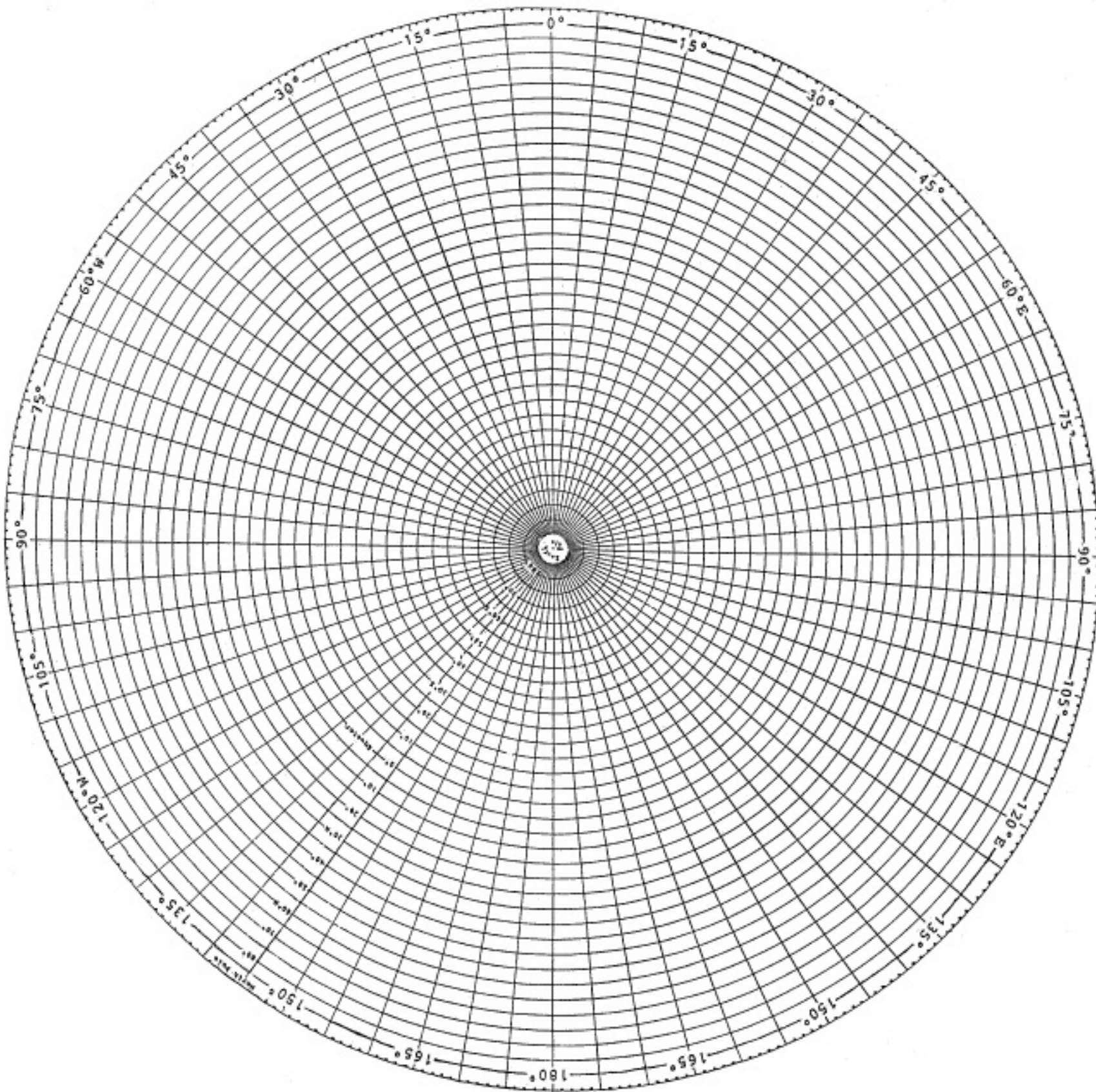


The circular geographical latitude-longitude graph



The diagram above represents the basic framework of the antipodes map. At its concentric centre is the point of the south pole. The outermost circle is the magnified point of the north pole. This salient fact has to be remembered when viewing all the antipodes maps in this book. The other concentric circles are latitudes that are 5° apart and the straight lines are meridians or longitudes that are 5° apart. Note that a meridian and its anti-meridian form a straight line going through the south pole.

Looking at the whole framework, the imaginary axial "rod" of the earth goes through the imaginary "hole" of the south pole and emerges through the imaginary "hole" of the north pole, with the earth rotating in a clockwise direction around this axis. Its relevance to the E.R.S.C. is based on this clockwise rotation of 15° every hour, taking 24 hours (1 day) to complete one rotation.