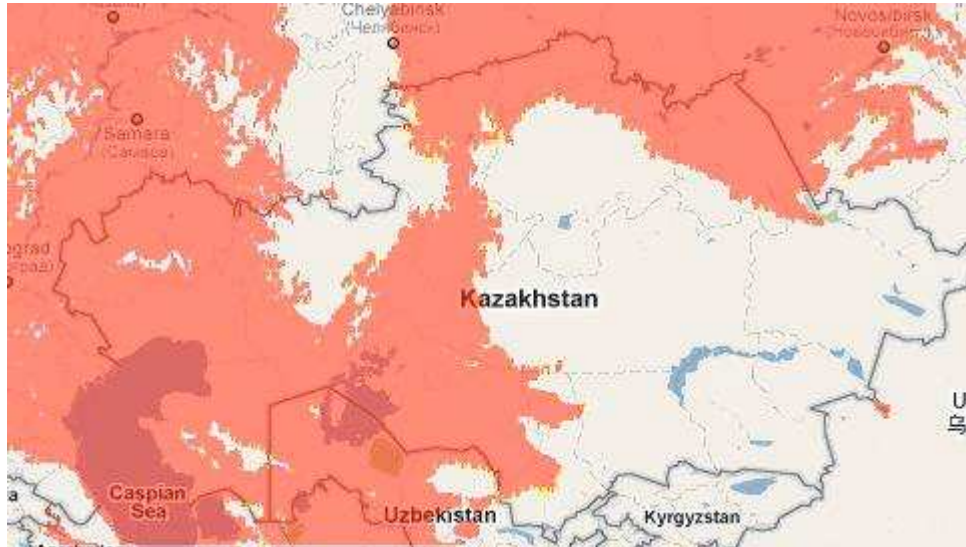
Kazakstan: Kazakstan will become immensely important to the Russian people after the shift, as it is high country, and well connected to parts both north and south by culture, commerce, and tradition. Drowning Russians from the north will arrive at what will be the new shorelines, when the lowlands of 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.



Kazakstan will not be flooded during the pole shift nor have to deal with tidal waves, though the inundation from the sea which will overtake Siberia steadily within two years after the pole shift will affect a large segment of Kazakstan also. The ocean will come to Kazakstan, and thus preparations should include building boats for ocean fishing. The climate in the Aftertime will be closer to what northern Canada has today. Crops that do well with a short growing season, such as are grown in Mongolia and northern

Canada, should be planned, with seed sock accumulated. Because Kazakstan will do so well, overall, and so much of Russia will be flooded, Kazakstan's largest problem will be sociological, due to an inundation of refugees! Some may arrive well ahead of the pole shift, and attempt to set themselves up as kings. Kazakstan should prepare for this as well, with firm plans on how to deal with such takeover attempts.



Tashkent: As with all lands such as Pakistan bordering India, which will become the new South Pole, the climate of Tashkent will change dramatically after the shift as it will lie within the new Polar Circle. Lying on a river, it will also find itself scoured by raging water that crests higher than flood tides in memory. A third devastation will be the quakes, as Tashkent lies near the Himalayas that will be violently uplifted during the subduction of India, causing quakes that will leave no building standing. Thus, residents of the city are likely to be crushed, drowned, and then frozen, in that order. Survivors will be those who were outdoors, away from the river banks and well into the hills, and dressed for winter or with that clothing at hand. These will be rural, not city folk. If they have the good sense or luck to migrate toward Russia, things will warm up, but the first instinct of most will be to move toward what they recall were warm lands, toward the Equator, the wrong direction to go. Thus, it will be the exception, not the norm, for there to be survivors from the great city of Tashkent.

ZetaTalk™

Mongolia: Mongolia will have a climate equivalent to southern Canada today, after the pole shift, which will be only a slight adjustment to what it experiences today. It will not be in the ash fall from the volcanoes in Kamchatka, as clean air coming off what was formerly the Arctic and what will be the flooded lands of Siberia will be their prevailing winds. Thus, though not heavily populated today, Mongolia should support survivors well. The populace of Mongolia is self sustaining, rural, and hardy.

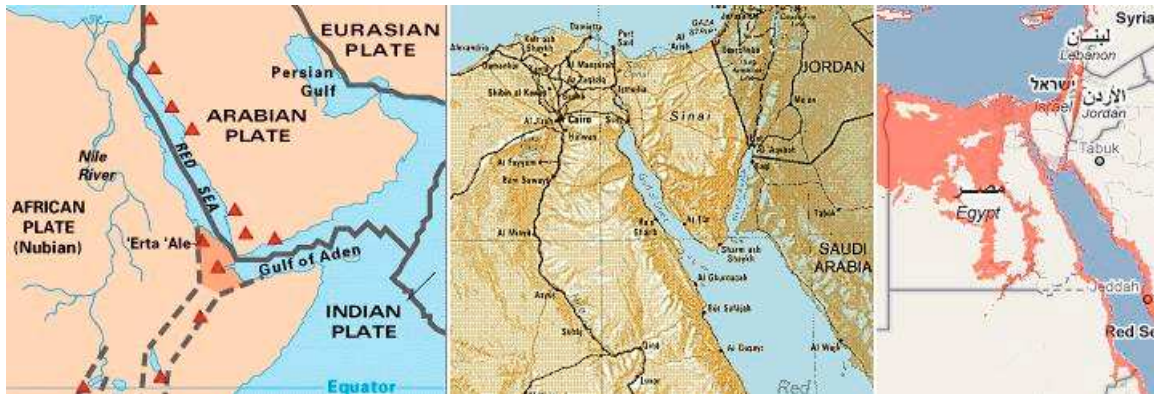
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PERSIA

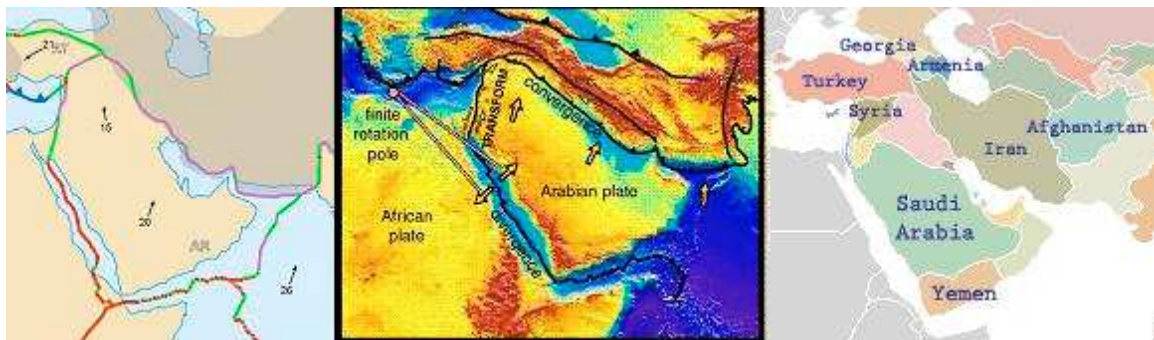
The new Eurasian Plate seaway is anticipated to run just to the east of the Iran border, going up through western Pakistan and Afghanistan and thence round along the eastern borders of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan where the lowlands are skirting the foothills of the Himalayas. It cannot run up through Karachi as Pakistan runs into the Himalayas and there are rock bonds that will not pull apart. Yet rip it must as the Eurasian Plate has lost any friction preventing movement where the African Plate formerly snugged up against it through the Mediterranean and down through the Red Sea. The Atlantic Rift has pulled apart, pulling the great Eurasian Plate to the west. To the east, where the Himalayas are glued to the Indo-Australian Plate and the Pacific Plate, there is glue and resistance to move. Thus, moving in the direction of least resistance, the Eurasian Plate rips through the lowlands skirting along the highlands, a stretch zone adjustment that is silent and only deadly to those directly above the point of tear. This has happened before to the great Eurasian Plate, as the lowlands through his middle attest.



When the Africa Plate rolls to the east and drops, during the 7 of 10 scenarios, this will of course affect Egypt and its connection to the Sinai Peninsula. The Straits of Gibraltar will widen by 125 miles, as Africa drops, and Morocco will move 50 miles further east. Where the Sinai Peninsula is considered part of the African Plate, the Red Sea is clearly ripping open. Thus both the Red Sea at the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba tearing up into Jordan will rip open, leaving the Sinai Peninsula positioned like an island with few direct attachments. We have stated that Egypt can find itself in the center of a migration route, as mankind will remember that a handy route into Africa exists there, and that Africa is a rich continent with a high elevation. Portions of Egypt may find itself under water when the sea level rises to 675 above today's level, but most will not be under water. But the crowd of people passing through Egypt will make survival there almost impossible. Any food grown will be taken.



We have described the churning that will afflict Iraq as a turning of the Arabian Plate, the boot. As the African Plate rolls, and drops its rounded top toward the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea pulls apart, the Afar Triangle in Africa pulls apart, and the boot rolls. This turns the pointed top of the Arabian Plate so it pushes through Iraq, which is what is building the mountains that separate Iraq and Iran. This takes Jordan and Syria for a ride, as they are in the rear seat and not where compression is occurring. But all of Iraq is crushed into the mountains along its border with Iran. This will explode the oil fields in northern Iraq, heave and split the ground, and make survival in this portion of Iraq very risky. The hills of western Iraq will be safe, and above sea level when the seas have risen 675 feet above today's sea level. Turkey evades the turning of the boot, except as living along a fault line affects those along its southern border.



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.

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Arabia: The great kingdom of Saudi Arabia, consisting of great oil reserves and mountains of sand, will find their life radically changed after the coming pole shift. Where the land mass they share with Africa is light and therefore floats high above sea level, and will continue to remain above sea level after the existing poles have melted, the most dramatic changes will be related to climate. Used to an equatorial climate, barely out of the summer heat before another summer returns, they will find this reversed. They will for the main part of the year be frozen, as in northern Canada, with only a brief summer. This will in essence doom residents of Saudi Arabia, who will freeze to death rather than die during the shift, as many live in tents or casual housing which will not crush them during the earthquake that will rack the entire world during the

hour of the shift. Those residents living in stone or mortar housing will be subject to being crushed, and those standing on the coastlines to being swept out to sea during flood tides that recede, dragging all caught within it out to sea, but residents inland in casual housing such as tents will in the main survive.

The oil reserves, considered the life blood of the Saudi people, will not come to their rescue as all pumps and refineries will be broken and explode into flames. What can be salvaged eventually will be used by the strong, those with power and control of food supplies to demand cooperation, to stay warm. This is a finite situation, going downhill, leading to a king of the hill scenario which only leads to violent death for all involved. Our advise to Saudi residents wanting to survive is to move into Africa, before the shift else they will have a long boat trip across gulf that will open as Saudi land separates further from Africa. Africa will string out along the new Equator, and much of the desert will remain in the Aftertime, thus providing a similar ecosystem for residents of Saudi Arabia, a familiar setting with which to setup housekeeping.

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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 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.

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Iraq: Hold the globe with the left hand on the N Pole, the right hand on the S Pole, and turn in opposite directions first this way, then back. The S Pole pulled back by a grab on the Atlantic Rift in the southern hemisphere with the N Pole held rigid has the Indio-Australian Plate plunging under the Himalayas and Africa likewise plunging into the void, East turning to SE. This does more than pull apart the African Rift, it pulls the entire oil rich Middle East into a skew. How is it that all that oil dropped into the cracks in the rock in that region, eons ago, during prior pole shifts? The rock was shattered, during just such torque maneuvers. Thus, where we stated that something would occur to pull victory from the jaws of the Bush/Blair coalition before the pole shift, something that would take the breath out of the body it would be so dramatic and unexpected, this region is ripe to present many surprises to those who would be kings in the Aftertime.

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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.

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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. 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. 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. 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.

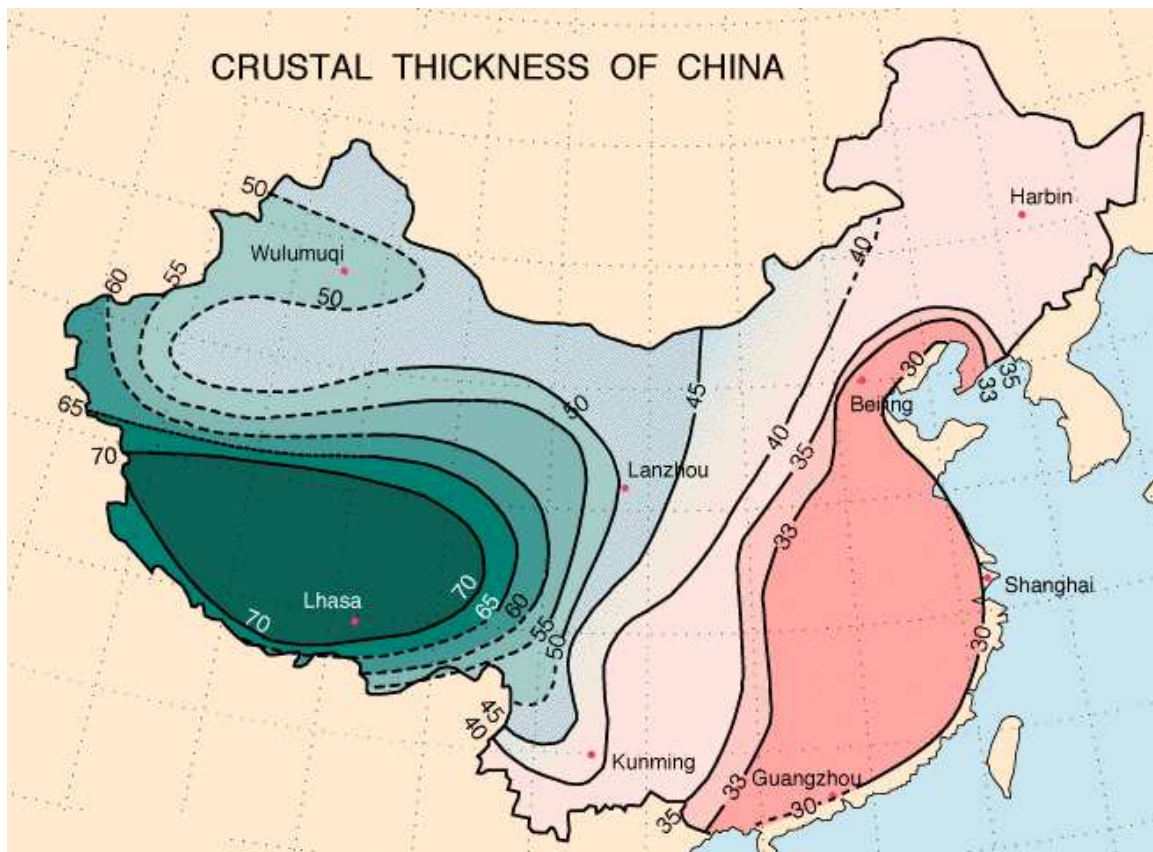
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CHINA / JAPAN / KOREA

China: 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 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 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'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 form communities that will participate in the transformation of the Earth into better times in the future.

As noted in our explanation of the Hangzhou UFO sighting, which was seen from the airport at Hangzhou and down along the China coastline all the way to the Vietnam Sea, this coastline can anticipate participating in the 7 of 10 sinking of the plate tongue holding Indonesia. This is what is emerging. As we pointed out at that time, these regions were being warned about tsunami and a suddenly rising sea level as the plate tongue holding Indonesia is bent and pulled down. Note the path of the quakes you delineated, and they are along this path that was warned. This area of China is also subject to being bent, as the crust is not as thick as further inland, and as is known is having horrific sinkhole problems.



Cities built within China are not a corporate effort, they are a state effort, as it is a communist government. These ghost cities would not be a mystery if they were corporate developments, as the corporation would be advertising residences for sale. Corporate developments also do not include government buildings, highways, and attention to infrastructure. Corporate developments build up around existing infrastructure, building subdivisions or resorts. Given that this is a state enterprise, why is China doing this?

Note that these ghost cities have been constructed north of what we might call the sinkhole belt, a swath of land from the northern Himalayas east to the coast. The sinkhole belt is caused by the plate bending as the plate tongue holding Indonesia is pushed down, sinking. The ghost cities are also inland, not coastal, and high enough that they would be land even after the 675 foot rise in sea level we have predicted after the pole shift. India is expected to be the new S Pole, and thus provinces in China near India will freeze and struggle, as northern Canada and Siberia do today. Thus the ghost cities are to the north of China, in lands that will be temperate. Do the governments of the world take ZetaTalk seriously? China certainly has, for the past decade. China is preparing to relocate its citizens to its new ghost cities from the coast and from the southern and western provinces near India.



Dantu



Erenhot



Bayannao'er



Ordos



Xinyang

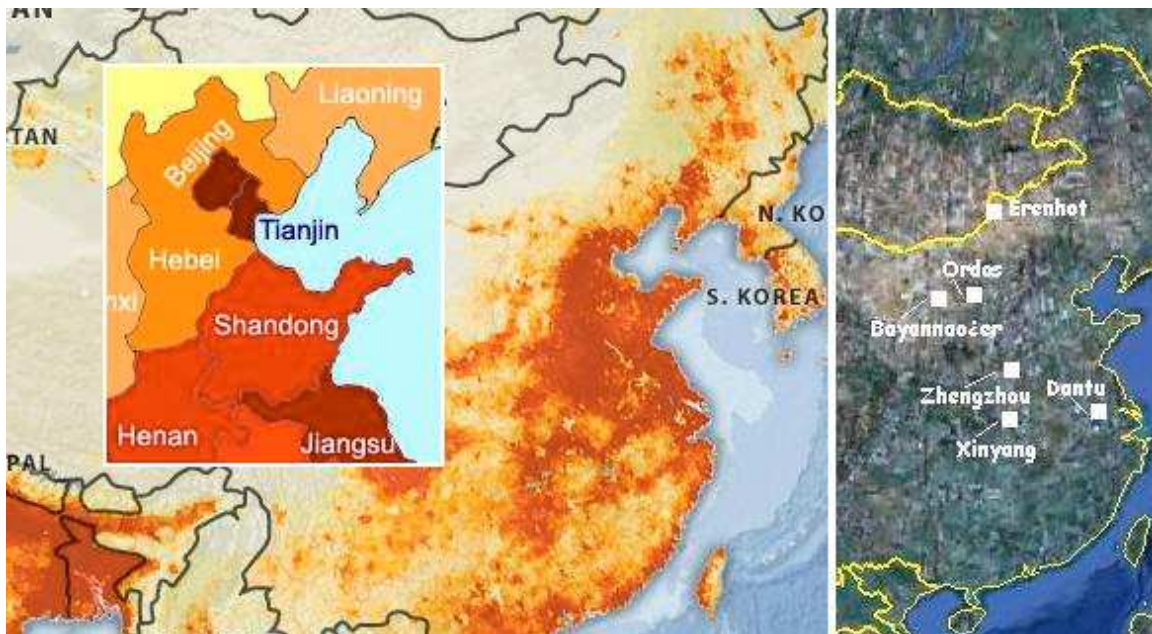


Zhengzhou



The ghost cities of China are situated where the climate and elevation will be most optimal in the Aftertime, and away from China's sinkhole belt, but they are also near China's heavy population zones. Beijing is the seat of government, and would be expected to be where most of the elite in China reside. One or more of these ghost cities could be anticipated to be the new seat of government when Beijing is flooded, as it will be. Watch how each of these cities is furnished in the future as a clue to their determination. In any case, most of the populace will hardly have a residence in one of the ghost cities, which will indeed be reserved for the elite.

China can be expected to direct its population to migrate within China to the desert regions in the interior, so that a worker base can be established for the Aftertime. Such efforts are already underway, under the gist of various social programs or programs designed to develop the interior. Starvation is already a specter living in China, so will be nothing new, but survivors will find hard decisions are required. Who lives and who dies? Certainly, any refugees from other countries will be harshly ejected, with guarding the borders a top priority. Nor will the elite from other countries be welcomed. As our advice to all, each family should as far as possible make their own arrangements, as soon as possible, to be in a safe location with well established gardens, flocks, and fish ponds.



We have spoken previously of the areas to be affected by the bending of the tongue holding Indonesia, but can now give more specifics. Draw a line from the city of Hangzhou directly east, and consider this horizontal line the point of bend. This does not mean that points north can rest easy, as when the tongue bends down water from various sides will rush in to fill the void, and these waters will have a rebound in the form of tsunami which can race northward at a height of 20-30 feet. The southern coast of China was likewise warned that they could experience loss of elevation. How much will their coastline drop, that they needed this warning from the Hangzhou UFO? This coastline, in general, can anticipate losing 20 feet in elevation, which will likewise afflict Taiwan though Taiwan is high land and will not be as devastated.

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.

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Anhui / Hebei / Jiangsu / Liaoning / Zhejiang / Shandong Provinces: The provinces along the coastline of the Yellow Sea will suffer from tidal bore that will roar up into the bay until it drowns Beijing. Cities such as Shanghai will find the combined high tide and tidal bore more than they can stand. Even those clinging to boats will suffer in the swirling waters. Those above Beijing will find themselves hosting sputtering politicians, who will attempt to make demands and expect subservience. Their climate will remain similar to today, however, so survivors will have less adaptation required.

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Chongqing / Gansu / Henan / Hubei / Hunan / Jiangxi / Neimongol / Ningxia / Guizhou / Shaanxi / Shanxi Provinces: The highlands of the many provinces that lie between Mongolia and the coast of southern China will have a climate equivalent to southern Canada today. This allows Canada to grow grain and house herds of cattle. The highlands in the provinces, inland from the coast of southern China, will escape the punishing tidal waves that will assault Guangxi and Guangdong and Fujian provinces. As all dams will break during the magnitude 9 earthquakes that will rack the Earth, the 3 gorges dam on the Yangtze River will likewise fail, with disastrous flooding for any downstream.

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Fujian / Guangxi / Guangdong Provinces: The provinces of Guangxi Province and Guangdong Province and Fujian Province in what is now southern China will have a climate equivalent to southern Canada today. But punishing tidal waves will assault Guangxi and Guangdong and Fujian provinces. These tides

will be more than the 500-600 foot high tides, moving relentlessly inland and predicted worldwide. They will include equalizing the press of water coming from a compressing Pacific, which will scour the Philippines and Indonesia as it passes. Thus, draining of a high tide will occur more slowly, and more will drown.

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Heilongjiang Province: Heilongjiang Province will experience a warmer climate than formerly, being closer to the new Equator. Those in China planning to migrate prior to the pole shift will find this a good target, as well as lands in the northernmost part of Neimongol Province. Where Heilongjiang Province will have the rising sea water at their doorsteps within 2 years after the pole shift, this province is on solid land and forms a solid land bridge to lands to the north, all the way to the Bearing Straits. Mongolia will not be flooded, so fears that flooding from the north, from Russian territory, are also unfounded. Inactive volcanoes in this region are less likely to erupt because the area is not subject to subduction or pressure as the Eurasian Plate will rip up through Pakistan and into Russia prior to the compression in the Pacific will start to become intense during the hour of the pole shift.

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Jilin Province: This provinces north of Korea will have the additional burden of dealing with drowning and migrating Koreans, who will find their peninsula washed over during the compression of the Pacific and the press of water coming directly from the Pacific during this compression. Already starving, this will burden any survivors in Jilin Province. Jilin will be blessed with highlands and a warmer climate in the Aftertime, as well as proximity to the ocean in the Aftertime, which will provide a food source from fishing. Those in Jilin Province should prepare for this time by building boats, as Noah did, and learning what they can about ocean fishing techniques. Where Changchun City will be flooded in the Aftertime, it will take two full years for the waters to reach this height of 675 feet. In the mean time, residents can move to higher ground and even migrate toward Alaska and eastern Russia. Its greatest worry will be the large number of drowning and starving migrants from N Korea. Boats can also be used to assist the migration of these Koreans toward less populated areas closer to the new Equator.

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Qinghai / Sichuan / Xinjiang Provinces: As with Kazakstan and Pakistan, Xinjiang Province, Qinghai Province, and Sichuan Province will be within the new polar circle around the new S Pole of India. Bone chilling cold will be a daily fare, with an extremely short growing season, if any, during the scant summer months. Those determined to live in their former homeland should prepare for this by stocking seeds that can grow in such an environment, equivalent to the Yukon in Canada or to Alaska. Sichuan Province is today considered to be the "rice bowl of China". Sichuan Province will find its former paddies devastated by the great earthquakes and a pounding deluge that will create landslides. This will be a devastation to Chinese survivors, to whom today rice is a staple. To the extent that rice paddies can be rebuilt in what is now the northern regions of these provinces, and to the extent that a variety of rice is available that can

grow in a short growing season and suffers the cold well, rice growing might continue at the farthest reaches from the new S Pole over India.

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Tibet / Yunnan Provinces: As with other countries closely surrounding the new S Pole of Earth, Tibet and Yunnan Province will be plunged into cold temperatures, and even those used to living with cold summers and bitterly cold winters today, due to the elevation of Tibet, will be unable to adjust. Life in perpetual ice and snow, with the inability to garden, will force those hardy enough to migrate to do so, and those unable to make the trip to simply freeze and starve to death.

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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.

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Chongqing: Chongqing is upriver from the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River, but this does not exempt it from flooding worries. Chongqing is built around the juncture of two rivers, and is thus vulnerable to flooding. It is also in the region being fractured as the tongue of the Eurasian Plate bends down, suffering from sinkholes and shifting land. Deluge has been striking in many parts of the world, and certainly China has not been exempt.

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Hangzhou: Hangzhou is on the line of breakage as the tongue of the Eurasian Plate is pulled down and under the Indo-Australian Plate. This is the line so active in sinkholes lately, from the point where the Himalayas are pushing into China across to the coast. Hangzhou is also on the coast, at the end of a bay which will surely have tidal bore or tsunami compressing to a point at Hangzhou when the Pacific does any degree of adjusting. The UFO was reported, sighted, as far south as Guangxi and Guangdong provinces,

which are likewise along the coastlines in the regions being drawn down as the tongue of the Eurasian Plate is being bent. These regions, and Hangzhou, are clearly being warned about tsunami and a suddenly rising sea level as the plate is bent and pulled down. In sightings such as this, telepathic warnings are given to those below. The plate bending is at present gradual, and only exhibited by dramatic sinkholes that have developed. But plate movement, accompanying earthquakes, produces sudden changes, and it is then that those along the coastlines will experience sudden tsunami and loss of sea level.

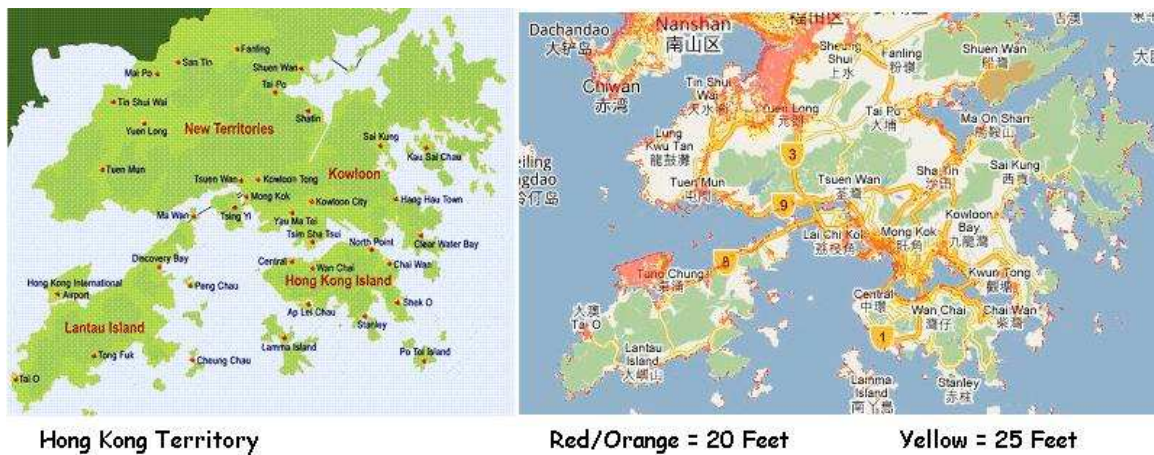
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Hong Kong: Hong Kong is an ideal place to live at present due to its many bays and inlets - a city on the water. However, during the coming cataclysms this city will not fare well, as the shortening Pacific will force the water up rather than down 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.

Hong Kong will be inundated by seawater during the 7 of 10 sinking of the plate tongue holding Indonesia, losing approximately 20 feet in elevation. Where much of Hong Kong is in the hills surrounding the city, it will nonetheless be devastated. Services such as clean water and electricity will be negated, so the desperate residents of the high rises will be living like birds in the trees. Where this will be a shock, it is a shock that will come to Hong Kong in any case during the pole shift. Thus, by forcing residents to move to higher ground, the 7 of 10 devastation is actually an assist toward survival.

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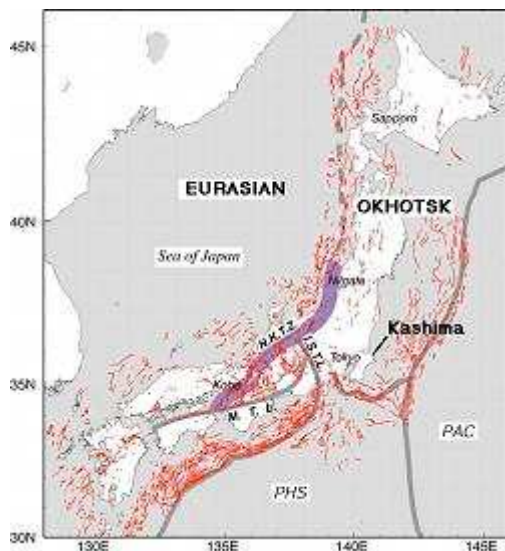
Japan: Japan does not fare well during pole shifts that exacerbate continental drift, the tendency of the continents to equalize around the globe. It sits on the edge of plates that will experience compression and plate movement, disastrous for Japan during this coming severe pole shift. Riddled with 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 Planet X approaches. Japan is rattled almost daily by earthquakes of magnitude 5 and 6. It is only when the magnitude is large enough to be classified as a 7 that international news even pays attention. The country has learned to live with such quakes, its infrastructure built in anticipation of earthquakes, and before the modern era, housing was built with bamboo and with very flexible construction designs that can creak and tilt but not shatter. We are speaking here of quakes prior to the pole shift with a magnitude of 8 or higher, truly in the scale of a 9 but perhaps not called that because of the USGS coverup on quake magnitude. These quakes will rival the large quakes that Japan has historically suffered periodically, but will be characterized by sympathetic adjustments in the Pacific Ring of Fire not normally accompanying large Japan quakes. The whole region will be seen as under pressure from subducting Pacific plates and the reaction to this pressure.

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. Japan will experience an average of a 200 foot rise during the pole shift, but this will vary from the north end of the Japanese islands to the south. Japan lies on the N American continent, a tongue of which protrudes in that direction, encompassing the Aleutian Islands, Japan, and the Kamchatka region. We have stated that this tongue will not break off to become a separate plate, despite all pressure on it. That portion of the Japanese islands closer to the main plate, to the north, will remain further above the waves after the shift, due to rising with the main N American plate which will ride over the Pacific plates. Due to the crumbling of the Philippine Plate, the region near the southern part of the Japanese islands does not get pushed up as far, as that which would subduct under southern Japan finds an easier path through the crumble. Thus, northern Japan might find land rising 250 in elevation, while southern Japan experiences a 150 rise in elevation.

Japan is at the juncture of several plate boundaries. The southern islands are situated on the great Eurasian Plate, and fare the best because this plate is massive and stable. The northern islands are on a tongue of the great N American Plate, but this tongue is likewise stable although it comes under extreme stress particularly at its tip, sometimes called the Okhotsk Plate. It is the pressure from the Pacific that is the issue, as the Pacific is compressing. Likewise, the Philippine Plate is at issue, as it loses in the compression game and in essence is pushed under and lost. The Philippine Plate is tipping, rising at the Mariana Islands and diving under the tongue of the Eurasian Plate that holds Indonesia. This tongue is itself being pushed down. Imagine the domino effect of the Mariana Trench folding against the Philippine Plate, tipping this sideways to drive the western edge under the tongue holding Indonesia, which is at the same time breaking and bending to subduct under the curve of the Indo-Australian Plate.

This is a domino pressure, happening almost simultaneously. The scenario guarantees that the islands of southern Japan will be doing mountain buildings, particularly at the point where these plates converge at Mt. Fuji. The pressure from the compressing Pacific is applied directly on the northern islands of Japan, however, where the Pacific Plate is pushing under these islands. Thus when plate movement begins, there will first be a tipping and pushing down and under the south of Japan, and then as resistance here is eased, pressure on the northern part of Japan increases until an adjustment is made there likewise. The great quakes to afflict Japan prior to the pole shift will be thus in the south first, followed by great quakes in the northern islands of Japan with consequent tsunami heading for N America. Just when this will hit, and how much time will pass between the quakes in the south to be followed by quakes in the north, we cannot say.

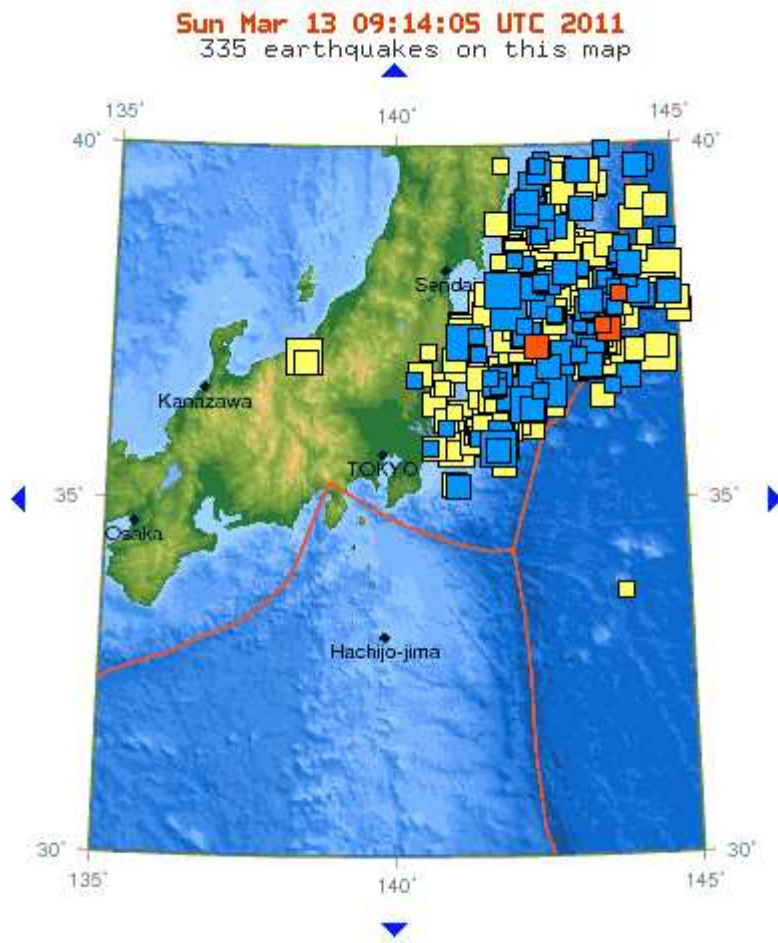


Will Japan itself have tsunami during its great quakes on the South Island? Where the North Island is on the great N American Plate, and thus generates a tsunami toward N America when the Pacific Plate pushes under it, the South Island has a complex plate joint. The Philippine Plate is pushed under the South Island but rather than have the rise of the South Island force a tsunami toward N America, the tsunami will be forced upon the South Island. This is because the Philippine Plate is tipping at the Marianna Islands side, rolling the water thus against the South Island. Japan is well protected by a tsunami warning system, and these tsunami are not outside of what Japan anticipates, overall.

Historically, Japan has suffered tsunami as high as 100 feet. Japan anticipates such tsunami on its South Island, as plate movement is not new, and the direction of movement also not new. However, the tipping of the Philippine Plate will be more extreme this time, so in an abundance of caution those concerned about tsunami should avoid the coastlines that will be affected by quakes in the South Island and allow for a tsunami at a potential height of 100-135 feet. The Japanese government most assuredly is aware of the presence of Planet X and the tight security that the US and major governments have imposed on this information. They have been part of the cover-up for over a decade.

The folding of the Pacific (whereby the Marian Trench folds against the Mariana Plate, which folds against and under the Philippine Plate, which folds against and under the plate tongue holding Indonesia) will of course involve Japan in the shocks. How would this not be so? The Philippine Plate is also pushing under the south island of Japan, and the point of juncture at Mount Fuji, a three-plate boundary where the Pacific and Philippine plates slide past each other, will be a focus. The south island will have jolts as the Philippine Plate tilts and pushes under it, and Mount Fuji will also receive jolts as the Pacific Plate reverberates from having the Philippine Plate scrape along its side. These quakes we would place in the magnitude of 8, though they will be downgraded to be in the range of magnitude 7. The north island shocks will be worse, as the Pacific Plate is not going to tilt the way the Philippine Plate did, thus it will ram its way under the north island. Here is where the great shocks will occur, where they will unquestionably be called of a magnitude 8 but will in truth be more akin to magnitude 9 quakes.

As horrific as this March, 2011 quake has been for Japan, it is not the start of the Japan 7 of 10 events we have described. For the 7 of 10 events, Japan must experience a series of quakes, starting on the South Island and then proceeding to the North Island. This quake is of that size, but not in the correct sequence, not yet. The sinking of Indonesia was predicted to occur without significant quakes there, what we called a silent adjustment. The rolling of S America is predicted to have a series of significant quakes in the 8-9 range. The African roll and drop will again be silent and the adjustment of the New Madrid again involving significant quakes in the 8-9 magnitude range. The New Madrid adjustment in particular will be confusing to many, as quakes will increased in frequency and severity, so that quakes of magnitude 6-7 are not uncommon in the New Madrid area before the large 9+ quake that accompanies the tearing of the fault line occurs. Thus quakes can occur before the 7 of 10 adjustment, but not be an indication that the 7 of 10 sequence has jumped ahead.

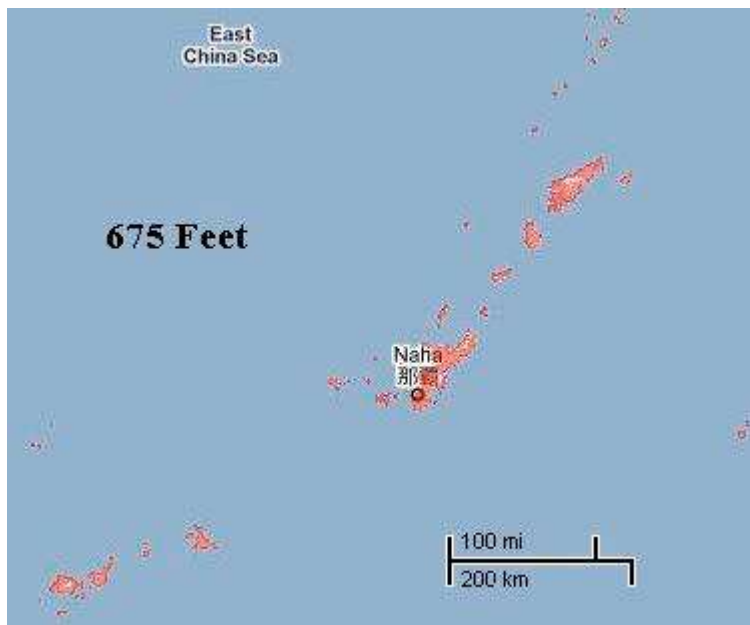


Hurricanes and typhoons are part of life on Earth, and after the pole shift will re-establish themselves. The swirling storm cannot dissipate as it is trapped over warm water which is pushed by the Coriolis effect against a land trap. Thus the fatal swirl begins. This will likewise be true of the coastline from what is now Japan up to Kamchatka, where a trap will exist.

ZetaTalk™

Diaoyu Islands: Small islands in the South China Sea will not lose elevation as a result of plate movement, as the Philippine Plate will push under the great Eurasian Plate at this point, if anything giving them a slight boost. It is the coastline of south China below Taiwan that will lose sea level when the tongue holding Indonesia is pushed down. What these small islands in the South China Sea need to fear is that the tidal waves will wash over them, due to their small size and relatively low elevation. There is no way on any of these small islands to be 100 miles inland from the coast. The tidal waves will wash over these islands, with scarce a spot to cling to.

ZetaTalk™



Tokyo: Tokyo is situated on the ocean side of Japan, an unfortunate setting that will ensure 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 nowhere 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.

ZetaTalk™

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 coastlines 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.

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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.

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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.

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Taiwan: Taiwan, though an island, has high land and 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.

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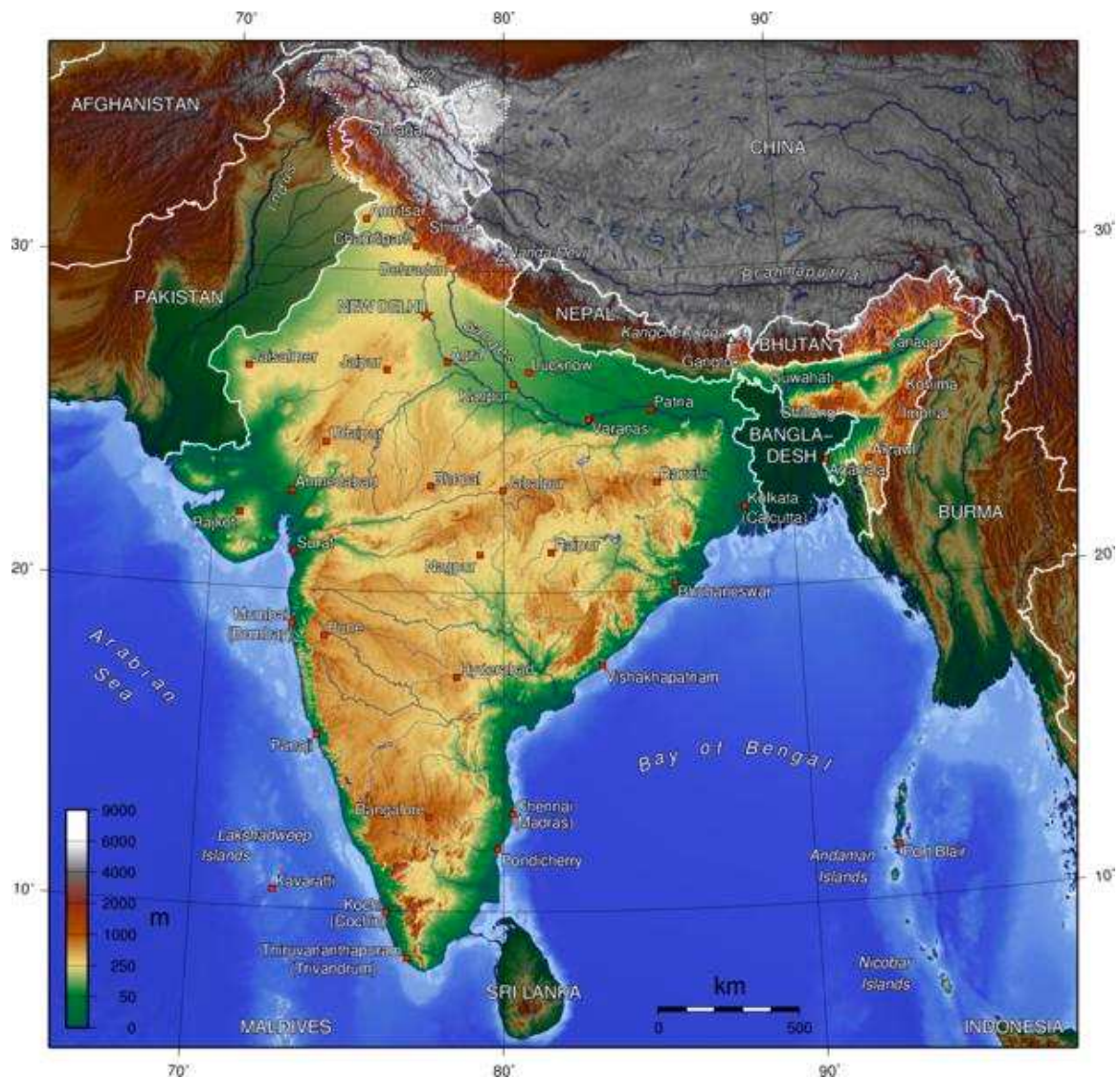
INDIA / AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

India: 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.

Cities in the interior of India will not experience flooding until the hour of the pole shift, and then will be in shock. Unless our predictions, or some similar prophecy from a respected individual has warned the residents, they will have scant warning and no chance of escape. The last weeks, even rotation stoppage, will not bring the flood tide to these interior cities, though it will be clear that the passage is upon them. The flood tide will not be a crashing wave, as depicted in the movie 2012. It will be water rising, always rising, first along the rivers in the lowlands and then up through city street and then rising to cover the roof tops. Those in boats or clinging to floating objects will find the waters swirling, whirlpools developing suddenly, so boats will capsize and sink. The flood tide will close in on all sides of India, and meet in the middle, creating crashing waves in the center and rip tides as the water pulls back again. Drowning will be swift, and is fortunately painless, and for those with a firm belief in an afterlife can be faced with acceptance rather than panic.



More than the country of India and Bangladesh and Bhutan will be pushed under the Himalayas. Check the topographic map and see where the wrinkles are. This is where land has been rumbled as something was pushed under it. Note that along the border with Burma and Tibet and Nepal, that the lands of India are lowlands, where the land has been pushed down in the recent past. Why would the highlands of India be just in the center of the country, and not border the high Himalayas? This is what will become of India and all on that plate that is being pushed down and under. Those in India are advised not to seek high ground within Indian's interior, but to head to the Himalayas, to Tibet and Nepal and China or the high mountains that are officially Indian territory - Srinagar. Pakistan will also be high ground but the area will rupture to become a new seaway, so this is unstable territory and the lowlands will be flooded during the hour of the shift.



Though the Indo-Australian Plate is sometimes referred to as two separate plates, this plate operates as one and will continue to do so. Where Indonesia at the southern edge will lose approximately 80 feet in elevation, the curve of the Indo-Australian Plate nestling this southern edge of the tongue will not gain that much in elevation. Bangladesh will find some of its recently submerged islands suddenly reappearing, and the tides will not roll inland as far as formerly. Overall, perhaps a 15 foot gain in elevation, though this is short term as the continent of India will continue to submerge as time marches on toward the pole shift. What occurs in the pushing down of the tongue holding Indonesia is a drama occurring under the water, in the main.

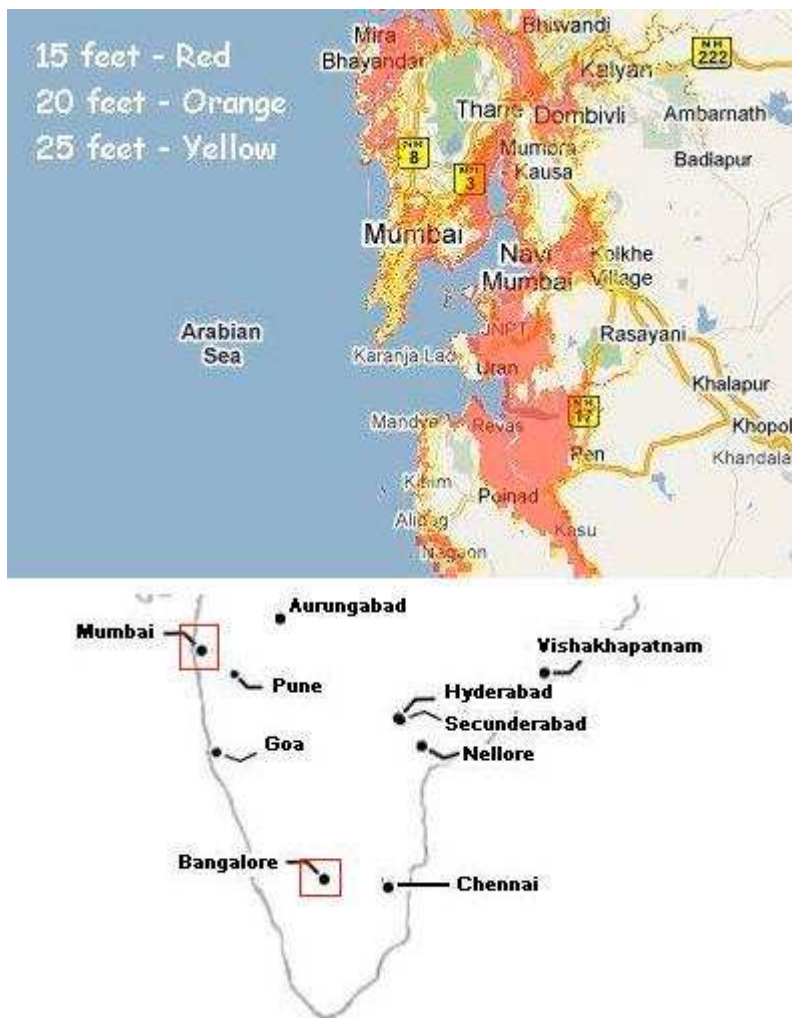
One can see from elevation or relief maps that the submerged land to the south of Sumatra and Java are not under deep, but under relatively shallow water. We have described Sumatra and Java as land formed by the scraping of the tongue holding Indonesia, and pushed back along the tongue holding Indonesia by the edge of the Indo-Australian Plate. This will again occur, but as the tongue overall is pushed down, the scrapings will not produce new mountain ranges above the waves but only jumble under the waves. The western edge of India, where the Indus River region in Pakistan is sinking, will likewise not experience that much loss of elevation, commensurate with the eastern edge of India, perhaps a 10 foot drop. What is occurring in India is not where the 7 of 10 action will be focused, at least not in the public eye.

We have predicted that the western edge of India will only lose 10 feet of elevation during the 7 of 10, and given the degree of flooding that Pakistan is already experiencing, Karachi has already experienced some of this elevation loss. The flooding in Pakistan, however, is afflicting the Indus River valley to the east of Karachi at this time, on that portion of Pakistan lying on the plate holding India. When the tongue holding Indonesia drops, Karachi will experience great quakes and crumbling, but overall this city will not sink.

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Mumbai and Banglore: Mumbai and Banglore are some of India's largest cities in this heavily populated country. Other than experiencing large quakes during the 7 of 10 scenario that will sink Indonesia, India should be relatively unaffected. Banglore is inland, and will not flood during the slight sinking of the west coast of India anticipated during the tipping of the plate holding India during the Indonesia devastation. Overall, the western border of the plate holding India should sink 10 feet, which will affect the Indus River valley in Pakistan, but to a much lesser degree the India coastline. Mumbai is lowland, though in the main is above that 10 foot mark. Any plate movement will create choppy waves, so Mumbai will certainly experience irregular tides and in particular high tides, but not beyond what it has experienced in the past during storms.

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Pakistan: Pakistan borders India, which will be forced under the Himalayas in a violent subduction of the Indo-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.

The Indus River is one of the points on the Indian sub-continent that is being pushed under the Himalayas range, as a close look at where the mountain building along the northern edge of the Indo-Australian Plate occurs shows. We have pointed out that the mountains in the interior of India seem to disappear as one approaches the Himalayas, and that this is because it is there that the plate is being pushed down. We have predicted that as the tongue of the Eurasian Plate holding Indonesia is pushed under the eastern edge of the Indo-Australian Plate that this edge will lift, tilting the Indo-Australian Plate down on the western edge. This would first be noticed on land, especially land subject to being flooded, as such a change under the sea would escape notice unless a tsunami buoy sounded an alarm. What should be noted is that the flooding, ostensibly from rains, are worse than anticipated from the rains alone. What should be watched is how well the flood waters drain, and whether a drop in elevation is noted along the Indus River and its outlet into the Indian Ocean. The Earth changes we have predicted for this region have begun!

ZetaTalk™



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 Indo-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.

We have stated that during the hour of the pole shift, when the Indo-Australian Plate is forced under the Himalayas, that Karachi will have a force of water pressed upon it due to the compression of water with nowhere else to go. The land mass of Australia will in essence rise up, tilt up like a plank pushing water before it, and shorten the distance between Australia and the Himalayas. As with the countries of India and Bangladesh, which are destined to be dragged down as the Indo-Australian Plate dives, Karachi will drown without hope during the pole shift. But what will occur in Karachi prior to the pole shift? It lies on the plate border, and while India inches under the Himalayas, Karachi will find itself ground along, crevasses

opening up, bridges collapsing, city structures collapsing even without the prompting of earthquakes. There will be many clues that it is time to move elsewhere.

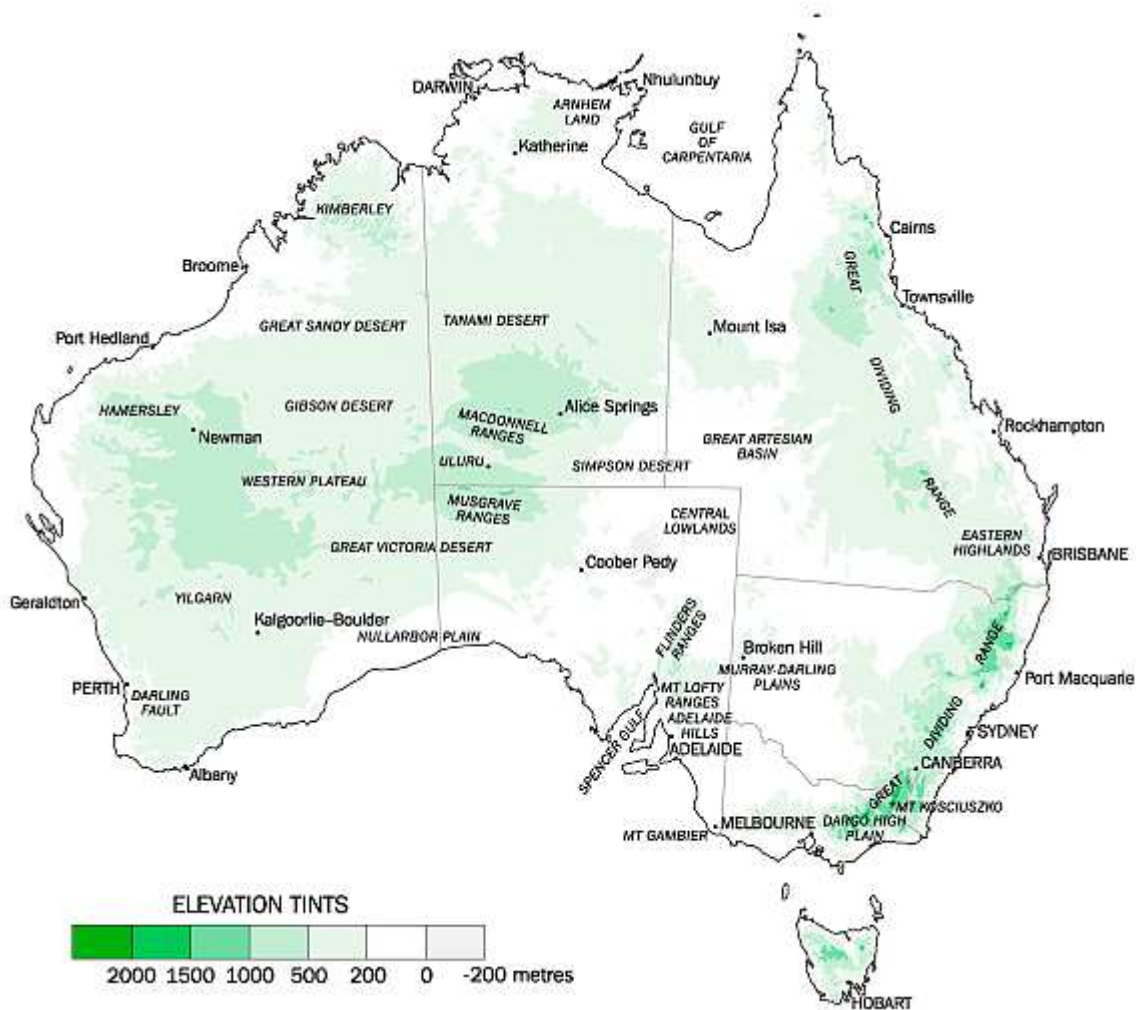
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Australia: Australia will be in a good and bad situation re the pole shift. The western 2/3 will go suddenly under water, due to the plate shared with Indian sliding under the Himalayas. However, the eastern 1/3 along with New Zealand will benefit 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.

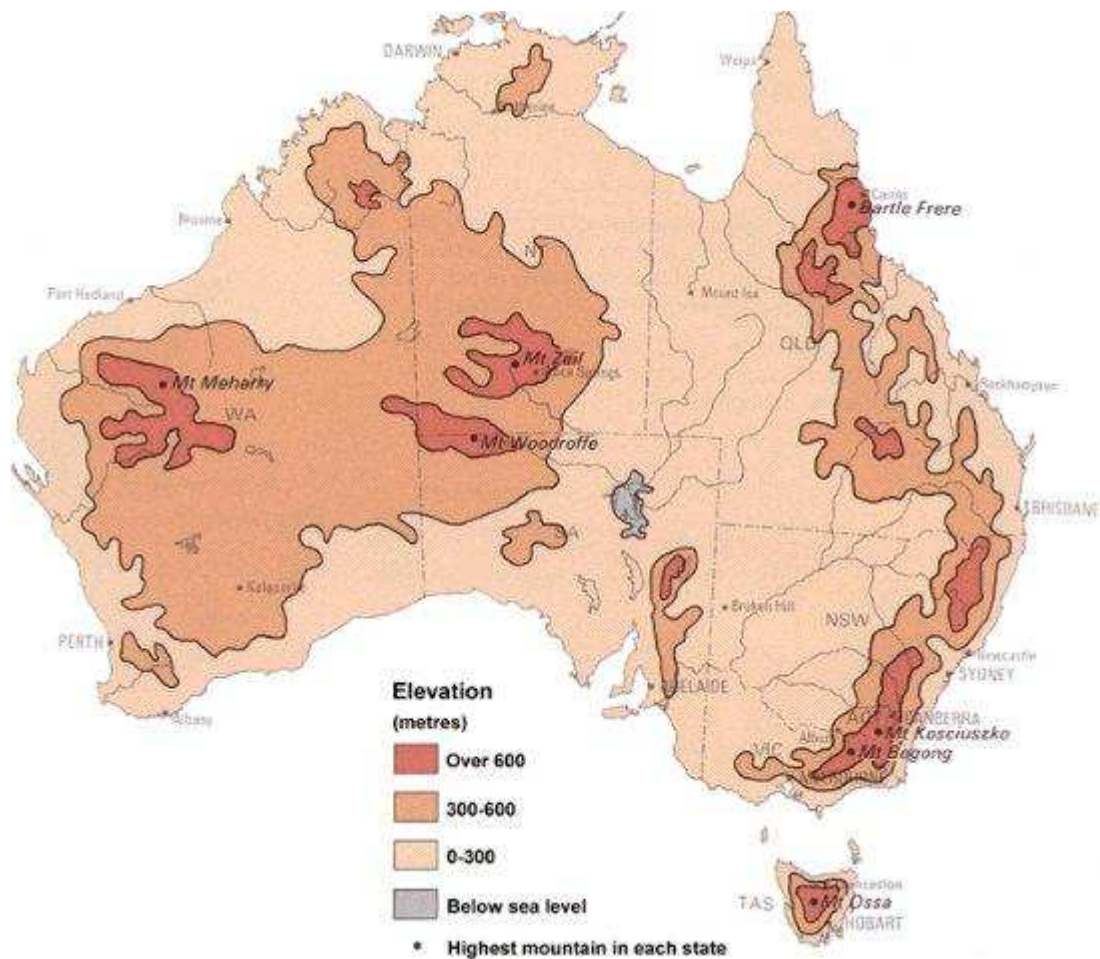
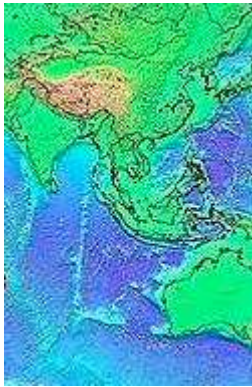
Australia should not be worried about volcanoes, as it does not have any volcanoes active within the last 10,000 years in this vicinity. New Zealand has them because it is on an active fault line, but Australia does not. Certainly the Australian artesian basin will be affected by the Earth changes, and well before the tipping of the Indo-Australian Plate during the hour of the pole shift. We have mentioned that plates being raised will often bend at the point where they are rising up from ground level, and thus losing the support they used to enjoy. For Australia this breaking point occurs 1/3 of the way across the continent from the eastern shore. East of that point it is rising from the magma, and west of that point being pushed down into the magma so the plate can plunge under the Himalayas. Thus, the bending point is right in the middle of your artesian basin. This puts pressure on the water pool, so presumably it would tend to spurt out any tap, but also breaks the rock giving it access to escape. Overall, you will not lose your ground water, but there may be much flux during the times leading into the shift, as well as for many years afterwards. Plan for times when the water table seems to be dropping, but do not expect such times to last for long.



We have stated that the western 2/3 of Australia will find itself under water as a result of the pole shift, and this is not yet accounting for the 675 foot rise in sea level that will occur within 2 years after the pole shift. We have stated that New Zealand can anticipate a rise in elevation of 500 feet, and this rise assists the eastern coastline of Australia too, but overall the Indo-Australia Plate takes a plunge under the Himalayas, losing elevation overall. If the outback of Australia is going to be under water, where its elevation today rises to 3-4,000 feet in places, then it does not compute that the lowlands in the center of Australia will be exempt. The lowlands in the eastern 1/3 of Australia likewise will not be safe, for this reason. For safety, survival communities should be clustered along the eastern seaboard of Australia, but if not able to make that distance during the last weeks, higher ground on the eastern 1/3 of Australia will provide a staging area until migration by boat can be arranged.



We have described the plunging of the western 2/3 of Australia as quite dramatic and steep. Meanwhile the eastern part levels off due to a bending of the plate through the center of Australia. This can almost be seen if one looks at a relief map of Australia, as the lowlands of Australia, where the bending occurs, are between the eastern and western mountain ranges. But there is more than a bending though the center of Australia. Some consider the Indo-Australian Plate to be two plates, one holding India, the other Australia, though they both operate as one. The reason for this theory is fault lines though the center, which can be seen on undersea relief maps. The eastern part of the Indo-Australian Plate will be raised, including New Zealand and eastern Australia. This is heavy lifting, and more than mere bending in the center of Australia can alleviate. As the plate is hammered under the Himalayas, there is pressure on these fault lines to bend, and bend they do in such a way as to drop that portion of the plate sliding under India sharply. This causes that portion of the plate holding western Australia to rise from that drop point at a steeper angle, but when the climb reaches the center of Australia, it levels off. Will the entire western 2/3 of Australia be under water at the hour of the pole shift? If not, any high peak will be so washed over by the ocean in turmoil, rushing into the void, that survival clinging to these mountain peaks will not be feasible. We advise no one to attempt to survive in western Australia for this reason.



The Indo-Australia Plate bends in several places, as the tilt that this plate is forced to assume, being driven under the Himalayans, is extreme. Australia bends through the lowlands, as we have described, bending such that the eastern part of the Indo-Australian Plate can rest on magma and not just jut into the air. As we explained, the Indo-Australia Plate is assumed by some to be two separate plates - one for India and one for Australia - because of a bend point in the center of the Indo-Australia Plate. But the plate operates as one. But because the Coral Sea also is a weak point in the plate that is already bending of late, there will be a difference between the lift that Queensland gets vs the lift that New South Wales gets. The rise from the center of the Indo-Australia Plate is sharp going toward Queensland, as after bending down just east of

Mount Isa, it can level off toward the Coral Sea where there is this additional bend. The heavy lifting that the section of this plate east of Queensland must endure is alleviated in essence by the bend at the Coral Sea. Because of this sharper tilt, more of Queensland will be under deep water, and Queensland will not experience an overall boost in elevation. New South Wales and Victoria, however, will bend at the Central Lowlands and then maintain a steady land shelf on toward the South Island of New Zealand. Thus, one can prorate the boost that New South Wales and Victoria will get. Assume the area around Melbourne to have an approximate 125 foot boost.

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Queensland State: 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 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.

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 downwind, for decades after the shift. Second, it 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 refugees 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.

Is Australia for sale? It is certainly assuring the elite, who make inquiries, that they will be welcome there, as long as they bring along their cash. Reem Al-Hashimy visited Brisbane to ascertain for himself that salt water was backwashing up the river there, as reported by a nursery owner who complained that the salt water killed his plants. Abu Dhabi is certainly aware of ZetaTalk, and its accuracy. They know that their

small state will disappear under the waves in the Aftertime, if they even make it through the pole shift, and that their oil will thus be worthless along with the value of their paper money or precious metals.

If charity were their motive, then why not give to the poor of Indonesia? They are purchasing their welcome, having heard that Australia is brutal to those among the poor who are desperately trying to climb onto Australian shores. The elite are welcome, but the poor can drown and starve. Just the climate the wealthy elite of Abu Dhabi desire, along with the high ground that the eastern shores of Australia will bring, and the large aquifer inland that we have stated will be available in the aftertime. A warm climate, fresh water, and plenty of slave labor washing ashore. Certainly, at \$30 million dollars, the price is right!

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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.

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Sydney: Where the east coast of Australia will bounce up, due to the tipping of the plate upon which 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.

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Victoria State: 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 under 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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, though 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.

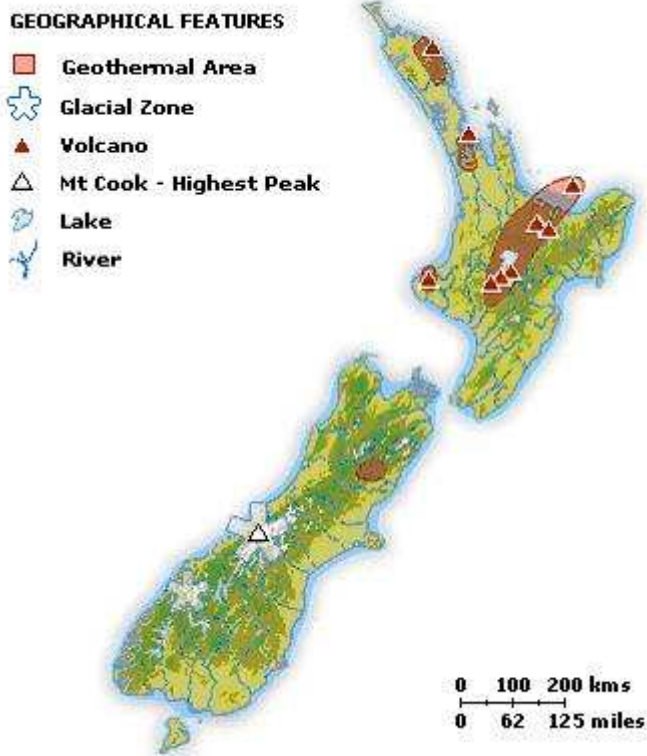
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New Zealand: Where New Zealand will remain well above sea level after the shift and polar melts, it will be subject to the same forces during the shift as all other lands. Tidal waves will assault its coastlines, and where cliffs or mountain ranges 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.

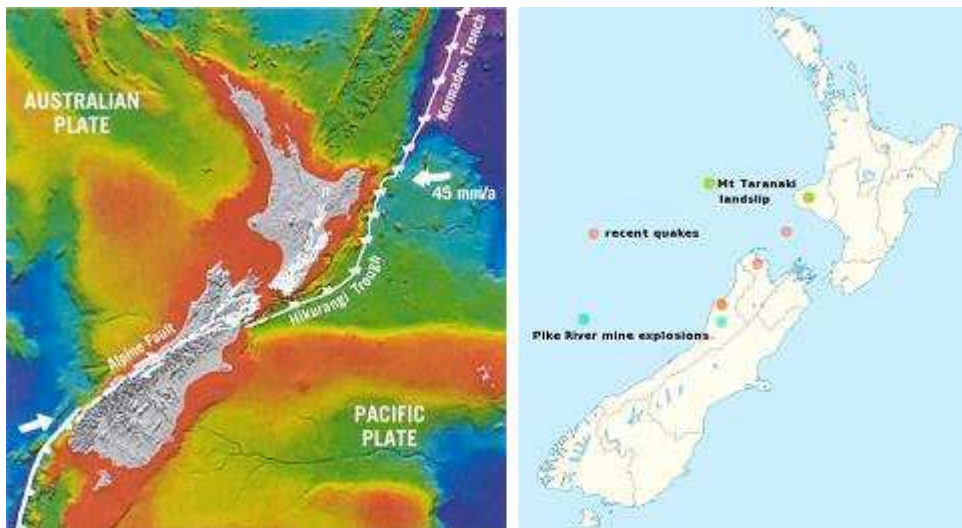
Where New Zealand rests primarily on the plate shared with Australia, a fault line runs to the east and to some degree under the land, and this will separate. There is a reason that the north and south islands are all above water, despite the compression of the Pacific over the eons to plunge the plate to the east of New Zealand under these islands. Would the south island not plunge under the Indo-Australian plate, as it appears it might? The true fault line lies to further to the east and does not cross New Zealand, and this is why the islands as a whole have risen. What appears on the surface is an adjustment, land being dragged in a slip-slide manner, just as snow being plowed will tumble to the side in an irregular manner, not cleanly at the plowing edge.

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 India 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 its land will be above water after the poles melt, than elsewhere in the world.

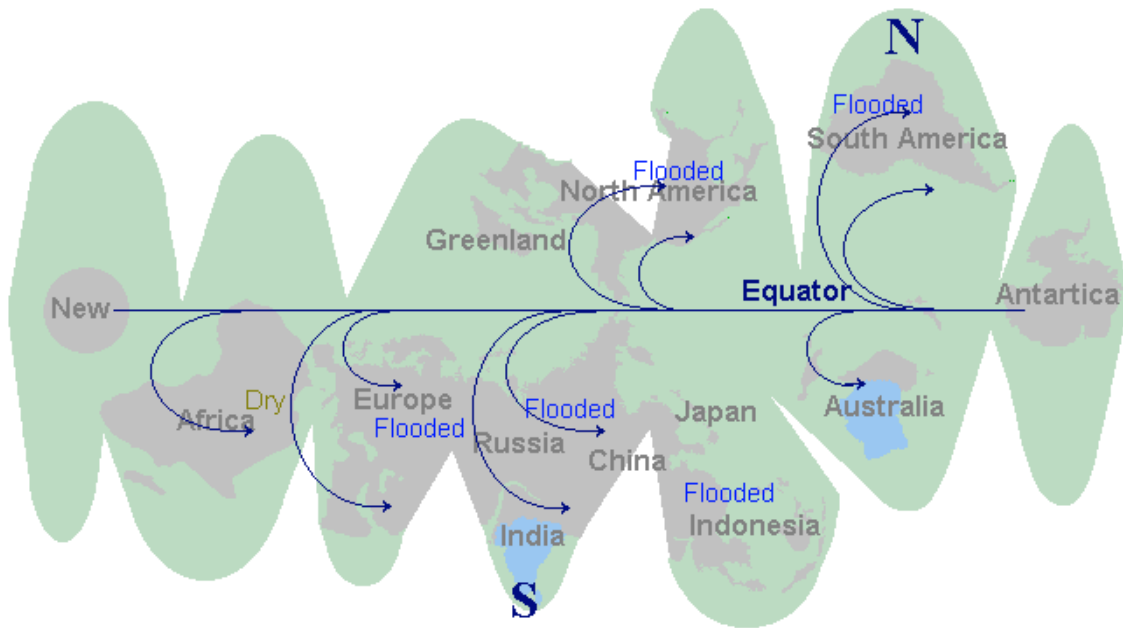
The active volcanoes on New Zealand's north island will not increase their activity during the pole shift, due to the relief of pressure suddenly available under their cones during the hour of the pole shift. In fact, this activity is likely to lessen. Since the populace is used to giving these volcanoes a wide berth and proper respect, this will if anything be a pleasant surprise. Indeed, the direction of winds will shift after the pole shift, but as New Zealand will be so very close to the Equator, any ash from north island volcanoes will blow back to what is now north, thus out to sea. The future New Zealand will also not find itself a desert, as winds laden with moisture from the ocean will be plentiful and will unload their moisture when rising up along mountain ranges.



There are dozens of fault lines under New Zealand as yet undiscovered by modern man, as was recently exposed during a September 4, 2010 quake at Canterbury. As we have stated what is considered the border between the Pacific and Indo-Australian plates, where the south island lies on the Pacific Plate and the north island the Indo-Australian Plate, it not the true border which lies further east. All of New Zealand, thus, rides with Australia during the pole shift. The presumed border is merely a surface fault line, and as the quakes pick up, more will emerge. Consider this, thus, to be an area that will fracture and crumble a lot.



New Zealand will lie right on the new Equator, and thus it's winds will come steadily from the new east, as the globe rotates. Yes, the melting of the ice in Antarctica will keep you cool for awhile before the tropical Sun is dominant. This will not be cooler than you are accustomed, so will merely provide you with more time to adjust to a tropical climate.



Christchurch: 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

Where the 7 of 10 sinking will flood the tip of Vietnam south of Ho Chi Minh City, and a strip of land just to the north of Phnom Penh in Cambodia, and the area around Bangkok in Thailand, the loss of sea level elevation after the pole shift is much more severe. Phnom Penh will be reduced to a small island, the highlands of Vietnam and Laos to a narrow peninsula, and Thailand north of the peninsula reduced to half its land mass. Since most of the inhabitants in these countries live in structures that do well in earthquakes, made of flexible materials not stacked high, there will be many survivors seeking to move inland, to the north, after the pole shift. A key advantage for these survivors is their current lifestyle, where farming and fishing are prevalent. Moving to boats, to form floating cities relying heavily on what the sea provides, will be a natural trend among survivors.

The larger issue will be the sheer number of survivors. It will not just be one country devastated, but the entire region. All of Indonesia will be affected during the pole shift, as the Pacific Ocean will compress, pressing the waters down through Indonesia toward the Indian Ocean, scouring the land. This will be a pole shift tide under pressure. Those who scramble to their highlands will be joined by those in western Australia who manage to survive the sudden sinking of that entire country. Thus, the drowning join those who must pack up and migrate north, all while there is scant food to share and cold descending from the new S Pole - India. Our advice is to build boats, and migrate by boat, not foot. Fish and seaweed are a ready food source, and one can migrate along the coastline thus toward the new Equator until a new homeland can be established.



Though the Indo-Australian Plate is sometimes referred to as two separate plates, this plate operates as one and will continue to do so. Where during the 7 of 10 scenario Indonesia at the southern edge will lose approximately 80 feet in elevation, the curve of the Indo-Australian Plate nestling this southern edge of the tongue will not gain that much in elevation. Bangladesh will find some of its recently submerged islands suddenly reappearing, and the tides will not roll inland as far as formerly. Overall, perhaps a 15 foot gain in elevation, though this is short term as the continent of India will continue to submerge as time marches on toward the pole shift. What occurs in the pushing down of the tongue holding Indonesia is a drama occurring under the water, in the main. One can see from elevation or relief maps that the submerged land to the south of Sumatra and Java are not under deep, but under relatively shallow water. We have described

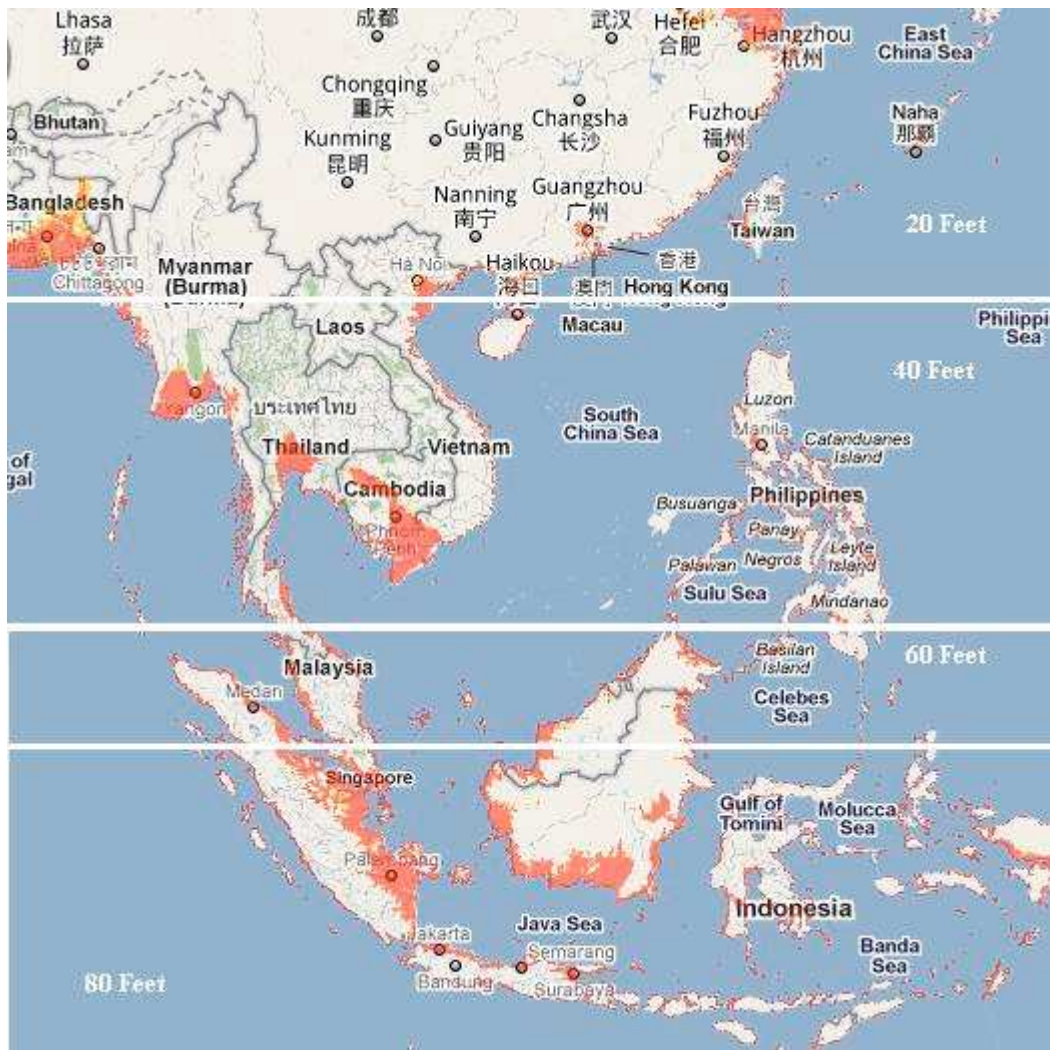
Sumatra and Java as land formed by the scraping of the tongue holding Indonesia, and pushed back along the tongue holding Indonesia by the edge of the Indo-Australian Plate. This will again occur, but as the tongue overall is pushed down, the scrapings will not produce new mountain ranges above the waves but only jumble under the waves. The western edge of India, where the Indus River region in Pakistan is sinking, will likewise not experience that much loss of elevation, commensurate with the eastern edge of India, perhaps a 10 foot drop. What is occurring in India is not where the 7 of 10 action will be focused, at least not in the public eye.

Draw a line from the city of Hangzhou directly east, and consider this horizontal line the point of bend. This does not mean that points north can rest easy, as when the tongue bends down water from various sides will rush in to fill the void, and these waters will have a rebound in the form of tsunami which can race northward at a height of 20-30 feet. The southern coast of China was likewise warned that they could experience loss of elevation. How much will their coastline drop, that they needed this warning from the Hangzhou UFO? This coastline, in general, can anticipate losing 20 feet in elevation, which will likewise afflict Taiwan though Taiwan is high land and will not be as devastated.

Thought the tipping of the Philippine Plate at first gives the islands of the Philippines some relief, as the subduction of the plate is pushing under them, as the bending of the tongue holding Indonesia progresses, they too find an astonishing loss of sea level. However, other than some small islands and the direct coastline, little of the Philippines will be affected by this rise in sea level, and safety can be gained if the coastal residents head for the hills at the first sign of sinking. Tsunami will affect the Philippines, to a potential height of 40 feet, so a prompt evacuation to be at least 20 miles inland is necessary. If the coast of southern China will lose 20 feet in elevation, the Philippines will ultimately lose twice that much, to a total loss of 40 feet in elevation. Due to the tilting of the Indo-Australia Plate, Bangladesh gains temporary relief from the steady sinking it has experienced the past few years. And the tsunami likely to race northward will not come their way because the waters from the Bay of Bengal will be rushing into the South China Sea, and there clashing to push north. If the loss of 40 feet in elevation is not devastating to the Philippines, it is to the coastline of southern Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia, which have vast areas that will suddenly and permanently be flooded.

It is the southern tip of the tongue which is utterly devastated. Draw a line just north of the Malaysia border and over the top of Borneo. The land on the tongue from this point south will double its elevation loss, so that Java and the islands bordering the Banda Sea will find they have lost a full 80 feet in elevation, sinking many coastal cities and small islands out of sight. Singapore will be awash, its streets hopelessly inundated. Vast areas of the northern coastline of Sumatra and the southern coastline of Borneo will likewise be inundated. And if having the sea rush in were not horrific enough, the sudden drop in elevation will bring with it water from the Indian Ocean and the Philippine Sea which will create turmoil, unpredictable waves that clash and boil. There is no predictor indicating that the bend and drop are about to happen that we could point to. There are, as we mentioned there would be, indicators of the direction that the plates are being pushed, as Jakarta has been sinking, Pakistan sinking, and the Coral Sea floor rising. We are telling you your coastlines are not safe, and the rest is up to you!

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Tsunami and eventual sea level loss are not the same thing, although we have predicted a potential 7 of 10 scenario tsunami for the Philippines of 40 feet, and this is our estimate for their eventual elevation loss also. The Mentawai Islands and the leading edge of Sumatra and Java will not experience tsunami, though the water rushing inland may clash and boil. If you place a plate in a bathtub, and push it gently down, water will come from all directions onto the plate, but a tsunami wave is not generated. We have stated that a tsunami during the sinking of Indonesia will race north. There will be a clash of this water pouring in from the Bay of Bengal into the South China Sea, which will go in the direction of least resistance. Since the water is coming from the Bay of Bengal, pouring over the lowering plate, it will not push back against this flow. Water from the Pacific will have poured into the South China Sea as it is lowered.

Where is the clash point? Push that plate in the bathtub again, this time tilting one side. The bathwater pours in strongly into the down side, and when water from the other sides pours in, there is a clash and boil in the center, a rebound toward the upside of the plate which has less elevation loss. This is the South China Sea which will have water coming in primarily from the Pacific, which is not blocked by island chains as is the Bay of Bengal. This water will pull in between the Philippines and Borneo, through the Philippines, and clash with water coming from other directions. In such a case, there is a rebound, toward the north, thus a tsunami toward the China coast. Where we have estimated an eventual elevation loss for the south China coast of 20 feet, their tsunami, which could occur repeatedly during the time required for the sinking of Indonesia to complete, could be as high as 35 feet. What is the situation now that plate undulation in early 2011 has slowed the sinking pace? Such tsunami could still occur, as our prediction has been and still is

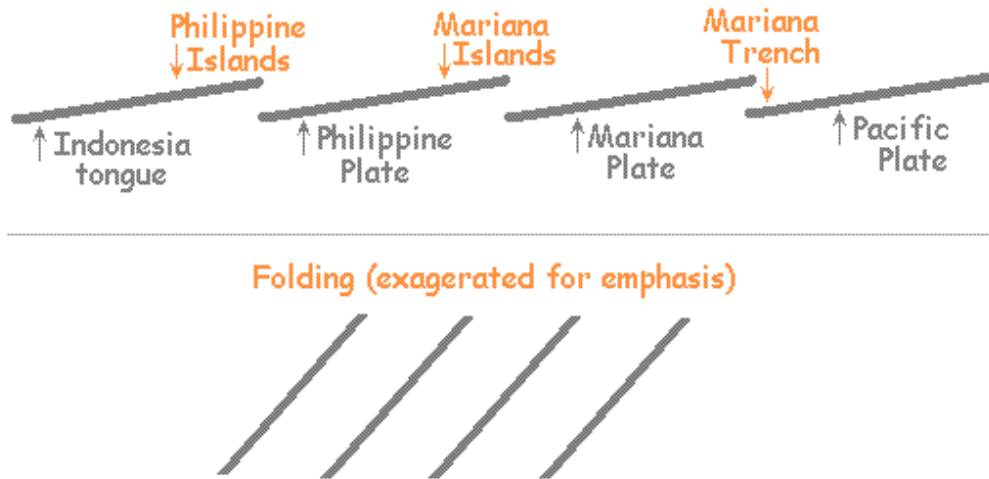
that the sinking will increase in severity and speed as it progresses. The tsunami activity would presumably be less, given that plate undulation now regularly interrupts the process.

Singapore, as well as the large islands of Indonesia and the Malaysia are riding on the tongue of the Eurasian Plate. These will all suffer when the 7 of 10 plate movement occurs. New Guinea, however, rides on the Indo-Australian Plate and will if anything get a bump up in elevation due to the plate tilting. To what extent will the islands on the tongue suffer during the plate movements described? Sumatra and Java of course ride at the edge of the plate, and are land masses rather than seabed because of the subduction pressure. Rock has been scrapped off the tongue as it subducted, creating mountains from this jumble. Sumatra and Java are not, thus what is assumed to be solid rock but is a clutter, a jumble, and can thus easily shift under sufficient pressure. The Malaysia peninsula is lowland, and any reduction in sea level is devastating. Singapore thus shares in a dual tragedy, situated between a crumbling Sumatra and a sinking Malaysia. Sumatra and Java will not sink entirely, as they have high ground, high mountains. Borneo likewise has high ground, and this will survive even the scouring of the water wash from the Pacific during the hour of the pole shift. But during the plate movement that will push some islands in Indonesia down, many small islands, and the coastlines of larger islands, will experience a loss of sea level, suddenly. In that Singapore is situated on lowland, it too will become suddenly flooded.



The folding of the Pacific plates that accompany the sinking of Indonesia during the 7 of 10 scenarios involves, as we have explained, the Mariana and Philippine plates tilting and flattening westward. This is nothing more than an existing trend, so is just a matter of the plates moving along faster in the direction they are already going. The Mariana Trench is a zone where the Pacific Plate is subducting under the Mariana Plate. The Pacific Plate curves down at this point, plunging under the Mariana Islands which ride on the Mariana Plate. The trench will be suddenly closed, so that rather than a trench there will be the Pacific Plate scraping along the Mariana Plate, and giving the Mariana Islands a temporary boost up as the plate tilts during this process. The Mariana Plate, thus tilted, will slide its western edge down along the Philippine Plate, as the Mariana Plate subducts under the Philippine Plate and this process will now be accelerating. The Philippine Plate likewise tilts its eastern side up, dropping its western side down. The exaggerated tilt accelerates the subduction of the Mariana Plate, and also accelerates the subduction of the Philippine Plate under the tongue holding Indonesia. The tilting of the Philippine Plate give the Philippine Islands a temporary boost up also, as these islands ride on the eastern edge of the tongue holding Indonesia. Meanwhile, the tongue holding Indonesia has been plunged down, ultimately pulling both the Mariana and Philippine plates down as they fold so the Mariana Islands do not have a permanent boost in elevation. This

can be explained as a deck of cards, scattered on a table top, being pulled together into a deck. The plates are folded against one another.



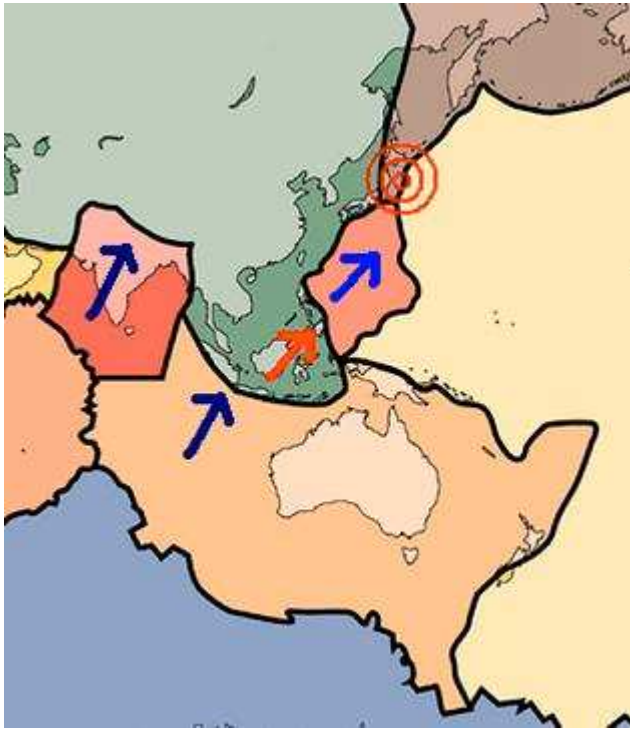
If the pressure on the point where the Pacific Plate noses into Japan was immense enough to cause the recent 9.1 quake there, what do you suppose the pressure is on the edge of the Philippine Plate, and the vulnerable Mariana Trench? This is why in our 7 of 10 scenarios we predicted that these plates would fold. The Mariana Trench collapses, tilting the Mariana Plate and pushing it under the Mariana Islands, and the Philippine Plate tilts and pushes under the Philippine Islands. This process has started, but hardly completed as yet. Then look at the point where the Pacific Plate noses into the plate tongue holding Indonesia. This again is a pressure point, and the fracture of small platelets there shows how much pressure has been applied in the past.

The reason the Japan quake happened at this time is because the points south have been compressing, making the Japan point the point of greatest pressure. The Indo-Australian Plate had been tilting in mid-2010, sinking the Indus River valley on the Pakistan/India border by 10 feet. This plate is also rising at the New Zealand end, as the recent quakes in Christchurch show. Indonesia has been folding like an accordion and sinking since December, 2010. And on occasion the buoys show that the Mariana and Philippine Plates have folded, somewhat. What now? Since subduction under Japan has eased the pressure, the pressure will return to points south again. This will prove to be iterative to some degree, until the 7 of 10 scenarios in Asia have completed.

Plate tectonics involves various dramas on the plate borders - clash or subduction boundaries, slip-slide boundaries, and stretch zones boundaries. Where plate borders clash, one plate pushing against another, this most often has one of the plates either riding over or pushing under the other. Such border clashes are invariably accompanied by massive quakes in the range of magnitude 8-10. Japan, the Andes, the West Coast of the N American continent, and the Himalayas are examples of such border clashes. During such clashes there will be a point where the pressure is greatest, and that will be the spot where a quake will occur.

The Pacific is currently compressing, in step with a widening Atlantic, all caused by the jerking around that planet Earth is enduring during the daily Earth wobble caused by the magnetic push/pull from Planet X. The position of the Moon and its resultant gravity pull has scant influence on the matter. The parts of the Pacific Plate are themselves folding, down along the island chain that forms the Hawaiian Islands and on down to the Society Islands. These adjustments are primarily silent, for man, who does not have seismographs located on the deep ocean floor, but can be detected on occasion by the ocean buoys which show heaping water from one end of the Pacific to the other.

The Philippine Plate is tilting, plunging under the Philippine Islands and lifting slightly on the other end near the Mariana Islands. The Mariana Plate is also tilting and plunging under the Mariana Islands. Thus, pressure from the central Pacific is being relieved by this movement, where pressure on the north Pacific requires adjustments at Japan. A glance at a plate tectonic map shows that the recent quake in Japan happened at precisely the point where the pressure from the compressing Pacific would be the greatest. Now that an adjustment has been made at this point, further folding of the Philippine and Mariana Plates can occur. This may be iterative, returning to the Japanese coast on occasion, or to New Zealand, which is lifting. The pressure point will move, and result in a quake.

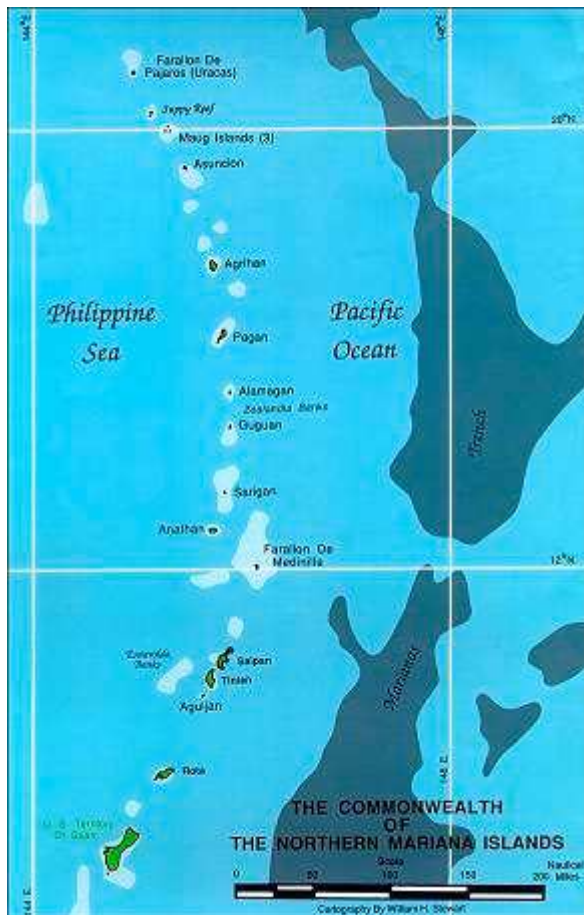


Where it appears that Taiwan and the island of Luzon in the Philippines might disappear when the Philippine Plate tips and folds, dropping its western parts, there is confusion about the exact plate boundary and these land masses are more firmly affixed to parts west than to the Philippine Plate. Nevertheless, the jolting that occurs when one plate slides under another, even though the slide is ameliorated by the underlying plate dropping at a radical angle, is a shock.



Where the Mariana Islands on the lifting eastern edge of the Mariana Plate will tilt and move an estimated 47 miles closer to the Philippine Islands during the 7 of 10 scenarios. The Mariana Plate and the Mariana Trench to the east of this plate will essentially disappear, having folded, with only the Mariana Islands in a tentative survival situation. This provides an estimated 125 miles of room for S America to roll to the west, but the plate boundaries in the central Pacific have also been steadily adjusting. Overall S America now has 250 miles to roll, dragging the Caribbean and pushing over the Cocos and Nazca plates before it. This 250 miles is the degree of rip in the south Atlantic Rift, affording the African Plate roll room to maneuver.

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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.

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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 life-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 Indo-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.

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Jakarta: Jakarta itself is extreme lowland, barely above sea level, but mountains range behind it. Your instincts to move to the edge of the city, particularly close to any mountains, is well founded thus. Bear in mind that your island, Java, will be subject to pulling down as the tongue of the Eurasian Plate dives under the Indo-Australian Plate. Flooding of Jakarta will begin, and likely drive you out of the city, which in the scheme of things is not such a bad thing.

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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 its 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 its path. Malaysia, and other countries in the path of this flood, will utterly drown. Malaysia is riding on the tongue of the Eurasian Plate and will suffer when plate movements occur prior to the pole shift. The Malaysia peninsula is lowland, and any reduction in sea level is devastating.

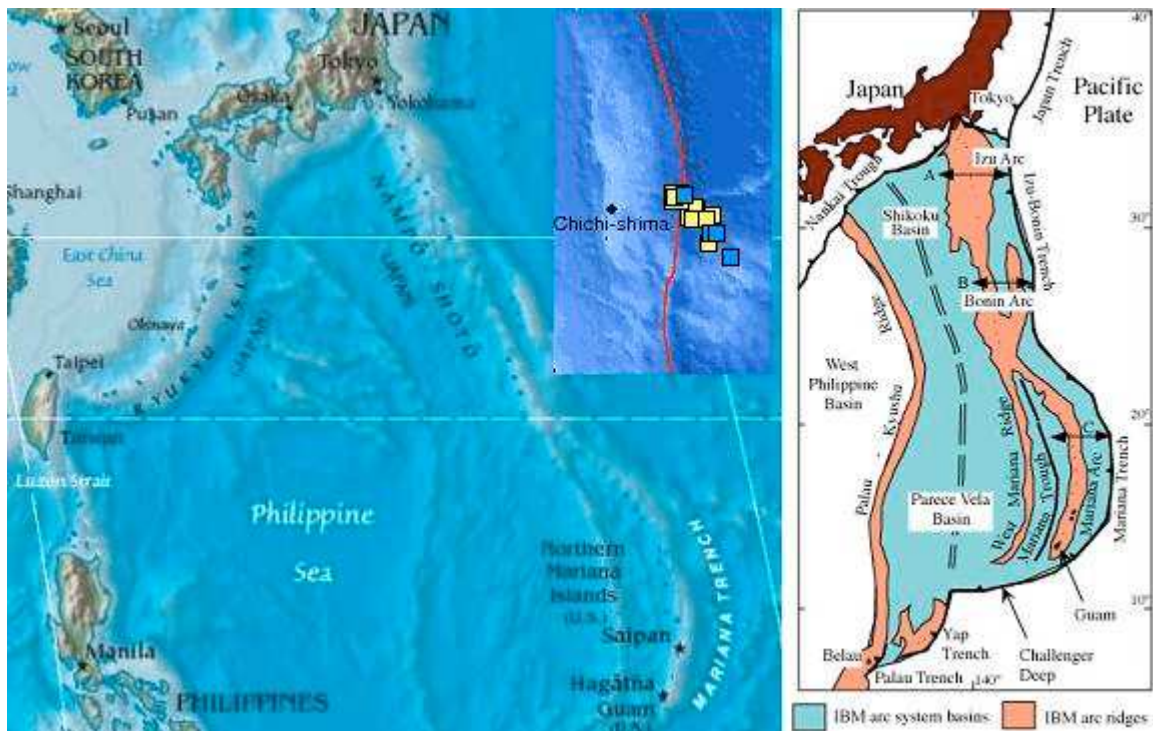
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Singapore: Singapore is unfortunately located from several standpoints, and will suffer both during the pole shift and during the years after the pole shift. Being on low land and along a coast, with the potential of tidal waves from almost all sides 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.

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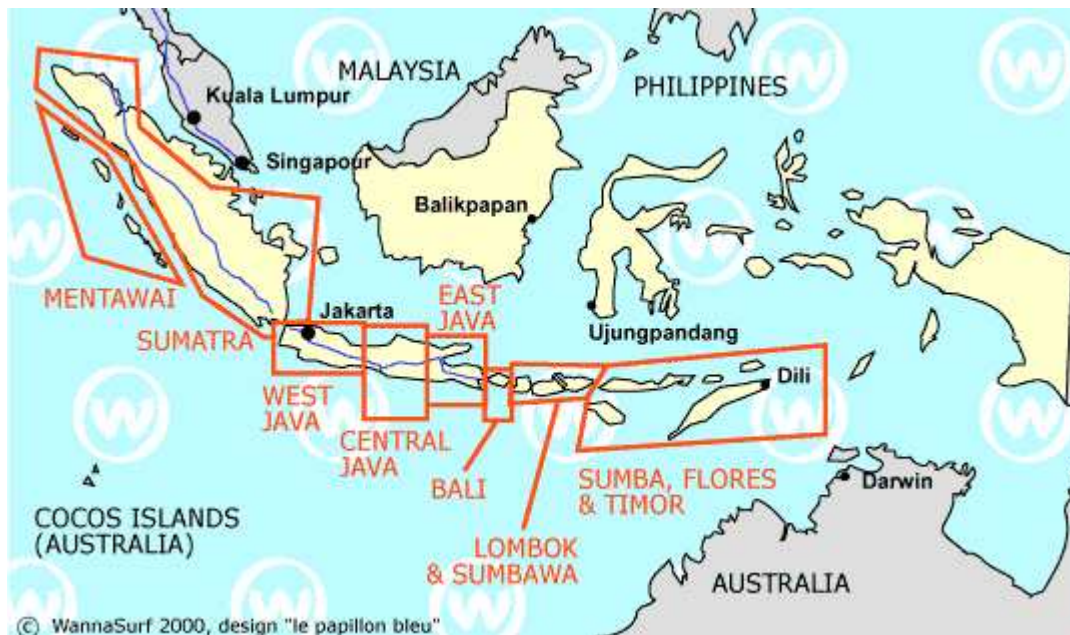
Mariana/Bonin Islands: The small islands along the rising edge of the Mariana Plate or the Philippine Plate will not fare well. There is simply no way to be 100 miles inland for any degree of safety during the tidal sloshing that the pole shift will bring. In those islands that have volcanic mountains, tidal bore will be an issue. Thus, Guam and the Mariana and Bonin Islands are not advised as safe locations. The tipping of the Marian and Philippine Plates during the 7 of 10 adjustments will cause the eastern coasts on these islands to gain elevation slightly, while their west coasts will lose, commensurately. But during the 7 of 10 adjustments, water will be on the move, seeking its level, and thus could wash over small islands with low elevation. A devastation!

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Mentawai Islands: The Mentawai Islands will not sink entirely during the 7 of 10 scenario afflicting Indonesia, nor, surprisingly, is great tsunami expected. We have mentioned waves that clash and boil but tsunami is a large amount of water rushing in a clear direction, and this will not be happening to the leading edge that slides under the curve of the Indo-Australian Plate. What will be experienced during the 7 of 10 is a suddenly rising tide, rising rapidly. Where water rolls inland and is blocked, it will seek to go around hills and rush into inland valleys and the like, and this will bring turmoil of course, turbulent water, boiling water, arriving not only from the coast but also from inland valleys. This is our prediction for the 7 of 10, but the pole shift brings a far worse situation of course. Though there will be earthquakes preceding and accompanying the sinking of the tongue holding Indonesia, it will not require great quakes to allow the tongue to slide. Thus the sinking will be unexpected, as the quakes will not be that notable. It is a slide, not a jolting, that will occur, and take place rapidly.

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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 Indo-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.

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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.

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Philippines: 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. Not altogether a promising place to be during the coming cataclysms.

We alluded to the time when the tongue that holds Indonesia and the Philippines would subduct under the curve of the Indo-Australian plate. The Philippines will find themselves pulled down also. The southern

coast of China has been warned, by UFO flyover and telepathic message, to anticipate a rising sea when the tongue is pushed down. The crack point, the point where breakage of the tongue is occurring, is in a line across the tongue well above the Philippines. Thus when Sumatra and Java and the Malay peninsula find their streets flooding, losing sea level, the Philippines will find their problems in this regard not far behind!



The issue is not how fault lines within the Philippine islands will inch in this direction or that, but what will happen to the entire island structure during the massive plate adjustments pending. The Philippine Islands ride on the edge of the Eurasian Plate tongue holding Indonesia. As such they are subject to being crushed from the east and pushed down, simultaneously. As has been noted during the sinking of the tongue, the sinking has not been uniform. The plate tongue is folding like an accordion, so that portions sink, other portions rise, and all are buckling and crumbling. It is not possible, even for ourselves, to predict exactly which island in the Philippines will be affected, and in what way, by the multiple actions that will be taking place. The Philippine Plate is plunging under them, from the east. There is pressure from the east, so that the islands will buckle, weak points either rising up or dropping, suddenly, creating a jumble. And meanwhile, the islands are being drawn down as the tongue slips under the curve under Sumatra and Java.

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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 its 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.

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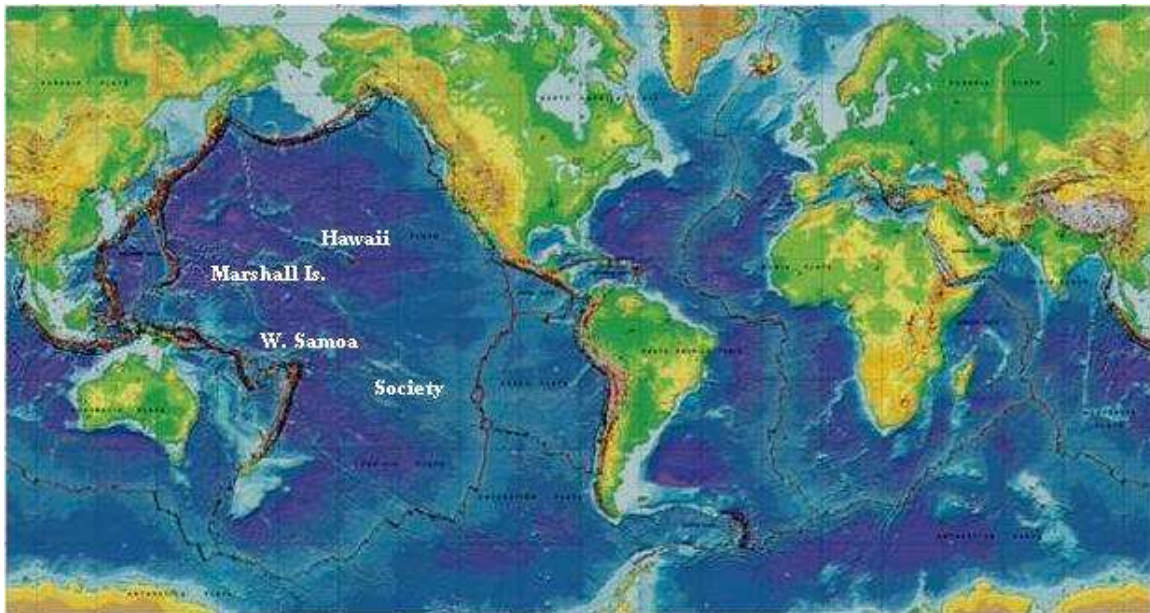
Viet Nam / Cambodia: Vietnam is low land, facing the Pacific oceans which will compress and force water under great pressure to move toward the Indian Ocean. Thus, there is a doubling effect of the water that will assault the coasts, in that was sloshing inland into Vietnam during the flood tides that 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.

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PACIFIC / ANTARCTICA

The Pacific Plate is assumed to be a single plate, but it is not. Hawaii, which rises higher after every major adjustment in the area, is rising, and this can only be the case if there is subduction of a plate somewhere, pushing the plate that Hawaii rides on up. The Society Islands are on a chain that forms a line with the Hawaii Islands, and such a rise is not a coincidence. This is also a fault line, where a plate that is subducting under the Americas is rising commensurately along these island chains. There is a fault line running from Kamchatka to the Society Islands, and both will rise during the pole shift. There is likewise a fault line running from just west of the Hawaiian Island chain down to West Samoa.

West Samoa shares the Indo-Australian Plate edge with New Zealand, and will rise, and significantly so. New Zealand is expected to rise a total of 500 feet during the pole shift, which will essentially offset the 675 foot rise in sea level expected worldwide within two years after the pole shift. Thus, the islands of West Samoa can anticipate being, in the main, above the waves. There is likewise a portion of the Pacific Plate pushing under Japan and forcing the Philippine Plate to dive under Indonesia. This is tipping this part of the Pacific Plate so that the Marshall Islands and parts to the southwest of those islands are rising. These islands will benefit from the pole shift, though will not gain the altitude that West Samoa will.



The great Pacific will readily disburse any pressure from the shifting west of the top of the S American Plate during the S American roll. This would only be a crisis if it occurred all at once, and this will not be the case, just as it has not been the case during the early plate movements. The plate adjustments go in steps and stages, with an interplay between the various 7 of 10 scenarios around the Equator. Except for the first step, the tipping of India, and the final steps involving the New Madrid adjustment and the swift European tsunami, there will be overlap during the scenarios. The first step, where the Indo-Australian Plate tilted so that the Indus River valley region lost 10 feet of elevation, completed in late 2010, while the second step, the sinking of the Sunda Plate, did not start until December 23, 2010.

The order of the 7 of 10 scenarios indicate only the order of when the plate movements start. Thus for most there is an overlap, such that we anticipate the Sunda Plate sinking to completion only when the fourth step, the S American roll, has progressed to the point of being evident. The third step, the folding of the Philippine and Mariana plates, set in after the sinking of the Sunda Plate holding Indonesia began, but neither are complete at present. The loss of 250 miles to the west of S America includes a compression of the Pacific, due in great part to the folding of the Philippine and Mariana plates. As Nancy has pointed out in her newsletter, the waters in the Pacific heap on occasion, with all the buoys showing high water, which

is only possible if a compression has occurred. There may be high tides in relationship to the S America roll, but no significant tsunami as the broad Pacific can take an increase in volume, and disburse this.

The islands at the plate borders in this region do not do well during the plate adjustments to come. The primary devastation will come during the hour of the pole shift, but the devastation has started during the 7 of 10 adjustments. Samoa rides on the Pacific Plate, which is pushing under the eastern edge of the Indo-Australian Plate, and as this process continues and accelerates, approaching the pole shift, will virtually disappear. The Solomon Islands do not fare much better, for the same reasons. Tonga and New Caledonia ride high. The little Fiji Plate, as the recent sinking indicates, will be a loser, pushed down into the notch as the Pacific Plate presses ever westward.

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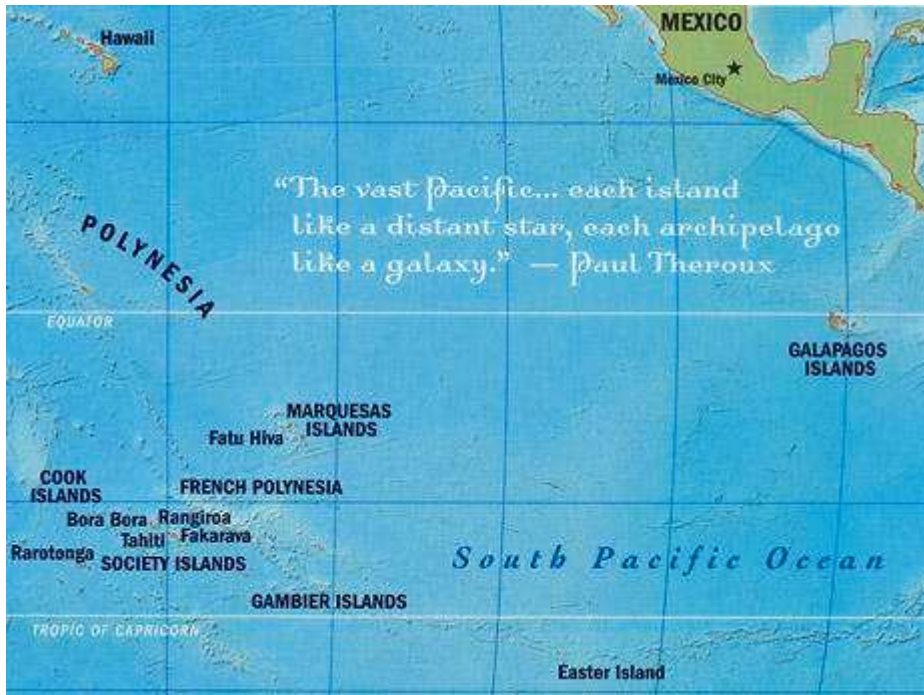


Fiji Islands: Fiji lies close to a plate boundary, and is surrounded by the Pacific. Thus it will suffer numerous earthquake jolts during the shift, and not being a large island, not particularly high, it will find itself washed over, repeatedly, during the pole shift. Afterwards, any life still remaining on the island will find itself inundated by the melting poles. Not a good option for survival.

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Marquesas Islands: The Marquesas Islands are within the Society Islands, which we have stated will benefit from the tilting that occurs during plate adjustment, during the compression of the Pacific. The Marquesas are well within this plate portion. The problem the Marquesas will have is their size, as they are so small that the pole shift sloshing will virtually wash over them. How can the residents go 100 miles from the coastlines when the surface area of all the Marquesas, combined, are only 405 square miles? The waves will be 500 feet high, and boring up into the mountain ravines to encompass any clinging to the mountain tops. Tidal bore will climb the cliffs, leaving few survivors.

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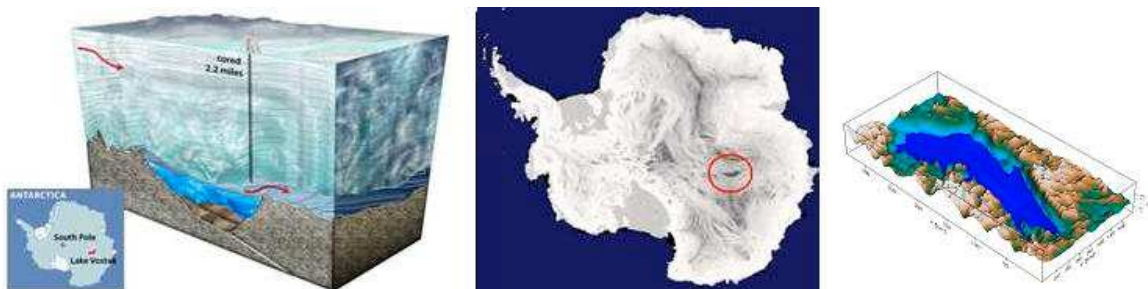


Solomon Islands: The Solomon Islands are low lying and face the Pacific, which will have water to lose during the hour of the shift due to the compression of the Pacific. Thus, the peoples of these islands can expect flood tide that will utterly cover these islands to rise and not drop for some hours,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

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Antarctica: Feeding conspiracy theories, the Lake Vostok magnetic anomaly remains unexplained. Is this a crashed ship, an ancient city such as the lost city of Atlantis, or is there a simple geological explanation for the anomaly? Because exploring the lake would ruin its pristine condition, the mystery remains. It is known that iron ore deposits and hardened lava from volcanoes or spreading plates will show up as magnetic anomalies. Cities likewise have this signature due to the bulk of metal in their interior. The interior of plates is often thick crust, which likewise can give this magnetic signature. Antarctica is old rock and Lake Vostok lies along a rift running deep through this rock, thus showing a pattern of volcanic rapture when the continent was pulled from its attachment to India in the past.

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Sandwich Islands: We have predicted new land to emerge when the Antarctic Plate tips up between the tip of S America and S Africa, due to pressure from the compressing Pacific plates. This of course would have consequences for the Scotia Plate, nearby. The Scotia Plate is rising at the Sandwich Islands, being pushed down on the other side of the plate. This trend will continue, and thus that tiny strip of land at the tip of S America that rides on the Scotia Plate will lose elevation and sink below the waves during the hour of the pole shift.

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