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Methodological approaches and basic structural consequences from the postulates of New Geonomical Paradigm

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The basic methodological approaches which develop the postulates of New Geonomical Paradigm are symmetrical, crystallomorphic, fractal, system, synergetic and energetic ones. The inevitable deductive structural issues from application of those to the real Earth tectonics are the following:
1. Continents as comparatively light plates raised above the geoid will drift under the influence of different rotational and inertial forces. The main tendency of continental drift is their subdivision and moving away from each other with rare collisions. Currently the main directions of the drift will be away from Africa - to the North, to the West. The Northern Hemisphere originally is more continental one so rotational westward drift of that is more intensive. The Thetis and Equatorial twistings arise from it.
2. Rift zones are consequences of prescribed features of the drift, derived under sub-meridian disruption of the plates, initiating warming-up of stretching zones and their filling by Mantle substratum, in turn experiencing their own expansion (effects of fluid boiling up, of phase transitions etc.) and differentiation. Under rotational stresses the continental rifts are asymmetric (jump-up - strike-slip faults of E-SE vergence). To polar regions oceanic rifts will damp and turn to latitudinal directions.
3. Active continental margins develop on rear sides of continents and are accretionary margins attaching margin seas filled by sediments. Island arks and Benyoff' zones are rear borders of those zones in the environments of intensive rotational compression (jump-up faults), so there is not subduction of the continental lithosphere.
4. The destruction of the continental lithosphere and its "basification" (similar term "Lid tectonics" arose later) possible at a sacrifice of phase transitions under extra-deep subsidence of intercontinental basins (Black Sea or same Thetis seas) and of margin seas on their early stages. So the latter essentially are geosynclines as arenas of multiple circulation of sialic material.
5. The space properties of the tectonosphere dictate its symmetry according to the Curie principle. Domination of rotational and radiation energies determines as a crystallomorphism of the Earth and basic features for distribution of continental masses (rules of Remje, Bacon, Fourmarier, Cary; antipodality of continents).
6. The general features of 2-D, 3-D and 4-D symmetry of the Earth, from central to triclinic ones, its crystallomorphism is deduced from its dynamic characteristics and rotation-gravity-resonance interactions between Earth and Moon, and other planets.
7. The intensity of stresses and deformations in all outer geospheres including tectonosphere is maximal between critical parallels, whose position depends on the declination of the rotation axis to the Ecliptic (now it 35° under modern decline angle of 23°). In polar regions the intensity of deformation decreases and directions in general change to meridian one for main normal stresses and to sublatitudal one for deformations.