

In 2012, Where To Assemble After The Continental Shift?

Our Earth turns counter-clockwise. In Timaeus, Plato described the shifting in the Earth's crust as follows: "The globe makes all kinds of movements, forwards and backwards and then downward, wandering in all directions." This uncommon portrayal of the behavior of the Earth's surface perfectly describes a polar reversal. At the end of 2012, once the polar reversal has taken place, the Earth will begin rotating clockwise. At this time the Earth's crust will have shifted, pushing North America in the direction of the pole. It will seem as if the Earth is moving itself in all directions: from left to right and from below to above and vice versa. There are plenty of directions the continents can move in! But where will they end up?

Fourteen thousand years ago the scientists of Aha-Men-Ptah calculated that their whole continent would be destroyed completely, come 9792 BC. With great certainty, they knew how the Earth would start behaving. It is highly probable that they based their predictions on the polar shift of 29,808 BC. They must have speculated that the same type of shift would take place in 9792, but in reverse, leading them to the conclusion that the continents would drift back in the opposite direction. After many calculations they also figured out that their entire continent would become the South Pole and would therefore freeze over and become uninhabitable. For that reason they decided to lay plans for a mass exodus to take place on that fateful day. Many were able to escape despite the multitude of difficulties they encountered, among them, a civil war.

Escape and Overpopulation Because the Atlanteans had hundreds of years of preparation to survive the last cataclysm, there are billions, instead of tens of millions, of people living in the world today. Taking this into consideration, we encounter an unfortunate moral and ecological question: would it be better that a great many or that only a vital few should survive? For the time being, this question need not be answered. Few know about the forthcoming catastrophe. Even fewer are convinced of taking measures to ensure anyone's survival. Perhaps only a few thousand will survive, a minute fraction of the percentage that survived twelve thousand years ago.

The reasons we will suffer such devastation are simple: lack of preparation and planning. The last time a polar shift occurred, the Atlanteans were prepared. They had built enough unsinkable boats to carry everyone off the continent. They had also devised an evacuation plan, which they practiced in preparation for the coming event. Presently, there are few ships available to the public that will withstand the devastation of a polar reversal. There is no plan for escape.

A Catastrophic Shift? In the event a polar shift of greater magnitude than anticipated should occur, all our present plans may be futile; that is to say, in a case such as one wherein the present polar landmasses would shift all the way to the equator in a very short period of time. Such a drastic shift would have disastrous effects on planetary life.

In the July 25th 1997 issue of Science magazine, there is published proof that such a monumental polar shift can occur. The facts were gathered by researchers of the California Institute of Technology and relate to a period of 535 million years ago. Geologists at the California Institute discovered "that a change of 90 degrees had occurred in the turning direction of the Earth's axis." Landmasses that were previously situated at the North and South Poles slid around the Earth and stopped on the equator. Two opposite points that were previously situated on the equator became the new poles. The researchers compiled the evidence found at the base of stones deposited during and after this interval of time, and discovered geophysical proof that all the big continents were subject to an impulse movement, a rapid, catastrophic rotation of great proportions involving the whole Earth's crust.

Should we experience a catastrophe of the same magnitude as mentioned above, our numbers will drastically decrease. Few habitable areas will be left on Earth for some time due to the fact that the land under the South Pole is frozen and buried beneath enormous amounts of ice. When newly situated at the equator, the continent will require time to melt before anyone will be able to live there. Currently habitable areas will become colder and less able to sustain life.

According to the facts, a shift this drastic hasn't occurred in 535 million years. However chances are that this could be when it happens again. A slight polar shift is disastrous enough; a ninety-degree polar shift would be a serious nightmare!

The current theory rests on a shift of thirty, maybe forty degrees; a bit farther than the previous shift. The longer the sun contains its energy, the more power there will be to unleash when it comes time to release it. A somewhat larger shift in the Earth's surface structure is expected, but in the opposite direction than what took place in 9792 BC. Let's hope the conservative estimate is true.

This brings us back to locating possible places that may provide sufficient space for human survival. The Earth's crust is fairly rigid so the shape of the continental landmasses should not deviate much from their pre-catastrophic forms. Considerable differences can occur, but the whole should remain more or less the same; however, some parts will rise above sea level, while others will sink below it.

The sliding around of the lithosphere is what causes us the greatest consternation. When the crust loses its anchor, the continents will move around on the surface of the Earth; this will restrict the number of available choices for habitation. Doing some homework though, we may be able to map out some scenarios in advance, based on a shift of thirty to forty degrees for North America. The reality after the catastrophe, optimistically, should not differ much from at least one of our models. These models make it possible to pick out several starting points for a new civilization. Pessimistically, the shift can turn out very different from our predictions, so we need to keep our options as wide open as possible. Should a starting place fail to be suitable, we need to have a few backup locations chosen to take its place.

The assembly places we are choosing are important to people who want to survive the tidal wave with the help of unsinkable boats. After the catastrophe people in these boats will be separated from others in their boats, large distances of wide-open ocean between them. Groups of survivors will be completely alone, adrift on the open sea. Without a proper plan, chances for continued survival are slim; the odds of restarting a new civilization without those people diminish. The bigger the group, the better are our chances for survival. By establishing possible meeting places beforehand, we are

offering everybody the ability to reach a new place they can call home where they will meet others who have the same goal in mind. In order to create this reality, we need to take the following into account:

Meeting places need to be prioritized and restricted to a certain number—a maximum of five assembly places per model. In order for us to survive the "nuclear winter", designated meeting places have to be situated as close to the equator as possible.

According scientific calculations, choices would have to be situated in the following areas:

* South America (somewhere at the height of Lake Titicaca) * Africa (Dragon Mountains) * Asia (India, Thailand or Borneo)