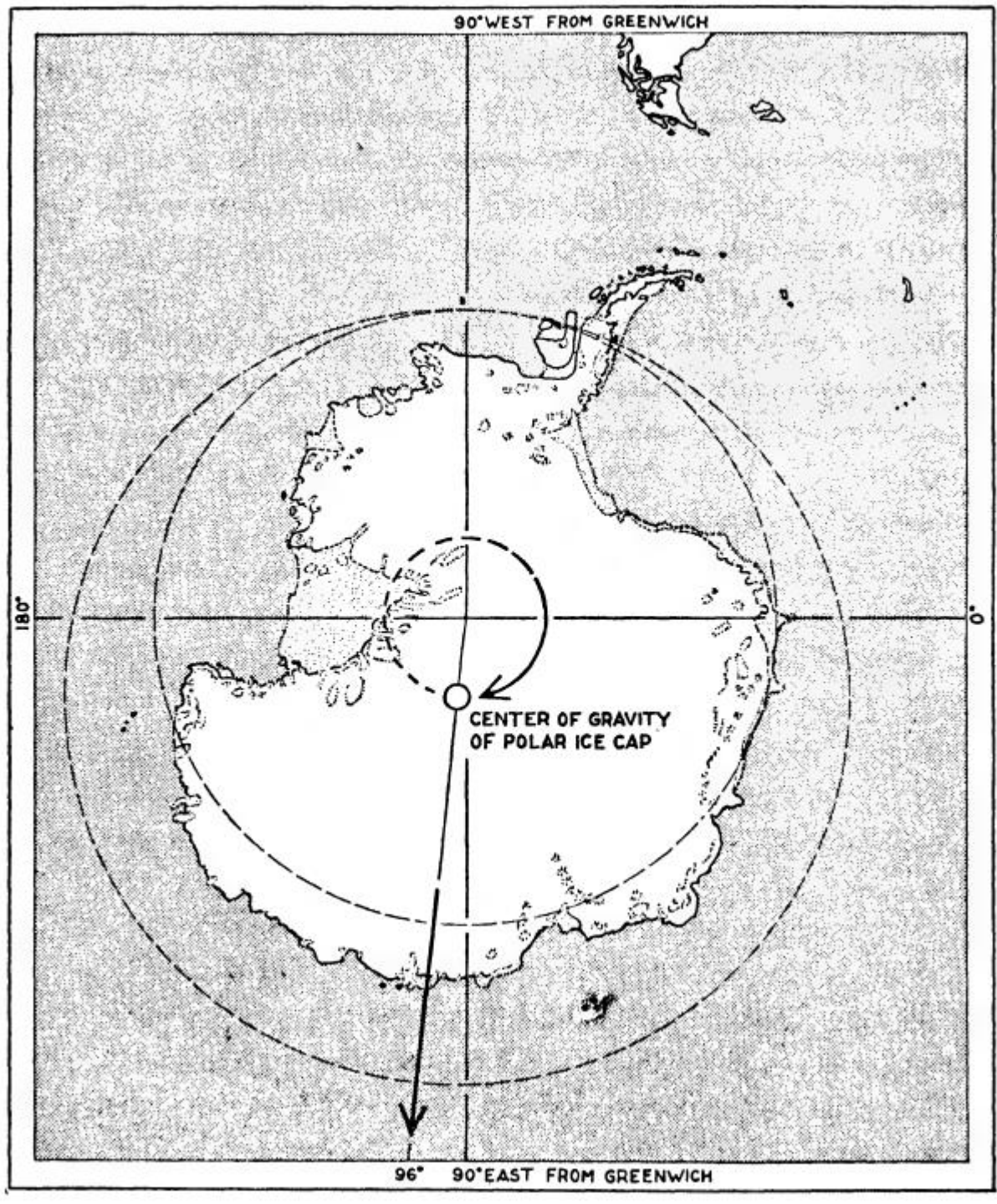
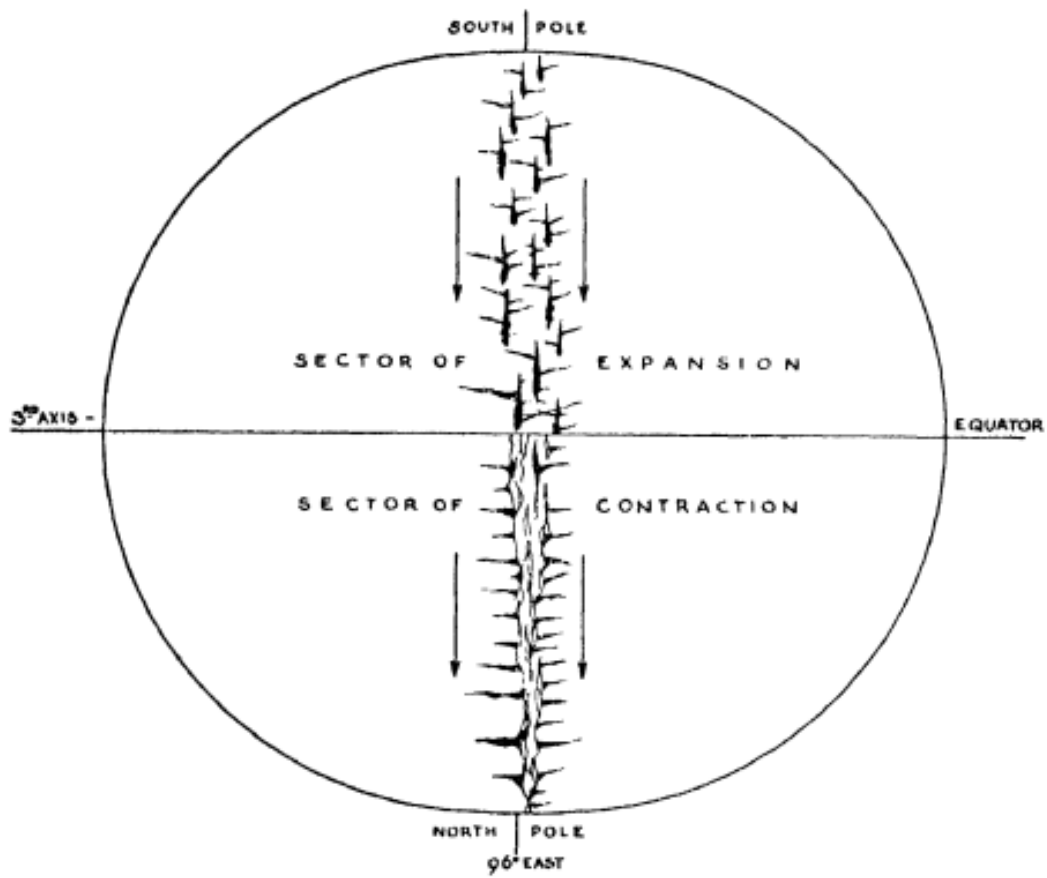
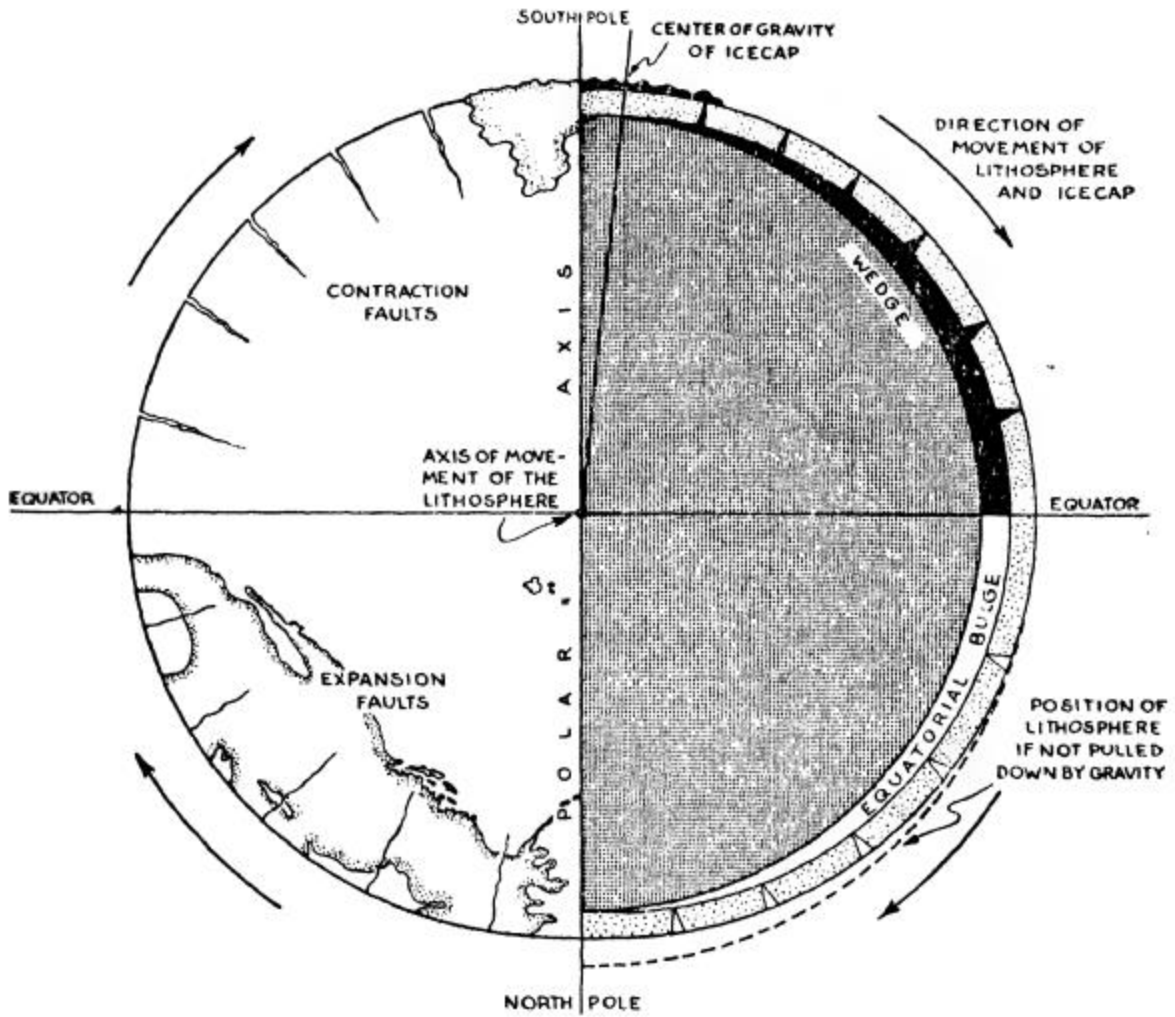


Crustal Displacement

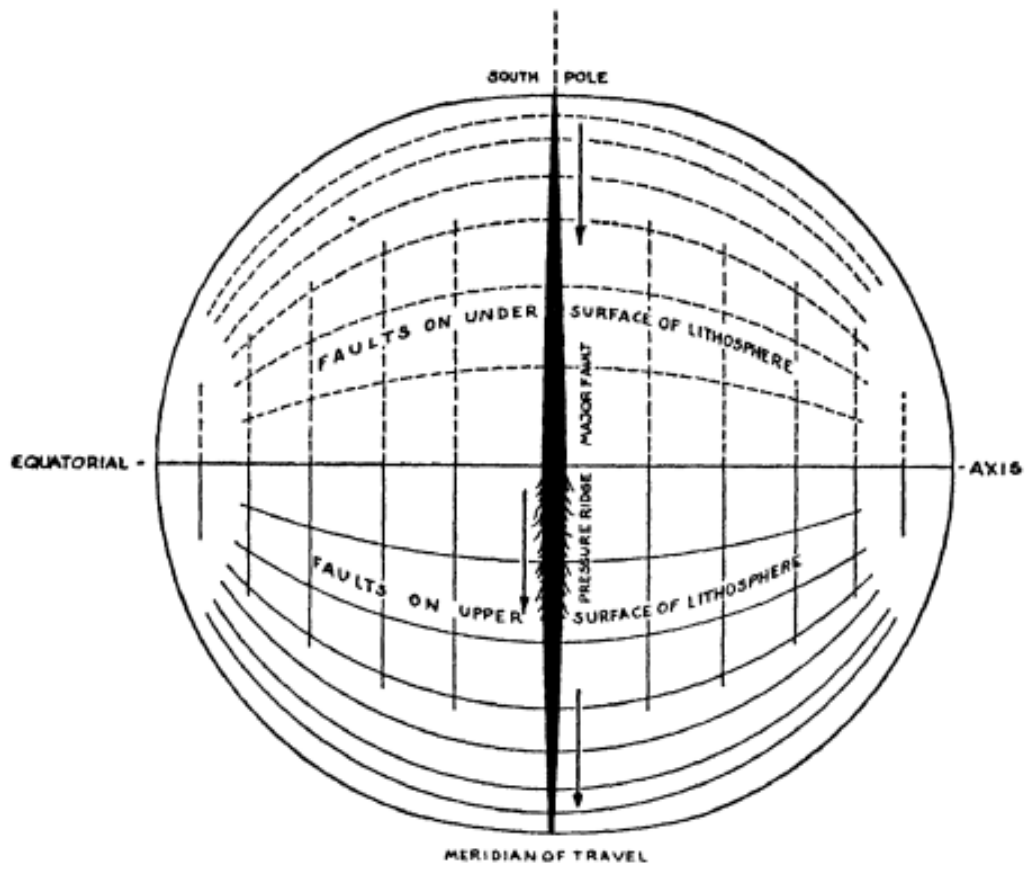


EARTH'S SHIFTING CRUST





EARTH'S SHIFTING CRUST



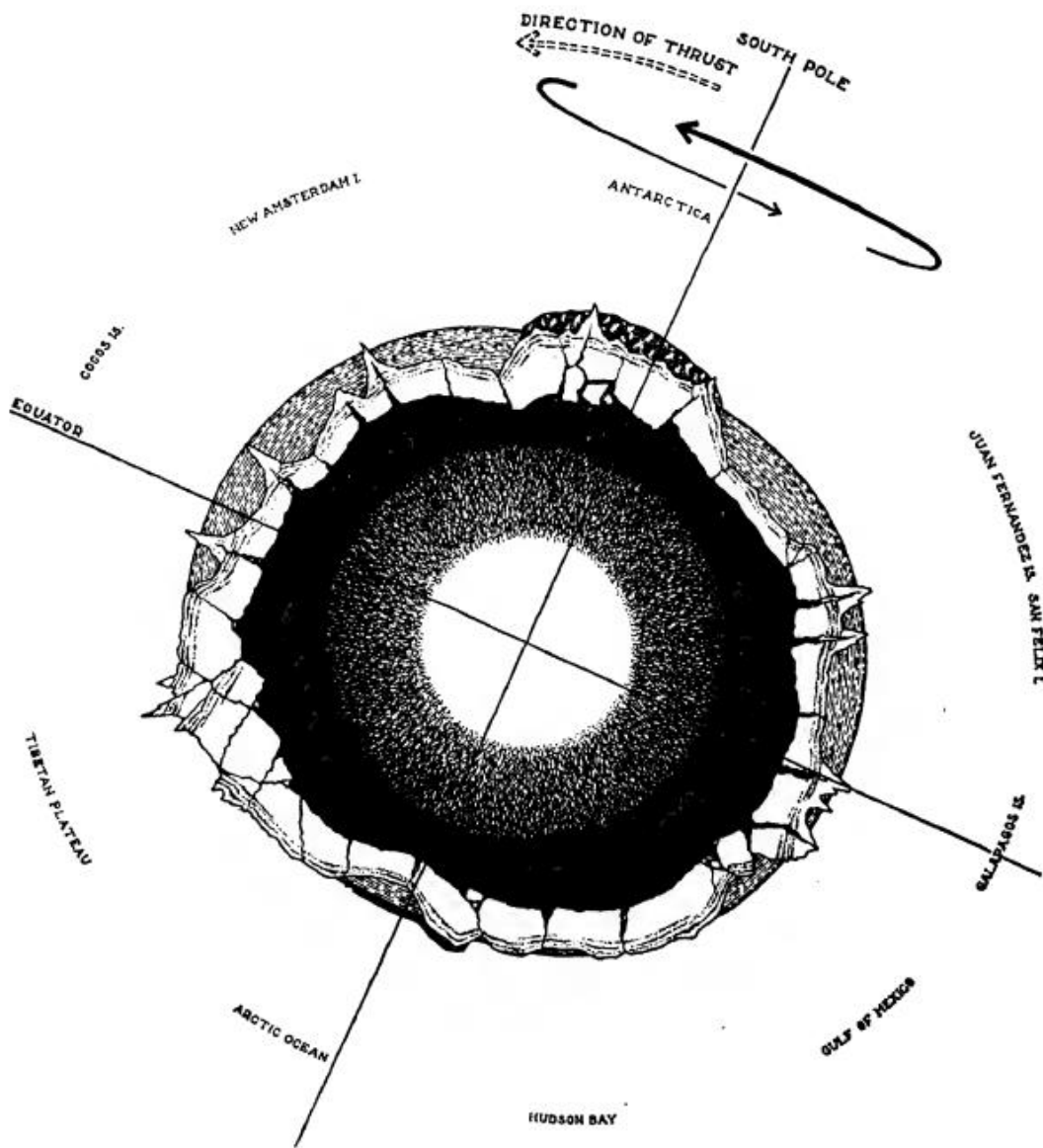


Fig. V. Consequences of Displacement: Cross Section of Earth at 96° East of Greenwich Showing Centrifugal Effect of Icecap

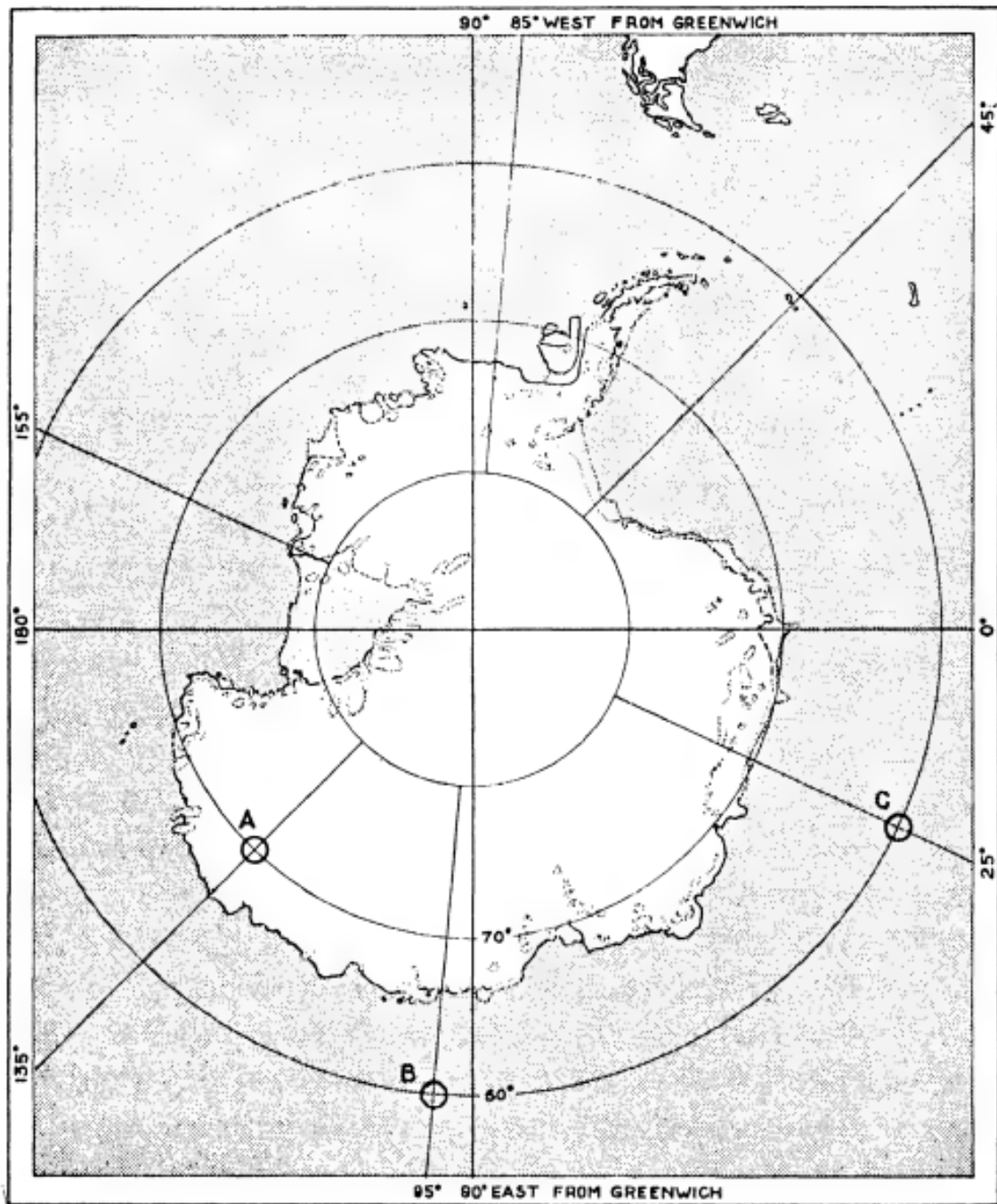


Fig. VII. Antarctica: Three Earlier Locations of the South Pole
A corresponds to the North Pole in Alaska, B to the North Pole in Greenland, and C to the North Pole in Hudson Bay. Positions are approximate.

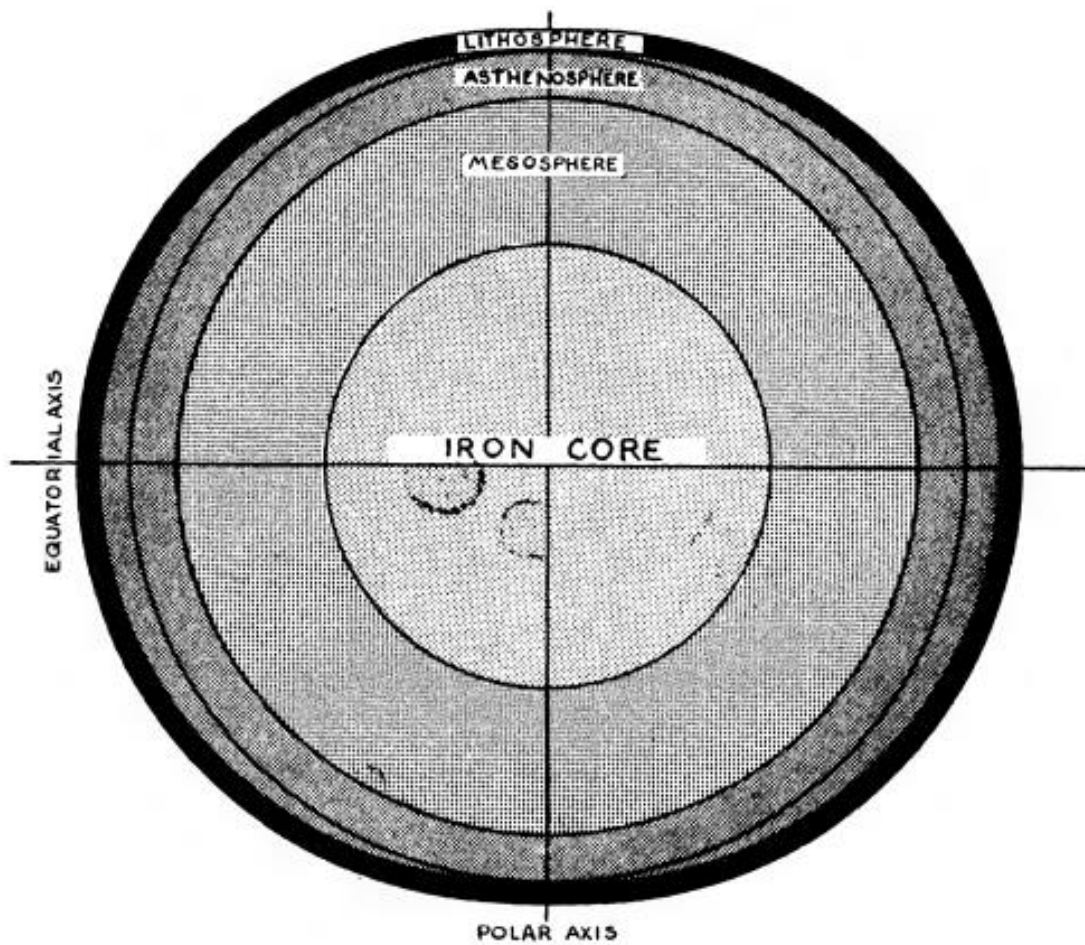


Fig. XIII. A Cross Section of the Earth Showing the Relation Between the Crust and the Equatorial Bulge

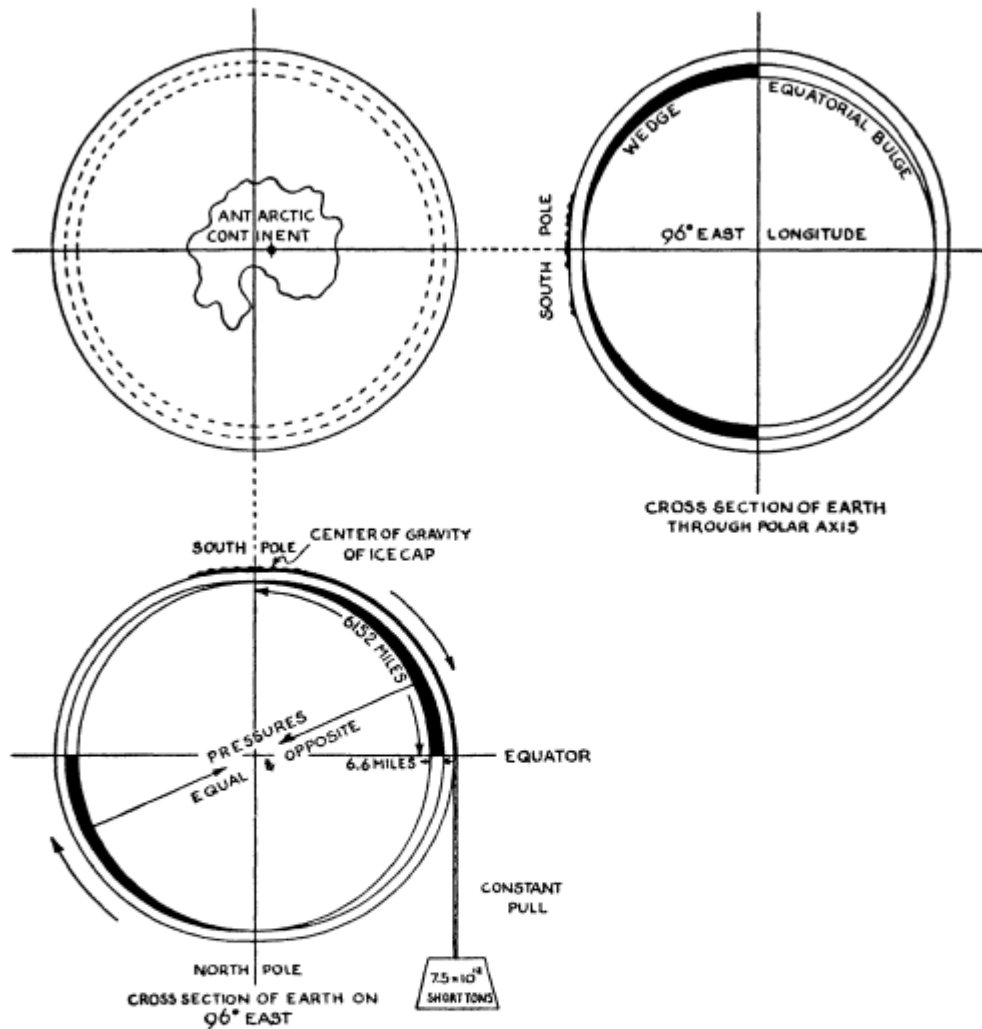


Fig. XIV. Various Aspects of the Wedge Effect

The Antarctic continent is shown, with center of gravity displaced to the right, on a line representing the 96th degree of East Longitude. The figure at the right represents the continuation of the movement of the icecap along this meridian, mounting the bulge, which must be visualized three-dimensionally. The lower left-hand figure shows the vertical cross section of the earth under the icecap, with the two wedges pushing the crust out as it approaches the equator. The proportions of the wedges are shown, and an equilibrium of equal and opposite pressures is indicated. The tangential pull of the icecap is indicated by the suspended weight.

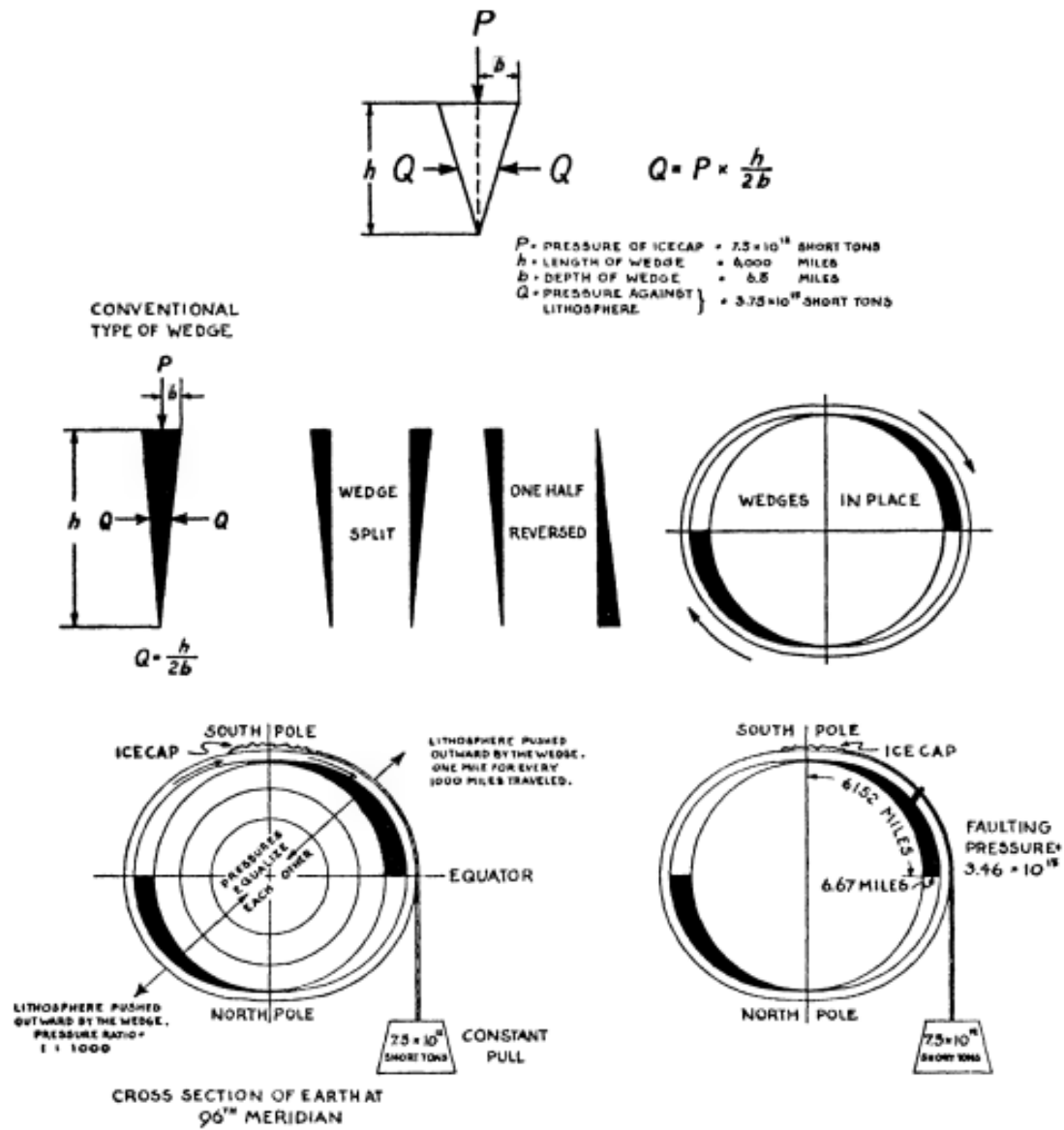


Fig. XV. The Wedge Effect