Destruction. We find that in the floor of the ocean there are destructive influences that are causing crevasses and separations in the crust of the Earth itself. Here, there have been caves and channels which have been depleted; the removal of gaseous substances associated with natural gas and oil fields, as you would call them. Although some of them have been filled with salt water or seawater or other aspects of filler, they have removed the integral influences of pressure; and, as such, there has been some collapse, or fissures have occurred. Certain shifting has happened in the world's crust.

As has been given previously, there was a change in the rotation. The speed of the crust is moving at a different speed than the core; and as such, one is slower, the other faster. Needless to say, this type of friction removes the integrity of the mantle from the crust, or the harder, cooler elements you would call the Earth. As such, this

friction and this movement further weakens any already weakened areas. Pressure is unequal in certain places, and the natural occurrences of the folds in the Earth's crust, due to the velocity of the planet on its axis, being changed by the wobbling influence is causing, here, further loss of integrity in the crust itself. As you may know, the Earth wobbles on its axis. This is creating more fissures, more cracks, more quaking and disturbances in the landmasses above and below the surface of the ocean.

The cause of this is quite complex, but understand that if you had a crust around a liquid ball – a molten ball, at that – then you could see that as there would be the shaking, the wobbling, and the collapsing of pressures from the outside or surface downward, inward there would be considerable pressures built up between the molten, liquid center or core, and the harder, not-so-liquid surface. This pressure and this lava (or molten Earth, if you will) must escape, and it tends to do this through volcanic activity, through the cracks and fissures in the Earth, above and below the surface of the oceans or waterways. These volcanic disturbances are, indeed, vents that go from the surface directly to the center or core of the world, you know.

As such, this heats up the ocean, and as the oceans heat up, this has disastrous effects upon the delicate balance of all the creatures, the landmasses, and the atmospheres about the Earth itself. One degree is troublesome. Two degrees are frightening. Three degrees are disastrous. *Four degrees are terrible, terrible disasters*! We