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ASTRO - PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

a quarterly research journal

Director : Françoise Gauquelin, Editor : Marie Schneider

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December 1982

EDITORIAL

Astrological publications are numerous, but journals entirely devoted to research into the basic hypotheses of astrology are few. However CORRELATION, a research journal sponsored since the autumn of 1968 by the British Astrological Association, has proven that there are authors and readers enough in the astrological community for a publication of this intellectual standard.

In the course of our investigations at the Laboratory for the Study of Cosmic and Psychophysiological Rhythms, we often regretted that some interesting outcomes did not find the place they deserved, in the published books. The publication of a quarterly research journal would give us and others more opportunity to describe new ideas, hypotheses, beginning research, circumscribed results not intended to form entire books.

Our main problem was the language. Since our first publication in French, a quarter of a century ago, neither the scientists nor the astrological groups of our country had shown enough interest in our work to sustain a research journal. Ten subscribers at the most, that was the little encouraging prediction of a French authority in this field. Therefore, despite our lack of fluency in English, we decided to choose this international language for spreading our ideas. Fortunately, in the scientific field, the style is less important than the results.

With this idea in mind, may I ask our readers to be indulgent for errors of style, but very critical for errors of reasoning or of investigating a hypothesis? The criticisms, suggestions, corrections, will be acknowledged and discussed here with - I hope - an open mind. Each opinion has a value. But the liberty to criticize it seems to us the most important attitude for good scientific work.

Marie Schneider

CURRENT EVENTS : "You, the Jury", a BBC emission, produced by Jerry Lewis, 4th Sept.82 and commented by Martin Freeman, President of the Faculty of Astrological Studies

or : HOW PRECONCEPTION WORKS ON THE SCIENTISTS' SIDE

The BBC programme "You, the Jury" is a structured debate forum, with a studio audience who votes on a motion before and after the discussion. About 150 people are recruited to serve on the jury for each series of 13 programmes and, on average, 60 % to 80 % of these attend each time. Thus the jury is untypical in that they are people who attend voluntarily; but they are safe from any propaganda interference, and the recruiting system means that there is no possibility of "jury rigging". The jurors tend to be conservative, middle class individuals, with a higher than average age and intelligence profile.

The astrology programme was proposed some weeks before recording, and I was asked if the motion : "there is a scientific basis for astrology" would be acceptable. I tried to find a motion which encompassed more of the philosophical aspects of astrology and its non-rational component. This proved very difficult, particularly since the structure of the programme allows only short, set time limits for speaking, questioning and cross-examining. By this time, the two "witnesses", Simon Best and Patrick Curry, had confirmed that they were able to take part. And we agreed that the motion would have to be straightforward and clear-cut. Our adversary, Patrick Moore, TV astronomer and sceptic, accepted the following slight change to the original proposition : "Astrology has no scientific or factual basis". We were satisfied, this did not imply that astrology is based only on science and facts.

With the programme's time limits, we decided on our objectives : we would only try to make a few simple points, and we would aim to achieve a vote swing. If astrology could be shown to have some scientific or factual basis, our adversaries' motion would not be carried and we would win the day.

When the time came for recording the programme, our adversaries did not show the quiet, thoroughly reflecting mood one would expect from scientists confident in the correctness of their motion. From the start, Patrick Moore appeared somehow exasperated and exasperating, over-running his time, interrupting the other speakers, jumping up and down. He spoke at such great speed, that he sometimes was barely understandable. His main arguments were simple, and did not change throughout the debate : Astrology is rubbish, nothing in science can explain it, and there is no evidence for it anyway.

The flavour of the programme can be tasted in the following extract, discussing the second point : there doesn't seem to be anything in science that can explain how astrology works.

Speaker : John Mason is a physicist, a statistician, and specializes in computer theory at Imperial College.

P.Moore : Please tell us, John - you are an astronomer - can you see any possible way in which the movements of the planets, against a fictitious pattern of stars, can affect human character or destiny ? Is it magnetism ? Gravitation ? Vibration ? Or what is it ?

J.Mason : It is very important to look at each of those four things, one at a time. Obviously, the astrologers will claim that one of these four forces (you can even include things like

telepathy, possibly) is in some way affecting the people on the Earth. Now we look at these, each in turn.

Electromagnetism : I notice, very intriguingly, that the Gauquelins completely dismissed the Sun from their theories. But the Sun is the largest source of electromagnetic radiations in our solar system. It doesn't fit their theory, so let's forget that one. And, as the Earth is completely swamped by electromagnetic radiations from the Sun, I would say that any electromagnetic radiation from elsewhere is also swamped.

Let's look at gravity : I did a few calculations, recently. Let's say that your star-sign, in the papers, is saying that the planet Uranus is affecting you. It's very interesting, I think : a small calculation showed that a London bus, passing you at a distance of 27 meters, exerts more force on you than the planet Uranus - gravitation force, that is. I'd like to know what happens when you are in the middle of Piccadilly Circus, and the planet Uranus is up above. I wouldn't say (laughs in the public who sees the joke coming), I wouldn't say that you can sort out which is Uranus, and which is the number thirteem bus (laughs again). I would then go on and say that the last thing is telepathy (which has never been fully conclusively proved) and magnetism. The nearby planets Venus and Mars have little or no magnetic field; Jupiter and Saturn have an extremely intense magnetic field. It's possible that there could be some effect on Earth of those magnetic fields. But I would consider it very slight, seeing that accurate measurements of all those magnetic fields were never made from the Earth, and it needed spacecrafts to go very close to them, before we could determine size and magnitude of those fields.

P. Moore : In other words, we are coming back to those illusive things called "vibrations", which no one can really define astrologically.

J. Mason : I wish someone would tell me what it was !

P. Moore : Now let's come to the work of the Gauquelins, that ex-centric husband and wife French team, who claim to have a Mars effect. First of all : what do you think of the Gauquelins' work ?

J. Mason : The Gauquelins, a French couple, Michel and Françoise, obviously were very sincere in the work they were doing. They took very large samples of data of people, and they analyzed them from their birthcharts, to see whether the planets were in a particular position for a particular category of profession. For example for soldiers, they found - or they claimed - that there was a statistically significant (in a scornful tone) - note those two words - statistically significant correlation between soldiers, professional soldiers, when Mars was either having just risen, or just passed the culmination point. They then found that these had to be (contemptuous) - not ordinary soldiers - but very special soldiers; they had to be the best possible soldiers anywhere. If you just took an ordinary soldier, who hadn't become a fieldmarshall or won three Victoria Crosses, it did not actually fit their theory... And they tried similar things with doctors, not ordinary doctors, you understand, but the world's leading surgeons... (seems to expect laughs, but these do not come).

P. Moore : Also, they rejected all the bodies of the solar system that didn't fit.

J.Mason : O yes, that's quite true. They threw out the Sun and Mercury; and then, they threw out Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, and kept only the remaining bodies, which doesn't leave too many!

P.Moore : In other words, they did some juggling with figures, until they finally found something they claimed fits, which of course means absolutely nothing at all !

This extract illustrates well a certain type of scientist's mind at work : "I am right, and all the others are wrong if they don't share my faith in certain theories." Since Patrick Moore and John Mason do not know any physical effect which can explain the astrologers' claims, they reject them out of hand. Even the statistical work of Michel and Françoise Gauquelin, who are no astrologers and seem "obviously very sincere", but who discovered correlations between the planetary positions at birth and the human character, is ridiculous and deserves only laughter and scorn. They don't hesitate to accuse the Gauquelins of having deliberately "thrown out" half of the data and "juggled with figures".

These authoritative assertions, shouted in an excited, highly pitched tone, lack any solid foundation. The proposers of the motion against astrology know nearly nothing about even the basics of the subject : "Your star sign, in the papers, is saying that the planet Uranus is affecting you" is a jargon that tries to make fun of the adversaries' opinion, but doesn't mean anything; "your star sign" could perhaps be translated in "your Sun-sign", but then, the Sun-sign does not "say that the planet Uranus affects somebody". And of course they ignore totally what kind of statistical results the Gauquelins have obtained, barely mentioning a "Mars effect", probably superficially seen in newspapers, and sneering at the term "statistically significant" which is a classical term in probability theory. Their aim is evidently not to demonstrate any knowledge of the problem, but merely to catch the public's attention with second-rate jokes like "Uranus and the number thirteen bus in Picadilly Circus".

Do they adopt such a superficial behaviour because the suggestion that there may be something in astrology is threatening to them, upsetting their nicely ordered theories of the universe ? They cannot bring themselves to be flexible even to the extent of saying : "This could be really exciting; let's investigate it thoroughly". Rigidity seems to be their main problem.

As a consequence, people who heard the programme concluded that the supposedly weird astrologers came across as sane, reasonable, and more balanced than their opponents. The astronomers, who were expected to be rational and logical, appeared on the contrary to be erratic.

Before the debate, 56 % of the audience jury were in favour of the motion opposing astrology, 12 % were against it, and 32 % were undecided. After the debate 49 % still opposed astrology, but 26 % were now against Patrick Moore's motion, and 25 % still could not make up their minds. Astrology had improved its standing by 14 percentage points, more than doubling its votes.

We had put up a good fight, we had achieved our objectives, and honour was satisfied. For us, the day was won !

M.F., 20th October, 1982.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Astrological Association of Great Britain Conference 1982

This year's A.A. Conference was held at the University of Canterbury, Kent, from the 10th to the 12th September. The twin themes of the weekend were "Astrology as Applied to Counselling and Psychotherapy", and "The Applications of Computers in Astrology".

One of the most interesting lectures under the first theme was that of Dione SMITH, a government-employed social worker who has been applying astrology to her work of placing children for adoption. Her studies led her to believe that many of the traditional rules about compatibility between individuals were of value in this work. She illustrated her lecture with a report on two children and their different sets of parents. First she showed the inter-relationship with their heroin drug-addict parents, then with foster parents who had turned out to be very unsympathetic and unsuitable, and finally with the step-parents who had now been successfully caring for the children for some years. The links between the charts in each case were very much in keeping with the principles that traditional astrology suggested.

On the computer-front, there was a wide range of hardware and software on display, ranging from very small home-computers to fairly large scale systems. Programs for the home enthusiast are now relatively common place in computer circles. Of greater interest were the relatively sophisticated research and technical software now becoming available. In particular the M65 program of Michael ERLEWINE's software house Matrix was looking very impressive now that some of its initial bugs had been cleared up. This program is capable of batch-processing many hundreds of charts and searching them for significant patterns and correlations, albeit still a relatively slow speed by main-frame computing standards. But then, the home researchers can simply leave their machine running over night and pick up the results in the morning!

Most controversial and potentially revolutionary in terms of research was the lecture by Terrence DWYER on his latest chart interpretation program. This produces an analysis of a chart in simple sentences. Unlike previous programs of this kind, it does not use stock paragraphs for the planets through the signs, houses, etc. Instead it has a core of some 600 character traits, attitudes, professional preferences, etc., each of which are assessed by the computer from the chart, using such factors as angularity, very close aspects (weighted according to orb) and harmonic positions in the 2nd and 3rd and 4th harmonics. Factors which did not add to the accuracy of the print-out, as assessed by self-assessment and third party assessment, were systematically excluded. These included many of the traditional factors such as elements, quadruplicities, rulerships, exaltations, mutual receptions, etc. It was agreed, if the results continued to improve as they had done, that this program would soon prove an admirable tool for demonstrating the realities of other parts of astrology once and for all. The computer could, after all, produce character assessments on demand. This was an ideal situation for rigorous tests.

A particularly welcome guest at the Conference was Françoise GAUQUELIN, who gave a lucid resumé of her latest researches in connection with the non-verbal geometric-figure test. These tests had been very popular amongst Britain's astrology students over the past eighteen months, and it was good to hear that their efforts were being put to good use. Whilst not all the tests were proving positive, there were sufficiently interesting results to encourage a further replication study. Further copies of the original test, and of two other tests, were distributed, and it was hoped that more definitive conclusions could be drawn from this new sample.

The next A.A. General Conference will be held at the University of York over the weekend of 9th-11th September 1983. The next A.A. Research Conference will be held in collaboration with members at London University's Institute of Psychiatry sometime in late Spring or early Summer 1983. This is intended to be a follow on from their last highly successful Conference at the Institute in November 1981, when most of the top researchers from around the world met together to exchange results and experience. We will keep you posted with further details on this important event in the research calendar, as plans and program become available.

Charles Harvey

The Cosmobiological Conference in Stuttgart

The "34. Arbeitstagung für Kosmobiologische Forschung" took place in Stuttgart (Germany) from the 13th to the 17th October 1982. The general theme of the Conference was: "The Person and his Partners" in friendship, marriage, profession and political involvement. Thanks to the well-known talent, for organizing such an event, of Dr. Baldur EBERTIN and Edeltraud EBERTIN-HEIGL, numerous lecturers of great value came from Germany and abroad, contributing to the success of the Conference.

From London arrived Hans Jürgen EYSENCK, who presented, under the title "Happiness in marriage", the most recent findings obtained by a psychological investigation of some astrological hypotheses.¹

From Paris came Françoise GAUQUELIN, who had just completed an empirical survey about "The Psychology of the Planets". Applying rigorous scientific methods, she had evaluated how traditional and contemporaneous interpretations of planetary influences stand up against biographical descriptions of eminent personalities.²

Eleonora A. KIMMEL and Elaine L. KNOCHE had even come from the U.S.A., testifying of the interest for the EBERTIN-Method in that country, a welcome statement that could already be made at the AFA Convention of August 1982 in Chicago.

The D.A.V. (Deutscher Astrologen Verband) was represented

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- 1- Published in : H.J.Eysenck and D.K.B.Nias, "Astrology, Science or Superstition ?" (Maurice Temple Smith, London, 1982). The first copies of a translation in German of this successful book arrived just in time for the Conference and were sold out in a matter of some hours.
 - 2- F. Gauquelin, "Psychology of the Planets" (Astro Computing Services, San Diego, California, 1982).

by Peter NIEHENKE, its President, who reported about "Personal Marriage Counselling by Experts", and by Manfred M. HERM, editor of its Newsletter "Astrologische Mitteilungs- und Studienblätter", who described "The Factor Time for Couples", a research based on 3,392 married couples, out of which 408 had divorced, collected in August 1971 from the Amsterdam Registry Office, a wealth of data that permitted to test many hypotheses.

It was always EBERTIN's principle to remain attentive, beside astrological expertise, also to recent findings in other related fields, like psychology, medicine and sociology. In his opinion, the results will be improved if the individual charts are related to the general developments occurring in the surrounding world. This goal was reached, at the Stuttgart Conference, by the variety of lecturers and themes offered to the audience; each participant had the possibility to find exciting new ideas. This made the success of the Conference, for which we acknowledge, not only the organizers, but also all those who contributed by their presence to this success.

Manfred M. Herm

The Arcturus Congress in Oldenzaal

The Dutch foundation Arcturus held its fifth yearly congress in Oldenzaal (the Netherlands) on November 13 and 14 under the supervision of Bob Dijkstra. More than 200 participants listened to an international selection of speakers.

Dr. Michel Gauquelin showed the results of his impressive research for the first time in Holland. They lead to the conclusion that astrology has to undergo some change. Charles Harvey explained how harmonics provide a way for practical astrology to take account of the scientific results of the Gauquelins. Harvey spoke 'in memoriam' of John Addey, the late patron of astrology, whose death was deeply regretted by the audience.

Much attention was paid to psychological astrology. Dr. Henk Hagebeuk introduced a new way to consider patterns of change in the horoscope. Dr. Karen Hamaker advised to abandon the classical fatalistic description of the eighth house. Not only death agony, but also the courage to live is indicated by this factor of the horoscope. Berni Thomassen, as a practicing psycho-therapeut using statistics to control his astrological techniques, spanned the gap between practical and theoretical astrology. His main conclusion is that hard aspects between Mars and Saturn are relatively frequent in the horoscopes of the clients of psychologists. Dr. Jaap Bankert, a leading member of the 'Ram-School', discussed adolescence.

Two speakers discussed the philosophical side of astrology: Thomas Ring explained how one can learn by personal experience what the basic principles of astrology are; Luc de Marré showed that Baruch de Spinoza's thoughts help to understand the philosophical principles of astrology.

Edith Wangemann discussed the techniques of horoscope interpretation with a 30 degree wheel, in connection with Koch housecups. She also suggested a new way of using mid-points: she measures them in oblique ascension instead of longitudes. Dr. Jaap Schalekamp discussed the work of Herbert von Klöckler, whose theory of dominants forms an interesting tool for horoscope delineation.

Thus in five years the Arcturus Congress has become a platform for speakers of various countries and disciplines represented by the serious astrologers of these days.

Jan Kampherbeek

FIVE GENERATIONS OF FARMERS AND JUPITER HEREDITY

Marian Bollen*

ABSTRACT

The author collected the complete birthdata of five generations of a Dutch farmer family. While calculating their charts, she noticed that in each generation one or several persons had an angular Jupiter; a remarkable example of Jupiter heredity according to the Gauquelins' findings. Furthermore, she noticed that it was never the eldest son who inherited the farm at his father's death, as custom wants it, but the first son with an angular Jupiter in his birth chart. This is in agreement with the Gauquelins' finding that an angular Jupiter corresponds to a domineering leader personality. Did this allow the heirs of the family estate 1) to become the chosen leader of the family and 2) to successfully manage the inherited family estate? It is the author's hypothesis.

Some times ago, I began a reasearch for possible heredity factors in a related family. I succeeded in collecting complete birth data for five generations of this family, the time of each birth being obtained from the registry office of each birthplace.

The main activity of the family was farming on an originally large estate in the South-East of the Netherlands.

When I began this study, I had no idea of the possible results. I was looking rather for Neptune or Saturn positions in the charts of some members of the family because of striking events in their history. But this hypothesis based on traditional sayings was not confirmed. Instead a striking result appeared for Jupiter on the angles, that means : near to the Ascendant, the Midheaven, the Descendant or the I.C., in a narrow orb not surpassing ± 5 degrees.

The Gauquelins found similar correlations in their research on family data (1970-1971) and on the character traits of celebrities (1974). Françoise Gauquelin, when I informed her of the Jupiter angularities in this family, commented : "They are valuable and seem to resemble our findings."

The reader will be able to judge by himself how striking the Jupiter angularities are in this family, by consulting the table containing all the birth data, on next page, and the following biographical account of the happenings in the five generations of the studied family.

Genealogy of the family

First generation : So far back, I know only that the ancestor, born in 1799, started to run a farm connected with an inn. His parents and grand-parents had been farmers; the ancestors of his wife also, as far as we can know.

It is his wife who brings something interesting into the family: her chart shows an angular position of Jupiter. This will appear in the genealogy of her family without interruption during four generations.

* - Astrologer, Delft (Postbus 929), The Netherlands.

Second generation : The chief of this second family, a son of the couple of the preceding generation, had Jupiter angular near the M.C. He showed that he possessed the corresponding qualities of a leader, by initiating the construction of the family farm. Members of the family still live in this building, constructed for lasting through many generations.

He and his wife had eight children : three daughters and five sons. Strangely enough, it was not the eldest son who took over the farm, after his father retired, but the second son. If we check the Table, on the next page, we can state that not the first, but the second son had Jupiter angular, just on the Ascendant.

Third generation : The Jupiterian son of the second generation married a niece, for keeping the estate in the family circle. He ran the farm until his death at the age of 68. At first, he was successful, increased the estate and the wealth of the family, and had numerous children. But in his thirties, the chief of the family became chronically ill. Then four of the eight children died in their thirties. Finally only three children lived longer than their mother.

So many diseases affected the wealth of the family : land had to be sold. It was the mother who took over the farm after the death of her husband. She became thus the chief of the family; her chart shows that she had Jupiter angular near the Ascendant. She successfully handled the family affairs until her death, at the age of 73.

Fourth generation : The Jupiterian son of the third generation married a family member, like his father, for keeping the estate in the family. The newly wed couple lived first in a separate building on the grounds of the family farm. At the end of 1936, they took over another farm. But when this farmer died, in 1938, his enterprise failed, and his wife settled back in the main family farm with her children (she had no angular Jupiter in her chart).

The scepter, there, was still upheld by the wife of the preceding generation. When this female Jupiterian chief of the family died in 1945, her only surviving son tried, with the wife of the deceased Jupiterian son, to keep the farm going. But the times were not favourable any more; and perhaps they lacked real leader qualities (they had no angular Jupiter in their chart).

Additional fourth generation : For some years also, a brother, born in 1900, lived with wife and children on the family farm. He had the opportunity to take over another farm. He had no angular Jupiter position in his chart; but his second son has Jupiter near an angle (see Table). It is this son who now manages his fathers farm, separately from the ancestors' farm.

Fifth generation : The Jupiterian son of the fourth generation married a relative. This was a good match : the wife has also Jupiter angular, as can be seen in the Table. They married in 1959, and slowly took over the management of the enterprise. Unfortunately, the husband had an accident some years later, and became an invalid. Now his wife heads the enterprise with much courage.

The couple has two sons; but none of them has an angular Jupiter. The invalid husband has a younger brother, himself without angular Jupiter; but his eldest son has it. He is still a teenager. So the question remains open : who, in the future, will take over the farm ? And with how much competence ?

FIRST GENERATION		born	Jupiter angular	Asc	MC	Dsc	IC	
Farmer	24 Feb. 1799	22:00	Jup 50	204	122	384	302	
His wife	20 Aug. 1800	01:00	Jup 107 4°Asc	103	342	283	162	(Jupiter enters family with her)
(children not known)								
SECOND GENERATION								
Farmer	8 Jan. 1825	02:00	Jup 131 3°MC	213	134	33	314	Built farm for family
His wife	2 Nov. 1829	01:00	Jup 257	156	58	336	238	
~ They had eight children ~								
Daughter	12 March 1849	16:00	Jup 134	152	53	332	223	Died young
Son	27 March 1851	16:00	Jup 200	247	184	67	4	Farmer
Daughter	12 Feb. 1853	24:00	Jup 260 5°Dsc	85	320	265	140	Unmarried
Son	30 March 1855	10:00	Jup 304	98	335	178	155	Farmer
Son	11 Feb. 1857	01:30	Jup 370	231	161	51	341	Farmer
Son	18 Sept. 1860	02:30	Jup 137 4°Asc	141	37	321	217	Familyfarm
Daughter	4 June 1862	06:00	Jup 168	103	341	283	161	Farmer
Son	7 Jan. 1864	20:00	Jup 232 2°IC	150	50	330	230	Farmer
THIRD GENERATION								
Farmer	18 Sept. 1860	02:30	Jup 137 4°Asc	141	37	321	217	Died 1928
His wife	23 March 1872	11:00	Jup 110 4°Asc	106	345	286	165	Ran farm 1928-1945
~ They had eight children ~								
Son	2 Feb. 1896	22:30	Jup 123	194	108	14	288	Dr. in Latin
Daughter	1 Sept. 1897	05:30	Jup 168	161	65	341	245	Teacher
Son	20 Oct. 1899	08:30	Jup 226 0°Asc	226	154	46	334	Familyfarm
Son	5 Nov. 1900	21:30	Jup 253	121	8	301	188	Farmer
Daughter	30 Dec. 1902	09:30	Jup 124	101	339	281	159	Teacher
Son	25 Jan. 1906	21:00	Jup 57	172	80	352	260	Died young
Daughter	10 March 1908	11:30	Jup 318	268	212	88	32	Teacher
FOURTH GENERATION								
Farmer	20 Oct. 1899	08:30	Jup 226 0°Asc	226	154	46	334	Died 1938
His wife	27 June 1905	19:00	Jup 146	260	202	80	22	
~ They had seven children ~								
Daughter	2 July 1931	02:00	Jup 117 4°IC	51	293	221	113	Astrologer
Daughter	15 June 1932	16:00	Jup 139	108	127	288	307	Convent
Son	14 June 1933	20:00	Jup 165	250	189	70	9	Died 1940
Son	10 June 1934	15:00	Jup 193 0°Asc	193	107	13	287	Familyfarm
Son	1 Sept. 1935	19:30	Jup 227	334	259	154	79	Dr Science
Daughter	31 July 1937	11:00	Jup 290	186	98	6	278	Farmer
Daughter	25 Sept. 1938	12:00	Jup 323	236	168	56	348	Teacher
Brother of the farmer of the Fourth Generation								
Farmer	5 Nov. 1900	21:30	Jup 253	121	8	301	188	Other farm
His wife	29 March 1902	17:00	Jup 311	178	87	358	267	
~ They had four children ~								
Son	26 June 1932	23:45	Jup 141	9	274	189	94	Died 1934
Son	28 Oct. 1933	22:00	Jup 190 3°IC	121	7	301	187	Father's farm
Son	22 Oct. 1935	20:00	Jup 236	93	329	273	149	Died 1948
Daughter	31 May 1939	14:30	Jup 4 3°Dsc	181	91	1	271	Farmer
FIFTH GENERATION								
Farmer	10 June 1934	15:00	Jup 193 0°Asc	193	107	13	287	Familyfarm
His wife	18 April 1936	8:00	Jup 264 3°Dsc	81	317	261	137	
~ They have two children, none of whom has Jupiter angular ~								
Now the author is curious to know what will happen with the farm.								

Conclusions

From the above facts, we can conclude that, in these five farmers' generations, the first male child who inherits an angular Jupiter position in his chart, also inherits the family farm. This astonishing rule does not come from pure chance or destiny, but is rather a question of personality and ability for leadership, much in accordance with the Gauquelins' results with personality traits.

This research took much time and efforts to complete. Hundreds of checkings and requests at the registry office had to be made. All the birth times are the recorded ones, expressed in clock time. We made no subsequent "corrections" to them.

Our efforts were amply rewarded by the discovery of the importance of an angular Jupiter position in the birth chart, even in the case of a traditionally minded profession like farming, as soon as qualities of leadership are required. The most impressive finding, for me, is that this was true also for the wives who had to take over the management of the enterprise, which happened two times.

On the family farm, the couple husband and wife of the five successive generations represent ten persons, out of which seven have Jupiter in an angle. On the one hand, this characteristic came genetically to them through heredity. But on the other hand, as each generation produced many children, the Jupiterian personality of the leading couples represent a choice of those who possessed the necessary qualities for successfully managing the farm. Obviously an estate led by born leaders benefits; but there must be somebody available who inherited these qualities. The agreement between heredity and planetary positions in the angles of a chart is put in evidence by this genealogical research like in the Gauquelins' research.

Other research prospects

With about 350 horoscopes I collected for this family investigation, I intend to continue to study other promising fields : midpoints, aspects, etc. My hope was also to be able to verify whether differences arise from the kind of Jupiter angularity; but the horoscopes are not numerous enough for that. Another important problem is to know whether the Jupiter position is more crucial before or after the angles; but the registry office provides only rounded off birth times, while the orbs of significance are remarkably small (± 5 degrees only). It is impossible to know, with birth times rounded off to the next hour or half-hour, whether Jupiter occupied House I or House XII at the precise birth moment. I regret it very much.

The high number of Jupiter angularities in the collected family data raises the problem of the normal frequency of this factor. For studying it, I decided to collect, as a control group, the birth data of another family. This branch is related to the first studied family; but it has quite different characteristics. The personality of its members is said to be "rather rough, uneasy and independent". In the charts of two parents of this branch, we found Uranus near the Ascendant. They had twelve children. Four of these children had Uranus near an angle, within an orb of less than 5 degrees, plus two within an orb of 9 and 11 degrees. A sister of this couple also had an angular Uranus, and married a man with an angular Uranus. And the personality attributed to this branch of the family fits the traditionally accepted meaning of this planet. Has this also a sense? The Gauquelins did not find results with Uranus, in contrast to Jupiter. This has to be checked further.

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Gauquelin, M. & F. (1970): "Hereditary experiment"; (1974): "The Jupiter Temperament and Actors". Laboratoire d'Etude des Relations entre Rythmes Cosmiques et Psychophysiologiques, 8, rue Amyot, 75005 Paris (France).

THE SEARCH FOR PLANETARY KEYWORDS

Françoise Gauquelin *

ABSTRACT

When a biographical text, containing a psychological description of a celebrity's character, is checked for planetary keywords, each untrained analyst underlines different keywords. But when several of them join their efforts, the resultant keyword list becomes quite similar to the selection made by trained specialists.

Traits catalogues are wanted

After our first results with successful professionals (Gauquelin, 1955, 1960, 1970), we hypothesized that the results could be explained by a link between the planets and temperamental factors of the personality. For this purpose, we collected in biographical dictionaries character traits describing the personality of those subjects for whom we possessed already officially certified birth data. The collected character traits, classified by alphabetical order, became comprehensive trait catalogues, published in our Psychological Monographs (Gauquelin, 1973-7), each trait corresponding to birth-data of several celebrities.

The catalogues of European Data contained over 50,000 trait units; and with American Data, we reached over 15,000 trait units. This became a powerful tool for further investigations. For instance, the catalogues were used for testing how accurate the astrologers' keywords, describing the planets' influences, were; they demonstrated (to our surprise) that the traditional keywords conveyed, since ancient times, deep psychological truths (Gauquelin, 1982). Other researchers began also to test their hypotheses with the traits catalogues; in particular John Addey used them for testing his hypothesis of harmonics describing the psychological interactions in a chart (Addey 1976, 1981).

Appropriate and inappropriate trait word selections

The catalogues being more and more in use, the question of their objectivity and accuracy became an important problem. From the start, we took care to compare the selections made by different researchers, for instance by the psychology students hired for helping us in this long-lasting endeavour. As could be expected, each researcher had his own idiosyncrasies, one lacking concentration and omitting most of the available traits, the other, with excessive good will, selecting not only traits describing permanent personality factors, but also adjectives describing transitory moods induced by external stimuli, or belonging to the circumstances of the profession; for instance the ambience of a writer's novel, the way an actor interpreted a role on stage, and so on. Such oversteppings into other fields than the personality have to be avoided, of course, as much as possible. They introduce biases interfering with the results. Thus the need arose to define more precisely how appropriate trait words describing the personality can be extracted from biographies.

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First experiment : four biographical texts

For this purpose, we asked ten subjects (astrologers and psychologists) to select the traits they would find in four short biographical notes. Michel and I made the same selection in advance, in order to compare it to the results of the ten non-trained experimenters.

The four short biographical notes came from newspaper or magazine articles describing American celebrities, which had been collected by Terry Krall, astrologer in San Diego (California). In this collection, our choice was made according to two criteria :

- 1) the presence of many trait words
- 2) a clear link between most of the traits and the planets which were significant in our previous investigations.

Here are the references of the four articles corresponding to these requirements :

- "Ashe well prepared when forced off the court", by Ronald W. Powell, The San Diego Evening Tribune, Tuesday, Nov.25,1980,p.D-2.
- "Howard Cosell, Tower of Babble", by Jane Howard, Cosmopolitan, August 1979, pp.215-7.
- "Will Primary tear ol' Dixy down ? Feisty Gov. Ray girds for a fight", by David Ammons, The San Diego Union, Sunday, Sept.7, 1980, p.A-26.
- "Red-hot and Ready for Anything : Dustin Hoffman", by Mel Gussow, Cosmopolitan, June 1979, p.267.

Two of these articles were of the desired length of approximately 500 words; the other two being much longer (Howard Cosell and Dustin Hoffman), we made an extract of the desired length in their most characteristic part. The four selected pieces are reproduced on the next page, so that the reader can make his own choice of trait words, if he wants to compare his results to those of our subjects and ourselves, published thereafter. Here are the instructions for this analysis :

- please underline the traits you find in each biography;
- translate them if necessary into a simpler keyword, in the margin;
- indicate the planet or zodiac sign with which you think the trait could be linked.

After the reproduction of the four selected pieces (Table I), the Tables II to V summarize the results and compare them to the planetary positions at the birth of the analyzed celebrities.

Discussion of this first experiment

We find, when we examine the trait-words underlined by our ten subjects, many of the mentioned biases which blur the expected correlations between the personality traits and the planetary positions at the birth time of the analyzed celebrities. Here is the list of the easiest to avoid biases, illustrated by examples.

1 - Lack of concentration : brings about the omission of good traits. In Ashe's biography, the trait "cool" appears two times, one in the first sentence, and one at the end of the second paragraph. The first occurrence of this trait was underlined ten times, the second three times only. This was predictable : certain locations make a trait-word easier to catch than others. Perhaps also certain subjects left it out on purpose because it was already underlined above. This is a bad reasoning for the present task : if similar or identical words are repeated, it shows that the corresponding quality has a particular importance for the biographer; both occurrences have to be noted.

Arthur ASHE	Howard COSELL
<p>Behind the rust-tinted sunglasses sat the Mr. Cool of tennis, Arthur Ashe, who for a split-second let the "mask" slip a fraction from his youthful face.</p> <p>Sitting before microphones yesterday, he was discussing his role as the new captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team. He was talking about "putting Davis Cup back on page one" by attracting the country's best players, when the question came and hit dead center. It zinged him with the suddenness and intensity of a heart attack and for an instant, Mr. Cool warmed just a bit.</p> <p>Ashe was asked if he could "warm up" Jimmy Connors, John McEnroe, Roscoe Tanner and other players he hopes to woo to Davis Cup, before they take the court for matches, the first of which are scheduled in March at La Costa. His reply came haltingly.</p> <p>"I can't run," Ashe said softly, biting his lip and letting out a nervous giggle. "I wish I could. But I can't."</p> <p>Even now, it seems unbelievable that the slender black man can no longer ice out opponents in that no-ruffles style that only Bjorn Borg does better. On sight, he looks the same as he did in 1975 when he defeated Jimmy Connors at Wimbledon, becoming the first black — one of a boxcar load of firsts he has gathered over the years — to win the prestigious title.</p> <p>But it has been a different world for Ashe since the night of July 31, 1979 when he suddenly thought his chest would explode. Unbelievably, he was the victim of a heart attack at the age of 36 — one that required triple bypass surgery last December and put his playing days behind him.</p> <p>It's a long way from Richmond, Va., and his days as a tall, skinny kid who wore big glasses and was as naive as he looked. He has traveled the world by way of the tennis racket and Ashe — a man often criticized for being too intellectual on the tennis court — was no cerebral lightweight off it. He always knew the string would run out and fittingly, he wanted to be in control when it did.</p> <p>"It's no sweat for me to have a heart attack since I started preparing a long time ago (for life without tennis)," Ashe said during an interview. "If I keeled over tomorrow, I'd have no regrets. I'd die with my sweat suit on."</p>	<p>□ Such a spring afternoon. Dogwoods in bloom in the courtyards at Yale University. Redbuds flowering off the Connecticut Thruway as a chauffeured limousine is speeding Howard Cosell home to Manhattan. His blond wife, Emmy, awaits him twenty-seven floors above the East Sixties. Otherwise, he says, he'd have half a mind to stay at Yale and "throw the Frisbee around with the kids. Did you notice how my students ate up what I said? Did I tell you two of them were Rhodes scholars?"</p> <p>He had. Several times. He has said plenty about "Big-Time Sports in Contemporary America," the undergraduate seminar he has taught at Yale for two academic years. It is hard, after any length of time with Cosell, to miss knowing that besides being North America's most celebrated and controversial sportscaster, he has other distinctions. He was an editor, he often recalls, of New York University's 1940 <i>Law Review</i>. He has written two books. He has testified on five occasions before the United States Congress.</p> <p>Cosell also makes it clear that he feels misunderstood, to say the least, by the "vilifying, agitational, vendetta-izing, crucifying" fraternity of daily newspaper sportswriters. This breed so resents his fame and his wealth, he explains, that they "twist, distort, and degrade" everything he says, when the real problem is something they themselves have helped to create—an abstraction he calls the Sports Syndrome.</p> <p>When Cosell wants to make a point, nobody's going to stop him. "I'd like to see one <i>shred</i> of evidentiary foundation for the theorem you're projecting," he had said in class to a student who had asked if the television networks mightn't control all sports in ten years' time. He has made so many points this spring afternoon that he now looks tired. His brown eyes are bloodshot, his nicotine-stained fingers tremble, and his long frame slumps in the limousine. He would be glad, it seems, to get home. Maybe he would also welcome a fresh train of thought: What is the first thing he remembers?</p> <p>Cosell answers, as he usually does, at once. His earliest memory turns out to concern a store, a bathroom, and a rat. "When I was a boy, my father worked as an accountant in a store. I was afraid to go to the bathroom in back of that dark store in case a rat might be lurking there."</p> <p>Darkness of that ilk is long since behind Cosell. For most of his professional life the past twenty-five years, he has been sitting under klieg lights before the cameras and at microphones of the American Broadcasting Company, telling ever-growing audiences what is going on in boxing rings and on football fields, baseball diamonds, basketball and tennis courts, hockey rinks, golf links, and at race tracks "Monday Night Football," a program he helped launch in 1970, is widely thought to have changed the social habits of a nation. "Wide World of Sports," "Magazine of Sports," "Speaking of Sports," and "Speaking of Everything," along with frequent ABC sports documentaries and specials, have made him, as he puts it, "one of the three most visible personalities in the United States." (The other two, he says, vary from month to month.) His gravelly voice, like his undecaying toupee and drooping eyes, afflict him with what a colleague calls a "major recognition problem."</p>

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — Her homey campaign literature trumpets Dixy as "the best four-letter word for candor, courage and common sense."

As Washington's Gov. Dixie Lee Ray faces a showdown in her brief, flashy political career, her enemies and challengers have some not-so-nice four-letter words for Dixie herself, however.

Gov. Ray is beset with political problems as she tries to parlay her conservative, "sensible growth" politics into a second term. Her brash, controversial style has left few fence-sitters — people either love or hate her.

Ray, known nationally for her spirited defense of nuclear power and her Trumanesque plain talk, is considered the favorite for nomination, and Spellman is his party's front-runner. That could mean a rerun of the 1976 race.

The campaign already has a sharp edge, with opponents calling her incompetent, a phony conservative and an abrasive woman who can't work with people. Hucksters are doing a brisk trade in anti-Dixie buttons, T-shirts and bumper stickers, including one that calls her "Dixie Lee Raydiation."

A former professor with a doctorate in marine biology, Ray, 65, has the advantage of incumbency, is popular with many senior citizens and rural Washingtonians, and has managed to get support from business and labor at the same time. There have been no general tax hikes since she took office in 1977 as a neophyte politician who previously was Atomic Energy Commission chairman and assistant secretary of state under Henry Kissinger.

She ran a pauper's campaign four years ago, but is by far the biggest spender this year. Problems, gaffes and controversies have mounted, however.

□ When Dustin Hoffman makes a movie, he likes to be surrounded by people—for companionship, for stimulation, to have an audience. It is almost as if he were a champion golfer or tennis ace traveling the international circuit, accompanied by friends and well-wishers. Most of the members of Dustin's Army happen to be women. He likes them; they like him.

Visiting Hoffman on the New York set of his soon-to-be-released film, *Kramer Vs. Kramer*, I found him the center of a magnetic field of lovely young ladies, including the raven-haired manager of a chic Madison Avenue boutique, a bright-eyed effusive actress and a red-headed production assistant who, at that moment, was massaging the star's ankle and joking that the assembled women belonged to Dustin's "harem." The remark was greeted with a wry laugh from Hoffman. "You notice I don't have any yes-men around me," he said, adding with a Groucho-like glance at his radiant company, "just no-women."

Later, when the claque had gone, Hoffman confided that he feels a correlation between his visitors and his art. "I love a set filled with people. I like to work in front of an audience. I like to play to the crew, but the crew knows the material. Suddenly, if someone new comes on set, especially a pretty girl—strike 'pretty' . . . if a girl comes on the set—it's a kicker. When Bobby Duvall and I were acting off Broadway, we used to look through the curtain before a performance and pick a girl in the audience to play to. If you didn't find a girl, sometimes you didn't give a good performance. I think there's a direct relationship between creative and sexual tension."

Dustin made it clear that he was talking purely about tension, not hanky-panky. "Once, when I was acting off Broadway, I made love in the dressing room before the performance . . . and I always regretted it—because afterward, there was no need to make love to the audience." Carrying the metaphor a step farther, he said that when he is "hitting the right notes," his performance "transcends a sexual high. It's a high in itself—and it lasts longer. When love-making is over, it's over, but if something you do in a movie is good, you see it in the rushes, and it keeps you going for twenty-four hours."

When Hoffman first decided to become an actor, his instincts were much more basic. "I did it so that I could meet girls. *Pretty* girls came later. First I wanted to start with someone on two legs, someone who'd smile at me and look soft. As an adolescent, he was shy. "When I took a girl out, my impulse was to kiss her, but I never would. I was the King of Never Kissing. When I decided to take up acting, it was such a breakthrough. In class, they'd ask us to do improvisations—to follow our impulse. My impulse was to take a girl in my arms and kiss her—which is what I did. I'd pick a certain acting class because of the girls in it. That's reason enough to be an actor. If someone says he wants to act so that he can meet pretty girls, there's more of a chance he'll become a great actor than if he says he can't live without acting. Saying you can't live without acting is just so much esoteric pretension."

Through acting, Dustin Hoffman has been able to achieve a level of confidence and power that he might otherwise never have known. Not only is he a major star but a fine craftsman who finds his art personally therapeutic. The biggest need in his life, he told me, "is to eliminate depression. Sometimes I'm so depressed when I come to work. But after one rehearsal, the depression's gone. Acting can change my state of mind faster than anything. I can be tired until I start rehearsing. Then I find this reservoir of energy. Suddenly, I feel centered."

Unlike some actors, Dustin apparently feels no fear on stage. His terror "has always been that I wouldn't find a job, that I'd never work again. And these days my terror is also in another area—that I'm not going to get done what I want to get done. I still can't find a way of expanding."

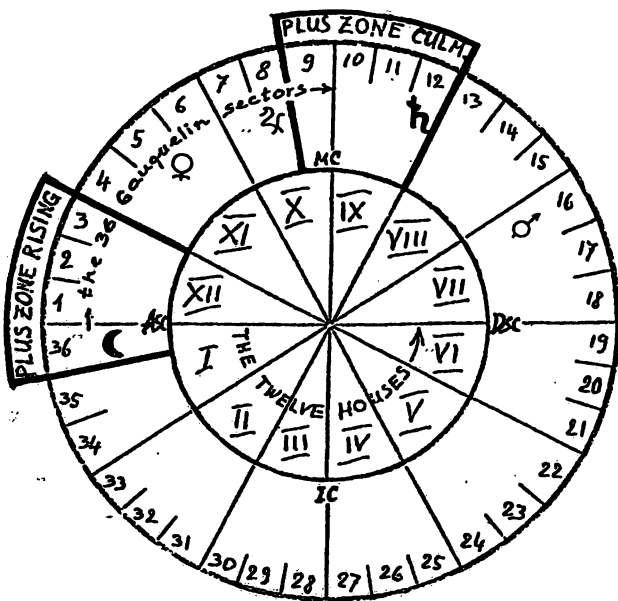
Dustin is now forty-one, a dozen years' distant from *The Graduate*, the Mike Nichols movie that made him famous, but in terms of creativity, probably not distant enough for him. Looking at his adult life decade by decade, Hoffman said that "from twenty to thirty, I was trying to learn how to act. From thirty to forty, I was enjoying the opportunity to work at will. From forty to—" He paused midsentence and then announced, "I'm in my midlife crisis."

When I suggested that forty-one is a bit premature for middle age, the youthful-looking Dustin amended his statement. "I'm getting ready for my midlife crisis."

Table II : Arthur Ashe

Trait underlined in biography & present in G. Typical List	Number of Subj. who underlined	Planets of the Typical Lists	Compared to Ashe's Planets (see Figure below) Successes Neutral* Failures	MG selects trait and predicts	FG selects trait and predicts
Cool	10	M+, S+	S+ x 10 M+ x 10	S+	S+
Has a mask	5	J-	J- x 5		
Youthful face	3	L+, V+	L+ x 3 V+ x 3	L+, V+	L+
Cool	3	M+, S+	S+ x 3 M+ x 3	S+	S+
Warmed a bit	1	J+, S-		J+) x 1 S-) x 1	(passing reaction, not a lasting trait)
Soft	1	V+, M-, S+	S+) x 1 M-) x 1 V+ x 1		L+, S+
Nervous	3	L-, M-		M- x 3 L- x 3	
Ices out opponents	3	L-, J-		J- x 3 L- x 3	
Prestigious title	2	L-, J+, S-		L+) x 2 S-) x 2	(Title, not character)
Naive	6	L+, J-, S+	L+) x 6 J-) x 6 S+) x 6	L+, S+	L+, S+
Travelled the world	2	S-		S- x 2	
Intellectual	8	S+, J-	S+) x 8 J-) x 8	S+	S+, J-
In control	3	L-, M+, S+	S+ x 3 M- x 3 L- x 3	S+	M+, S+
13 words in Typ. Lists out of 26 entries	50 underlinings		60 Succ. = 57% 26 Neut. = 25% 19 Fail. = 18%		

List of the traits underlined by the subjects without being present in a Gauquelin Typical list (therefore not checkable for accuracy) are : Captain of his team, Haltingly, Slender, No ruffles style, First black, Heart attack, Skinny kid, Wore big glasses, Criticized, No cerebral lightweight, No sweat, Preparing, No regrets.



At Arthur ASHE's birthtime, July 10, 1943, 12:55 Richmond, VA our five significant planets occupy the following Gauqu. sectors:

Moon	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
36	5	16	8	12

Arthur Ashe was a great tennis player. But we see that Mars, the dominant planet in the group of champions, is not in Plus Zones for him : Ashe is not Marsian, but Saturnine. This is well expressed in his biographical notice. On the whole, the subjects found it correctly out, as the column of successes shows.

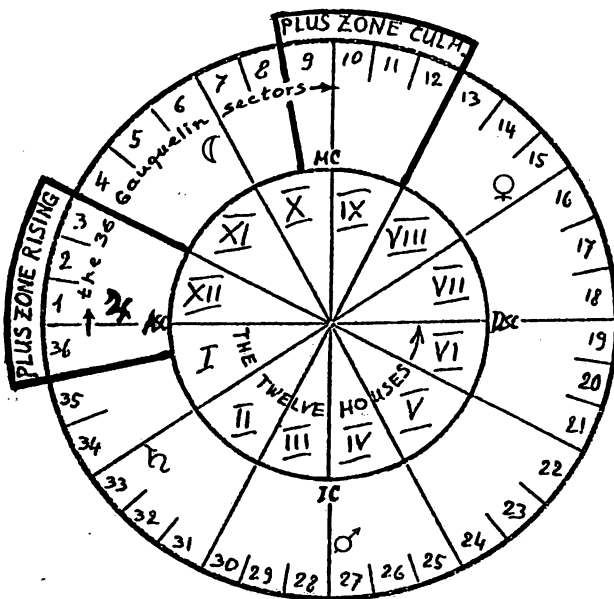
The Lunar component of his character is less apparent, and was not well perceived, the column of failures shows it.

* - In the column "Neutral", we put the planets accompanying a clear "success" (L+ and S+) or a clear "failure" (L- and S-) if they are not in the same case.

Table III : Howard Cosell

Trait underlined in biography & present in G. Typical Lists	Number of subj. who underlined	Planets of the Typical Lists	Compared to Cosell's Planets (see Figure below) Successes Neutral Failures	MG selects trait and predicts	FG selects trait and predicts
Controversial	8	J+, L-, S-	J+ L- } x 8 0 0 S- }	J+	J+
1 word in Typ. Lists out of 38 entries	8 underlinings	-	24 Succ. 0 Neutr. 0 Fail. = 100 % = 0 % = 0 %		

List of the traits underlined by the subjects without being present in a Gauquelin Typical list (therefore not checkable for accuracy) : Chauffeured limousine, etc (= Rich), Would like to throw the Frisbee (= Sporting), He had several times... (= Boasting), "They ate up what I said", Teaches at Yales, Celebrated, Hard to miss knowing (= Boasting), Distinctions, Sportscaster, Editor, Books, Feels misunderstood, Fame, Wealth, Resented, "Sports Syndrome" (= Creates words), Nobody stops him (= Irrepressible), Made many points, Looks tired, Brown eyes are bloodshot, Nicotine-stained fingers tremble, Long frame slumps, Answers at once (= Repartee), Was afraid, Under klieg lights, Telling what is going on, Evergrowing audiences, Telling about sports, Programme he helped launch, Changed the habits of a nation, Sports documentaries and specials, Visible, Gravelly voice, Undeceiving toupee, Drooping eyes, Major recognition problem.



At Howard COSELL's birth time, March 25, 1920, 14:15, Winston-Salem our five significant planets occupy the following Gauqu. sectors:

<u>Moon</u>	<u>Venus</u>	<u>Mars</u>	<u>Jupiter</u>	<u>Saturn</u>
6	15	27	1	33

If we consider Howard Cosell's planets, this is a perfectly pure case : one planet only is in Plus Zone, and it is Jupiter, the dominant planet in the profession he has chosen, sportscaster, that is speaker in the media. And correspondingly, Howard Cosell has a typical Jupiter personality.

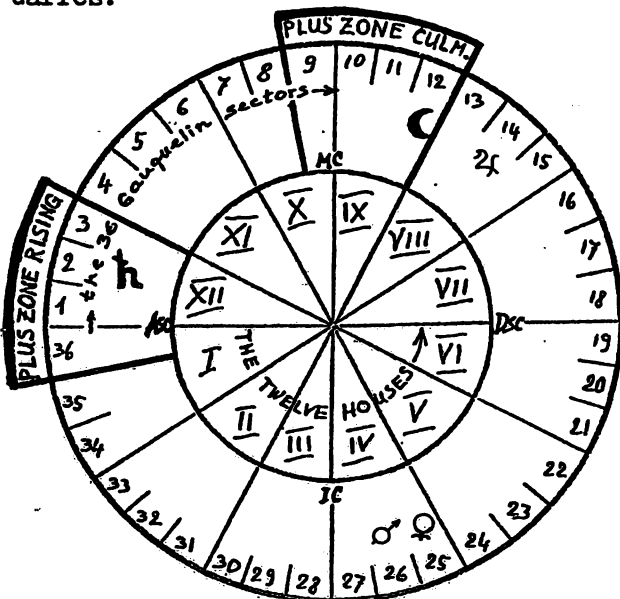
This seemed to us quite apparent in his biographical notice. But for our subjects, it was not so evident at all : the planets they

associate with the underlined traits are as often Mercury, the Moon, Mars or Saturn as Jupiter. This may have been brought about by the numerous complexe expressions of the text, which had to be translated into a simpler term, a task that is not easy without much training. The absence of simple traits is apparent in the fact that only one term could be traced in our Typical Lists; this one term, underlined by eight subjects, was a Jupiter word, which produced a score hundred per cent in tune with Cosell's unique planet in Plus Zones.

Table IV : Dixie Lee Ray

Trait underlined in biography & present in G. Typical Lists	Number of subj. who underlined	Planets of the Typical Lists	Compared to Ray's Planets (see Figure below) Successes Neutral* Fail.	MG selects trait, and predicts	FG selects trait, and predicts
Courage	5	M+, L-	M+) x 5	M+	L-, M+
Common sense	5	S+, M-, J-	M-) x 5		
Flashy (career)	5	J+, L-	J-) x 5	J+	J+, L-
Political	3	L+, J+, S-	L+ x 3 J+) x 3 S-) x 3		L+, J+, S-
Career	1	J+, L-, S-	J+) x 1		
Enemies, has	1	J+, L-, S-	S- L+) x 1	M+, J+	
Controversial style	9	J+, L-, S-	L-) x 9	J+	J+, L-, S-
Loved	3	L+, V+, M-	L+) x 3 V+ x 3	J+	L+, V+, M-
Plain talk	8	J+, S-	J+) x 8	S+	J+, S-
Sharp edge	1	J+, L-	L-) x 1		
Popular	5	L+, J+	L+ x 5 J+ x 5	L+, J+	L+, J+
Controversies	3	J+, L-, S-	L-) x 3		J+, L-, S-
12 words in Typ.Li. out of 36 entries	49 underlinings		29 Succ. 14 Neut. 80 Fail. = .24 % = 11 % = 65 %		

List of the traits underlined by the subjects, but not present in a Gauquelin Typical list (therefore not checkable for accuracy) : Homey, Trumpets, Candor, Problems (has), Parlays, Conservative, "Sensible", Brash style, Hated, Known nationally, Spirited defense of nuclear power, Incompetent, Phony, Conservative, Abrasive, Can't work with people, Professor, Accepted by Business and Labor, Pauper's campaign, Chairman, Spender this year, Problems, Gaffes.



At Dixie Lee RAY's birth time, Sept. 3, 1914, 01:00, Tacoma, WA
 our five significant planets occupy the following Gauqu. sectors:
 Moon Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn
 12 25 26 14 2

65% of failures, compared to only 24% of successes : the biographical notice about Dixie Lee RAY did not convey the traits corresponding to the planets at her birth. This is apparent for all the subjects, as well as with MG and FG's analyses. Training therefore cannot do anything against such a case. Jupiter being the dominant planet for Ray's present activity, politics, the article contains many Jupiter expressions.

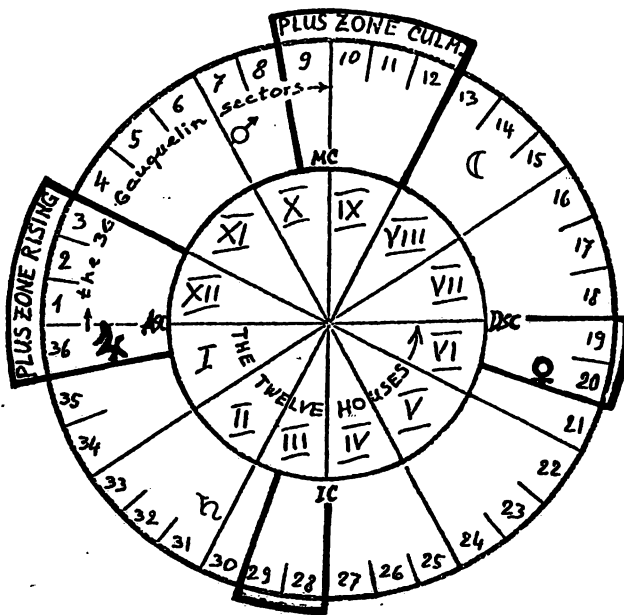
But Dixie Lee Ray was born under Saturn and the Moon. This explains probably the final set-back of her campaign, and it explains surely the impossibility to collect a fair amount of traits corresponding to her character, but opposed to the required temperament for her present activity. Such pieces are unfavourable for statistical analyses, but have to be kept nevertheless, if they belong to a series chosen for an investigation.

* - See footnote Table I

Table V : Dustin Hoffman

Trait underlined in biography & present in G. Typical Lists	Number of subj. who underlined	Planets of the Typical Lists	Compared to Hoffman's planets (see Fig. below) Success Neutral Fail.	MG selects trait, and predicts	FG selects trait, and predicts
Women, likes	4	V+, J+	V+) x 4 J+) x 4	V?, J+	V+, J+
Shy as an adolescent	6	S+, M-, J-	M- x 6 St-) x 6 J-) x 6	(Not shy as an adult,) doesn't count.	
Confidence, achieves	6	J+, S-	J+) x 6 S-) x 6	J+	J+, S-
Power, achieves	5	M+, J+, L-	J+) x 5 L-) x 5	M+ x 5 J+	J+, M+, L-
"Depressed"	10	L-, M-, J-, S+	M-) x 10 L-) x 10	St-) x 10 J-) x 10	(said by interviewee,) not by biographer.
"Expanding"	4	L+, J+, S-	J+) x 4 S-) x 4	L+ x 4	(said by interviewee,) not by biographer.
Youthful	3	L+, V+	V+ x 3 L+ x 3	L+, V+	L+, V+
7 words in Typ. Lists out of 45 entries	38 underlinings		41 Succ. = 37 % 38 Neut. = 34 % 32 Fail. = 29 %		

List of the traits underlined by the subjects, but not present in a Gauquelin Typical List (therefore not checkable for accuracy) : Likes to be surrounded, Companionship, Likes stimulation, Likes audiences, Accompanied by friends, Like a golfer or tennis ace, "I love a set filled with people", Women like him, Center, Magnetic field of lovely young ladies, Harem, Likes ladies, Wry, Groucho like glance, Has a claque, "Sometimes you didn't give a good performance", "Saying you can't live without acting is pretension", Has instincts, Likes tension, "Creative", Not Hanky-Panky, "Sexual high", "Play to the crew", "Pick a girl to play to", "Wanted to meet girls", "Wanted someone who'd smile at me and look soft", "King of never kissing", "Impulse to take a girl", Star, Fine craftsman, "Acting can change my state of mind", "Reservoir of energy", No stage-fear, Likes working, "My terror", "I'm not going to get done", Famous, Likes creativity.



At Dustin HOFFMAN's birth time, Aug. 8, 1937, 17:07, Los Angeles, CA, our five significant planets occupy the following Gauqu. sectors:

Moon	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
14	20	7	36	31

At Dustin Hoffman's birth moment, Jupiter, the planet of his profession, acting, occupied Plus Zone Rising. In agreement with this, his biographical notice offers many Jupiterian expressions.

It was not selected for this, however, but for Venus, which occupies the sector following the setting, a zone less often significant than the rising and the culmination, but also mentioned as a key sector in all

our publications. Venus traits are very seldom mentioned in biographies of professionals. It is therefore interesting that, in the case of Dustin Hoffman, there are such traits, and that they correspond to a strong Venus position after Dsc. This was not very well perceived by our subjects. They had a tendency to underline expressions in Dustin Hoffman's own descriptions of himself. Experience tells that the interviewee describes himself in an often inaccurate way. Here also, the traits in quotation marks should better have been left out : they add more failures than successes to the percentages, which would be, without them : 56% successes and 20% failures (instead of 37% and 29%).

2 - Passing reaction to an external stimuli, taken as a lasting trait. For Ashe, "warmed a bit" is typical of such a momentary reaction that has nothing to do with his temperament; for Cosell, already the second underlining is such a case : "said that he would like to throw the Frisbee with the kids...", translated as a "sporting" tendency. Cosell expresses this wish after watching students playing on the campus he just left; but his actual behaviour is to sit down in his chauffeured limousine for heading homewards while enjoying a conversation with a respectful journalist. This is not "sporting" at all. This context shows that a passing desire expressed by the interviewee must not be taken necessarily for a lasting personality trait. The context allows usually to decide how much credibility the expressed wish possesses.

3 - Past behaviour from an early age : is usually atypical of the grown-up personality; often mentioned in contrast to the present behaviour, must not be retained. Example : Dustin Hoffman describes himself as having been a shy adolescent. But who has not been shy at one or the other period of his adolescence ? Obviously, Dustin Hoffman is sexually not shy any more. Therefore this word should not be underlined in this context.

4 - Emphasis put on the professional activity instead of the individual personality. This provides two atypical traits in Ashe's biography : "prestigious title" and "travelled the world". In our opinion, "prestigious" and "travels much" are not in tune with the description of Ashe's temperament in this biography; they are linked with the fact that he became a tennis champion, but are not especially wanted or enjoyed by him. Therefore they should better be left out in this context.

In Dixie Lee Ray's biography, there are much more of this kind of traits : "trumpeted", "flashy political career", "controversial" are all Jupiterian traits, a planet that was not in key-sectors at Ray's birth, but is typical of her professional activity at the time of this article. In her case, the biographer's emphasis on the professional activity is too strong to be separated from her real character. (Saturn rising and Moon culminating). This led us as well as our subjects to a plain failure: in the underlinings from Ray's biography, there are more Jupiter traits than Moon or Saturn traits. In this article, the context cannot help to separate professional from temperamental reactions. When it is possible, such a case should be left out. If it is part of a series, it must be accepted for reasons of objectivity as a dead load. But it is important to check in advance the percentage of such dead loads, before selecting a series for analysis, because they risk to annul the results if they are numerous.

5 - Complex expressions which have to be translated in a simpler term. Then the translation may be a bit out of phase and point to another planet than the correct one. An example of this risk is given by the "chauffeured limousine...(etc.)" in Howard Cosell's biography. Correctly translated once as "showy", another time as "rich", it points to a Jupiterian personality; but when it is translated as "projects a home loving image", it seems rather to belong to the Moon personality, which is not typical for Cosell.

6 - Description of himself by the interviewee, usually surrounded by quotation-marks. Has to be definitely eliminated in an efficient collection of personality traits. An interviewed celebrity tries to give a flattering image of him or herself, and even if not, seldom judges properly his or her personality. A striking illustration of this problem is given by the biography of Dustin Hoff-

mann. The 45 different traits underlined by our subjects contained 17 expressions from his personal descriptions of himself. In Table V, these expressions are signalled by quotation marks. Many of them give a negative image contradicting his real personality, because his Jupiter temperament gives him such a drive for achievement, that he has a tendency to say that he is far from achieving enough, an obvious understatement for such a successful actor. Examples of these misleading descriptions of himself by Dustin Hoffman are : "Sometimes I am depressed when I come to work" (Depressed = S+, J-), "These days my terror is..." (Terror = M-, J-), "that-I'm not going to get done what I want to get done" (No achievements = M-, J-), terms underlined by many subjects, but not by us. Such terms made the proportions of successes and failures for the underlined traits nearly identical in Dustin Hoffman's case (see Table V : 37 % successes, 29 % failures. But if we suppress the terms in quotation marks, the successes become 56 % and the failures 20 %.

Of course, a certain deal of practice helps avoiding all these pitfalls, and recognizing at first glance the main meaningful terms in a text. Some texts are more adapted than others for such analyses. It is often necessary to read several times a biographical notice, before beginning to underline its trait-words, in order to be sure to understand as correctly as possible if the context marks them as lasting traits or passing moods, atypical youthful behaviour or present adult one, erroneous self-descriptions or objective observations made by the interviewer; and in order to find the best possible translation of complex expressions into simpler keywords.

Second experiment : what are the keywords in an astrological text

A recent investigation used the trait catalogues for testing the astrologers' keywords describing planetary influences.¹ In such a research, not only the trait catalogues, but also the keywords extracted from astrological textbooks, had to be accurately selected. In order to control also this second type of word selection, another experiment was performed, with the help of participants to the Astrological Association Conference of September 1982. This second test was presented as follows to the volunteers (see box on next page).

It is a description of the planet Jupiter's influence, by the "king of astrologers" Claudius Ptolemy, in his Tetrabiblos, translated from the Greek into English by F. E. Robbins.² This description was chosen because Ptolemy is the most quoted authority in astrology, and because the planet Jupiter's influence remains a controversial field,³ in my last book. The adequacy of my treatment of the available data needs to be checked.

1 - Psychology of the Planets, by Françoise Gauquelin (Astro-Computing-Services, San Diego, California, 1982).

2 - Tetrabiblos, by Claudius Ptolemy (William Heinemann Ltd, London, 1956) : Book II.8, page 183 and Book III.13, page 347.

3 - See chapter 5 : Jupiter clusters of results (page 25) and chapter 10 : Jupiter's real nature (pages 61-64) in Psychology of the Planets.

THE ASTROLOGICAL KEYWORDS TEST

In the following description of a planet's influence, could you underline the keywords that strike you as the most important ones? If some complex expressions seem also predominant to you, please underline them, and translate them into a single word in the margin.

"... As he is a beneficent planet,
 he rules the increase of the good and all growth;
 and its climate is the second one (...).
 And its attributes are all places of purity,
 and the houses of prayer.
 And for the clothes, those which are beautiful
 because of their cleanliness;
 and the body's appearance is white with some red,
 for his nature is straight.
 And his share is the left ear and the blood,
 for it is his nature;
 and for the years, between the young and the old age;
 and for the cardinal points, the North,
 for he provokes the northwinds."

"... He makes his subjects magnanimous, generous,
 god-fearing, honourable, pleasure-loving, kind,
 magnificent, liberal, just, high-minded,
 dignified, minding their own business,
 compassionate, with qualities of leadership.
 In the opposite kind of position,
 he makes their souls seem similar, to be sure,
 but with a difference in the direction of greater humility,
 less conspicuousness, and poorer judgement."

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return the completed form to:
 Françoise Gauquelin, 8 Rue Amyot, 75005 Paris (France).

Table VI

Selection of keywords in Ptolemy's Jupiter description

(This list differs slightly from its equivalent in our book "Psychology of the Planets", p.90, because it is based here on Robbins' translation in English, and there on Nicolas Bourdin's translation in French.)

Underlined keyword	Selections		Translations Present in Typ.List of follow. planets:
	F.G.	Other Ss	
<u>from Book II.8</u>			
Beneficent	1	9	
Increase	1	11	(Nurturing Transcendent
Good	1	6	
Growth	1	11	
Climate		1	
Second one		1	
Purity	1	8	(Temples, Sacred, L+, S+, J- Religious L+
Houses of prayer	1	10	
Beautiful	1	6	
Cleanliness	1	7	(Pure, Wholesome
White with some red)		2	Nakedness
Straight	1	8	(Intuition L-, V-, M+, J-, S+ Integrity
Left ear and blood		2	(Infusion Circulation
Between the young and the old age		5	(Middle age Mature
Cardinal points		1	
North		3	
<u>from Book III.13</u>			
Magnanimous	1	13	
Generous	1	12	
God-fearing	1	7	(Deeply religious L+ God loving
Honourable	1	12	J-
Pleasure-loving	1	10	J+
Kind	1	9	L+, M-, J-
Magnificent	1	5	L-, J+, S-
Liberal	1	5	L+
Just	1	8	S+
High-minded	1	6	J+
Dignified	1	10	S+, L-, J-
Minding his own, business)	1	3	Aloof
Compassionate	1	9	L+
Leadership	1	11	(Generating L-, J+ enthusiasm
Greater humility	1	6	(Humbler, J-, S+ Conscientious
Less conspicuous	1	5	(Paler Internalisation
Poorer judgement	1	6	

Table VI presents the list of keywords underlined in Ptolemy's text by the sixteen volunteers, and by myself, for this experiment. The first impression given by the subjects' underlinings is, like in the preceding experiment, a great variety of selections from one subject to the other. But when all their choices are added, here again a fairly good consistency appears between the subjects' list and mine, on the one hand, between their most chosen keywords and the presence of these keywords in our typical lists, on the other hand. Words without a psychological meaning were seldom chosen (examples: "Climate, White with some red, Left ear and blood, Cardinal points, North"); and if chosen, they were sometimes translated into a more psychological term for updating their odd presence in the list. Thus, on the whole, it seems that astrologers agree with the Jupiter keywords I extracted from Ptolemy's texts.

This is important, since these keywords did not correlate as well as those of other planets with the actual Jupiter positions at the birth of celebrities characterized by them in their biographies. It seems thus that we can maintain here our conclusion about "Jupiter's real nature" (Gauquelin, 1982, chapter 10) : traditional astrology has perceived correctly the extraverted qualities of the Jupiter personality, in general, but it has a tendency to add other qualities which do not correlate with the Jupiter positions. These erroneous additions should be left out. Some degree of change, in the traditional image of Jupiter's influences, is necessary.

Conclusion

The questions asked at the beginning of this research :

- 1) how can appropriate words describing the personality be extracted from biographies ?
- 2) how can appropriate keywords be extracted from astrological texts describing a planet's influence ?

both received a reassuring answer. Untrained subjects deviate quite often from the selection a trained experimenter would make; but the addition of untrained subjects' selections offers a satisfactory total list, the best words being selected far more often than odd ones, which gives them more weight in the final list.

Such a statement is reassuring : the work of others leads to results which are similar to ours. The trait catalogues, prepared during many years of hard work, appear to be valid, or at least, it seems that they would not be very different, if prepared by others. The positive results they provide, in the investigation about the correlations existing between planetary positions and human personality, would have appeared also with other researchers. And new hypotheses tested with the data of these catalogues can provide valid new insights.

The numerous volunteers who assisted us in this research deserve thus our warmest acknowledgements.

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METHODOLOGY AND THE VERNON CLARK EXPERIMENT

H. J. Eysenck *

ABSTRACT

In its issue of June 1982, the Journal *CORRELATION* reports on a new "Vernon Clark experiment" to be undertaken in the U.K. and the U.S.A. The brief announcement is not sufficiently detailed to allow one to judge the design of the experiment, but it may be worthwhile to discuss briefly the methodological difficulties in such a matching type of experiment.¹

The Matching Method

Matching type experiments were introduced by psychologists to meet the objections frequently made by graphologists, Rorschach experts, and others, to analytic type experiments, in which isolated indices, such as colour shock in the Rorschach, or obliqueness of strokes in graphology, were correlated with specific characteristics, such as emotionality or aggressiveness.

The matching technique, instead of analysing separately disparate indices, offers experts in the field the opportunity to display their talents in integrating what indices they may find in a general interpretation of the whole script. For instance in astrology, the experts are asked to study whole birth charts, in the same way as they do in the practice of their art, for discovering which of the charts correspond to a definite criterion. They are of course told precisely what constitutes the criterion, and the number of cases in each criterion group.

Pitfalls to avoid

In this type of experiment, there is usually a small number of birth charts, and a larger number of experts who agree to study the charts : in his first study, Vernon Clark submitted 10 charts to 20 experienced astrologers; in another study, 2 charts only were submitted to 30 astrologers.

The statistical validity of the result is then ascertained by running a statistical test over the number of experts. In their book "Astrology - Science or Superstition ?", Eysenck and Nias have shown why such a procedure is not appropriate. There are two major problems, one statistical, the other experimental.

The statistical problem

Suppose that we have six charts to evaluate, and that by chance four of these show agreement between criterion and characteristics investigated, whereas two show disagreement. If the experts recognize the characteristics in question, they will be successful in four cases, and unsuccessful in two; and if we have a large number of experts, then the outcome will be highly significant statistically. Yet the agreement between the experts will be indicative only of the reliability of whatever characteristics they recognize to bear on the criterion to be judged; the result tells nothing about the validity of the judgments. This validity depends on the particular selection of charts made in the first place. Had we chosen four charts showing disagreement between criteria and characteristics, and two showing agreement, then the outcome would have been equally significant, but disproving any positive relationship !

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1 - A more detailed discussion of the past experiments in this field can be found in H.J. Eysenck and D.K.B. Nias's book of 1982 quoted in the References.

The difference between four out of six being favourable, and two out of six being favourable, is itself not significant, and could easily have arisen by chance. This simple but fundamental statistical problem runs throughout the whole of the literature on matching techniques, not only in astrology, but in psychology also. As long as the number of birthcharts to identify is small, it is difficult to avoid the risk that the proportion of astrological "confirmers" and "disconfirmers" among the selected charts is unbalanced by chance. The evaluation of the significance of judgments made on a small set of scripts must therefore include the correct number of degrees of freedom involved; there is no alternative, if we want to arrive at scientifically meaningful statements of probability.

But it would be safer indeed to reverse the usual procedure, and have large numbers of birthcharts to analyze, instead of the usual small sets. Of course, large numbers of astrologers interpreting them would then be more difficult to obtain. Such large numbers of experts remain however desirable. They allow to study whether some experts are significantly better than others in the interpretation of the data submitted. This is done usually by dividing the large number of scripts or birthcharts, in two, and having each expert perform a matching experiment on the two parts separately. Then we should be able to correlate their success scores over the two separate halves. If the correlation appears to be significantly positive, then we have evidence that some of the experts are indeed better at their job than others. There are of course alternative statistical techniques for doing this, and some variant of Cronbach's alpha coefficient could be used.

The experimental problem

We now come to the major feature of the experimental design which must be incorporated in any experiment that deserves to be taken seriously. As we have seen, the selection of birth charts is crucial in the analysis of the data; some charts will inevitably produce positive correlations, others negative correlations, and others yet zero correlations between script and expert judgement. It is therefore absolutely essential, whether the number of charts is small or large, that their selection should be blind. This means that the choice must be based on the criterion, prior to the calculation of the charts. When the particular features of the charts are known, they risk to influence the choice, which lacks then in objectivity. Only if the choice is not influenced by the charts, can we take the results seriously.

In addition, any external clue should be carefully obliterated. In the first Vernon Clark experiment, such an undesirable clue was that one of the subjects was a prostitute, while the subjects varied considerably in age. The clue was that prostitutes tend to be relatively younger than members of other professions.

A committee of people aware of the pitfalls is necessary

Where the design of an experiment, and the carrying out of the design, are relatively complex and difficult, and where there are many pitfalls to be avoided, it seems desirable that the research should be designed, or at least the design should be approved, by a committee of people aware of the pitfalls, and experts in the field in question.

This is particularly necessary where, as in the case of astrology, there are strong emotional feelings pro and con, in most of the

people concerned with the research. Thus such a committee should contain a number of experts who are favourable to astrology, a similar number who are unfavourable to astrology, and, if possible, a number of experts who have no particular feelings either way. Only if such a committee can be made to agree on the design of the experiment, is it likely that the results will be accepted by all parties as giving an answer to the questions originally raised. One of the reasons, why the CSICOP experiments failed to give acceptable results on the Mars effect ¹, was precisely that the research was undertaken by a group of people exclusively made up of opponents of the Gauquelins' hypothesis, so that obvious safeguards, which committee members less opposed to the Gauquelins might have suggested, were neglected.

A historical view of scientific research in controversial areas makes it absolutely clear that results not deriving from research, the design of which was approved by both contending factions, are not likely to be accepted as settling the issue, or even as being acceptable support of one or the other faction.

It is to be hoped that the new venture mentioned at the beginning of this note will bear all these considerations in mind, and will provide once and for all the kind of evidence that Vernon Clark, and his many successors, have failed to provide.

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THE LEGAL TIME IN EUROPE

Luc de Marré *

ABSTRACT

The author checked with great patience and accuracy the legal publications of his country, Belgium, and of the neighbouring Netherlands, for eliminating any dubious data in the list of time zones and summer times applied in these countries in the past years.

Introduction

A precise account of the legal time in use at different epochs, in different countries, is essential for correct calculations of birthcharts.

A pioneer in this field, Doris Chase Doane inquired in public record offices all over the world, and published the collected data in three books : "Time Changes in the USA", "Time Changes in Canada and Mexico", "Time Changes in the World" (1966, 1973). Her comprehensive compilations were much used and copied by others. But, as she herself states, her records are still incomplete.

Several researchers took up the task to improve her work, by checking the legal records of time changes in their own countries, like Friedrich Jacobs in Germany, Henri Le Corre in France (1980, 1982).

None of these checkings was more thoroughly done than Luc de Marré's, a Belgian specialist, who checked the official records of his country and of the Netherlands, in "Le Moniteur Belge - Belgisch Staatsblad", in the K.N.M.I. (Institut Royal Météorologique Hollandais) at De Bilt, and, for more ancient changes of the calendar, consulted prof. Dr. Walter Emiel Van Wijk.

The result of his efforts : "Time changes in Belgium and in the Netherlands" was published in Vlaams Astrologisch Tijdschrift Nr.4 (Spring 1977, reprinted in Winter 1980) and in Demain (July-August 1977).

We are happy to be authorized to translate and publish for the English reading public these excellent data. And please note that the publication of thoroughly checked data about the legal times in use in different countries will continue, in the next issue of this Journal, with a revision of the data from Germany.

Marie Schneider

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Time Changes in BELGIUM

A) Introduction of the Gregorian Calender : ten days are omitted.

The 25 December 1582 (Old Time) is followed by the 5 January 1583 (New Time).

B) Local Time : in use until the National Time is adopted.

C) National Time : in 1880, nationwide adoption of Brussel Time, 4°21'10" E = + 17 m.25s.

D) <u>Time Zone</u>	(add to GMT)	E) <u>Summer Time **</u>		(add to GMT)
<u>GMT</u> : 1st May 1892 12:00	+ 0 h.	from 30 April 1916 23:00	to 1st Oct. 1916 01:00	+ 2 h.
<u>MET</u> : 22 Aug. 1914 24:00* (not always applied in rural areas)	+ 1 h.	16 April 1917 02:00	17 Sept. 1917 03:00	
		15 April 1918 02:00	16 Sept. 1918 03:00	
<u>GMT</u> : 16 Sept.1918 00:00	+ 0 h.	from 1 March 1919 23:00	to 4 Oct. 1919 24:00*	+ 1 h.
		14 Febr. 1920 23:00	23 Oct. 1920 24:00	
		14 March 1921 23:00	25 Oct. 1921 24:00	
		25 March 1922 23:00	7 Oct. 1922 24:00	
		21 April 1923 23:00	6 Oct. 1923 24:00	
		29 March 1924 23:00	4 Oct. 1924 24:00	
		4 April 1925 23:00	3 Oct. 1925 24:00	
		17 April 1926 23:00	2 Oct. 1926 24:00	
		9 April 1927 23:00	1 Oct. 1927 24:00	
		14 April 1928 23:00	7 Oct. 1928 03:00	
		21 April 1929 02:00	6 Oct. 1929 03:00	
		13 April 1930 02:00	5 Oct. 1930 03:00	
		19 April 1931 02:00	4 Oct. 1931 03:00	
		3 April 1932 02:00	2 Oct. 1932 03:00	
		26 March 1933 02:00	8 Oct. 1933 03:00	
		8 April 1934 02:00	7 Oct. 1934 03:00	
		31 March 1935 02:00	6 Oct. 1935 03:00	
		19 April 1936 02:00	4 Oct. 1936 03:00	
		4 April 1937 02:00	3 Oct. 1937 03:00	
		27 March 1938 02:00	2 Oct. 1938 03:00	
		16 April 1939 02:00	19 Nov. 1939 03:00	
<u>MET</u> : 25 Febr.1940 02:00	+ 1 h.	19 May 1940 02:00	uninterrupted	+ 2 h.
		1941 uninterrupted		
		1942 uninterrupted	to 2 Nov. 1942 03:00	
		29 March 1943 02:00	4 Oct. 1943 03:00	
		3 April 1944 02:00	17 Sept. 1944 03:00	
		2 April 1945 02:00	16 Sept. 1945 03:00	
		19 May 1946 02:00	7 Oct. 1946 03:00	
		3 April 1977 02:00	to 25 Sept. 1977 03:00	+ 2 h.
		2 April 1978 02:00	1 Oct. 1978 03:00	
		1 April 1979 02:00	30 Sept. 1979 03:00	
		6 April 1980 02:00	28 Sept. 1980 03:00	
		29 March 1981 02:00	27 Sept. 1981 03:00	
		28 March 1982 02:00	26 Sept. 1982 03:00	

* - 24:00 of a certain day means the same as 00:00 of the following day.

** - The Summer Time is always equal to the Time Zone plus one hour.
It must be noted that the legal Summer Time was not always applied in rural areas during the War time occupation in Belgium.

Time Changes in The NETHERLANDS

- A) Introduction of the Gregorian Calender by adding ten days on the 5 October 1582, and eleven days on the 1st March 1700.
- B) Local Time : in use until 1st May 1892. Since this date, the Amsterdam Time is the most frequent, but the GMT is used by the railways and the post office, and local times persist.
- C) National Time : the 1st May 1909, at 01:00, nationwide adoption of the Amsterdam Time, 4^o53' Eastern Longitude : + 19 min. 32 sec.
Then, the 1st July 1937, at 0:00, Amsterdam Time is rounded off to Loenen Time (or Netherland Time), at 5^o00' Eastern Longitude = + 20 min. 00 sec.

D) <u>Time Zone</u>	E) <u>Summer Time</u>	Add to GMT
	from 1st May 1916 02:00 to 2 Oct. 1916 03:00	+ 1 h.
	16 April 1917 17 Sept. 1917	
	1st April 1918 30 Sept. 1918	
	7 April 1919 29 Sept. 1919	
	5 April 1920 27 Sept. 1920	
	from 4 April 1921 02:00 to 26 Sept. 1921 03:00	+ 1 h.
	26 April 1922 8 Oct. 1922	
	1st June 1923 7 Oct. 1923	
	30 March 1924 5 Oct. 1924	
	5 June 1925 4 Oct. 1925	
	from 15 May 1926 02:00 to 3 Oct. 1926 03:00	+ 1 h.
	15 May 1927 2 Oct. 1927	
	15 May 1928 7 Oct. 1928	
	15 May 1929 6 Oct. 1929	
	15 May 1930 5 Oct. 1930	
	from 15 May 1931 02:00 to 4 Oct. 1931 03:00	+ 1 h.
	22 May 1932 2 Oct. 1932	
	15 May 1933 8 Oct. 1933	
	15 May 1934 7 Oct. 1934	
	15 May 1935 6 Oct. 1935	
	from 15 May 1936 02:00 to 4 Oct. 1936 03:00	+ 1 h.
	22 May 1937 3 Oct. 1937	
	15 May 1938 2 Oct. 1938	
	15 May 1939 8 Oct. 1939	
	16 May 1940 uninterrupted	+ 2 h.
	1941 : uninterrupted	
	1942 : uninterrupted to 2 Nov. 1942 03:00	+ 2 h.
	29 March 1943 02:00 to 4 Oct. 1943	
	3 April 1944 2 Oct. 1944	
	2 April 1945 16 Sept. 1945	
	from 3 April 1977 02:00 to 25 Sept. 1977	+ 2 h.
	2 April 1978 1 Oct. 1978	
	1 April 1979 30 Sept. 1979	
	6 April 1980 28 Sept. 1980	
	29 March 1981 27 Sept. 1981	
	28 March 1982 26 Sept. 1982	
<p><u>MET</u> adopted : 16 May 1940, at 02:00 (add one more hour for Summer Time)</p>	<p><u>GMT</u> + 1 h.</p>	
<p>When the Allied Forces entered a town, they abolished the Summer Time ordered by the Germans. This happened in the following towns at the mentioned dates :</p> <p>Eindhoven 20 Sept. 1944 14:00 Heerlen 21 Sept. 1944 03:00 Helmond 26 Sept. 1944 03:00 Maastricht 16 Sept. 1944 03:00 Sas van Gent 19 Sept. 1944 21:00 Sittard 22 Sept. 1944 21:00 Weert 22 Sept. 1944 21:00 Zalt-Bommel 6 May 1945 08:00</p>		

How to use the published tables

The following procedure must be used for switching from the Clock Time, in use at a certain epoch, to G.M.T., the basic Time for chart computations :

1 - Check first if there is a Summer Time in use at the studied date. If one is in use, one hour has to be subtracted from the Clock Time. The result is the Normal (or Winter) Time.

2 - a) If the birth took place before 1880 in Belgium, before 1892 in the Netherlands, the Clock Time corresponds to the Local Time. Then the geographic longitude of the birthplace has to be found and converted in hours, minutes and seconds, and to be subtracted for Eastern longitude from the Clock Time, to find the G.M.T. at the moment of the studied birth.

b) From 1880 to 1892 in Belgium, from 1892 to 1909 in the Netherlands, subtract the longitude of the capital town, Brussels for Belgium, Amsterdam for the Netherlands.

c) After 1892 in Belgium, 1909 in the Netherlands, subtract one hour if the Clock Time is M.E.T., or 20 minutes if the Clock Time is Loenen Time in the Netherlands.

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"Astrology : Science or Superstition ?" by H.J.Eysenck & D.K.B.Nias
(Maurice Temple Smith Ltd, London, 1982, 224 pp., £ 7.95)
Now also translated in German under the title : "Astrologie, Wissenschaft
oder Aberglaube ?" (List Verlag, München, 1982, 334 pp., DM 39.80)

A book about astrology, written by two respected academic persons ? Isn't this a revolution for believers and foes of the very ancient Science of the Stars ? Yes, much has been written and said already about the book; and this will continue according to J.Bruce Brackenridge, despite the fact that "Astrology : Science or Superstition?" is a well-conceived, thoroughly researched and finely constructed book on the subject of astrological research. (For) it is a book that will not please either the traditional scientist or the traditional astrologer " (Times Literary Supplement, July 9, 1982, 731).

On the side of the scientists, we find several pieces which poke fun at the final positive appreciation of the Gauquelins' findings : George O. Abell writes in Psychology Today : "Perhaps a new science is in the process of being born", observes the British psychologist Hans Eysenck in a new book. But I believe that it is far, far more likely that in 20 years or so the Mars effect and other planetary correlations will have been forgotten" (Psychology Today, July 1982, p.13). Walter Goodman jokes in Newsweek : "Perhaps the latest phase of the cosmobiological dispute will induce the birth of new research by others than the Gauquelins. For now, the Case of the Celestial Midwife remains up in the air" (Aug.82, p.49). And Martin Gardner sneers in Discoverer : "Imagine that you are reading a book, by an eminent British astronomer, called : 'Flat Earth : Science or Superstition?' You find that the first three-fourths of the volume marshals impressive evidence against flatness, then the rest of the book proves that the earth is shaped like the Great Pyramid. Would you not be incredulous ?" (Discoverer, Oct.1982, p.12).

On the side of the astrologers, their manifest disenchantment comes from the first part of the book, which evaluates the claim that traditional astrology could predict the kind of personality and destiny of an individual through his birthdata, and concludes that this claim is at best unproved, and in many instances clearly contradicted by the facts. Let us quote two reactions to this. Charles Harvey writes that "Astrology is so inherently incredible within the prevailing scientific world-view, that it must occasion no surprise if two outsiders to the subject fail to really get to grips with its essential features, even if they do make a very fair attempt to do so. (...There is a) resounding silence on the work of John Addey, (...) a failure to display any awareness of astrology as seriously practiced, (...) an uncharacteristic willingness to discard a great part of traditional astrology on what is in fact relatively slender evidence..." (Correlation, Vol.2, N°1, p.47). And Nick Kollerstrom : "Astrology : Science or Superstition ? - an odd title since plainly it is neither... If an art claims to evaluate how the whole solar system in the Zodiac at a particular moment of time is related to a whole person born at that moment, then it is far from self-evident that an analytical and quantitative approach to verification is going to be helpful towards it; it could just wreck the whole thing !" (A.A.Journal, Summer 1982, p. 202).

The central chapters attract less criticism; they deal with recent studies of cosmic influences which are not part of classical astrology, like the effect of the season of birth on mental health, the effect of sunspot cycles on human beings, the effect of cosmic rays on the life chemistry, etc. But despite the fact that these phenomena have been investigated by peers of the authors, Eysenck and Nias's conclusions are here also rather negative : "Planetary forces do not seem to have any clearly apparent effect either on the sun or directly on the surface of the earth".

Thus only the third part, dealing with the Gauquelin research, obtained a favourable appreciation : "The findings are inexplicable, but they are also factual, and as such can no longer be ignored." For this encouragement to continue in our difficult endeavour, we warmly thank the authors.

Marie Schneider

Psychology of the Planets Inaugurates Gauquelin Trilogy

The most significant astrological findings of the century have been summarized in this book by Francoise Gauquelin, one of three new A.C.S. titles by either Francoise or her husband, Michel. A psychologist and statistician, Francoise needs no introduction to A.C.S. customers. In this, her latest work, she surveys traditional and contemporary interpretations of planetary influences. Then, applying her rigorous scientific methods, she evaluates how they stand up against actual published biographical descriptions of eminent personalities.

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real nature of Jupiter? Are traditional astrological trait words verified by current research? Were ancient astrologers more accurate than modern ones? What is the practical significance of the Meridian and Horizon axes? How do these new findings relate to contemporary astrological practice?

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