Selected Extreme Point and Event Point Baseline Distances in Cosmogeography: Symmetry between Land Mass and Water Mass on Earth

Charles William Johnson
The selected baseline distances between extreme/event points presented here illustrate patterns of symmetry between the land mass and water mass on Earth.

The baseline distances for selected island-to-island measurements as shown on the Earth’s surface question the theoretical concepts posited in the ideas about continental drift and plate tectonics. In my studies, I have been suggesting that if there are identifiable, patterns of symmetry in the relationship between land/water mass on Earth, then the probability of the continents randomly drifting about the face of the Earth is unlikely to the degree as sustained by the continental drift theorists.
Only a few selected baseline relationships are presented here as a supplement to the first volume of *Eventpoint Cosmogeography*. Soon, the second volume shall be made public with extensive measurements.

In this illustration, one cannot help but notice how many of the similarly distanced island-to-island baselines follow the curvature of the ecliptic line of the Earth. This particular aspect shall be examined in great detail in the second volume of *Eventpoint Cosmogeography*. Keep in mind that the illustrations in this essay present only a select few of the many extreme point and event point distances measured to date. With just a few examples, it is possible to discern the patterns of symmetry between land mass and water mass.
Many different baselines exist. The nature of the baselines shall be treated in greater detail in volume two, especially regarding the concept of event points.

The translation symmetry shared by the continents of South America and Africa are obvious from the shape of their coastlines, like two ice cream cones spilling over. Yet, with the baseline distances as shown, together with those examined in volume one of my study, the pattern of translation symmetry becomes commensurable in fact.

\[7447 \text{ kms} \sim 6288 < > 7452 \text{ kms} \sim 6153\]
Any baseline measurement may be extended to other relationships between land mass and water mass on Earth. The significant issue is to precisely consider the relationship land|water and the subsequent symmetries.

Another significant issue is to understand that the land|water mass relationship is examined as of measurable coordinates relating to extreme points and event points of geography on Earth. Any and all extreme point and event point coordinates are susceptible to being measured as distance of a great circle. As pointed out in volume one, measurements may be derived from relationships of extreme|extreme points, extreme|event points, and/or event|event points. And, such coordinate point measurements may be over land or water on Earth.
One point may never be emphasized enough. When we are speaking about water on Earth, one must keep in mind that land lies underneath the water. This was emphasized in volume one and volume two emphasizes this point even more. Therefore, any of the extreme point measurements/distances noted in this essay reflect coordinate points, generally where land and water meet. Such points are identifiable, commensurable and may be assigned numbers. But, the length and width of a continent so measured does not mean that that is where it begins and ends. In to better understand then the nature of the baseline distances, volume two shall illustrate in greater detail and depth this particular discussion. Continental drift theorists stopped first at the water’s edge in
In their comparison of the coastlines of South American and Africa and the supposed splitting up of these two continents. When criticized, they then dove to the depths of the continental shelf to bolster their theses.

Such theoretical meandering is treated in volume of Eventpoint Cosmogeography with extensive examples and comparisons. The results of the analysis are that there are patterns of symmetry infinitely so as of the relationships of land|water mass on Earth. Once these are understood with regard to the relationships that may be their very origin, then we may begin to visualize the Earth as it exists instead of as of happenstance and chance.
From a theoretical point of view all of matter-energy is related. Therefore, it should not surprise us to discern relationships of symmetry that have gone unnoticed. If one’s theoretical approach is based on random acts and probability, then one is less likely to perceive the patterns of symmetry between land and water mass. With continental drift theory, we have had now nearly a century of overlooking what is rather obvious. The land mass and the water mass of Earth are intricately, inseparably related. Analysis and you have analyzed the other. But, continental drift ideas harp on the same old, worn-out theses: continental land mass that drifts and oceans that spread.
The measured baseline distances, the numbers cannot be manipulated; they are what they are. Anyone can measure them with rudimentary technology available to everyone on the Internet. In fact, an advanced GPS system is unnecessary. All one needs is an old atlas with the coordinates of the extreme points and event points specified in minutes and seconds in order to derive the numbers/distances. From there the analysis flows by itself. The visual patterns jump out from the numbers. At first sight, the land mass on Earth appears to be irregular and chaotic, random. But as one begins to derive the measured distances between the extreme/event points, then the symmetries appear. From there it is a stone’s throw to understand the superficial nature of the theses behind continental drift.
The land mass and the water mass on Earth have been in a locked struggle since their very existence. I cannot venture to say when that begin moment may have been. But, we can see their now-moment of interlocked wear.

The mouths of rivers are interlocked with one another at coordinate distances, just as islands and continental coastlines are interlocked in a similar manner: land/water mass existing as one. That is just the way the Earth works. I have examined the relationships of the mouths of the main rivers of the world with regard to the ancient archaeological sites around the world. The ancients appear to have recognized more millennia ago, than we have for the past one hundred years or so. Answer the question, what does the mouth of the Mississippi River have to do with the mouth of the Nile River?
of the Nile River, and what do they both have to do with the mouth of the Amazon River? What does the island-like land of Madagascar have to do with the eastern extreme point of Australia? Why do these two sets of extreme points share a similar distance between themselves? I find it impossible to explain these baseline distances as of the random idea of continents drifting into these positions after 250 million years of wandering on the face of the Earth. I cannot go into the reasons once again here. But, in volume two of the upcoming book, *Eventpoint Cosmogeography*, many of these questions shall find illustrated answers. In the meantime, I have presented here a few baseline distances that were left over from my notes in volume one, and published for the first time.