

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER

The Ultimate Astrological Package

by

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Manual and Interpretations
by

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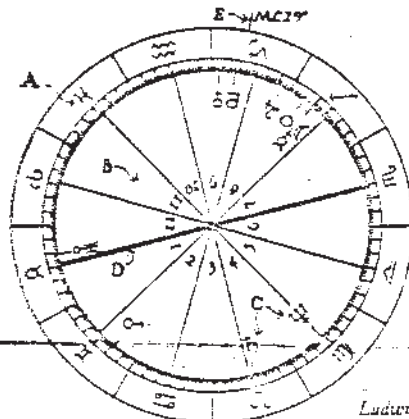
(of comet fame) once rebuked Newton for his belief in astrology, to which Newton pointedly replied, 'Sir, I have studied these things, you have not.'

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Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn on 16 December 1770 at 13:30 hours.

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER

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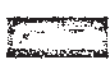
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FOR PEOPLE WHO NEVER READ DOCUMENTATION OR UPDATES

Professional Astrologer has been designed to work with cartridges & disks that are NOT write-protected. If your cartridge or disk is set to read-only, unset it!



CHAPTER ONE

GETTING STARTED - BACKING UP, TRANSFERRING TO DISK

1.1 THANK YOU

Thank you for buying Professional Astrologer - we suspect it is going to give you a lot of enjoyment! We know you are dying to get started with it - but please, please control your desires. 'Bad or changed medium' is not an irate spiritualist but a warning that you have got a corrupted disk or cartridge! The only way to avoid being troubled by media corruption is to back up Professional Astrologer AS SOON AS IT ARRIVES. Then archive the original & use only the backup copy. If you use cartridges rather than disks, it is probably sensible to make more than one backup copy. Don't operate on the principle that nasty things only happen to other people they don't. There may be a 20 ton driverless lorry careering down your road aimed right at your house this very instant. So make that backup copy NOW. It'll add value to your estate, & give the taxman more to plunder.

1.2 A WORD FOR CARTRIDGE FOLK

If you have received Professional Astrologer on disk, you may skip to 1.4. We record both cartridges & disks at normal speeds (even though high-speed duplication is cheaper & quicker) - further, we clean & demagnetize recording heads very regularly. We do not ever make compromises on technical quality - we want our customers to have only the very best. In the unlikely circumstance that your QL cannot read the cartridges we have sent you (this problem would manifest itself if while making a backup system you obtained either a 'bad or changed medium', 'read/write failed' or 'not found' type message, or the tape kept spinning for over 10 minutes) please reserve judgement on us until you have read (a) & (b) below:

- (a) The QL's microdrive recording heads are fixed to the chassis by non-adjustable rivets, & hence it is impossible to vary the head position or head alinement in any way.
- (b) Sinclair's quality control was non-existent: different batches of QL's have different head positions. There even are variations within individual production runs. Hence the root cause of microdrive reading problems is that one or more cartridge sectors which our recording QL decided were 'good' were not accepted by your QL as readable. If you do get such a problem on one or more cartridges when trying to back up, please **FORMAT THE BAD CARTRIDGE(S) ON YOUR QL** & send them to us (DP Returns, 222 The Avenue, London E4 9SE) - we will rerecord them **WITHOUT** reformatting. This little trick ensures that it is **YOUR QL** (& not our's) that decides which sectors are good & which aren't! There's no need to ring us about this problem (we can't do anything to cure it over the phone) or to write long epistles to us describing it - we know exactly why & how it occurs. Just return the bad cartridges (NOT



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THE MANUAL OR PACKAGING) as suggested. & we'll get them back to you as fast as possible. To further decrease the chance of a second delay, you can (if you wish) enclose an equal number of extra cartridges, also preformatted by you. We'll record on these too - that way you get a better chance of success.

1.3 MAKING A BACKUP FROM CARTRIDGE TO CARTRIDGE

To backup from cartridge to cartridge is easy - just follow the instructions given below.

- (a) Reset the QL with no cartridges in the drives: press F2 when the prompt appears. Wait until the drive 1 light has gone out.
- (b) Put the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER I cartridge in drive 1 & the backup cartridge in drive 2. This target cartridge need neither be formatted nor blank - it must not, however, contain any files you need as they will be wiped out by the backing up process! Further, the write protect tag on the target cartridge must be intact - if not, use sellotape.
- (c) Type in LRLN MDVL CLONE & press Enter. The screen will clear & you will be kept informed as to what is happening.
- (d) There are 5 possible error messages you might see:
 - i) Bad or changed medium - either the source or the target cartridge is unreadable from or unwriteable to, on your machine at least! Try again. If the same thing happens, try a new target cartridge. If it still fails, our source cartridge is unreadable on your machine - refer to 1.2
 - ii) Read/write failed error - exactly as for i)
 - iii) Format failed - the target cartridge is either bad or the write protect tag on it has been broken off - use another cartridge
 - iv) Drive full - the target cartridge when formatted did not give enough sectors to contain the relevant ASTROLOGER files. Try again - you may get enough sectors this time. If not, use another target cartridge - a fresh one. PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER requires cartridges giving 216 sectors or more on formatting. Recent microcartridges give between 215 & 230, so this should not pose a problem
 - v) Not found - you either have a faulty drive (nasty) or you've got the cartridges mixed up (dumb)
- (e) When a message indicating that copying is completed appears, label the target cartridge & archive the original one.
- (f) Repeat (b)-(e) for the three other PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER cartridges. And remember - don't use the originals, only the backups. If a backup copy fails in use, don't run the originals - have patience & prepare a new set of backups instead.

1.4 MAKING A BACKUP FROM DISK TO DISK

Your disk interface is supplied with a utility to aid copying from disk to disk. Use it. We can't tell you more about the command (except that it's often WCOPY FLP1_ FLP2_) because it varies from one interface to another.

Read the the manual which came with your interface. If your dog has eaten the manual, do a DIR on the original PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER disk to ascertain the names of the files on it. Then, with the original disk in drive 1 & a blank formatted disk in drive 2, enter COPY FLP1_FILENAME TO FLP2_FILENAME for each FILENAME on the disk. This will take a lot of your time - there are lots of files! It will

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teach you not to lose instruction manuals, not to keep dogs or not to buy interfaces from the sort of people who do not supply proper manuals or copying commands! If you have only one disk drive, then you will need to copy from the original disk either to RAMDISK or to microcartridge as an intermediate stage, file by file. This takes even more time, but as the P.M. would say, there is no alternative.

At the end, do a DIR on the target disk to confirm that you have not inadvertently skipped a file. NOW is when you'll be able to correct such omissions - not ten minutes later by which time your cat will have killed the original disk. By the way, why don't you buy Super Media Manager (insurance against cats)?

In case you cannot read our disk at all, either it is the wrong size (we suspect you'd have noticed this!!) or your drive is a single density one (ie; you only get 720 sectors on formatting). If the latter is the case, you will either need to upgrade to a double density drive or send the disk back to us to exchange for cartridges - there is no way to fit the system into a single density disk.

1.5 TRANSFERRING FROM CARTRIDGE TO DISK

If you already had a disk system when you ordered PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER, you should not be doing this! You could have got PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on disk in the first place, direct from us. The text interpretation files we supply with the disk version are larger than the ones we supply on cartridge (because one 1440 sector diskette has almost as much storage capacity as seven cartridges, & we believe in giving our customers as much as we can!).

To transfer from cartridge to disk is easy - double density disks are a must, however, as there is no way that PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER can fit on the 720 sectors (360K) offered by single density drives. If your drives have a switch saying 40/80 tracks, set it to 80. If they have a switch saying Single/Double density, set it to Double. As long as you get 1440/1440 sectors when you format a disk, you are OK. Contact your disk drive supplier if you don't.

(a) Reset the QL with no cartridges in the drives: press F2 when the prompt appears. Wait until the drive 1 light has gone out.

(b) Put the disk you want to transfer PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER onto in disk drive 1. This disk need be neither formatted nor blank - it must not, however, contain any files you need as they will be wiped out by the transfer process! Further, this target disk must be set for read/write, not read only: if the disk is 5.25", uncover the square nibble on the side of the disk; if it is 3.5", move the tab firmly towards the disk's centre.

(c) Type in `FORMAT FLP1_` & press Enter. Wait till formatting is over. If a 'not found' error appears, the QL + DISK + INTERFACE system is not set up properly or there is a poor connection somewhere - check the appropriate manuals. If a 'format failed' error is displayed, the target disk is either damaged or write protected. Check.

Assuming neither of these errors occurs, you will see a message of the type `xxxx/xxxx` sectors. If any smaller number than 1440 appears as the denominator (the second number) your drives are single density - we've already told you what to do in this case. If the numerator (the first number) is smaller than the denominator, the disk may be faulty or damaged: format it once again, & if the problem persists, discard it & start again with a fresh disk. If this doesn't help, cast a bad spell on the person who sold you the disks (unless it was us).

(d) Put the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER III cartridge into microdrive 1 (why? Because it contains the CONVERT program). Type in `EXEC_W MDV1_CONVERT` & press Enter. You will now be asked three questions. Before you answer them, put cartridge III aside & replace it with cartridge I.

Source: Type in MDV1_ & press Enter
Destination: Type in FLP1_ & press Enter
Twin Disks: Type in N irrespective of whether or not you have two drives. This is so you can have the entire system on one disk (both MDV1_ & MDV2_ converted to FLP1_)

The CONVERT utility is smart - not only does it copy the system across, but it makes alterations wherever necessary to allow the system to be booted up & run from disk!

(e) There are four possible error messages, as detailed in 1.3(d) above - for target cartridge read target disk. 'Drive full' cannot appear, for obvious reasons!

(f) If all goes well a copying complete message will appear. Archive the cartridge, but leave the disk in drive 1.

Repeat steps (d) to (f) for the other three PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER cartridges (but always load CONVERT from cartridge III). WARNING: Don't repeat step (c)!!

(g) Enter DELETE FLP1_CLONE:DELETE FLP1_CONVERT.

You now have a version of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on disk. Of course, the size of the interpretation files you get this way will be the same as those supplied on cartridge.

1.6 EXCHANGING CARTRIDGES FOR A DISK

If you bought PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on cartridge, & now wish to have a copy on disk with the latest & largest interpretation files, this is what you must do. Return the four original cartridges to us (DP Upgrades, 222 The Avenue, London E4 9SE) together with cheque/cash/PO for £10 - if you wish to pay by VISA or ACCESS, include both card number & card expiry date. Don't forget to give us your name, address & disk size (3.5" or 5.25"). Add £1 if you are abroad.

If larger & more comprehensive interpretation files are not of particular interest to you, transfer the cartridges yourself using the method detailed in 1.5 above.

1.7 BACKING UP FROM DISK TO CARTRIDGE

This is the shortest explanation of all - this transfer isn't supported as we can't see any valid reason to support it.

1.8 NON-FLP INTERFACE? RAM-DISK?

The most common non-FLP disk interface is FDK. The techniques described here apply to any name, however - so if your drives are called XYZ use the method below with XYZ in place of FDK.

If you are transferring from cartridge to a FDK disk drive system, use the method given in 1.5 but use FDK1_ instead of FLP1_ throughout. This will transfer the system across to FDK1 - but the files will still contain references to FLP1.

To run such a disk, or to run a disk bought from us, it is necessary to 'inform' the QL that wherever FLP is encountered it should be treated as FDK. You can do this with a command added on by your interface:

it is either:

FDK_USE FLP

or VSET FDK

To see which one it is, check your interface manual.

Now amend the BOOT file on the disk by typing in:

LOAD FDK1_BOOT (Enter)
2 FDK_USE FLP (Enter)

or
2 VSET FDK (Enter)
as appropriate
DELETE FDK1_BOOT (Enter)
SAVE FDK1_BOOT (Enter)

The more enterprising user who has at least 256K of expansion RAM may wish to use PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER from ramdisk - it is unnervingly silent & stunningly quick, faster than any disk could be. The only problem is likely to be with RAM - you may not have enough of it. Those with only 256K of add-on RAM should only FORMAT RAMn_475 (so as to leave as much room for ASTROLOGER as it had on an unexpanded QL) - this is not enough to copy all the interpretation files to. Read 2.2 - 2.6 in the next chapter & decide what you can leave out.

Those with 512K of add-on RAM will be able to FORMAT RAMn_975 - this is enough to hold the whole system (as it stands now!).

The method of adapting BOOT will be the same, except that you will be using RAM_USE FLP (if you are copying the disk version to RAMDISK) or RAM_USE MDV (if you are copying the cartridge version to RAMDISK). Leave BOOT itself on the cartridge or disk, & put as its first line a command to format the ramdisk & copy the files across to ramdisk: say

1 FORMAT RAM1_950:WCOPY FLP1_RAM1 (Enter)
followed by say
2 RAM_USE FLP (Enter)
as before.

1.9 UPDATES

Now that you have a working version of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER, there is just one more thing to do before getting stuck in. As it is our policy to continually improve our products, & as we cannot reprint manuals at the drop of a hat, we use a file called UPDATES_DOC to communicate to you all the latest features of the program. If you ignore UPDATES you run the risk of missing out on important information.

To access UPDATES, load the QUILL word processor that was - we hope - supplied with your QL. From within QUILL, load the file called UPDATES_DOC (from the disk if the system is on disk or from cartridge III if not). If you are unfamiliar with QUILL, the commands to do this are: Press the F3 function key on the left of the keyboard

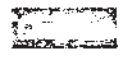
Press L

and now either use:

MDV2_UPDATES (Enter) to load from MDV2_, or
FLP1_UPDATES (Enter) to load from FLP1_, etc.

Now read the document - print it out if you can, appending the hardcopy to this manual.

IF YOU FAIL TO DO THIS YOU MAY WELL MISS OUT ON IMPORTANT LAST MINUTE FEATURES. AT LEAST HALF THE ENQUIRIES WE RECEIVE STEM FROM PEOPLE NOT HAVING READ UPDATES_DOC.. PLEASE BE SMART.



1.10 THE ASTRONOMY/ MODULE

The Astronomy module is an optional extra with PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER. If you ordered it together with PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on disk, it has been supplied on the ASTROLOGER disk itself. An option 'ASTRONOMER' is present on the BOOT program allowing you to invoke the module. When you backup the disk the module will be automatically backed up too - there are no additional instructions to those given in 1.4 : skip to 1.11.

If you ordered the module together with PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on cartridge, or if you ordered the module separately, you will receive it on a single cartridge marked 'PROFESSIONAL ASTRONOMER'. The cartridge will contain 7 files - BOOT, ASTRONOMER, ASTRO_TABLE, EXTENSIONS_CODE, HARDCOPY_DRIVER, CLONE & CONVERT. It is not ready to be used or backed up in this state - it needs a DEFAULTS file too. We have not supplied one as we do not know precisely what printer you have & precisely what display you prefer.

When you have amended the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER's DEFAULTS file using DEFAULTS_EDITOR, copy it onto the ASTRONOMER cartridge as follows: Either (a) If you have PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on disk, place the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER disk in floppy drive 1 & the ASTRONOMER cartridge in drive 2. Enter the command:

```
COPY FLP1_DEFAULTS TO MDV2_DEFAULTS
```

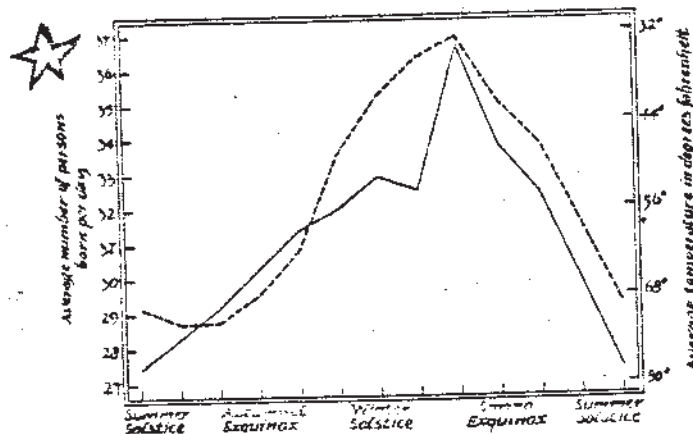
or (b) If you have PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER on cartridge, place cartridge 1 in drive 1 & the ASTRONOMER cartridge in drive 2. Enter the command:

```
COPY MDV1_DEFAULTS TO MDV2_DEFAULTS
```

Once DEFAULTS has been copied over, either make a backup of the ASTRONOMER cartridge onto another cartridge (exactly as in 1.3) or transfer it onto disk (use the method given in 1.5, but use a fresh disk & NOT the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER disk as the target).

1.11 WELCOME TO PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER

Both ASTROLOGER and ASTRONOMER will function properly only if the cartridges/disks are in read/write mode. If the medium has been set to read only, you will be promptly returned to the main menu. All that remains to be said is that the most difficult part of the manual is over (if you believe that, you'll believe anything)..... welcome to PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER!



Returned to the Encyclopedia Britannica credited to be born around the month of February. The dotted line gives the seasonal temperature pattern for New York City.

CHAPTER TWO

FILE ORGANIZATION - WHAT IS WHERE (AND WHY)

2.1 WHY YOU SHOULD READ THIS

The following paragraphs assume that a cartridge based system is being used. If you are running PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER from disk, all your files will be on one disk (so even you will be able to figure out where things are!) - you can't skip this chapter, however, as it also explains the function of each file.

2.2 THE PROGRAM FILES

The programs supplied with PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER are as follows:

PROGRAM NAME	ON CARTRIDGE	WHAT IT DOES
BOOT	I	This program allows ASTROLOGER, TEXT_EDITOR or DEFAULTS_EDITOR to be started up automatically from a reset or power on, or for the user to return to SuperBASIC. If a disk version with ASTRONOMER has been bought, an option to access ASTRONOMER will also be present.
EXTENSIONS_CODE	I	This program adds some powerful commands to the QL. It is invoked automatically by the BOOT program. These commands must have been activated prior to using the ASTROLOGER, DEFAULTS_EDITOR, TEXT_EDITOR & ASTRONOMER programs.
ASTROLOGER	I	This is the main program.
HARDCOPY_DRIVER	I	This program allows a copy of the screen to be written to a printer or similar device- it is activated from within ASTROLOGER.
DEFAULTS_EDITOR	I	This program allows the values of certain defaults (used by the system) to be changed. These include the name & nature of the output device (printer or file or communication channel or other device), special codes used to control output, the character set to be used, the default house system, the value of orbs for the aspects & the astronomical coordinate system to be used (the last is only significant if you've bought the Astronomy module).

TEXT_EDITOR	II	This program allows you to alter & modify text files (birth data, index or interpretation) upto 625 lines in length, virtually as you please.
CLONE	All	This program backs up the cartridge onto another cartridge. It is not present on the disk version.
CONVERT	III	This program backs up the cartridge onto disk.
ASTRONOMER	N/A	This astronomy module is present on a cartridge of its own - you will only have it if you specifically ordered & paid for it. In the disk version, ASTRONOMER will be present on the disk only if you ordered & paid for it.

2.3 THE TEXT FILES

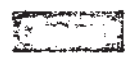
The text files are of three types - birth data, index & interpretation files. What they have in common is that they are 'ASCII' files (ie; comprise only printable characters, carriage returns & line feeds) & that the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER user may well wish to amend them using the TEXT_EDITOR program mentioned above.

(a) Birth data files: These files are supplied on cartridge II. They contain birth data for instant retrieval. There are two types of Birth data file. One type is where one file relates to only one person: such files have names prefixed by ED_ (we don't supply any of these, in order to save space - but you can create them). The other type is a special 'compressed' file called BDX, which contains the birth data of a large number of people in a form that saves storage space. We supply birth data for a large number of famous people on BDX & on a second compressed file BDX_2 (the reason that we didn't put all of them on BDX was that while the resulting file could still be able to be accessed by the ASTROLOGER or ASTRONOMER program, you would not be able to alter or add to its contents using TEXT_EDITOR as the 625 line limit would have been passed). Note that you can create & access your own birth data files, & put them into the compressed form if you wish.

(b) The Index File (FILES_INDEX): This is present on cartridge I. It contains a list of upto 20 text files (& drives on which those text files may be expected to be present), each of up to 25 characters in length, one per line, to be accessed in sequence when a text interpretation is sought.

From a prefix given to the filename, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER knows whether a given file is to be accessed when performing an interpretation of a natal chart, progression, transit or comparison (synastry). The index is read in only once, when ASTROLOGER is invoked.

(c) The Interpretation Files: These are scattered over cartridges II, III & IV. From their names it is possible to guess their function - the files SIGNS_1 & SIGNS_2 give interpretations for planets in signs (covering all the permutations); HOUSES_1 & HOUSES_2 for planets in houses, ASPECTS_1, ASPECTS_2 & ASPECTS_3 for angles between planets, FORECASTS for progressions, TRANSITS & FORECASTS (yes, we use this file twice) for transits, SYNASTRY_1 for comparisons (the reason for there being multiple Signs, Houses & Aspects files is once again the 625 line limit imposed by TEXT_EDITOR - if we concatenated the files you would have no easy way of altering them). All the interpretation files have one thing in common - header lines followed by text paragraphs.



The header lines represent conditions (that can be very complex, as we will see in 10.5) which, if satisfied, will result in the paragraph being accessed.

The disk version takes advantage of the greater space by having more interpretation files - in V1.3 there was one extra, SYNASTRY_2. More files will be added as new versions are released. On cartridges, all the available space is used up already.

2.4 THE OTHER FILES

- (a) ASTRO_TABLE is on cartridge I. It is accessed by ASTROLOGER. It enhances the calculation accuracy of the program, bringing it to the incredible level of under 1 minute of arc for all the astrological planets (moon excepted) for the whole of this century.
- (b) DEFAULTS on cartridge I is an important data file containing all the system & defaults information 'in force'. It is changed using the DEFAULTS_EDITOR program mentioned in 2.3.
- (c) Other files comprising a printer name prefixed by DEFAULTS_ (ie; DEFAULTS_EP44 for the Brother EP44) are provided on cartridge II. These are 'spare' DEFAULTS files, easily switched between by the user.
- (d) TEXT_EDITOR_HELP on cartridge II is a help screen for the TEXT_EDITOR.
- (e) Don't forget UPDATES_DOC (refer to 1.9 if you've forgotten already!) which may be on cartridge III. If it is, read it using QUILL!

2.5 WHAT NEEDS WHAT

All the program files that the user invokes directly or via BOOT (as opposed to HARDCOPY_DRIVER & EXTENSIONS_CODE which are invoked by other programs) require other files (program or otherwise) to be present at loading time. Such files are said to be ancillary to the file invoked directly or through BOOT. A list of program files & their ancillary files is given below.

File	Needs
BOOT	EXTENSIONS_CODE + whichever of ASTROLOGER, DEFAULTS_EDITOR or TEXT_EDITOR that was chosen
ASTROLOGER	ASTRO_TABLE, DEFAULTS, HARDCOPY_DRIVER & FILES_INDEX
DEFAULTS_EDITOR	DEFAULTS
TEXT_EDITOR	DEFAULTS & TEXT_EDITOR_HELP
CLONE	Whole cartridge in drive 1
CONVERT	Whole cartridge in drive 1
ASTRONOMER (*)	ASTRO_TABLE, DEFAULTS & HARDCOPY_DRIVER

(*) indicates that this program is a supplement to the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER package & will only be present if it has been ordered & paid for. How to acquire the ancillary files to the ASTRONOMER cartridge has already been covered in 1.10.

Further, ASTROLOGER, DEFAULTS_EDITOR, TEXT_EDITOR & ASTRONOMER all require EXTENSIONS_CODE to have been called before they are invoked (if it is not, they will abort with the message 'DEVICE_STATUS not loaded'). This is because all four programs make use of the extra commands & functions added by EXTENSIONS_CODE. Since all 4 programs are accessed via BOOT (in all the configurations) & since BOOT automatically calls EXTENSIONS_CODE, this is not a problem. If you are a competent programmer, however, you may choose to examine the BOOT file to see how to invoke EXTENSIONS_CODE yourself.



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Once this is done, you can EXEC_W the programs directly. The saving is that no time-consuming SuperBASIC program load need be done.

2.6 WHAT GOES WHERE - DISK VERSIONS

Ignore this section if you have only a cartridge version.

This is simple - everything is on the same disk (put in floppy drive 1) & all programs assume that other files that need to be accessed are also on that disk.

The only files you might want stored on other disks are the interpretation files, which might grow in size & number to the extent that one disk no longer sufficed for them! In this case you would use TEXT_EDITOR to alter the interpretation files' location as specified in FILES_INDEX - a trivially easy operation.

If you have the astronomy module on a disk of its own (as opposed to having it on the ASTROLOGER disk) you may wish to manually copy birth data files onto it from the ASTROLOGER disk, so that the ASTRONOMER program can get at them.

2.7 WHAT GOES WHERE - CARTRIDGE VERSIONS

Ignore this section if you have a disk version.

We have instructed each program to first look for the required ancillary file(s) first on mdv1_ & if the search fails to next search mdv2_. The ancillary files needed must hence be either on mdv1_ or mdv2_.

Further, all the programs on PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER are designed to be loaded with cartridge I in drive 1 & cartridge II in drive 2.

In the case of the astronomy module, place the ASTRONOMER cartridge in drive 1 & cartridge II in drive 2. This is so that you can access the birth data files stored on cartridge II.

For example, when the TEXT_EDITOR is being used, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER I will be the cartridge in drive 1 & PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER II will be in drive 2. Either entering LRUN MDV1_BOOT or resetting the QL & pressing F2 will start the BOOT program. If you choose the option for the TEXT_EDITOR the latter program will be invoked (using EXEC_W, by the way, as it is a relocatable multitasking machine code task) from drive 2 (TEXT_EDITOR is on cartridge II & this cartridge is in drive 2 - easy!). TEXT_EDITOR itself needs two ancillary files (see the table in section 2.5) - DEFAULTS & TEXT_EDITOR_HELP. The former is on cartridge I (& is hence in drive 1) & the latter is on cartridge II (in drive 2). Since the program scans both drives 1 & 2 for its ancillary files, it will be able to successfully load both of them.

Both birth data files & text interpretation files are used by ASTROLOGER (which is itself invoked by BOOT) but they are NOT classed as ancillary files. This is because they are only looked for by the ASTROLOGER program if YOU tell it to do so. In the case of birth data files, you can specify the identity of the drive from which they are to be loaded or viewed, or to which they are to be saved, or you can choose not to use them at all. In the case of text interpretation files, you can choose between displaying/outputting them or not using them at all (in which case PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER will not look for them). If you opt to use the text interpretation files, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER looks for their location in FILES_INDEX (which has already been loaded into RAM & which hence need not be present on drive 1). Unless you have altered FILES_INDEX, this specifies that the files are all located in drive 2. As the text interpretation files are spread over 3 cartridges (II, III & IV) there is

a mechanism within the ASTROLOGER program for prompting you to insert a new cartridge into drive 2 when one of the text interpretation files expected to be found has not been found.

Similarly, birth data files (which can be accessed by ASTRONOMER) are not ancillary to ASTRONOMER as it is you who has the choice of whether to use them or not.

2.8 CAN I TAKE THE CARTRIDGE OUT?

Skip this section if you are using the disk version.

In most cases, once a program is loaded the cartridges are irrelevant & need no longer be present in their respective drives. This is because the ancillary files will also have been loaded & are hence no longer needed.


There are 4 exceptions to this rule:

(a) If you ask for Help when using the TEXT_EDITOR the program will attempt to load the help screen TEXT_EDITOR_HELP. So if you are going to need the help screen, leave cartridge II in drive 2, or place it in drive 1.

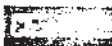
(b) If after modifying a DEFAULTS file with the DEFAULTS_EDITOR (the DEFAULTS file having been loaded automatically by the DEFAULTS_EDITOR when that program was invoked) you wish to save it, you need to have the cartridge which contains DEFAULTS (cartridge I) in the appropriate drive (drive 1). If you don't, you'll have two versions of DEFAULTS (the old one & the right one) which sounds dumb.

(c) Running CLONE to backup onto drive 2 requires the original cartridge to be in drive 1.

(d) Running CONVERT to transfer onto disk requires the original cartridge to remain in drive 1.

 Occupation	Most frequent sign	Least frequent sign
1,552 Actors	Taurus +14%	Cancer -17%
7,118 Advertisers	Gemini +8.6%	Capricorn -8.8%
5,035 Architects	Capricorn +8.2%	Pisces -11%
2,982 Artists	Cancer +16%	Pisces -15%
4,006 Athletes	Leo +11%	Aries -6.8%
2,931 Authors	Virgo +14%	Gemini -9.5%
2,696 Bankers	Virgo +27%	Taurus -30%
5,047 Businessmen	Cancer +7.5%	Sagittarius -14%
8,762 Clergymen	Gemini +5.7%	Capricorn -9.9%
4,698 Composers	Capricorn +18%	Virgo -21%
2,842 Engineers	Cancer +11%	Libra -7.4%
2,088 Journalists	Scorpio +21%	Capricorn -19%
5,477 Lawyers	Gemini +17%	Pisces -10%
5,111 Librarians	Libra +22%	Capricorn -34%
2,616 Musicians	Pisces +23%	Cancer -14%
5,000 Physicians	Leo +12%	Aries -8.8%
5,022 Politicians	Libra +9.4%	Aries -8.0%
5,011 Psychiatrists	Scorpio +9.2%	Leo -16%
1,055 Singers	Aquarius +16%	Virgo -31%

Van Deusen's study of professions and sun signs. The two columns show which signs occurred most frequently and least frequently for each profession. The percentages are the amount by which the frequency of the sign concerned exceeded (+) or fell short of (-) its frequency in a control group taken from the general population of California.



CHAPTER THREE

ASTROLOGY - AN INTRODUCTION

3.1 WHAT IT IS

Astrology is the study of the effect of the planets on character, life, events & destiny. Together with prostitution it is the oldest known profession.

3.2 WHAT PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER DOES

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER performs interpretations based on the positions of the astrological planets. The lunar north node is not used in the interpretation files supplied as its effect is not agreed upon by astrologers - you can, however, add your own interpretations based on its position.

3.3 THE FOUR BROAD USES

Broadly speaking, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER allows four types of astrological computation to be carried out, with corresponding text output for each type if you wish it. We will consider each type in turn.

3.4 THE NATAL CHARACTER DELINEATION - RADIX HOROSCOPE

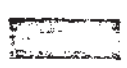
This is calculated on the basis of positions of the planets at the precise moment of the birth of the subject (ie; the natal position).

There are three ways of expressing planetary position - by Sign (location as against background of fixed stars), House (location expressed as an elevation with respect to the earth's horizon) & Aspect (angular relationships among the planets themselves). Each of these is covered in a chapter of its own.

If there are files in FILES_INDEX which either have no type indicator or an R: type indicator (ie; MDV2_SIGNS_2 or R:FLP1_ASPECTS_3) these files will be used to provide an interpretation for the natal chart - ie; a character readout. As supplied on V1.4, there are seven such files totalling an enormous 220K in size!

3.5 THE COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE - SYNASTRY

This is calculated on the basis of the positions of the planets at the precise moment of birth of one person relative to the planetary positions at the precise time of birth of the other.



For the purpose of Synastry it is hence relative Aspects that are important - the angles natal (birth) planets of one person make with the natal planets of another, when the two sets are superimposed against the common background of the signs. What may also be of value is the position of the planets of one person measured respective to the houses of the other.

Files in FILES_INDEX with a C: prefix (ie; C:MDV2_SYNASTRY _1) will be used to provide an interpretation for the comparison. In V1.4, one such file is supplied in the microdrive version & two in the disk version, totalling 40K.

3.6 DAY TO DAY PREDICTIONS - TRANSITS

These are calculated on the basis of the positions of the planets at noon on the date for which a prediction is to be obtained for a person relative to the position of the planets at the precise time of birth of the person.

As in Synastry, it is thus relative Aspects that are important, as well as the current position of the planets measured in the houses as the houses were at the time of birth. Again, the common background of the signs provides the fabric.

It is axiomatic that nothing can be given by a transit (or a progression, for that matter) that is not promised in the natal chart.

Files in FILES_INDEX that are prefixed by a T: are used to give transit interpretations. In V1.4, there are two such files provided, totalling 45K in size.

3.7 YEAR TO YEAR FORECASTS - PROGRESSIONS

These are calculated on the basis of the "year-for-a-day" effect: the hypothesis that each year in the life of a person is represented by the span of a day. The 'summary' of the first year in the person's life is given by the positions of the planets in the signs at the time of birth on the day after birth - the summary of the 42nd year (ie; from his 41st to his 42nd birthday) in the person's life is given by the planetary positions at the time of birth on the 42nd day after his birth.

What is calculated in progressions is the position of the planets at the time of the progression with respect to the cusps (borders - more on this in 6.2) of the houses at the time of birth (&, to a lesser effect, in respect to its position in the signs). The cusp effect is important as (say) Pluto is quite capable of spending five years in a natal house, & as in a progression each day is extrapolated to a year, a person might have to live to be over 1500 years (5x365) before there was a change in the Pluto progression! The fact that the influence is only felt when the planet is close to a cusp mitigates this. Relative aspects can be important here as well, as they were with transits.

Only the fast moving planets will produce positions different from the natal ones, however - the influence of slower moving planets should hence be ignored in an aspect-based progression interpretation.

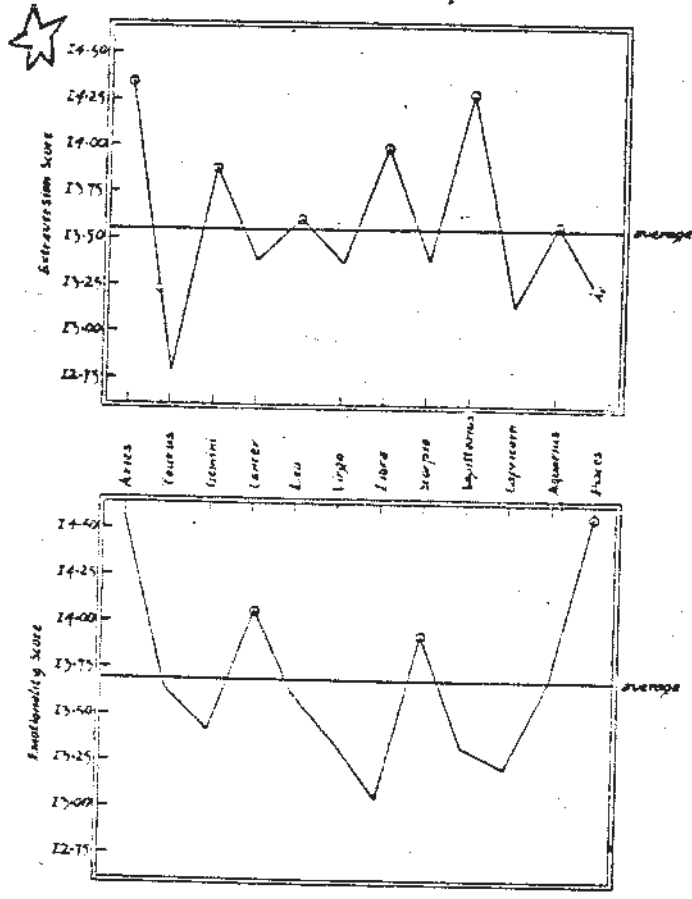
Files in FILES_INDEX that are prefixed by P: are used for the interpretation of progressions - one such program (15K) is supplied with V1.4 of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER. When using this file to interpret a progression only pay attention to a position of the planet in a natal house if it is near the cusp of the house.

3.8 THE POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH

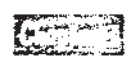
A vital part of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is the interpretation files, & the very flexible command language used in the header lines therein. Full details are given in chapter 10.

The size & quality of the interpretation files on the disk-based PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER will improve with each version - it is our intention to fill the entire DS/DD diskette. Astrologers wishing to contribute towards enhanced interpretation files are welcome to send their offerings to us - on cartridge or disk only - & we will look at them carefully.

If we decide to use part or all of what you send us, we will give you credit in the documentation & will give you a free upgrade copy of the system. One word of caution - because of the nature of the program, we must keep our interpretations within the mainstream of astrological thought. We know that someone said "there is no astrology, only astrologers" (!) - but some consensus does exist. So no completely esoteric interpretations, please. PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER provides the perfect framework for you to develop your highly personalised interpretation system: however, we cannot supply anything that is highly specialised (say, interpretations to indicate whether or not you are liable to develop swellings in your left metatarsals)!



The two graphs show the scores for emotionality/stability and extraversion/introversion, plotted against sun signs. Although the differences in score between the signs are quite small, the large size of the sample makes them statistically significant. The circled points indicate the signs which, according to astrology, should have high scores.



CHAPTER FOUR

THE PLANETS

4.1 WHICH ONES?

Astrology is based on a geocentric viewpoint - not because sane astrologers (are there any?) dispute that the sun is the centre of our solar system, but because we take all our measurements from earth. For this reason the Sun & Moon are counted as planets too, but the Earth is not. There are hence 10 astrological planets. All references to the term 'planet' from this point on will be to astrological planets.

There is a pseudo-planet too - the lunar north node, which is an imaginary point in space whose position is related in a complex way to that of the moon.

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER takes into account all 10 planets & the lunar north node.

4.2 ATTRIBUTES OF THE PLANETS

Traditionally, astrology associates certain spheres of influence with each planet. These are summarised below:

Sun: Power, vitality, creativity, life, will, temperament, arrogance, forcefulness, wisdom, ardour, dignity, strength, pride, self expression.

Moon: Sensitivity, emotions, responses, moods, change, the mother, superficiality, adaptability.

Mercury: Perception, mind, communication, self expression, reasoning, curiosity, short journeys, swiftness, mentality.

Mars: Energy, bravery, destructiveness, aggression, initiative, assertiveness, impulsiveness, anger, war, cruelty, confidence.

Jupiter: Expansion, maturity, optimism, higher learning, goodness, protectiveness, generosity, luck, enthusiasm, health, wealth, lawlessness, rudeness, boastfulness, carelessness, undependability.

Saturn: Limitations, privations, stability, responsibility, delay, hard work, long struggles, puzzles, method, structure, old age, sobriety, jealousy, greed, ambition.

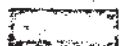
Uranus: Change, progress, spiritual freedom, fashion, modern science, revolution, separation, catastrophe, eccentricity, perversity, unpredictability.

Neptune: Illusion, idealism, imagination, intuition, devastation, hysteria, anxiety, treachery, deceit, disillusionment, disappointment, nebulousness.

Pluto: Regeneration, renewal, intensity, obsession, power lust, catalysis, transformation, metamorphosis, force majeure, elimination.

4.3 INNER AND OUTER PLANETS

Planets from Mars inwards are traditionally called Inner Planets (Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars) & the others are called Outer Planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto).



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The planet's angular speed as measured from earth (ie; how many degrees the planet appears to move in a day as measured from earth) varies in a complicated manner with time. However it is true to say that the inner planets have, on average, much higher angular speed than the outer planets which are much further away. Typically, the Sun moves 1 degree/day (so 360 degrees in a year, roughly); the Moon, about 10-15 (so it is the most difficult to calculate). Mercury & Venus on average move from 0 to 2, Mars 0 to 1, Jupiter one fifth of a degree/day, & each planet further out approximately half the angular speed of its predecessor.

But it cannot be stressed too much that these figures are all averages - variation is very great. As viewed from earth, any planet (other than the Sun - because it is the centre of the earth's orbit - & the Moon, because it revolves very quickly round the earth, in angular terms roughly twelve times faster than the earth does around the sun) can even appear stationary for a time (as it changes apparent direction) or apparently move in the opposite direction! This effect arises purely because we are watching bodies which are revolving in an orbit from another body (earth) which is also revolving in an orbit - ie; it is a 'frame of reference' effect.

A further word - there are two smaller units than the degree for measuring angular position. The minute is 1/60 of a degree & the second is 1/60 of a minute (ie; = 1/3600 degree). These are unfortunate terms because they allow confusion with the units of time.

4.4 BENEFIC AND MALEFIC PLANETS

Traditionally, astrologers consider Saturn & Mars to be Malefic (unhelpful) planets & Jupiter & Venus to be Benefic (helpful) planets. Saturn is the greater malefic (ie; worsel) & Mars the lesser: Jupiter is the greater benefic & Venus the lesser.

4.5 ORBITS

The orbits of the planets (horribly complicated, continuously varying routes - only approximately ellipses - which do not INDIVIDUALLY even lie in a single plane & which are traversed at continuously varying speed) are not all in the same physical plane - the one most different from the rest is Pluto. Astrology ignores this difference & considers only the projection of the planets onto the plane of orbit of the earth (called the ecliptic by astronomers & the zodiacal plane by astrologers). The Sun is always in this plane (or very nearly in it). The lunar north node by definition is in it. PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER performs the projection automatically (it does everything automatically, except coffee) but also displays the angular displacement (called the ecliptic latitude) of the planet from the zodiacal plane, in case you are curious!

It is necessary to know that all the planets revolve around the sun in the same 'sense' - ie; if you look down at the solar system from far 'above' (a nonsense word as far as space is concerned) the ecliptic plane, all of them are going around in the same direction. This is unlikely to be a coincidence, & probably is a direct result of the way our planetary system evolved. The information is useful when we are determining whether a pair of planets are approaching or leaving a particular angular separation (aspect) - more on this later.

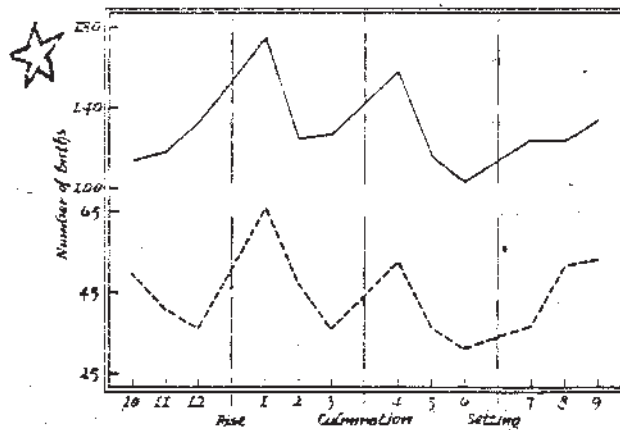
The planets do not all rotate on their own axes in the same sense - but this has no astrological significance. The only body whose rotation concerns us is earth, because it is our viewing platform.

4.6 SYMBOLS

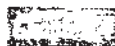
Astrologers denote the planets in a shorthand symbolic notation. Professional Astrologer gives you the facility of changing the symbols if you are used to another set.

Given below is the set supplied as standard with the program. It is the most universally accepted one - though in my personal opinion the symbols for Uranus & Neptune are a tiny bit too similar!

- ☉ SUN
- ☾ MOON
- ☿ MERCURY
- ♀ VENUS
- ♂ MARS
- ♃ JUPITER
- ♄ SATURN
- ♅ URANUS
- ♆ NEPTUNE
- ♇ PLUTO
- ♁ EARTH
- ♈ LUNAR NODE (north) ASCENDING NODE/DAGON'S HEAD



The two curves show the frequency of births of sports champions at different positions of Mars. The upper curve is Gouquetin's sample of 1,533, the lower curve is the independent



CHAPTER FIVE

THE SIGNS

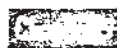
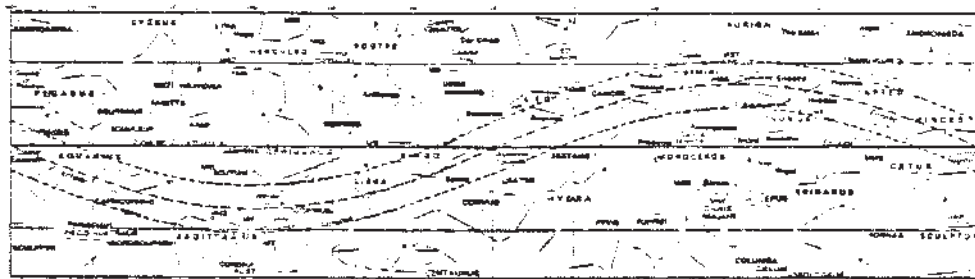
5.1 BACKGROUND (PUN)

There are 12 Signs - commonly called the signs of the zodiac - starting with Aries & ending with Pisces. Each sign occupies 30 degrees in the sky (all the signs are equal in size)- $30 \times 12 = 360$ degrees, a complete circle: so where Pisces ends, Aries begins. The signs were defined in terms of the constellations lying in the background behind them - ie; along the same line of sight from the earth.

5.2 CONSTELLATIONS AND ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS

Constellations are groups of stars in our own Milky Way galaxy. The stars in a given constellation are not necessarily at all close to each other: they just happen to be in roughly the same line of sight from earth - the nearest star may well be a hundred times closer than the furthest!

The constellations in the zodiacal plane are called the zodiacal constellations. The diagram below illustrates the position of these constellations - the reason that the ecliptic (the middle dotted line) is represented by a wavy line rather than a straight one is that the earth's axis of rotation is tilted at an angle of about 23 degrees 27 minutes to the perpendicular from the zodiacal plane (that's what causes seasons to change as the earth revolves around the sun & is what sets the tropics at 23 degrees 27 minutes north & south respectively). If you cannot follow this don't worry too much, it doesn't affect your use of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER. Consult a book on school geography if you want a refresher course.



5.3 UNIMPORTANT COMPLICATIONS

Note that all stars (& hence the constellations they form) are moving with respect to our earth. However the apparent motion in degrees per century is so minute that it is traditionally ignored for astrological purposes.

The shift in position caused by the earth's revolution around the sun once a year also produces no discernible shift in the location of the signs, because the diameter of the earth's solar orbit is so minute when compared with our distance from the stars in the constellations.

5.4 IMPORTANT COMPLICATIONS

This is not to say, however, that the positions of the signs in the sky are fixed when viewed from the earth's surface, because the earth rotates on its own axis approximately once every 24 hours. So if the sign of Aries was just visible on the horizon at a particular time (say noon) then an hour or so later the next sign, Taurus, would be visible on the horizon.

A further point - if you thought that since there are 12 equally sized signs & almost exactly 24 hours in a day, that the horizon moves through the signs at the rate of 2 hours per sign, you'd be wrong! Because the plane of the zodiacal signs is not perpendicular to the axis of the earth's orbit, this is not the case. Don't worry if this is not apparent to you (you need to be pretty good at 3-D visualisation for it to be so!) as PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER performs all the relevant computations for you automatically.

5.5 A DEVASTATING COMPLICATION

Because of precession of the equinoxes (a slowing-down effect on the earth's diurnal rotation caused by the sun & moon's gravitational pulls) the zodiacal signs are no longer in the same line of sight as the astronomical constellations bearing their name! They are over a sign out now, so the sign of Aries is in the line of sight of the zodiacal constellation of Taurus! They were in line thousands of years ago when astrology began & names were assigned to the patterns of stars - but astrology's architects didn't realise (their instrumentation & measurement techniques being too crude, probably) that this problem was going to arise.

Western astrology gets around this by stating that the actual positions of the constellations is irrelevant. It is the signs that are important.

Convenient!

Indian astrology corrects for precession.

Correspondingly, all references to Aries...Pisces from now on are to the signs, & not to the constellations.

5.6 A NOTE ABOUT TIME

Why do we say a day has only approximately 24 hours? Because that is true.

And a year doesn't have 365 or 365.25 days either. Things get very complicated here, so skip this section unless you are smart & motivated.

There are two systems of measuring time - sidereal & solar.

Astronomically & hence astrologically, the most useful definition of time is the sidereal one.

The sidereal year is the time taken by the earth to return to the same position with respect to the sun as measured against the background of very distant (infinitely far for these purposes, & hence fixed) stars. So if the centres of the earth, sun & very distant star X (in that order) are in line at time t1 & are next in line in the same order at time t2, then (t2-t1) is the length of the sidereal year. The earth will not have completed an exact number of rotations in this time (why should it have?) so a different face will be presented to the sun on return.

Similarly, a sidereal day is the time between two successive transits of the same infinitely far point (the March equinox is the one used, but the choice is arbitrary) over the upper meridian (ie: the vertical) at any point on the earth's surface (not the geographic poles, though - in theory they don't rotate).

Sidereal hours, sidereal minutes & sidereal seconds are simply the appropriate subdivisions (1/24, 1/1440 & 1/86400) of the sidereal day.

A sidereal month is the period of the moon's revolution as measured against the background of fixed stars.

What Joe Public is used to is solar (also called tropical) time. The second he uses is exactly same as the one defined by physicists in terms of the cycle length of the radiation produced by an unperturbed Caesium 133 atom's transition - 9192631770 such cycles comprising one second. 60 of these seconds make a minute, 60 minutes make an hour, 24 hours make a solar day (in which time we'll have gone through 794243384928000 Cs radiation cycles - can your calculator handle this number?!). When no prefix is used for days, hours, minutes & seconds, they are assumed to be solar.

For any non-polar point on the earth's surface the sun, over the interval of a solar day, will return to the same apparent position in the sky. It is quite simple to see that the solar day is is not a very useful measurement of the period of rotation of the earth as THE TIMING IS CORRUPTED BY THE EFFECT OF THE EARTH'S REVOLUTION ABOUT THE SUN! Compare it with the sidereal day, & ponder...

The solar year is similarly defined as the time taken by the centre of the sun in returning to an equinox point. As this definition does not take into account the fixed stars (ie: the unmoving background) it too is of little value astronomically.

One solar year is 365 solar days & 5 hours 48 minutes 45.9747 seconds. Expressing this decimally, that's precisely 31556925.9747 seconds or approximately 365.24219878125 solar days. The fraction of a solar day is roughly a quarter, which is why one year in four is a leap year. Because it isn't exactly a quarter (why should it be?) the rules for leap years are more complex:

- * If its divisible by 4, its a leap year, unless
- * Its also divisible by 100, in which case it isn't, unless
- * Its also divisible by 400, in which case it is, unless
- * Its also divisible by 2000, in which case it isn't.

So, 1988 & 2400 are leap years but 2000 & 2800 aren't.

$1/4 - 1/100 + 1/400 - 1/2000 = 0.242$, which is as close as you are going to get to .24219878125 without framing leap year rules that are utterly incomprehensible!

The solar or tropical month is linked to the moon's revolution, but again not measured against the fixed star backdrop. A solar month is 27 solar days, 7 hours, 43 minutes & 4.7 seconds: ie: 2360584.7 seconds. In one solar year there hence are 13.3682667561 tropical months.

We've now discussed sidereal & solar units among themselves: what follows are conversions from one to the other.

The sidereal year is 365 solar days, 6 hours, 9 minutes & 9.54 seconds long - that is 31558149.54 seconds. It is hence 0.003877% longer than the solar year.

The sidereal day is 23 hours 56 minutes 4.09 seconds long - that is 86164.09 seconds. It



is hence 0.27304398% shorter than the solar day.

The sidereal month is 27 solar days, 7 hours, 43 minutes & 11.5 seconds long - that is 2360591.5 seconds. That's just 0.0002331% longer than the solar month.

If you examine the relationship between sidereal & solar days you will see that $86400/86164.09 * 365.242 = 366.242 (= 365.242 + 1)$. This is no coincidence! Remember that the solar day's definition was corrupted by a contribution from the revolution of the earth: over one year that contribution will add up to a whole solar day. Think about it!

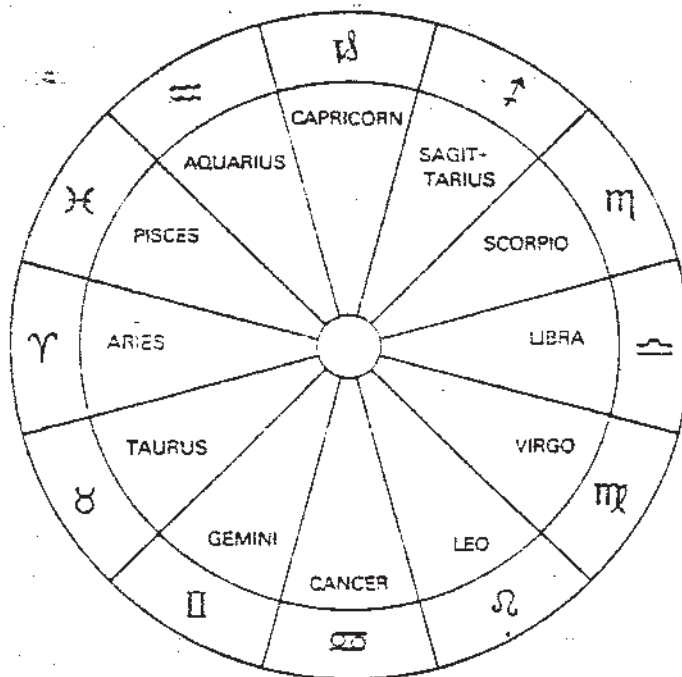
A bit of bad news - all the figures above are wrong! All periods stated are subject to change, as a result of multiple body motion & the simple consequences of the laws of dynamics & gravitation. But it is not by much - the fastest of the changes is the deceleration of the earth's rotation (caused by the drag of the atmosphere & the lunar tidal pull) & its effect of lengthening the earth's rotatory period is at the miniscule rate of maybe 1 second every 100000 years (0.0000000003% !!).

Now for the good news - PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER does all the conversions from ordinary time (standard time, which is based on the units of solar time) to sidereal time completely automatically. I hope this section was educational!!

The author of the program & the author of the manual agree to disagree about the 2000 year rule re leap years.... the program author believes there is none!

5.7 THE SIGNS THEMSELVES

The following chart represents the Signs in sequence, & the astrological symbols (glyphs) used to denote them.



5.8 SUN SIGN ASTROLOGY

As the earth revolves around the sun, the sun as viewed from earth appears against the backdrop of the signs, & moves from one sign to another, spending roughly equal period in each sign. At the end of one sidereal year the sun returns to its starting point exactly. So it spends about a month in each sign.

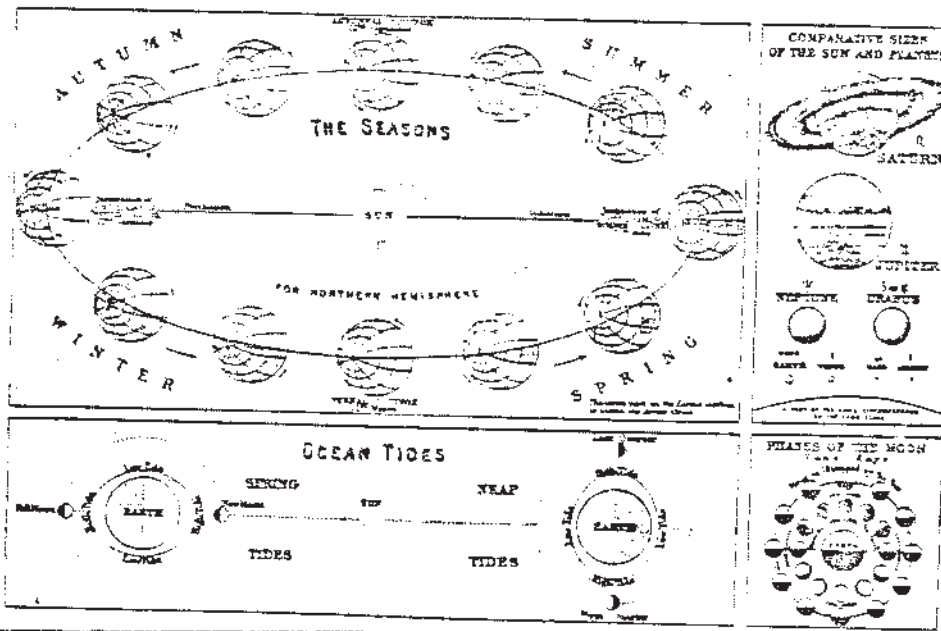
Here are the approximate entry dates (approximate because leap year effects may change them) for the Sun into the signs: Aries 20 March, Taurus 20 April, Gemini 20 May, Cancer 21 June, Leo 22 July, Virgo 22 August, Libra 22 September, Scorpio 23 October, Sagittarius 21 November, Capricorn 21 December, Aquarius 20 January, Pisces 19 February. Note that this applies to all years in modern times.

Such a table can only be produced for the Sun. This is because the Sun is the only planet which repeats its apparent motion exactly in cycles of a sidereal year. Mars, for example, will enter the various Signs at different dates in different years.

Because the 'Sun sign' of a person can be easily determined from the date of birth, usually (except for borderline cases) without the help of any astrological table or program, a cult of Sun Sign astrology for character delineation & transit/progression prediction has grown - its popularity is evident from the importance it gets in the press.

If there is any truth in astrology, it is obvious that the Sun sign is only one small part of it. It is absurd to draw exact parallels between millions of people (yes, there are about three hundred & sixty million Sagittarians out there!). Most newspaper astrology is utter trash.

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER takes into account not only the position of the Sun in the signs, but also the positions of all the other planets, at the exact date, time & location of your birth, AND the positions of the planets in the sky (ie: in the houses) AND their relative positions (ie: aspects), AND the effects of eclipses (solar or lunar). The reason that the Sun does not spend exactly the same amount of time in each sign, even though all signs occupy the same number of degrees, is that the earth's orbit around the sun is elliptical & not circular. The longest time (31.5 days) is spent in Cancer & the shortest (28.5 days) is in Capricorn.



5.9 ATTRIBUTES OF THE SIGNS

Here are astrology's interpretation of the signs. Once PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER gives you the overall picture re the positions of planets in signs it is possible to use the following table to examine the significance, individually & in aggregate (ie; if you have many more planets in +ve than in -ve signs, you are +ve overall).

SIGN	REPRESENT	D E T R E Q U L T S												NATURE
		R	X	F	M	E	A	A	I	L	R	I	T	
Aries	Ram	49	0	6	3	F	C	+	N	0				Assertive
Taurus	Bull	3	1	7	49	E	S	-	Y	30				Possessive
Gemini	Twins	2	*	*	5	A	M	+	N	60				Versatile
Cancer	Crab	1	58	4	6	W	C	-	V	90				Sensitive
Leo	Lion	0	9	2	67	F	S	+	N	120				Creative
Virgo	Virgin	2	*	3	58	E	M	-	N	180				Critical
Libra	Scales	3	6	0	49	A	C	+	Y	210				Harmonious
Scorpio	Scorpion	94	7	1	3	W	S	-	V	240				Intense
Sagittarius	Archer	38	*	*	2	F	M	+	Y	270				Free
Capricorn	Goat	6	4	58	18	E	C	-	N	300				Aspiring
Aquarius	Waterbearer	76	2	9	0	A	S	+	Y	350				Independent
Pisces	Fishes	85	3	*	2	W	M	-	V	360				Nebulous

- (a) The numbers represent planets:
 0=Sun 1=Moon 2=Mercury 3=Venus 4=Mars 5=Jupiter 6=Saturn
 7=Uranus 8=Neptune 9=Pluto * =No planet
- (b) When a planet is in a sign it rules, its influence is extremely strong - when it is in a sign it falls, the influence is small. If a planet is in a sign which it exalts, the influence is beneficial - when it is in a sign it detracts, the influence is unhelpful. Where more than one planet is mentioned, the first has more effect.
- (c) The column for ELEMENT shows personal means of expression:
 F = FIRE: Emotional, volatile, active, brave, warm, enthusiastic, vital, passionate, assertive, sincere, exuberant, powerful, impulsive, intelligent, idealistic, creative, vibrant.
 E = EARTH: Conservative, practical, common-sense, materialistic, cautious, sensuous, hedonistic.
 A = AIR: Light, sociable, communicative, clear thinking, original, versatile, objective, tolerant, changeable, complex, impractical.
 W = WATER: Silent, perceptive, sensitive, imaginative, artistic, sympathetic, charitable, compassionate, preservative, mystical, impractical, idealistic.
- An even distribution is best. People with Sun signs having the same element have stable, lasting relationships.
- (d) The column for QUALITY shows the ways of functioning:
 C = CARDINAL: Dynamic, metamorphic, chaotic, irrepressible, direct, immediate,

rash, energetic, restless, impatient, opportunistic, poor finishers of tasks, abrupt, articulate.

S = STABLE(FIXED): Powerful, trustworthy, dependable, slow, concentrating, purposeful, uncompromising, of fixed views & values, staunch, obstinate, determined, establishmentarianistic.

M = MUTABLE: Versatile, curious, adaptable, intelligent, nervous, restless, a go-between & distributor of energy, understanding, imaginative, passive, inconsistent.

An even distribution is best. People with Sun signs having the same quality form dynamic, fulfilling but sometimes unstable relationships.

(e) The column for POLARITY (duality) shows the outlook:

+ = POSITIVE: Masculine, conscious, outgoing, forward-looking, uninhibited, executive, active, motivated, expressing impulses from within, egotistic, superficial, insensitive, inconsiderate, intense, creative, constructive, burning energy, harassed, lacking reserve & endurance.

- = NEGATIVE: Feminine, instinctive, introverted, passive, cautious, contemplative, receiving impressions from outside, shy, furtive; introspective, dependent, seeking security above most things, inhibited, sacrificing, hardworking, thrifty, frustrated, narrow, mundane, materialistic.

An even distribution is best.

(f) The column for FERTILITY indicates fondness or desire for children.

N=More or less barren Y=Somewhat fruitful

V=Very fruitful

With the world population as it is, the V's have clearly won!

(g) The column for Position gives displacements in degrees. Positions of planets etc within the signs are given by the Sign & a number of degrees.

It is simple to understand that 30 degrees Aries is the same as 0 degrees Taurus (& 0 degrees Aries the same as 30 degrees Pisces).

5.10 PLANETS MOVING IN THE SIGNS

From the earth, the planets are seen moving against the backdrop of the signs. We have already seen in chapter 4 that the planets all revolve around the sun in the same sense (ie: anticlockwise if viewed from far above the north pole of the earth) - you can see this illustrated clearly if you have the ASTRONOMER module & look at the Solar System display.

Does this mean that the planets as viewed from earth move steadily through the signs? No! The earth is revolving around the sun too, & the moving platform problem makes the apparent situation very complex. The planets (every single one except the Sun, that is - the Sun is not revolving around the Sun) will from time to time appear to move backward (ie: in the opposite sequence to the normal Aries→Taurus→Gemini →Pisces→Aries sequence) - this is retrograde motion. It is this highly complex, seemingly random backward motion that gave the more intelligent of the ancient astronomers a clue that the earth was not the centre of the universe: everything was just too complex then. Make the Sun the centre of the Universe (that's wrong too, we know) & suddenly the complications vanish, & the retrograde motion is easily explained.



CHAPTER SIX

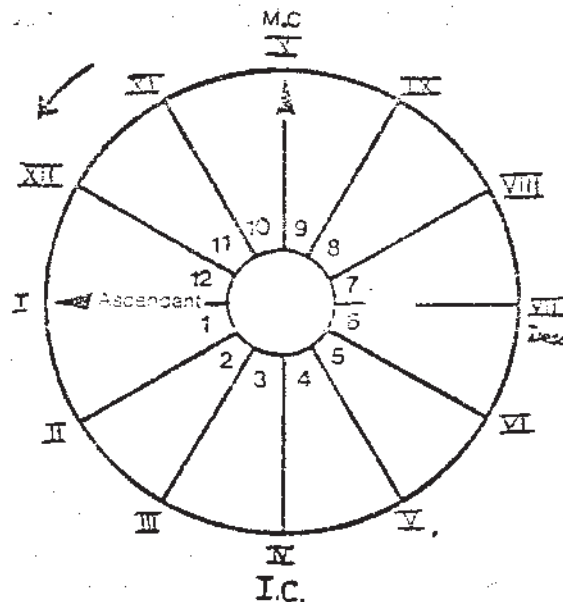
THE HOUSES

6.1 HOUSES ARE WINDOWS (!)

Both planets & signs have all sorts of complex patterns outlined in the last pair of chapters. If you are a bit hazy about these patterns, just recall one thing - both are 'outside' the earth & are not fixed to the earth in any way whatever. As the earth spins on its axis, once a day, the planets & signs rapidly traverse our sky & horizon. Houses are altogether different. They are defined in terms of the earth's horizon, & are fixed to it. They provide a series of windows, attached to the earth, to view planets & signs through.

6.2 A PICTURE HELPS

The figure below gives a diagrammatic representation of the houses. There are always 12 houses.



The plane of the houses is the zodiacal plane.

6.3 HOUSE CUSPS

A house is a sector of a circle, as you have seen in the last figure. As the earth rotates, planets & signs move through the houses in the sequence 12,11,10....2,1,12... This is simply because the earth rotates.

Those of you who wonder whether it is possible for a fast moving inner planet to race the houses (in the sense that a supersonic aircraft like Concorde can 'race' the sun - ie; you arrive in New York 'before' you left London) & hence for it to move backwards in the houses for some time can be reassured: they can't. The moon is the fastest moving planet, but it never does more than 20 degrees a day against the backdrop of the signs: the earth's rotation takes it through 360 degrees in a day. So they all move through the houses anticlockwise.

When a planet (or sign) enters a house it does it from the house before it (ie: one with a higher number - except when it enters house 12 from house 1). The boundary between a house & the house following it is called the cusp of the house. For example, the boundary between house 5 & house 6 is the cusp of house 6, for as the planet moves through house 6 (ie; 20 degrees in house 6, ten degrees in house 6, five degrees in house 6 until it reaches 0 degrees in house 6 = the cusp of house 6) towards house 5 it leaves house 6 via the cusp of house 6.

The cusp of the first house is towards the eastern (rising) horizon.

The arrow in the figure represents the rotation of the earth. If you are confused by the fact that though we have just said the cusp of the first house is the rising horizon, the rotation arrow shows downwards for it, just remember that as the horizon "falls lower", more & more that was hidden now becomes revealed. That's rising! In the diagram, houses are represented by English numerals & house cusps by Roman numerals.

6.4 THE ASCENDANT AND THE M.C.

The Ascendant & M.Coeli (M.C) are two astronomically defined directions.

Looking only at the zodiacal plane, the direction of the Ascendant is the place the zodiacal plane cuts the eastern rising horizon. The Descendant is exactly opposite the Ascendant.

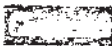
The M.C or mid-heaven (zenith) is more complicated, because of the earth's axis not being perpendicular to the zodiacal plane. It is vertical only for places on the equator, or at noon. When a planet is on the M.C at a given time it has reached the highest point in the sky that it can reach that day. The highest point on the chart is hence not necessarily the top of the circle, but instead THE PLACE WHERE THE M.C IS.

The opposite point to the M.C is the Inum Coeli (nadir, I.C).

6.5 HOUSE SYSTEMS

The place where one draws the dividing line between houses is arbitrary (we never said that all the windows were the same size) - astrologers have hence founded a number of house systems. PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER supports seven of them. The basis of calculation of the house systems is almost always extremely complex - furthermore, we have no need to deal with it, as PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER does everything automatically.

All the systems have this in common: opposite houses (4 & 10, say) are always equal in size; cusps of opposite houses always lie on the same diameter; there



The house systems supported are:

1) Placidus (* +): The most common, & for which interpretation files have been supplied - in the form it is supplied to you, the system defaults to Placidus. Placidus is not well regarded for use in extreme (polar) latitudes.

2) GOH/Koch (* +): Generally regarded as better than Placidus for house cusps & transits/progressions over them.

3) Equal House System (+): The simplest to understand - all the houses are of equal size (30 degrees each). A system for Placidus-haters.

4) Vehlöw (): Similar to the Equal House system but with all the houses displaced by 15 degrees, so that the ascendant is not the cusp of the first house but instead bisects it. The system stems from the ancient belief that the centre of a house is more important than the cusp.

5) Equalized (* +): The space between the Asc-Desc line & the M.C-I.C line is trisected (to give three equal houses in each quadrant): hence houses 1,2,3,7,8,9 are all equal in size, & houses 4,5,6,10,11,12 are also all equal. As in general the Ascendant & M.C are not at right angles to each other, this does not produce identical houses to the Equal House system.

Again, a rump system from Placidus - has little following.

6) Campanus (* +): A useful fringe system.

7) Regiomontanus (* +): Regarded by some as being better than Placidus in the matter of house cusps.

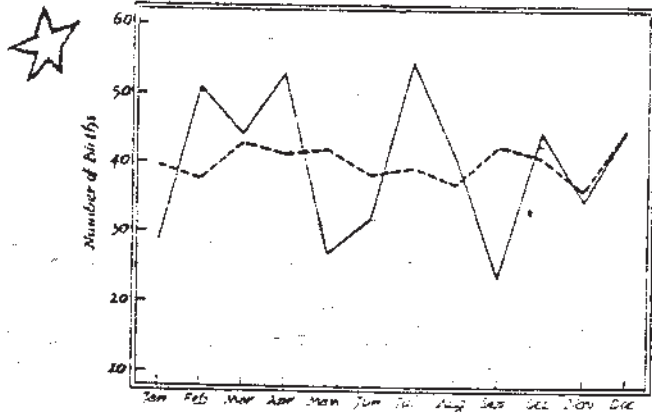
NOTE: A * after a house system denotes that the M.C is always on the cusp of the tenth house in the system.

A + after a house system denotes that the Asc is always on the cusp of the first house in the system.

You are warned that the interpretation files supplied are designed principally for use with the Placidus system. The purist who wishes to use another house system should hence rewrite all the interpretation files involving house positions. In practice, however, very few astrologers would quarrel with the application of the supplied interpretation to any of the seven systems.

You are also warned about misunderstanding the figure given earlier in this chapter. It shows houses of equal size with the Asc & M.C as cusps of the 1st & 10th houses respectively. None of these need be the case.

When PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER displays a chart, the M.C & Asc are specifically marked (using their symbols) only if they are NOT the house cusps - this avoids all confusion.



Aggressive criminals in Amsterdam tended to be born in July rather than September. The dotted line shows the average number for the general population of Amsterdam.



6.6 ATTRIBUTES OF THE HOUSES

The table that follows shows the significance astrologers give to the houses.


HOUSE	DIRECTION	GOVERNS
First House	Asc Ascendant	Personality, looks, outlook, fortune the self
Second House	II	Emotions, finance, business, possessions money
Third House	III	Brethren, outings, mind, study, interests, interaction, communication
Fourth House	IC Imum Coeli	Home, past, strength, family, parents, private life.
Fifth House	V	Creativity, leisure, love, pleasure, joy, offspring
Sixth House	VI	Work, service, health, environment, employment
Seventh House	Desc Descendant	Partnerships, rivals, friends, ideals, marriage, enemies
Eighth House	VIII	Death, business, occult, sex, legacies, commitments
Ninth House	IX	Philosophy, thought, travel, exploration, inspiration, higher education
Tenth House	M.C Medium Coeli	Ambition, status, career, drive, superiors
Eleventh House	XI	Friends, society, luck, objectives, hopes, spirituality
Twelfth House	XII	Fantasy, restraint, illness, sacrifice, sorrow, seclusion

Houses 1, 4, 7 & 10 are Angular (& are the most influential houses).

Houses 2, 5, 8 & 11 are Succedent.

Houses 3, 6, 9 & 12 are Cadent.

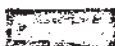
Refer to 5.9 in the last chapter: Angular houses have analogous properties to Cardinal Signs, Succedent houses to Fixed Signs & Cadent houses to Mutable Signs.

	Number of suicides	Expected number
 New moon	60	49.7
Full moon	52	49.7
Other times	392	404.5

In this study, there was a slight, but not significant, tendency for suicides to occur at the times of new and full moon which were each taken as lasting three days.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number	53	78	83	95	85	106	89	83	85	65	75	85

Tooley's study of 982 sets of twins born in South Carolina from 1856 to 1859. The month with most twin births coincides with the sign of Gemini.



CHAPTER SEVEN

THE ASPECTS

7.1 ATTRIBUTES OF THE ASPECTS

An easy chapter at last! Aspects are simply angles. Two planets are in a particular aspect if the angle between them is close to a particular value. Aspects can also be between planets & the Ascendant or M.C. Here is a list of the aspects & their characteristics:

ABB	ASPECT	ANGLE	EFFECT	MAJOR
con	conjunction	0deg	concentrating energy	*
sse	semi-sextile	30deg	slightly favourable	
sqi	semi-quintile	36deg	somewhat creative	
ssq	semi-square	45deg	a little stressful	
sex	sextile	60deg	generally helpful	*
qit	quintile	72deg	creative	
sqv	square	90deg	challenging, unfavourable	*
tri	trine	120deg	strongly benefic	*
sqq	sesquiquadrate	135deg	unfavourable	
bqi	bi-quintile	144deg	strongly creative	
qic	quincunx	150deg	stressful	
opp	opposition	180deg	tension, conflict	*

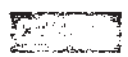
Note that the conjunction can be either favourable or unfavourable depending on the planets involved.

Major aspects (denoted by the *) are more important than the other (minor) aspects. The aspect interpretation files supplied with PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER concentrate mainly (but not exclusively) on major aspects: the user is free to elaborate on these & add commentary for each minor aspect too: however, the magnitude of the job should not be underestimated!

7.2 ORBS AND INFLUENCE

Aspects are very seldom exact. The orb of an aspect is its sphere of influence ie; its maximum permitted inaccuracy.

For example, say a natal chart shows the Moon at 10 degrees Pisces & Saturn at 19 degrees Sagittarius. Now from 19 degrees Sagittarius to 19 degrees Pisces is three houses exactly ie; $3 \times 30 = 90$ degrees (remember you can't do this with houses unless you are using the Equal House system or Vehlou). Ninety degrees is the square aspect (see 7.1). But the Moon was at 10 degrees Pisces, not 19 degrees Pisces. The aspect is hence inaccurate by 9 degrees. Now if the orb for that particular aspect (the square between Moon & Saturn in a natal reading) is greater than or equal to 9 degrees, the aspect is said to operate (because the inaccuracy is less than the orb). If the orb is less than 9 degrees, the aspect does not function.



Delta is the term given to the inaccuracy of the aspect (9 degrees in the above example). If delta is less than or equal to the orb for the aspect, then the aspect 'holds' (ie; is reported by PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER) - if it exceeds the orb, the aspect is ignored completely.

Choice of orbs is hence very important -& they also give the astrologer an excellent chance to fiddle a reading!

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER allows every single orb to be set (the values we supply as defaults are perfectly sensible, however). So you can arrange for a specific value for the orb for a Moon-Saturn square natal. This need not be the same as that operating for a Moon-Saturn square transit (or progressed or synastric). It need not be the same as the orb for a Moon Saturn trine natal, nor the same as a Moon-Uranus square natal! That's how flexible PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is.

You will soon learn how to view the orbs of the aspects: this will allow you to see our default values. You will observe that:

(a) Major planets (Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Venus) get big orbs.

The rest, & the Ascendant & M.C, get small orbs.

(b) Major aspects get big orbs.

(c) Progressed, transiting & synastric aspects get smaller orbs than natal aspects - in the first two instances to allow a better timing of events, in the third to prevent flooding the interpretation with a huge number of aspects.

7.3 ORBS OF HOUSE CUSPS

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER also allows you to set orbs for the cusps of the houses - one value common to the cusps of the Angular (more important) houses, & one for the rest. This is because most astrologers believe that the action of a house begins a little way BEFORE the house begins. Do not confuse this with the ability to set orbs for the Ascendant & M.C - remember these only coincide with house cusps in some house systems!

If these orbs are set to non-zero values, do not be surprised if you get an interpretation for a planet in a house other than the one that it is in! So if orbs of 5 degrees have been set for the Angular house cusps, & a planet is in house 9 but only 2 degrees from the tenth house cusp, the interpretation will be for the tenth & not the ninth house. You are alerted to this in the last screen (which tabulates positions): the planet's position will not be shown in the ninth house but in the tenth house with position angle negative (ie; X -2 deg, or M.C -2 deg if the house system is not Vehlou or Equal House).

There is no facility for setting orbs for the 'cusps' of signs - this is because most astrologers agree that the action of a sign starts only at the beginning of the sign (& is strongest in the first 10 degrees of the sign).

In the last ten degrees of a sign the influence of the next sign is felt - but influence & action are two different things!



<i>Sun sign</i>	<i>Number of people</i>	<i>Sun sign</i>	<i>Number of people</i>
Aries	27	Libra	34
Taurus	22	Scorpio	23
Gemini	25	Sagittarius	21
Cancer	28	Capricorn	31
Leo	30	Aquarius	20
Virgo	21	Pisces	18

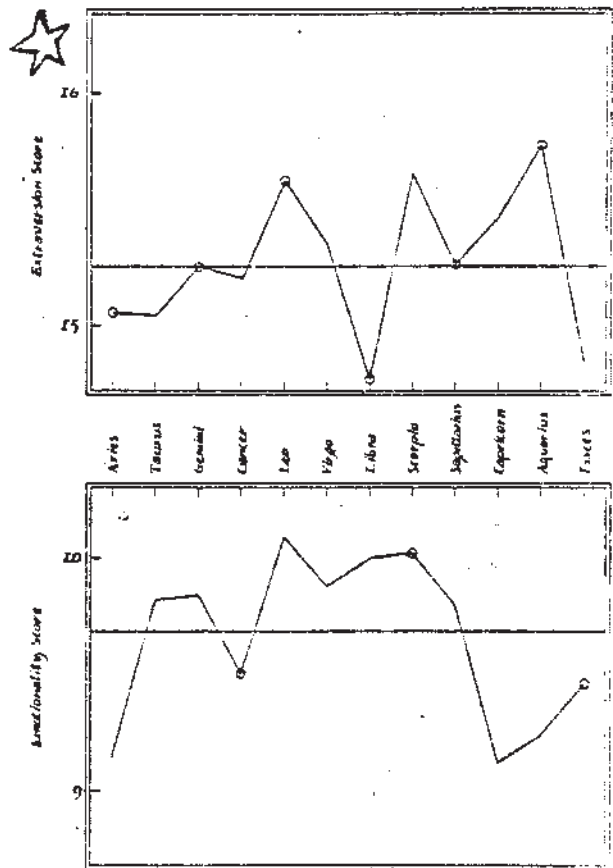
The sun signs of 10000000 people



7.4 SYMBOLIC ASPECTS

Aspects, like planets & signs, are denoted in shorthand by astrological glyphs. These are given below:

- ☆ CONJUNCTION
- ⋈ SEMI-SEXTILE
- ⊢ SEMI-QUINTILE
- ⊏ SEMI-SQUARE
- ✳ SEXTILE
- ⊕ QUINTILE
- SQUARE
- △ TRINE
- ⊞ SESQUIQUADRATE
- ≡ SI-QUINTILE
- ⊗ QUINCUNX
- ♁ OPPOSITION



The upper graph shows the extraversion scores of the sample of 1168 children age 2 to 17 and seventeen. The lower graph shows their scores on emotionality.



	Conjunction		Opposition
	moon-sun	moon-moon	moon-sun
180 married couples	10.0	7.2	7.2
220 married couples	4.5	10.9	6.8
83 married couples	7.2	4.8	4.8
Total group	7.2	8.4	6.6

Jung's study (1960) of conjunctions and oppositions between married couples. The figures show the percentage of the sample for which each one occurred. (The female luminary is given first, so that moon-sun means female



CHAPTER EIGHT

GETTING STUCK IN - HOW TO USE PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER

8.1 WHAT TO DO WITH THIS MANUAL

Put this manual away neatly in the QL User Guide binder. If there isn't enough room, donate some/all of its (Sinclair-supplied) contents to your local bonfire collection.

8.2 BOOTING UP - THE MAIN MENU

Boot up with cartridge I in drive 1 & cartridge II in drive 2, or with the disk in drive 1 if you are using a disk version. A full reset should be used (the little button on the right of the QL, mate!). Try not to use LRUN MDVL_BOOT - ASTROLOGER needs all the room it can get in RAM, & there may be some other background task running.

Whether you use F1 or F2 is irrelevant.

Do not use originals. Use only backup copies of the program.

You will see a screen titled PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER load up. It bears either 4 or 5 options (5 for disk users who have got the ASTRONOMER module). It is the MAIN MENU screen.

Let us discuss the options:

* SuperBASIC is obvious. Don't do anything too exciting once you have chosen this option, however, without resetting - resetting is the only sure way to clear the machine & recover all the space. Note for programmers - there is no UNRESPR command on the QL!!

* ASTRONOMER (if present) allows you to access the astronomy module. Details on how to use it are given in Chapter 11

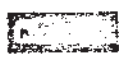
* TEXT EDITOR invokes TEXT_EDITOR, whose functions were outlined in the last chapter. Details of its use are given in Chapter 10.

* DEFAULTS EDITOR invokes DEFAULTS_EDITOR, whose functions were also outlined in Chapter 2. Details of its use are given in Chapter 9.

* ASTROLOGER invokes the program of the same name ... this is the main program. Details of its use are given in Chapter 8. Whoops! That's this chapter!

Quitting or escaping from any of the above 4 programs will bring you back to this main menu. You can then use another part of the package at the press of a key.

If your QL is connected to an "over-smart" disk interface, quitting a module may sometimes not result in a successful resumption of the main menu program (the message 'bad line' appears). There is nothing to worry about - just reset the machine & BOOT it again. Rest assured, nothing can go wrong when you are in any of our four programs (the ones mentioned above) - its only when we return you to the operating system's tender mercies that there can be problems!



8.3 STARTING ASTROLOGER

Press 1 from the Main Menu screen to load ASTROLOGER. After the usual whirring a colourful screen showing a rotating (& changing) glyph appears.

When this happens, you know that the ASTROLOGER program is loaded, & that it too has successfully located & loaded ASTRO_TABLE, HARDCOPY_DRIVER, DEFAULTS & FILES_INDEX.

Note the version number of your ASTROLOGER - it is stated on the screen. This manual applies to version 1.4 & later.

Hit SPACE to proceed.

8.4 THE SWITCHING SCREEN

This is what you see next. The empty box on the right of the screen is for displaying the contents of devices or files.

The options available are listed below:

8.4.1 QUITTING ASTROLOGER

Pressing Q for QUIT from within the SWITCHING screen returns you to the main menu.

8.4.2 THE CHANGE SCREEN

Pressing C for CHANGE OUTPUT & GRAPHIC DEFAULTS from within the SWITCHING screen loads the CHANGE screen, which allows you to make a temporary change to some of the default values used by the program. By temporary we mean that the changes will remain effective only as long as ASTROLOGER remains loaded - if you Quit (or exit by resetting, which is naughty but won't actually do any damage unless you are in the middle of a text interpretation & the drives are whirring) the changes will be lost. You will be presented with the SWITCHING screen after each calculation so you can make the temporary changes very frequently. The chief reason for making a temporary change would be that you only want it for a few calculations.

Perhaps you want to temporarily divert output from your usual printer to another one (a parallel one plugged into your Sandy SuperQBOARD?) or to a file on cartridge or disk. Perhaps you want to 'do' the next case on an unusual house system. Perhaps you want to give your eyes a rest & change the graphic pattern on the screen.

A much more wide range of changes to defaults can be accomplished using the DEFAULTS_EDITOR, whose operation is fully described in the next chapter.

Further, such changes will be permanent - ie; they will govern what ASTROLOGER loads as its defaults each time it is loaded. You will, of course, be able to rechange the values using DEFAULTS_EDITOR.

For example, let us say your preferred house system is Koch, though you sometimes like to use Vehlou. ASTROLOGER's default house when it is supplied by us is Placidus, so you would change this to Koch using the DEFAULTS_EDITOR (not the SWITCHING screen). That ensures that whenever ASTROLOGER is loaded Koch comes up as the house system. On those occasions you want to use Vehlou, switch between Koch & Vehlou using the SWITCHING screen. When you have finished, switch back to Koch at the SWITCHING screen. If you forget to switch back to Koch, & leave ASTROLOGER, no harm is done: since Koch has been set by the

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DEFAULTS_EDITOR this is what the system returns to - Vehlów is forgotten.
Let us assume that you are in the CHANGE screen. The options now available to you are:-

* D for selecting an alternative defaults file & hardcopy_driver. We have already told you about DEFAULTS & HARDCOPY_DRIVER in Chapter 2 - these two files are loaded up automatically when you invoke ASTROLOGER. What we did not tell you is that you can have an alternative pair of defaults & printer driver files, called DEFAULTS_2 & HARDCOPY_DRIVER_2. We do not supply them.

Say you are using two totally different printers, one for graphic dumps (a dot matrix printer) & the other for high quality letter printing for interpretations (a daisy wheel printer). This is not wholly unlikely - only a laser printer can perform both functions, & laser printers are still very expensive! In such a case you may have used the DEFAULTS_EDITOR to set up DEFAULTS files for each printer (since you cannot call both the files DEFAULTS, you created (or adapted) one DEFAULTS file, saved it to another device, created a second one for the other printer, renamed (by copying & deleting) it DEFAULTS_2, & then copied the first one back) - let DEFAULTS_2 relate to the printer used less frequently. Similarly with the printer driver - if your second printer has a different dump routine, take the printer dump routine supplied for it with EASEL, & rename it HARDCOPY_DRIVER_2 - any dump routine whose first byte is the entry point & whose length is under 2K will do. If the second printer cannot do screen dumps (ie; it is a daisy wheel printer), or if you never intend to do screen dumps with it, or if you want to use the same printer dump routine that was supplied by us, make a copy of HARDCOPY_DRIVER called HARDCOPY_DRIVER_2. As stated before, it is always DEFAULTS & HARDCOPY_DRIVER that are loaded by ASTROLOGER when it is booted up. If you want to switch to the alternate defaults & hardcopy files, press D from the CHANGE screen. You will be asked Alternative files Entering the digit 2 will now toggle to DEFAULTS_2 & HARDCOPY_DRIVER_2 files - if there are not present ON EITHER DRIVE 1 OR DRIVE 2 (we are friendly!), the computer will burp at you & forgive you. Pressing just (Enter) will reload the original pair. It is hence possible to toggle between the two to your heart's content. Note that the printer name & the baud rate set in the defaults file currently loaded (DEFAULTS or DEFAULTS_2) is displayed so that you know which set is loaded. It is irrelevant which pair is current when you quit ASTROLOGER - when it is reloaded it will automatically choose the pair without the _2 extension. Adventurous people can try to see what happens if you have not just a _2 pair, but also a _3 pair & so on.

* T allows you to toggle the printed (as opposed to hardcopy) output of textual screens (ie; all screens other than the one showing the circular chart, which cannot be printed in text form since it has a diagram on it) from a printer to a file on a device, so that when you press P (print screen) or O (Output interpretation file) as appropriate while in future screens, data is directed not to the printer but to a file. Typically, you will have used the DEFAULTS_EDITOR to set up the printer ID (ie; ser1, ser1h, ser1hc) - this is incorporated into the defaults file. For example, if the ID is set to ser1 in the defaults file, what will appear in the CHANGE screen is "TEXT OUTPUT to printer ser1". Pressing T will now toggle you to direct output to a file. This can be very useful. File output is computer-readable, of course, & can be archived for future reference. You may wish to edit it before printing it out - if it is short (under 625 lines) our TEXT_EDITOR is fine, but if it is long or if you actually like QUILL, you can import the file into QUILL using the F3/O/P/I option. Having pressed T you will see the prompt "TEXT OUTPUT to file:" followed by a flashing cursor. Now type in the file name. Do not forget the device name (ie; JRB3 will fail - you must specify MDV1_JRB3 or FLP2_JRB3 or whatever).

The file named must not already exist - use a fresh name (do your tidying up of names

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& directories after you have returned to SuperBASIC). The device named should have sufficient room for the file - only you know how long the file is going to be, as it is you who will direct specific output to it). Once you have entered the file name the computer will try to open the file. If this fails (for one of the reasons just given) the computer burps at you & sets the TEXT OUTPUT back to printer mode. If this succeeds, the file remains open UNTIL YOU SPECIFICALLY CLOSE IT by returning to the CHANGE screen (via the SWITCHING screen) & using T to toggle back to printer output. All output using P or O upto this time will have gone to the file. Do not worry if you quit ASTROLOGER using Q with a file still open - we are kind enough to shut it for you automatically. A warning, however - if you quit ASTROLOGER the naughty way, by resetting, with a file still open, you will not be able to access the file later (a delightful QDOS feature!). To recover such a file you will need our SUPER MEDIA MANAGER program (available for £39.95 from us on 01-527 5493). So be careful! A second warning: in order to be able to import a file into QUILL, the name must be short - 8 characters or less - and must have a short underscored suffix of _LIS or _EXP. Our copies of QUILL documentation do not state this - its yet another undocumented bug/feature (delete as appropriate) of QUILL. Hence you will not be able to import a file called mdv1_hello_lis or flp1_quitelong_lis, but you will be able to import mdv1_hello_lis & flp2_verylong_xyz . No problem if you've given it an inappropriate name using ASTROLOGER - you can always rename it from SuperBASIC. Lastly, it is unlikely you will want to direct an entire session's output to the same file (the file gets very long, & QUILL on unexpanded QLs can't handle anything over 10K) - so use a new file for each case, using T to toggle a file shut & T again to toggle a new one (you are in charge of giving it names) open.

* C allows you to toggle between red & white colours for the planets in the various display screens. Experiment to see the one that suits you (& your monitor/TV/whatchamacallit) best. This allows you to choose the most 'visible' colour on a mono VDU.

* G allows you to toggle between two graphic styles - black on green, or green on black. Again, experiment!

* H allows you to toggle between the seven house systems listed in chapter 6.

* ESC exits the CHANGE screen & returns you to the SWITCHING screen. Any changes you have made will hold good until you change them again or until you quit ASTROLOGER, whichever is sooner.

8.4.3 SWITCHING BETWEEN DEVICES

Pressing 1 or 2 from within the SWITCHING screen toggles to device 1 or device 2 respectively, & displays its directory on the window on the right of the screen. If the directory is too big to fit into the window, it scrolls - press CTRL & F5 simultaneously to freeze the machine (a trick that works throughout the program - remember it!) & tap (Enter) to release it. If the device is not present (for example, you don't have dual disks & have loaded from disk & have just pressed 2, or do not have a formatted disk/ cartridge in the drive selected) the computer burps, displays a bad or changed medium message, & forgives you - but leaves the device set to what you have just toggled it to. This is because you may well intend to put a valid disk/cartridge in the selected drive. Toggle it back if you have made a mistake,

If you have booted up from microdrive, devices 1 & 2 will be mdv1_ & mdv2_.

If you have booted up from floppy, devices 1 & 2 will be flp1_ & flp2_ (or fdk1_ & fdk2_, etc). The current default device is displayed in white on the left hand side of the screen, in the L & D options.

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You need to perform the switch only if you want to load a birth data file from a device which is not the current device. The default toggles back to device 1 (what it started out as) as soon as you leave the SWITCHING screen, or if you make an error in specifying a filename to be displayed or loaded.

8.4.4 DISPLAYING THE CONTENTS OF A BIRTH DATA FILE

Pressing D for DISPLAY from within the SWITCHING screen allows you to display the contents of a birth data file from the device selected. You will probably not want to do this very often, as you can actually LOAD the data in just as much time. You will use it when you are unsure of the contents or identity of a birth data file (giving them sensible names helps) or when you want to see the names in a compressed birth data file (ie; a BDX file).

You will be prompted for the 'Name of the file or .name'.

To display the contents of an ordinary (ie; uncompressed) birth data file (remember we don't supply any of these) just type in its name followed by enter. Whether you use upper or lower case or a mixture thereof is quite irrelevant. Do not type in the device name - the device has already been selected in 8.4.3 - or the bd_ prefix to the birth data filename: ASTROLOGER adds these automatically. If the file is not present on the device the computer burps & forgives you (its got this habit...!). If the device itself is not present, or is unformatted, the computer does the same, but leaves a few warning dots at the foot of the screen!

If the file is present, its exact contents (including any commentary you may have inserted at the end using the TEXT_EDITOR) are output to the right hand window. Nice. Refer to the section on birth data files in chapter 10 if the format of a birth data file is not obvious to you.

To display the contents of the BDX (compressed birth data file - details on how to create one is in the following chapter) file type in a . (ie; a fullstop) followed by the (Enter) key in reply to the prompt. All the names of the compressed files concatenated into BDX are then displayed in the window. If you are using our BDX files, remember the CTRL+F5 trick - there are too many filenames to fit in the window! Also remember BDX is on cartridge II - you will have to select its drive as your device in order to be able to locate BDX.

This, in effect, accomplishes a *directory* of the BDX file (ie; as if it was a device in its own right). Think about it. It does not display the actual contents of the BDX file, which would be the contents of all the compressed files whose names were in its directory. You can also display the contents of a specific birth data file that has been compressed into BDX. Having used D. (Enter) to see the names of the compressed files within BDX, choose one name. Note that file names consist of a dot immediately followed by a name (.LEONARDO_DA_VINCI, .RAPHAEL, .GEORGE WASHINGTON etc). Say you choose the first file name, which you'll see is .SUPERB_CONJUNCTION (its not a person's name but one of the most spectacular conjunctions of planets ever, way back in 1186). So type in

D

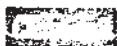
.SUPERB_CONJUNCTION (Enter)

& you will see the contents of that subfile (ie; compressed file that forms part of BDX) in the window.

We also supply on cartridge II a file BDX_2 (an alternate selection). You can swop between the two from SuperBASIC by entering:

```
COPY DEV_BDX TO DEV_BDX_1:DELETE DEV_BDX:COPY DEV_BDX_2 TO DEV_BDX
```

where DEV is the device name (eg; mdv2). This makes the original BDX file into a file



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called BDX_1, & makes a copy of BDX_2 called BDX. If cartridge II won't hold the lot (disk users can smile contentedly at this juncture!) we leave it to you to copy the BD files to another cartridge, & use that one instead for all birth data access. Shortage of space was the reason that we did not supply a copy of BDX called BDX_1 in the first place.

To swop back, simply enter: DELETE DEV_BDX: COPY DEV_BDX_n TO DEV_BDX where n is the number of the BDX file you want to make accessible from ASTROLOGER. Note that you can call your compressed birth data files anything (BDX_GUNMEN, GUNMEN, or simply FRED!) - the one to be accessed by ASTROLOGER must be called BDX. We only suggest using a BDX_ prefix for the others to avoid mistakes.

As your library of birth data files grows, why not group them by type? Say a file BDX_72 which has the birth data of famous sailors, BDX_196 which has the birth data of a collection of rear admirals, etc. This facilitates research & comparison.

8.4.5 LOADING A BIRTH DATA FILE FROM A DEVICE

Pressing L for LOAD from within the SWITCHING screen allows a birth data file to be loaded from the default device, & to be set up as the current birth data. You are again given the same prompt ('Name of the file or .name: ') & should reply as you did in 8.4.4 - error recovery is identical too. The only difference is that while you could display the contents of the BDX file's directory (using D . (Enter)) you cannot load the entire BDX file (remember it comprises not one but dozens of distinct files) so typing L . (Enter) will only provoke a burp.

To summarise- to load an uncompressed file bd_JOHN_SMITH you would type

L

JOHN_SMITH (Enter)

while to load the compressed file LOUIS_XVI you would use

L

.LOUIS_XVI (Enter)

Note that our use of the underscore (instead of space) in the names of compressed files within BDX was simply a matter of taste - use space if you prefer.

After a successful load you are automatically moved to the INPUT screen (refer to 3.5) & the birth data is entered for you.

8.4.6 LEAVING THE SWITCHING SCREEN

This is accomplished by pressing SPACE. You are then moved to the INPUT screen.

8.5 THE INPUT SCREEN

You can get here only from the SWITCHING screen. This is the principal screen for control - it is here that you decide what you want to do, & how you want to do it. You are asked a number of questions in it.

8.5.1 THE BIRTH / EVENT DATA

Skip this subsection if you have loaded a birth data file. You will see the answers to all the questions pop up automatically.

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First you are asked for the 'Name or remark:'. This is for identification purposes only - if & when you want to store this person's birth data on a device you will be able to give it a name completely different from this one, if you so choose. There is no penalty for being lazy & simply hitting enter - in that case there will be no name. There is a limit of 34 characters on the name. To return to the SWITCHING screen, press SPACE & hit enter at this stage.

Let's do a dry run, & enter the name Joe Bloggs.

You are then prompted for 'Date (of birth):'. The reply to this should be in the format DD.MM.YY where DD=Date, MM=Month & YY=Year (Americans watch out - its not MM.DD.YY). There is no need to enter preceding zeroes, so 3rd April 1905 need not be entered as 03.04.1905 : just 3.4.1905 will do.

Further, the '19' as the prefix for the twentieth century can be dropped, so 3.4.05 & 3.4.5 will both load the same date in 1905. Of course, this means that the earliest date that can be entered is 1.1.100 (January 1st, 100 AD) - no big restriction as by that date even PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is 'out' by a number of degrees on everything! You can go quite far into the future, upto 31.12.9999. Entering years greater than 9999 will cause them to be converted to 9999: 10.11.12345 will display 10.11.9999. As a delimiter between the DD.MM & YY any non-numeric character (ie; space / , \$! a Z etc etc) will also do instead of a fullstop - you can even mix them or use them multiply (so 3\$4a86 & 3*f4.,86 both give 3rd April 1986).

Negative signs other than delimiters are ignored.

Months must be in the range 1 to 12 & days in the range 1 to 31, & the format must be valid (..22 will fail) or else the computer burps & gives you another chance. Note, however, that an entry like 30.2.1985 is allowed - it is interpreted as 2.3.1985, obviously. Also note that ALL dates entered are interpreted according to the Gregorian calendar, which is the one currently in use. The Gregorian calendar was preceded by the Julian calendar (UK did the switch in 1752): the Julian calendar was adopted in 1582. The difference between the Gregorian & Julian was that the Julian was ten days behind upto 1700 & eleven days behind during 1700 to 1752. All birth dates in the supplied files that are earlier than 1752 have been adjusted accordingly (so they won't agree with what you will see in an encyclopaedia, which will give a date in terms of the calendar in force at the time rather than in terms of the calendar in force now). Be careful about the same matter yourself.

When you have entered the date it appears on the right of the screen. Now hit Enter to confirm it is correct & to proceed. If it is wrong, you can have another go. THIS APPLIES TO ALL THE PROMPTS - REMEMBER IT, WE WON'T BE REPEATING THIS EACH TIME!

You will note that if you return to the INPUT screen after having cycled through a calculation you will see the old values (ie; the old answers to the prompts) still present on the right hand side. Just hit Enter if you do not want to change a value - it saves having to type it in all over again.

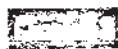
• This makes PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER very fast to use.

For our example, let us enter 11.6.2151.

The next prompt is 'Local time when born:'. The format is HH.MM where HH=hours using a 24 hour clock & MM=Minutes. The rules & allowable alternatives are virtually the same as they were for entering dates: the only differences are that the minutes can be dropped off if you do not want them (so entering 23 will give 23.00 ie; eleven p.m.). 3.5 will give 3.05 (not 3.50 - the dot is not a decimal point!). Minutes must be between 0 & 59, hours between 0 & 23.

If you enter a ? in response to the prompt, a time of noon is entered & a question mark is appended to it (12.00?) to show that the time is a guess.

You can also suffix a doubtful time with a '?' (ie; 8.30?) if it is doubtful. The '?' will



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appear on subsequent screens next to the time to remind you that it was an estimate. Note that this is the local time at the place: ie; what is on the accurate watches of people in that area at the time. This is usually the standard time for the area. If you are used to performing astrological calculations manually, you may start reaching for paper & pencil at this stage. Don't - there are no calculations to be done.

Say X was born in Bombay at 16.49 local time (ie; Indian Standard Time).

IST is GMT + 5hrs 30 minutes & Bombay's longitude is 73 degrees East. Since 24 hours = 360 degrees, 5 hrs 30 minutes = 82 degrees 30 minutes. So Bombay is 9 degrees 30 minutes west of the IST meridian, & the corrected time in Bombay is hence $9.5/360 \times 24 = 38$ minutes earlier - ie; 16.11.

But all you would enter in PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is 16.49 - the local time. The program does the rest.

For our example, let's say Joe is born at 17.25 local time.

The next prompt is 'Zone time diff. from GMT: '. Here you may wish to consult Appendix I, which gives all the time zones. The format & syntax rules are as for entering the local time, except that the time difference can be entered as a negative number by preceding it with a - sign. A preceding + has no effect. Remember that time zones west of Greenwich have negative corrections. Practice with the Appendix I chart - see how the correction for New York will be -5 (or -5.00) while that for central Australia will be 9.30 (or +9.30).

For our example, let's say Joe was born in the UK - hence the time is GMT.

So enter 0.

If the computer recognises the zone difference entered as one with an internationally agreed name, it will automatically display the zone name to the left of the difference - so in our example, GMT pops up. Had Joe been born in Eastern Australia an 'EAusT' would have popped up next to the +10.00. There is no problem if the zone specified is not recognised as having a name. Do not try to enter the zone name yourself! A complete list of the names is given in the list of abbreviations in Appendix III.

The next prompt is 'Summer Time (+0.00): '. It appears to overwrite the previous Zone Time prompt - this is intentional. Besides the perennial Enter which accepts the value on the right, the allowed answers are 1, 2 & N for 1 / 2 hours of summer time, or no summer time. To see whether or not summer time is in force in the UK refer to the table in Appendix I, where a list of dates is given covering the period 1916 - 1986, together with Double summer time indicators.

When you have finished entering a summer time, a +1H or +2H indicator appears to the right of the time difference - it hence reads like GMT + 2H or -8.30 + 1H. The heading on the left is now 'Local standard time' - a combination of the zone correction & the summer time correction. Experiment till you are familiar with this. If a non-UK summer time is in force, & the correction is not +1 or +2, leave summer time as 0 (ie; N) & make an adjustment to the zone time difference. For example, if a zone has a difference of +3.00 & a half-hour summer time is in force, the effective difference is +3.30.

Poor Joe is to be born in 2151: he isn't in our table. Lets make the assumption that single summer time is in force - seems reasonable for June - so enter 1.

The next prompt is for 'Longitude east or west: '. Reply in the form DDD.MM.SS, where DDD = degrees, MM = minutes & SS = seconds of arc. All the usual syntax & format rules are present - minutes & seconds have to be in the 0 to 59 range, & degrees in the 0 to 180 range. East & West are indicated by a suffixed E or W - the default is E (East). Alternatively, a '-' prefix will also indicate W. Leading zeroes are unnecessary, as are seconds & minutes if these are not known. Entering 45 will hence yield 45.00.00 E; 32.4w will yield 32.04.00 W; -2 yields 2.00.00W. But watch out - don't use both the minus prefix & the E/W suffix, or you may end up confused: -2E is 2.00.00W & -2W is

2.00.00E ! Don't try 0.11 either - you'll get 11.00.00E.

The longitude of the place of birth (as well as its latitude) can be found using the excellent gazetteer in Appendix II. In the rare case that a place is not listed, use an atlas to find the nearest large town & look it up instead.

Joe Bloggs was born in Richmond, Greater London - look it up. The latitude & longitude of Richmond are 51.27N & 0.17W. So enter 0.17w (or 0S17w if you have to fool around!).

The next prompt is for 'Latitude north or south: '. Syntax rules are as for longitude, except that the suffixes are N & S (N being the default, S also being able to be indicated by a leading minus sign - the same warnings apply). The number of degrees cannot of course exceed 90 (we have allowed those who love to try to get something to go wrong to enter 90.59.59, though - keeping everyone happy is our aim). In all house systems besides Equal House, Venlow & Equalized, there is a further restriction to 65 as the maximal degree value. This is because the other house systems are very unsuitable for use in polar regions.

Enter 51.27N for Joe.

You have now entered his birth data!

One last matter - when you boot up ASTROLOGER at the beginning of a session, there are already default values for birth data. The date & time are 1.1.86 & 12.00 respectively - but you can change this in DEFAULTS_EDITOR to whatever values turn you on (your birth data?).

Local standard time always starts off as GMT + No Summer Time, & the location (51.31N, 0.06E) is for a secret address in London!

8.5.2 SELECTING RADIX, PROGRESSIONS, TRANSITS OR SYNASTRY

You will see three or four choices appear at the foot of the list of birth data that has been input for the person.

The first three items will be

radix - for getting a natal chart (refer to chapter 3 if you need to)

progress. - for doing a progression on the person (ref. chapter 3)

transits - for doing transits on the person (ref. chapter 3).

In addition, provided that you have entered/loaded birth data for at least one person before the current one, & run a calculation for that person, a fourth item will appear: compare with XXXXXX - for doing synastry (chart comparison) between the currently entered person & the one previously entered (referred to as 'the other' in subsequent screens) - refer to chapter 3 if you need to. XXXXXX is the name of the previously entered person - if it is blank (ie: only 'compare with' appears) the previously entered person must not have been given a name. Note that if you cycle through a single person's chart once & return to this selection screen, you will have the opportunity of doing a comparison between the person & himself, which is of no value.

To select between the options, move the cursor using the left & right arrow keys so that it sits over the option selected. Hit Enter to confirm the choice.

The following sections deal with each of the 4 choices in turn. Read all of them, as explanations which are common to (say) both radix & progressions will be given only in the section on the first named choice (radix).

With each choice, you will be asked a number of further questions. At the end of the questions you will be asked 'All correct?'

If you have made any error in what you have input & chosen so far, pressing N (for No) gives you the chance to correct your mistake. You will then be returned to the start of the INPUT screen (ie: to cycle through 8.5.1).

Keep hitting Enter till you come to the answer that was wrong, & put in the correct

one. Proceed with Enter until you get the radix/progress./transits choice again - here you will have to remake your choices, as pressing Enter will be equivalent to selecting an item.

If you press Y or Enter in response to the 'All correct?' prompt, the calculations/display/output you have requested will commence.

Ignore the Autoprint:P/H/O option - it is only for advanced users. It is dealt with at the end of the chapter.

8.6 RADIX (NATAL) HOROSCOPES

If you select Radix as the option, you are asked three further questions before the usual 'All correct?' one. All the questions relate to whether or not a subsequent screen is to appear - the answers are Y or Enter for yes & N for no.

As stated before, ignore the Autoprint choices at this stage - you can only use them when you are more familiar with the package. They are explained in the last section in chapter 8.

The three screens are: TEXT, GRAPH & ASPECTS. They are dealt with in turn in the following subsections.

You would normally press Enter (faster than pressing Y!) for all of them, unless there was some specific reason for NOT wanting a particular one to come up - ASTROLOGER is so fast that the added time needed is quite irrelevant. *Let's assume you have done this for Joe Bloggs, & given the OK to the 'All correct?' prompt.*

8.6.1 THE TEXT SCREEN

You will now see the TEXT screen. It is a concise summary of the planetary positions, as well as those of the house cusps. The first 3 lines will confirm the name, date, time, standard time (ie; like GMT + 1H), latitude & longitude of birth. It will also give the House system in use - let us assume that you have used the one supplied as a default when the system was delivered to you - Placidus.

The Local Sidereal time & the time in Greenwich is given, followed by the position IN THE SIGNS of the Ascendant, M.C & the House cusps I,II,III,X,XI,XII (as VII,VIII,IX,IV,V,VI are exactly opposite they can easily be deduced).

For Joe Bloggs, you will see that the X cusp is at 26 degrees 26 minutes & 39 seconds in Leo (which means that the IV cusp is at 26d26m39s Aquarius, as Aquarius is the opposite sign to Leo). This happens to be the same as the M.C position. Why are we duplicating the gen, do I hear you asking? Go to the bottom of the class! The two happen to be the same in Placidus, but you'll get different values for the house cusps in (say) the Equal House system. The M.C & Ascendant positions are, of course, independent of house choice.

The tabular information that follows is for the ten planets & the lunar north node (dragon's head). The columns give the planet glyph, the glyph for the sign it is in (followed by an R if it is retrograde) & a position, in degrees, minutes & seconds, within the sign. There follows its angular speed, as perceived from earth, at the precise time stated. The units for this figure are degrees per day.

For example, Joe Bloggs has Jupiter in Aquarius (position 16d23m02s). It is retrograde, & its precise angular speed at the time of Joe's birth is 0.0323 degrees/day 'backwards'.

Note that you will not necessarily expect one day hence Jupiter's position to have moved by 0.0323 degrees - Jupiter's speed is constantly changing, & what we have given is instantaneous & not average speed. Note how the outer planets, by & large, move slowest. Any planet besides the Sun & Moon can go retrograde, & at the moment of changeover from forwards to backwards motion (or vice versa) the angular speed will get to zero.

The next column shows the planetary position in the houses - Pluto, for example, is to be found at 12.5 degrees (that's twelve & a half, not 12 degrees 5 minutes) in the VIII house.

As stated in chapter 6, if orbs are set for house cusps you may see a negative angle & the next house indicated.

The next column is usually blank, but Joe has got himself born during the first solar eclipse to hit London in hundreds of years! The message 'SE70d48m' indicates that it is likely a solar eclipse is in progress at the time for the given location. The angular separation between the centres of the Sun & Moon as viewed from the CENTRE OF THE EARTH at the specified time is about 48 minutes of arc. The closer the latter figure is to zero, the more total the eclipse is. The '7' mark indicates uncertainty - check the eclipse conditions in a reference book if they are important to you. The indicator is meant primarily as a warning. A far more accurate computation of eclipse conditions is done in the ASTRONOMER module - provided you use it with Horizontal co-ordinates, the calculation is done for your precise location on earth.

Lunar eclipses are similarly indicated, using an LE instead of an SE.

The last column represents the planet's deviation in degrees from the zodiacal plane (ie: that of the sun & the orbit of the earth) - a -ve number indicates that the planet is south of the plane. The sun & lunar node will always have 0 in this column, by definition. Joe Blogg's Mercury has an ecliptic latitude of 1d20m29s (North).

There are two options listed for use once you have absorbed the information on the TEXT screen. You can press P to print out the screen to the default printer (or to a file if you have switched to file output in the SWITCHING screen), or you can press SPACE to proceed to the next screen. Hitting an invalid key here (as everywhere else) will result in the usual burp & instant forgiveness.

If you press P (& the output is directed to a printer) then the printer (which should be connected, switched on & supplied with paper) will output the contents of the TEXT screen, except for the prompt at the bottom of the screen, using ordinary ASCII characters: glyphs will be converted into words completely automatically. If you are using an Epson compatible printer & you haven't changed our preamble codes, you will even get degrees & minute symbols printed OK!

Further (& what follows only works for non-daisy wheelers) if you have used the DEFAULTS_EDITOR (see chapter 9) to set up your printer to TEXTGRAPH mode, you will actually get the astrological glyphs printed out too - complete with warts & squiggles! We do this by printing everything ASCII in ordinary (high speed printing) mode but whenever a glyph is hit on the screen we switch the printer to full graphic printing (just for the glyph) & then back to ASCII. If you have seen how long a full graphic hardcopy takes to draw on your printer, you will appreciate this facility greatly!

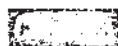
At the end of a printout you are returned to the P/SPACE option.

There is a hidden third option (besides P & SPACE) - it is a full graphic hardcopy. Its hidden because its five times slower than the P option - everything is done with the printer switched to graphics mode, in which all non-laser printers are VERY slow. We don't recommend you use it but if you must, you get it by holding CTRL & SHIFT down & tapping F2.

Invoking any printer command without a valid printer connection will cause a graceful return to the main menu!

8.6.2 THE GRAPH SCREEN

You get here by pressing SPACE in the TEXT screen, or directly from the INPUT screen if you opted not to display the TEXT screen.



This screen is dominated by the natal chart. Take a good long look at it. The chart shows Joe's planets on the outside, ringed around the signs. The spokes of the wheel are the house cusps, the areas between the cusps being the houses. The Asc. is clearly marked (its always horizontal left) - it coincides with cusp I in all house systems except Vehlow.

The M.C will be marked (as if it were a planet) if you are using a house system in which it does not coincide with the tenth house cusp. Since we are using Placidus it is not marked in Joe's chart.

To check that you have understood Joe's chart, see the Sun-Moon conjunction (ie; possible Solar Eclipse - remember the declination factor too if they are to be line) were the eclipse Lunar, they would be in opposition.

Also see that Mars is slightly to the left of the M.C - ie; it is in the tenth house. Can you see it is in Leo?

The Ascendant itself is in Scorpio.

Easy!

At the top of the screen is a repetition of Joe's birth data per the TEXT screen, except that we give Sidereal Time rather than time in Greenwich.

The positions of the House cusps & of the planets in the signs are also tabulated, without the seconds of arc.

The eclipse indicator will also be present if appropriate.

The options available in the GRAPH screen are H & SPACE. SPACE, as usual, moves you on to the next screen. H is for a graphic hardcopy to printer (whether or not you have set the output in the CHANGE screen to file - you can't send a circular chart to an ASCII file, even if you are Babylonian/Chaldean); the slow, tedious printer dump we mentioned in 8.6.1.

Obviously, a P type option would be quite inappropriate as the entire screen is graphic - not just a few localised SMALL glyphs.

Assuming you have a valid printer connected, press H. You will see that we redraw the screen so the chart is elliptical - this is to compensate for the distortion introduced by the printer's drive. Do not worry - your hardcopy will be circular: also, we go back to the circular screen when it is over.

Yes - the hidden CTRL + SHIFT + F2 (uncorrected hardcopy) works here too - for those perverts among you who prefer elliptical charts!

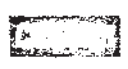
8.6.3 THE ASPECTS SCREEN

You get here from the GRAPH screen, or from the TEXT screen if you had opted not to display the GRAPH screen, or directly from the INPUT screen if you had opted for neither.

You are presented with all the aspects in the natal chart that are within orbs (orbs having been defined using the DEFAULTS_EDITOR - but feel free to use our supplied defaults, they are quite sensible).

The ten planets & lunar node are given in a column on the left (with an R if they are retrograde). Next to each of them is listed the planets it is in aspect with, together with the decimal angle (so that 7.5 = 7 degrees 30 minutes) by which the aspect is inexact. Check that Joe's Sun is sextile his Mars, with an inaccuracy of 3.9 degrees (ie 3d54m). Do not confuse the inaccuracy with the orb, which is the MAXIMUM PERMITTED inaccuracy. All that we know about the maximum permitted inaccuracy for the Sun-Mars sextile aspect from this screen is that it is at least 3.9 degrees, otherwise this aspect would not have been printed out!

The smaller the inaccuracy, the closer the aspect. Joe's closest aspect is the Pluto-Moon conjunction, which is out by only 0.3 degrees (ie; delta = 0.3).



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Had any trouble finding the Pluto-Moon conjunction? Well, you discovered that we don't write an aspect twice: we list it next to the planet higher up in our list. So don't think that Joe's Neptune makes only one aspect - it actually makes three (using the orbs we supply).

Note that the Asc & M.C are also taken into account for aspects - Joe's ascendant trines Saturn, for example. The reason that we don't list Asc or M.C in the left column is simply that the only aspect that won't have been covered earlier on in the table is the one between the Asc & the M.C themselves: this aspect (usually close to a square) is of no astrological significance whatever.

Following the table of aspects is a summary - the summary excludes the lunar node, ascendant & M.C for astrological reasons. It classifies the planets by the sign they fall in, & counts the major aspects.

Hence we see that Joe has 3 trines, 3 sextiles, 5 conjunctions, no squares & 1 opposition. As $3+3 > 1+0$, the aspects are favourable. But look at the conjunctions too - see which of them involve malefics, these could count against him. Note that a malefic-benefic conjunction cancels out & is neutral.

You can hence see at a glance that Joe is a mixture of Cardinal & Mutable, with a slight preponderance of Air. He is a little more positive than negative, & may be more barren than fruitful (treat the last category with caution - only the very fruitful signs are counted for this summary). Look up 5.9 to find the significance of these things, if you wish. It should give an overall picture of Joe. To me, he seems disturbingly balanced & is probably going to be rather boring!

At the end of the ASPECTS screen we are presented with the same options as we were in the TEXT screen - P & SPACE, with the same hidden uncorrected hardcopy with CTRL + SHIFT + F2 (this has only speed as its disadvantage - there are no circles here for it to screw up!). Again, P will send the screen with glyphs to a printer if TEXTGRAPH is on, otherwise it will convert all glyphs into ASCII abbreviations. And P will send the screen to the file if you have set one up in the CHANGE screen.

8.6.4 THE SAVE SCREEN

You get here in the end, if you opted for 'radix' in the INPUT screen.

Its called the SAVE screen because pressing S will save the data (Joe's birth data, in this case) to a device. You will be given the same choice about drive number (1 or 2 - or ESC to escape if you've changed your mind about saving) as you were in the SWITCHING screen. If you booted from disk the choices will be flp1/flp2 (or fdk1/fdk2) & if you loaded from cartridge they will be mdv1/mdv2.

Ensure that the target device has enough space for the birth data file. File length depends on the length of the name or remark you put in, but can never be more than a hundred bytes or so, so one sector is all you need on a cartridge. Or three on a disk. Unless your directory is going to swallow up another sector set, that is!

You are then asked for the file name to be used - this needn't be Joe_Bloggs. Call the file SAM_FOX if that turns you on - the name Joe Bloggs will still be inside it.

Get into sensible habits re file naming - it saves lots of headache later, when you find that the file ubiquitously called FRED that you've just deleted was not your obnoxious nephew's birth data but instead the 100K text interpretation file you've been working on for six months....

Note that the filename you give is automatically prefixed with a bd_ to identify the file as being a birth data one. So don't put a bd_ there yourself!

If you opt for an invalid drive, or use the name of a file that already exists on the device, you'll be burped at & given another go.

Obviously, you may not want to make a SAVE. You don't have to - pressing SPACE from the SAVE screen takes you back to the SWITCHING screen - ie; you have completed a cycle.

Provided that you have not altered the FILES_INDEX file, there will be two further options available. They are A & O, for character delineation to screen & printer respectively. What is the significance of FILES_INDEX?

Well, it contains the list of interpretation files, together with an indicator as to whether the file is to be used for radix, progressions, transits or synastry. More details on this will be found when you read chapter 10 on the TEXT_EDITOR, which is the means you would employ to change FILES_INDEX.

We supply PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER with seven interpretation files for radix interpretation alone! They are, as listed in FILES_INDEX: SIGNS_1, SIGNS_2, HOUSES_1, HOUSES_2, ASPECTS_1, ASPECTS_2, ASPECTS_3 We will now proceed to see what the A & O options have to offer.

8.6.5 GETTING AN INTERPRETATION

If you choose option O from the SAVE screen the output will go to the default printer or opened file set up in the CHANGE screen. It will also appear on the screen for you to read (unless you turn off the VDU!). The only differences are that O is slower than A (printers are slower than computers running FAST software!) & that in A you are given a prompt 'press SPACE to continue' at the end of each screen page, to ensure that what has appeared on the screen has been digested by you before it is scrolled away. Try option A for Joe. The disk or cartridge will whirr as the first relevant file listed in FILES_INDEX is accessed. Note that for disk users all the files in FILES_INDEX are prefixed by FLP1_, & on the cartridge version with MDV2_. This is where the computer will look for the files.

You will soon read all about the consequences of Joe's Sun being in Gemini, on the first page. Its all wonderful. I know. I wrote it. Press SPACE to turn the page.

Everything that appears on the screen is relevant - the computer displays only the text extracts that are pertinent to Joe, together with the * header line that gives the condition that Joe's chart satisfied. It searches through the files to find those conditions that apply to the case in question - while searching (ie; at all times other than those when the 'press SPACE to continue' message is being displayed) you are continually given the option of pressing S or ESC.

S skips to the next file in the list in FILES_INDEX. You will use this when you are not interested in the file being examined (the filename is displayed at the foot of the page, under the 'press S to skip this file, ESC to abort' prompt) but wish to access a later interpretation file, for the particular radix chart in question. Of course, if you never want a particular file to be displayed, you can delete it from FILES_INDEX using the supplied TEXT_EDITOR. You can also change the sequence of interpretation files within FILES_INDEX using the TEXT_EDITOR. Section 10.7 explains the use of the TEXT_EDITOR in detail.

ESC aborts the interpretation run completely & returns you to the SAVE screen.

If you are using the cartridge version (or if you have altered FILES_INDEX & made a blunder) you will from time to time get the message:

```
ERROR trying to open file DEVx_FILENAME R=RETRY S=SKIP ESC=ABORT
This has happened because the file that is being searched for does not exist on the
device specified for it in FILES_INDEX.
```

This is expected with the cartridge version as the interpretation files are spread across cartridges II, III & IV. When the ERROR message appears you can, of course, choose to Skip or Abort as before: the most useful option, though, is to Retry after having

changed the cartridge in drive 2 for the next one in sequence. When you get to the end of the interpretation, you will have cartridge IV in drive 2 - swop this for cartridge II to complete the cycle (II-III-IV-II).

A totally different (& irrecoverable) error occurs if there is no disk/cartridge in the drive being looked at, or if the medium is unformatted or 'bad or changed'. If this happens, you are immediately returned to the main menu to prevent further damage. Its a good time to make new backups if this happens due to a bad medium.

You will go on to get interpretations for planetary positions in signs & houses, & also for the major aspects (& a few minor ones). Note that in the aspect interpretation the delta-value for the aspect (ie: its actual inaccuracy) is displayed below the * header line. The smaller this is, the more important is the aspect.

In due course read chapter 10 & use the hints & tips therein to filter out the less important extracts for a particular person, so you can concentrate on & synthesise the more important ones.

When the interpretation is finished (the drives will be silent) you will get the usual 'press SPACE to continue' message. Do this, & you are back in the SAVE screen. You have now seen an entire radix chart cycle.

8.7 PROGRESSION FORECASTS

If you opt for progressions in the INPUT screen rather than for radix, you are asked ten questions before the usual 'All correct?' one.

The first seven questions relate to various screens (as in the radix case) - you may or may not want them to appear. Here pressing Y or (Enter) for all of them may not be desirable, simply because in a progression over a large number of days (= years) the screens will be repeated again & again (with different values each time - but if you didn't want them, you didn't want them!) unlike in a radix chart where everything is done only once.

The screens asked about are:

- 1...TEXT
- 2...GRAPH
- 3...ASPECTS
- 4...TEXT'
- 5...GRAPH'
- 6...ASPECTS'
- 7...PROGR-ASPECTS'

The first 3 screens are identical to the screens seen in the radix chart - the values in them will be exactly the same too: Joe Blogg's birth radix horoscope screens, revisited.

The apostrophed names relate to progressed screens. TEXT', GRAPH' & ASPECTS' have exactly the same structure & form as the three radix screens - the only difference is that the values displayed are for the progressed time (ie: same location & time as the birth time, but date as specified for the progression). The same printing options are available on them as were on TEXT, GRAPH & ASPECT respectively.

The seventh screen (PROGR-ASPECTS') gives the cross-aspects from the progressed positions of the planets to the natal positions, against the common backdrop of the signs.

Let us do a progression for Joe Bloggs. I wish to get a picture of his life from his 50th birthday to his 53rd birthday - ie; for a span of 3 years, in one yearly intervals. Answer Y (or 'Enter') to the requests for all 7 screens.

You will then be asked 'From day number (1 = first day after birth = 1 year):'. Now the years in Joe's life that we are interested in are the 51st (50-51), 52nd (51-52) & 53rd

(52-53) - if this confuses you, remember that the first year of your life was from age 0 to 1 (ie: 0-1).

So the answer to the first question is 51. Enter this.

'How many calculations:' is the next question - answer 3, naturally.

The tenth & last question is 'In steps of how many days:'. Remember that in a progression each day after the birth of the subject is taken to represent a year in their life. The answer here is hence 1 (day=year) & not 365, unless you want a progression for Joe aged 415 & 780!

You will now get the 'All correct?' prompt, with 51/3/1 appearing on the lower right to confirm the progression details.

Note that just pressing (Enter) in reply to each of the last three questions will make the answer 1 for each of them (1/1/1) - ie: from the 1st year, & one calculation only. You cannot enter zero, negative or fractional values in reply to these prompts - they would have no meaning as progression parameters.

If you answer Y or (Enter) you will cycle between screens 1 to 7 in the sequence given below:

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-4-5-6-7-4-5-6-7

A little thought will explain why. Its pointless repeating 1,2,3 - they don't change: many astrologers will not bother to get them displayed at all as they will already have obtained a printout/hardcopy of the subject's natal position.

The only comment on screens 1-6 is that screen 6 has the same summary as screen 3, but the planets referred to are the progressed planets.

Screen 7 is quite new. Let's look at it the first time it appears. It bears the heading 'Progression aspects on the 51. day:'. The column on the left gives the planets in their progressed positions, with the R indicating that they are retrograde. Note that the M.C & Asc (progressed) are now included in the column - they might well make aspects with the natal planets, M.C & Asc.

For example, the progressed Jupiter (which is retrograde) is squaring Joe's natal Ascendant, & the aspect is accurate to within 0.4 degrees.

Please note that progressed Moon aspect natal Mars & natal Moon aspect progressed Mars are two completely different aspects, & would be reported separately - they involve 4 distinct planets. Even were the aspects both of the same type (say both trines) they would not have the same astrological significance at all. Check this out in Joe's case.

The orb-values that are used to filter through progressed aspects ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE SAME as those used for natal charts - smaller values are usually more appropriate (so the filtering lets fewer through). The DEFAULTS_EDITOR, whose operation is detailed in the next chapter, allows you to input a % factor to multiply all natal orbs by to get the progressed orbs. Similar % multipliers can be specified for transit orbs, synastry orbs, angular house cusp orbs & other other house cusp orbs. This is very important to remember - the DEFAULTS_EDITOR is there for you to use not just once but all the time, as you fine-tune PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER to your personal tastes, beliefs, requirements & practices.

You will see that some aspects have a '+' sign next to them: this means that the aspect is arriving or closing (ie: generally that the progressed planet is getting closer to the exact aspect position with the radix planet).

For example, the 0.4 degree quincunx between progressed Venus & the natal Uranus bears a negative sign to the left of the aspect. Hence Venus is moving closer to the perfect quincunx: the effect of the aspect could thus be said to be growing.

If the aspect is marked with a '-' sign AND the progressed planet has an R next to it (ie: is retrograde), then the progressed planet is currently moving away from the exact aspect but will return when it changes direction (retrograde motion is only

temporary): it may take a long time, however.

Remember that the natal position is static - the natal planets can't "get away"! For example, look at the conjunction between Joe Blogg's progressed & natal Jupiters as we continue the progression. Its an R - situation, & the two are moving apart - but the progressed Jupiter will return, & make the aspect exact.

After the progression aspects is a summary which totals the major aspects (excluding all Asc, M.C & Lunar node aspects) & hence gives some indication of overall favourability.

At the foot of the screen in the usual P/SPACE option, but below it is another option - press A or O for text interpretation. This is present because FILES_INDEX has in it at least one file marked P: (ie; a progression interpretation file). These options are exactly analogous to the A or O options available in the save screen for the radix horoscope: the meanings of A & O are given in 8.6.4 & 8.6.5. The messages that will appear (ie; S/R/ESC/SPACE) are also the same as in 8.6.5 so there is little point in repeating their meaning. Note that in progressions you have the choice of whether or not you are going to print a screen or print/view a text interpretation each time round the cycle - so years which do not interest you can be skipped through quickly, while those that do can be examined in depth or printed out.

Let us press A. If you are running the system from cartridge, you will get the usual error message (your response: put next cartridge in sequence into drive 2 & retry) until cartridge IV is in drive 2. The progression reading will then appear: note that the syntax of the header lines is

* PLANET RAD HOUSE_NUMBER

The planet referred to is the progressed planet, but the house is prefixed by a RAD(IX) so it is a natal house. Were there to be (there aren't!) header lines like

* RAD PLANET RAD HOUSE_NUMBER

they would refer to natal planets in natal houses, ie; a natal readout which is completely & totally independent of the progression.

The syntax of header lines is treated in depth in the chapter dealing with the TEXT_EDITOR (see section 10.5).

After the interpretation is finished you are returned to screen 7 (so you can have another go - or decide to print the interpretation (with O) or the screen itself (with P or CTRL + SHIFT + F2)).

At the end of the entire progression cycle you are presented with the SAVE screen (8.6.4). There will only be two options present - press SPACE to start with a new calculation (ie; to return to the SWITCHING screen) or S to save the original birth data to a device. The latter option is identical to S detailed in 8.6.4 - the data saved is the birth data of the subject & NOT the progressed data or calculation results. We don't want to do this for Joe because we have already saved his birth data when we did a radix horoscope for him! The reason that the A & O options do not appear on the SAVE screen is simply that there is no 'overall' interpretation for a progression, only interpretations for each of the progressed days(=years).

* If you wanted to store the progressed data on a file, then you should of course have set the default output device to a file (instead of a printer) back in the CHANGE screen. In that case you would have pressed P each time you wanted to output a screen to the file, or O to have output the interpretation to the file. If this is of interest to you, & if you wish to perform long progressions (or transits, for that matter) without having to sit by the computer pressing buttons to output screens & interpretations as it proceeds (think - you could be making love or making coffee or even doing something interesting in that time), then take care not to skip the section (8.10) on Autoprint at the end of this chapter. It will do the trick!

8.8 TRANSIT FORECASTS

The operation of the transits facility is so similar to that for progressions that we need only comment on the differences. Remember that progressions rely on the weird day-for-a-year hypothesis. Transits are most straightforward insofar as they take the positions on the day(s) in question & relate them back to the subject's natal chart.

Transits are selected by moving the cursor to the 'transits' window in the INPUT screen. You go through the same seven screen selections (ssss) as you did while inputting the progression.

The screens have analogous functions to those in progressions except that transiting planets (ie: planets in their positions in the signs AT NOON on the transit date) replace progressed planets (ie: planets in their positions in the signs AT THE TIME OF BIRTH on the progressed date).

Note the difference - the noon position on the transiting date is traditionally used for transits, & not the birth time as for progressions.

Astrologers who do wish to do the calculation using the birth time are recommended to do the following (please ignore this completely in all other cases): (1) Enter the birth data & choose radix (2) Cycle through &, on return to the INPUT screen, enter the transit date & time as if it were the birth data of a separate person (3) Perform a comparison (synastry) between the two - the Cross-Graph screen will be very useful too (4) If you want interpretations for this, adjust FILES_INDEX so the transit interpretation files are given a C: prefix, & the synastry files are omitted.

Returning to our normal use of the transit facility: note that the seventh screen is called TRANSITS' & not PROGR-ASPECTS'. It contains exactly the same type of information, though. The semantically minded among you may note that a name like TRANSIT-ASPECTS' would have been inappropriate as transits essentially always are aspects (planets moving with respect to other static planets).

Let's opt for all seven screens for Joe.

The three questions you are then asked are:

'First date of transits:'

'How many calculations:'

'In steps of how many days:'

Say we want to examine what happens to Joe on 1.1.2001 (no, he doesn't go on a space odyssey), which happens to be the first day of the twenty first century (the year 2000 is still part of the twentieth century, dodo!). We are interested in him throughout January, at weekly intervals.

The more alert of you will note that Joe hasn't been born yet! But that doesn't matter for this exercise - we can still perform a transit calculation for him at this date. You would not normally do this, however!

Our answers to the three questions will hence be:

1.1.2001 (that's obvious)

3 (the dates in January would be the 1st, 15th & 29th)

14 (7*2)

Joe's summary hence looks like 1.1.2001/3/14 .

Note that the usual restrictions about zeroes, fractional & negative numbers apply, as do the syntax rules for date entry as per the INPUT screen. Simply hitting (Enter) in reply to each of the questions will cause the birth date to be entered as the transit date & 1's for the other questions. For Joe this would give a summary of 14.6.2151/1/1 .

Assuming you've made no error, hit (Enter) to proceed. The screen sequence will be 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,4,5,6,7,4,5,6,7 Get transit interpretations as you did with progressions, by hitting A/O on screen 7.

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Except for the use of the word 'TRANSITS' instead of 'PROGRESSIONS', & the locations of the transit files on cartridge, everything else we've said about progressions holds true here. There's really nothing to add. And forget all day = year equivalences when doing transits - THAT'S ONLY FOR PROGRESSIONS.

Use the DEFAULTS_EDITOR to increase/decrease the size of transit orbs if you are getting too few or too many aspects being displayed.

8.9 SYNASTRIC COMPARISONS

To perform compatibility testing on A & B, this is what you do:

- Load A's birth data into the INPUT screen (if it wasn't already there). Opt for a radix chart, & press N,N,N,Y. The SAVE screen will appear quite fast - hit SPACE twice. The details don't really matter at all - just get A's chart loaded in!
- Lo & behold, you are back in the INPUT screen! Now enter B's birth data.
- Choose the option 'compare with A' Simple, wasn't it? Now remember - the person whose birth data was entered FIRST (ie: A) will be referred to as the 'OTHER' person throughout the synastric session.

You will now be asked about 5 screens-TEXT, GRAPH, ASPECTS, CROSS-GRAPH & CROSS-ASPECTS.

The first three relate to B (the more recently entered person), & are simply his radix horoscope. Do not opt for them if you don't want them! The Cross-Graph (screen 4) is a new screen altogether. It comprises B's birth data as in the GRAPH screen, but A's planets are added on the INSIDE of the wheel. A's planets are also tabulated on the left of the screen (under the heading 'The other:') - B's are tabulated on the right under the heading 'Radix:'.

The wheel is called CROSS TEST, which is the most meaningful message we could put in the space available!

Irrespective of house system, both Asc & M.C are marked for both A & B.

This is because no house cusp spokes are present on the chart at all. Why? Simple. Let's say we marked B's house cusps on the CROSS TEST wheel. We would then have A's planets, which have been superimposed on the wheel in their correct position BY SIGN (the unchanging backdrop), in the WRONG position BY HOUSE. B's houses & A's houses are in different positions (unless A & B are the same person, or perfect cosmic twins) with respect to the signs.

The print options on the CROSS-GRAPH screen are as with any GRAPH screen - H & SPACE, with the hidden CTRL+SHIFT+F2 for necrophiliacs (if you think this is disgusting, please read Salvador Dali's confessions).

The next screen is the one giving CROSS-ASPECTS. Its structure is identical to the PROGR-ASPECTS' & TRANSITS' screens seen earlier (see 8.7). The column on the left gives the planetary positions for B (the more recently entered subject) & the line(s) next to each of B's planets give the planets in A's natal chart that are in aspect with it, together with the delta value (inaccuracy) & the aspect symbol. The M.C & Asc are present for both A & B, as you would expect. Retrograde planets in B's chart are marked, as usual. However, there is no minus indicator on the aspects, as it is meaningless to state whether an aspect is closing or not when comparing two static charts!

The summary gives an indication as to how compatible A & B are: do the usual trines + sextiles to squares + oppositions comparison for favourability.

The options available are the same as for screen 7 on transits or progressions. A & O options will be present provided there is at least one file prefixed by a C: (for Comparisons) in FILES_INDEX - use them to get a synastric interpretation.

In a synastric interpretation, the * header line for a text extract may refer to X & Y. Say the header line is:

* MOON (Y) SEXTILE OTHER'S SUN (X)

The first thing to do is identify the 'OTHER' with X or Y. Here the other is clearly X. That means that all references to X in the text extract that follows the header line are to the 'other' person, ie: A, in our example.

Remember, the other person is the one whose birth details were input first - refer back to the beginning of this subsection if you had forgotten this.

Similarly, all references to Y are to B.

So if the text extract that follows says (it doesn't) 'Y will seek to murder X', it is A who is the potential victim! The reading is for A's Sun sextile Y's Moon.

Note that the identity of X & Y is not necessarily the same in successive extracts. If, for example, a later header line is:

* VENUS (X) CONJUNCTION OTHER'S MARS (Y)

then X is A & Y is B, the 'OTHER', in the extract that follows. The reason that we have had to do this is quite complex. If you study one of the synastry interpretation files using the TEXT_EDITOR you will understand why we have had to do it this way - its too complex to go into here.

Of course, in headers like:

* SATURN SQUARE OTHER'S SATURN

there is no need for X or Y.

For a fuller explanation of header line syntax, refer to chapter 10.

One last point: let us say A's Jupiter is trine B's Mercury, & B's Jupiter also happens to be trine A's Mercury (ie; same pair of planets AND same aspect). The program will meet the condition twice, in the header lines:

* MERCURY (X) TRINE OTHER'S JUPITER (Y)

and

* JUPITER (Y) TRINE OTHER'S MERCURY (X)

However, both these lines will represent 'OR' conditions for the same text extract. The program will print out the first one it encounters - but not the second one - followed by the text extract.

This is the only case where a quick check to the CROSS-ASPECTS screen could be of help (is the other aspect there too?) After you have finished with the interpretation, & move on from the CROSS-ASPECTS screen, you will meet the SAVE screen with the usual SPACE or S option. S save's B's birth data (not A's) & SPACE returns you to the SWITCHING screen.

Let us say you wanted to compare A with a number of different people: B, C, D, E etc (A could be you & B, C, D, E... could be potential mates!). The way to do this is to enter A first (so A becomes the 'OTHER') & do a radix chart (there's no need to choose any screen). Then enter B & do a comparison with A (just as we have done in our previous example). Then enter C's details - A WILL STILL REMAIN THE 'OTHER'. Choose the option 'compare with A', & do the comparison.

A will remain as the 'other' until a radix, progressed or transit calculation is done for someone else - then that person becomes the 'other' for purposes of synastric comparison.

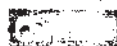
Say we want to compare A with B, & then B with C: the smart way to do this is to make B the other, & then to do successive comparisons with A & C (or C&A, if you like their taste in millinery!).

Say we want to compare A with B, & then B with C, & then C with D.

One way of doing this would be:

(a) Enter B & choose 'radix' (or 'progress.' or 'transits'). Cycle.

(b) Enter A & choose 'compare with B'. Cycle.



- (c) Enter C & choose 'compare with B'. Cycle
- (d) Enter C & choose 'radix' (or 'progress' or 'transits'). Cycle
- (e) Enter D & choose 'compare with C'. Cycle This leaves us with C as the 'other'.

8.10 THE AUTOPRINT FACILITY

We've left this for last as its really only for experienced users who are familiar with 8.1 - 8.9.

Autoprint is for people who want printouts (Autoprint also works if your output device is a file rather than a printer) of screens (P) & interpretations (O), as well as hardcopies (H but not CTRL+SHIFT+F2), to be able to be produced in sequence without their having to be at the QL jabbing buttons.

You specify what screens you want printed, & how, from the Input screen when you are asked about the screens - you noticed the 'Autoprint: P/H/O' window that popped up, didn't you?

Here is a table of permitted replies: Y=Enter=Yes & N=No are not autoprint commands; P,H & O are.

Screen	Permitted Reply	RADIX	PROGRESSION	TRANSIT	SYNASTRY
TEXT	YN P	*	*	*	*
GRAPH	YN H	*	*	*	*
ASPECTS	YN P	*	*	*	*
TEXT'	YN P		*		
GRAPH'	YN H		*	*	
ASPECTS'	YN P		*	*	
PROGR-ASPECTS'	YN PO		*		
TRANSITS'	YN PO			*	
CROSS-GRAPH	YN H				*
CROSS-ASPECTS	YN PO				*
SAVE	YN O	*			

The screens which you are asked about are given in the first column.

The permitted replies to the screen prompt are given in the second column.

Y & N are, of course, are always permitted.

The next 4 columns correspond to the four basic modes of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER - a '*' in a column means that the corresponding screen is available in that mode. You can hence see the 7 screens of the progression & transit modes, & the 5 screens of the comparison mode. Further, reading each column downwards, the screens are in sequence for each mode.

You may note that the SAVE screen has been included for radix but not for the other three modes. This is because only in radix mode is there a print type option in the SAVE screen - 'press O ... character delineation to printer'. In the other modes the option is available in the last aspect screen.

Let us say we were doing a progression cycle, & wished to get Autoprinted printouts of all the screens except the text & aspect screens of the progressed planets. Our replies to the seven prompts would thus be:

P H P N H P P

We can now leave our QL to it. Unless the printer runs out of paper or some similar calamity occurs, it will proceed merrily through the entire progression, as many calculation cycles as you specified, without you having to hit a button! The computer does not wait for your commands as each screen appears, but obeys the commands

you issued in advance. This facility is useful in all modes, but comes into its own when you wish to do a transit or progression over a large number of cycles.

A word of warning - don't cock things up, your printer won't live to forgive you! Entering, say, a transit with no: of calculations=10000 & the GRAPH' screen set to H (the most tiring option to the printer - & the slowest) just before you leave on your annual holiday to Corfu may result in an additional hidden holiday expense...

Do you know if your printer stops when its out of paper? Get it to (dip-switches, or a control code which can be set using DEFAULTS_EDITOR) if it doesn't, or it'll gouge deep holes in the roller.

More seriously, ensure that the paper tray is correctly aligned. If your printer is sheet feed only, tough luck - even the best sheet-feeders screw things up (literally!) every hundred sheets or so, so no long autoprints for you.

Experiment in any case! Note that you can only make one answer to each question, even if you want to do two things on a screen. The screens where you might wish to do more than one thing are the PROGR-ASPECTS', TRANSITS' & CROSS-ASPECTS screens, where you might either want a printout of the screen (with P) or an interpretation (with O). Sorry - you can't have both with Autoprint.

What you could do, though, is two runs (using the above example again):

P H P N H P O
N N N N N N P

Then its a simple matter of matching.

If you use Y or (Enter) for any screen, you will obviously get the sequence stopping at that screen, asking you to press SPACE to continue. Autoprint runs that are to be completely automatic should have only N (not opting for a screen is fine - it never appears), P & O as the allowed commands.

No error checking is done in advance - ie; at the time of input of the autoprint commands. If you make an error in this mode (say you hit L when you meant O, or pressed P for a screen where H was the only autoprint function) the computer will autoprint until the screen to which the L refers arrives, & then behaves exactly as it would had you entered the invalid character in ordinary mode when the relevant screen was present: ie; the computer burps & waits for a correct response. This breaks the autoprint sequence. If the error relates to a screen that is being cycled through, then it will burp & stop EACH time that screen is encountered. It is best to reset & start again if you have made an error in the command.

One thing is clear - if you have pressed an invalid key you will discover this soon (after six screens at most). So if you suspect you may have made a mistake, & are going to leave the computer to do a long autoprint, tarry a while before going! Now you see why we suggest that Autoprint should only be used when you have acclimatised yourself to PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER. The reason that we could not put error checking in was acute shortage of RAM on the unexpanded QL - all of you out there with basic 128K machines, be thankful that Digital Precision writes its full-function software for you & not only for people with RAM expansions! Users of a cartridge-based PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER must remember that if they wish to get Autoprinted interpretation files, they must make sure that ASTROLOGER can access the cartridges containing the files chosen (we can't physically change cartridges in drives using software control!). If it can't access the file, it will generate a 'Retry/Skip/Abort' message & wait for a choice by you - this breaks the autoprint sequence, of course! One way of ensuring this cannot happen is to make a special pair of cartridges (one for drive 1 & one for drive 2) containing the interpretation files to be accessed for that specific autoprint (different pairs for radix, progressions, transits & synastry, maybe) & to put them into the drives just before starting the autoprint. Nothing else need be on the cartridges (refer to 2.5 et al if you did not realise this) as



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ASTROLOGER has already loaded everything it needs. You probably will have had to alter FILES_INDEX using the TEXT_EDITOR, so that the computer knows which interpretation files are on the cartridge in drive 1 & which ones are on the cartridge in drive 2.

Readers who have rushed in to do an autoprnt for a natal horoscope, (say they wanted the graph & aspect screens but not the text screen) including an-autoprnted character delineation, may find that they get the first three screens as specified, but not the interpretation. This is because radix is the one mode where access to the interpretation files is on the SAVE screen, as was mentioned just after the table. Hence the correct sequence for our example is:

N H P O

where the fourth reply was made to the 'All correct ?' prompt.

If this whole subsection terrifies you, do not worry. No one is forcing you to use Autoprnt!



Compatibility among printers is always a vexed subject - especially EPSON COMPATIBILITY ! Even EPSON printers aren't all EPSON compatible !! The aspect ratio of the printer (ie; the ratio of distances parallel to the paper length to distances perpendicular to the paper length) varies from one model to another: it is this aspect ratio that makes circles into ellipses & vice versa. Not all EPSON models have the same aspect ratios! So if your printer is the Shinwata-Obirikura-Suzuka Model XYZ420 ("Epson compatible? Of course - the manual says so!!") & you get ellipses instead of circles, DON'T BLAME US. Our HARDCOPY_DRIVER works perfectly with the most popular EPSONs, the RX80 & MX80/100 series.

Since we are kind-hearted & since we hate ellipses too, here is a little SuperBASIC program for you to type in.

```
10 L=RESPR(600):LBYTES MDVL_HARDCOPY_DRIVER,L:CLS
20 FOR Z=L TO L+510
30 IF PEEK(Z)=27 AND PEEK(Z+1)=51:PRINT PEEK(Z+2):INPUT X:POKE (Z+2),X
40 END FOR Z
50 DELETE MDVL_HARDCOPY_DRIVER:SBYTES MDVL_HARDCOPY_DRIVER,L,510
```

The program assumes that a cartridge containing HARDCOPY_DRIVER (cartridge 1) is in MDVL - disk users replace MDV with FLR/FDK as appropriate.

If you RUN this program a number will appear - it is the number of 1/216ths of an inch that the line separation is currently set to: the supplied value is 24. You may then type in the number you want to replace it.

Say your ellipse was 20% longer in the vertical (ie; paper length) direction than in the horizontal. You would then decrease the current value (24) by 20% - ie; you would enter $24 - .2 \times 24 = 19.2$ ie; 19 (what you type in must be an integer in the range 0-255). This will cure the problem.

Lobby your local M.P about printers.

CHAPTER NINE

THE DEFAULTS EDITOR

9.1 WHAT THE DEFAULTS EDITOR IS USED FOR

Your tastes in information style & presentation, house systems, co-ordinate systems, colours, astrological glyphs, aspect orbs for the four modes of operation & so on are almost certainly at variance with our's. Neither of us is 'right'. We are simply different.

Further, your printer (vexed subject, printers - why are they all so dashed different?) is bound to be one-of-a-kind, never heard of by us (or by the rest of the civilised world!) & possessing all sorts of nasty features & behaviour-patterns.

You will hence want to adjust PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER to reflect your personal preferences AND to allow it to talk to your printer - ie; you want to change the defaults.

To a limited extent, you can already do this from the CHANGE screen in ASTROLOGER (& ASTRONOMER, if you have it). But the number of things you can adjust there is limited. Further, any adjustments you make there are completely forgotten when you quit the program or switch off the computer.

The DEFAULTS_EDITOR allows you to make 'permanent' changes to the default values used by the system - ie; the changes will stay even after you switch the computer off. Perhaps 'permanent' is a bit misleading - you can always change the defaults again, using DEFAULTS_EDITOR.

9.2 HOW TO INVOKE THE DEFAULTS EDITOR

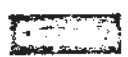
You get to the DEFAULTS_EDITOR from the main menu - it is the second option, so press 2 to load it. Cartridge users will see that it loads from cartridge 1 in drive 1. The version number of the editor is displayed at the top of the screen once loading is complete - please note that this version number need not be the same as that of your ASTROLOGER.

DEFAULTS_EDITOR also loads the current DEFAULTS file (ie; the one called DEFAULTS - there will be others, with names like DEFAULTS_QL1000, scattered around too - these have alternative printer data in them), from mdv1_ or flp1_ as appropriate. This is to allow you to see what the current default values are.

The initial screen gives the name of the DEFAULTS loaded - this is an identifier (entered by you) so you know which printer is being referred to.

The initial screen also lists seven options.

- D ... DEFAULTS EDITOR
- A ... COPY PARTS OF ANOTHER DEFAULTS FILE INTO THE CURRENT DEFAULTS
- C ... CHARACTER SET EDITOR (SPECIAL SET)
- P ... PRINTER DRIVER DATA EDITOR
- O ... ORB VALUES EDITOR
- S ... SAVE MODIFIED FILE PERMANENTLY ON DRIVE (MDV1_/FLP1_)
- ESC ... QUIT THIS PROGRAM



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Hitting an invalid key produces the usual burp - we won't mention this again as it is common to every module & screen within PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER. Please note that if you wish to make changes to DEFAULTS (using any of the first five options given above, but especially with option A where there will be major overwriting) you would be well advised to make a copy of it first - then you can always get it back if you cock things up! Storing it with the name DEFAULTS_EPSON (ie; using COPY devx_DEFAULTS TO devy_DEFAULTS_EPSON where devx & devy are appropriate devices) is probably a good idea as the supplied file is suitable (printerwise) for EPSON compatibles. Cartridge users may find that cartridge III has enough space to store this copy. We will now deal with each of the options in turn.

9.3 CHANGING DEFAULTS

This is option D from the initial screen. You now have the following options:

- * A ... You can type in a new identifier for the file - this ID is internal only, & is really only to help you distinguish between different DEFAULTS files. It has nothing to do with the name of the file if you save it - the name is always just DEFAULTS. This name is displayed on the CHANGE screens of both ASTROLOGER & ASTRONOMER.
- * C ... You can toggle the colour of screen planet glyphs between red & white.
- * M ... You can toggle the display of angles between a degree/ minute/ second display & a degree/decimal minute display (27d12m30s or 27d12.5m).
- * D ... You can change the date that appears as a default when you first boot up ASTROLOGER & ASTRONOMER - we currently set this to 1.1.86, but any date that turns you on can be put here. Normal syntax rules (see 8.5.1) for date entry apply.

Note that the four options above affect both ASTROLOGER & ASTRONOMER. The next 2 options affect ASTROLOGER only:

- * G ... You can toggle the graphic style for displaying signs on the chart wheel, between black-on-green & green-on-black.
- * H ... You can toggle between the seven house systems supplied.

The following option affects ASTRONOMER only (ignore it if you do not have ASTRONOMER):

- * K ... You can toggle between the five co-ordinate systems supplied - more details about these are in chapter 11 on ASTRONOMER.
- Once you have made the changes you want (if any) press ESC to return to the initial screen.

9.4 COPY FROM ANOTHER DEFAULTS FILE

This is option A from the initial screen of DEFAULTS_EDITOR. You will use it if you wish to incorporate some or all of the data from a 'standby' DEFAULTS file (say DEFAULTS_QL1000) into the current DEFAULTS file. It is likely you will want to do this if you do not have an EPSON compatible printer & need to use one of the standby files we have provided (DEFAULTS_QL1000 for the QL1000 type printer & DEFAULTS_EP44 for the BROTHER printer).

If you press A, you will be asked for the name of defaults file (including device). Enter (say) mdv2_DEFAULTS_EP44. The character set used for the astrological glyphs as set up in the defaults file you have just specified will appear on the screen.

You will now be presented with 4 choices:

- * C to copy only the character set (glyphs) from the file you specified to DEFAULTS
- * P to copy only the printer driver codes (ie; translation table, printer definition, baud rate, preambles, textgraph data) from the file you specified to DEFAULTS
- * A to copy the whole of the file you specified into DEFAULTS (ie; equivalent to you going into SuperBASIC, deleting DEFAULTS & then copying your specified file to DEFAULTS)
- * ESC to return to the initial screen of the DEFAULTS_EDITOR.

You can choose both C & P (by pressing CP ESC). Pressing ESC straight away will get you out with no changes made to DEFAULTS.

SUPER ASTROLOGER users must not try to copy over from their defaults files (like ASTRO_CH_EP44) - the format is no longer at all the same, & they will not be successful.

9.5 REDESIGNING THE GLYPHS

Press C when in the initial screen to get the Character set editor for special characters. A screenload of glyphs will appear in three columns.

The first column gives the names & glyphs for the planets, lunar north node, the ascendant & the M.C . The earth symbol is given too - it is used in the ASTRONOMER module.

The next two columns give the names & glyphs for the signs & the aspects.

This option is a nice one to have if the manual is not to hand (ie; Esmerelda got to it at last) - if you are unfamiliar with the glyphs, this is a good reminder screen (how many astrologers know the symbol for a semi-quintile?).

If you want to change a glyph, select it by using the 4 cursor (arrow) keys to move the white cursor over it. Then press Enter.

You will now be presented with a new screen showing the glyph you selected both in magnified & normal scale. You can then move your red cursor over the magnified image using the arrow keys, & press SPACE whenever you wish to toggle the grid square underneath between ink (white) & paper (black) colour. Look at the result in the normal scale window.

When you have finished mauling the character, hit ESC to return to the glyph screen. To return to the initial screen from the glyph screen, hit ESC.

9.6 CHANGING PRINTER DATA

You get to this mode by pressing P when in the initial screen.

The first screen you see is the Printer Driver editor screen. The characters in red comprise the entire QL character set. You can move the white cursor to any character using the arrow keys - the character pointed to also appears in the red box.

This screen allows you to send codes to the printer that do not coincide with the ASCII code of the character in the QL. The reason for your wanting to do this is simply that the ASCII sets used by the QL & by most printers is different. Quill does have a clumsy conversion system in INSTALL_BAS (involving the inputting of hosts of characters) - with DEFAULTS_EDITOR its really easy.

An example of a 'problem' character is the degree sign. Its code in the QL character set is BA (everything is in hex), but this code sent to a printer will produce a bracket or asterisk or other wrong character. On EPSON compatible printers, the code for a degree symbol is 5B hex (91 decimal) - look this up in the manual if you have an



EPSON compatible printer (under the French/Italian character sets - more on this later). Move the cursor to over the degree sign & you will see that the code we are sending to the printer is 5B.

To change the code sent to the printer, move the cursor to the character concerned & press Enter. Type in the required printer code in hex (ie: from 00 to FF, case independent, full error-checking) & press Enter. That slots in the new value.

Do this for as many characters as you need. When you are through, press ESC. This moves you to a printer defaults screen. Options available on it are listed below:

* B toggles the baud rate between 300,600,1200,2400,4800,9600 & 19200 - the supplied value is 9600.

* P toggles the printer definition between ser1, ser1h & ser1hc - to see what the difference between these is, look up 'Devices' in the Concepts section of the QL User Guide. If you are having problems with line feeds & carriage returns on text (as opposed to hardcopy) printouts - ie: blank lines, printer head not returning to the left hand side, etc - the odds are that this is set wrongly. Experiment. The supplied definition is ser1 .

* N allows you to enter another 'free' printer name, upto a maximum of 15 characters. Possible suggestions are:

- ser1e
- ser1r
- par1 (do you have a parallel port?)
- mdv2_filename
- ram1_filename
- flp1_filename
- scr (if you like absolute chaos on the screen!!)

Note that the disadvantage of defining the output device as a file at this stage is that the filename will be the same each time you P(rint) a screen or O(utput) an interpretation. Adjusting the name from within the CHANGE screen of ASTROLOGER is hence much more flexible: that way you can close the file whenever you wish (by toggling it back to printer) & reopen a new file by toggling back.

Experiment to see whether the degree sign is translated on printing a screen.

To get a standard printer 'back' after having defined a free printer name, press P.

* 1 allows you to define a set of preamble characters, to be sent to the printer to initialise it before any text printing (P or O). In the supplied DEFAULTS file you will see that is:

27,64,27,82,1,27,50, which is equivalent to:

ESC,"@",ESC,"R",SOH,ESC,"2"

Reference to an EPSON compatible's manual will show that ESC "@" initialises the printer, ESC "R" SOH sets the character set to French & ESC

"2" sets the line spacing to a sixth of an inch (necessary as hardcopy sets this to a smaller value).

Why set it to French? Because the degree symbol is only available for printing in the French & Italian sets! The set line spacing is necessary as the printer driver may set this to a weird value.

To change the preamble, enter each one in decimal. If you enter numbers out of the 0-255 range, 256 is added or subtracted from your number until it comes within range. At the end, just press Enter. People who enter fractions will get themselves rounded (up or down): people who enter letters will find themselves back in the main menu.

* 2 allows a preamble to be entered (just as with 1) for hardcopy printing. You probably don't need one.

* T toggles you between Textgraph mode & ordinary printing. We have mentioned this earlier - when you opt for a text printout of a screen (ie: P as opposed to H or O)



you will find that all glyphs are expanded into words (in abbreviated or unabbreviated forms, as appropriate). This is because we supply DEFAULTS with Textgraph set to NO.

If you toggle it to YES, you will find an additional option appears - D.

Pressing D toggles you between 4 modes:

DOUBLE DENSITY / 9-PIN

SINGLE DENSITY / 8-PIN

DOUBLE DENSITY / 8-PIN

SINGLE DENSITY / 9-PIN

Refer to your printer manual (look for references to matters like 'Bit Image printing') to see which mode your printer can support. If your printer can support both Single & Double density, go for the higher density. All true EPSON compatibles can support 9 pin (ie; 9x3) character printing. However (& this is ironic) the cheaper printers in EPSON's own range cannot - the RX80, for example, can only handle 8 pin (ie; 8x3) graphics. Expect to have to experiment. If you use P with Textgraph on & set to the correct density & pin configuration, you will get all astrological glyphs printed out as glyphs rather than in the form of ASCII equivalents.

When you have finished making changes on the printer defaults screen, press ESC to return to the initial screen of the DEFAULTS EDITOR.

9.7 SETTING ORBS

To adjust orbs, press O when you are in the initial screen of the DEFAULTS EDITOR. You will be presented with the Orbs value editor screen, which comprises two pairs of columns, the left one for planets & orbs & the second one for aspects & orbs, Spend some time examining the screen.

The orb in force for radix (natal) analysis is:

$(\text{Orb of planet \#1} + \text{Orb of planet \#2}) / 2 * (\% \text{ of aspect})$ So looking at the values supplied, the effective orb for a radix trine (92%) between Neptune (7 degrees) & the Moon (12 degrees) would be: $(7 + 12) / 2 * 0.92$ ie; 8.74 degrees. Nifty, isn't it?

You can hence define your orbs in very sophisticated ways. The values we supply are fairly reasonable.

To adjust an angle, use the arrow keys to position the cursor over the angle & hit Enter. Type in the angle number (ie; no 'degrees' sign to be entered) - decimals are OK, the program rounds to the nearest 0.1 degree - & press Enter. To adjust an aspect % do the same - but decimals are ignored (ie; rounded down).

When you have finished making adjustments to this screen, press ESC. You are now in the Special Orb Values Editor - this allows you to set further % values. The mode of setting is exactly the same as in the last screen.

We can set the % of the cusps of the angular houses (ie; cusps I, IV, VII & X) & of the other houses. Let's use an illustration to explain how it works.

Say we set the % for the cusps of angular houses to 25%. In a Placidus chart, we have a Moon which is physically in the ninth house but which is only 1 degree from the M.C. Question: in which house should the Moon in the text screen?

The orb for the Moon is 12 degrees (as per last screen). In Placidus, the cusp of the tenth house is the M.C. Thus the orb of the X cusp for the purpose of positioning the Moon is:

$$12 * .25 = 3 \text{ degrees.}$$

Since the Moon is closer to the cusp than the orb value (ie; it is 'within orbs') it should be treated as being in the tenth house. In the text screen there should appear a Moon



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position (in house) of M.C - 1 degree. Note that the calculation of house orbs is identical irrespective of whether you are performing a radix chart, a progression, a transit or a comparison.

Finally, we can set the % to be used for progressions, transits or synastry as a multiplier of the orb value for a natal chart. Note that a natal chart multiplier of 100% is displayed (in green vs red for the rest) but you cannot change it.

If you set the cross-aspects value to 40%, that means in a Moon trine other's Neptune (or Neptune trine other's Moon) the actual orb is:
 $8.74 \text{ degrees} * 0.40 \text{ ie; } 3.496 \text{ degrees.}$

To return to the initial screen of the DEFAULTS EDITOR, press ESC .

9.8 SAVING DEFAULTS

If you have made modifications to DEFAULTS (using one or more of the options given above) & you are happy with the modifications, you MUST SAVE the modified file. If you forget to do this, & exit the DEFAULTS EDITOR, all your changes will be lost. The flip side of this is that if you have made unwise changes, all you need to do is NOT save! The save is performed by pressing S while in the initial screen of the DEFAULTS EDITOR.

The save (of the file called DEFAULTS) is made to drive 1 of the device-type (mdv, flip etc) from which PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER was loaded.

If DEFAULTS is already present there, it will be overwritten automatically.

If there is no valid medium present in the drive you will be returned to the main menu.

If the save works fine you will be returned to the initial screen.

9.9. QUITTING THE DEFAULTS EDITOR

Hit ESC when you are in the initial screen & you'll be back in the main menu before you know what's hit you!

9.10 THE MERITS OF FIDDLING

Please fiddle with DEFAULTS_EDITOR. Only by experimenting with all sorts of orb-values, house systems, file options etc can you hope to really master PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER.

CHAPTER TEN

THE TEXT EDITOR AND RELATED MATTERS

10.1 WHAT THE TEXT EDITOR IS USED FOR

Editing text files, of course!

You may want to use the TEXT_EDITOR to change the contents of an interpretation file (ie; add to it, alter it, or delete from it).

You may want to use the TEXT_EDITOR to change data in saved birth data files (bd_ files) or to concatenate these together to make a compressed birth data file.

You may want to use the TEXT_EDITOR to make changes to the list of interpretation files, FILES_INDEX.

10.2 HOW TO INVOKE THE TEXT EDITOR

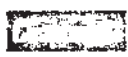
The text editor, which has sensibly been called TEXT_EDITOR, is invoked directly from the main menu (the one where you pressed 1 to invoke ASTROLOGER). Press 3 to get the TEXT_EDITOR. It loads, together with its help screen, from cartridge II in drive 2 (disk users never need worry about things like this!). Its version number (which may not be the same as the version number of ASTROLOGER) appears on the lower right of the screen.

Cartridge users may also note that drive 1 starts whirring for a short while, & then drive 2, immediately before the screen appears. This is because TEXT_EDITOR was searching for TEXT_EDITOR_HELP (the help screen) first on drive 1 (search unsuccessful) & then on drive 2.

10.3 WHY ANY OTHER TEXT EDITOR WILL DO

If you have a full screen text editor already, which you are familiar with & like, by all means use it instead of TEXT_EDITOR (an example of a perfectly adequate text editor is ed, supplied with Metacomco software). It will not have all the ASTROLOGER-specific checks & warnings that TEXT_EDITOR has, but it may well be faster (to get TEXT_EDITOR to fit onto the 4 cartridge system, certain design compromises had to be made). All the text files referred to in 10.1 use no funny characters - just the standard ASCII set. Lines are delimited by a carriage return character, which is the normal way. We designed our files specifically so that you could use any editor with them. The best text editor of all is the one marketed independently by Digital Precision.

Remember that the TEXT_EDITOR has a limit of 625 lines (imposed by RAM restraints on unexpanded QLs). Perhaps your favourite editor, being larger than our's, can't handle such large files on an unexpanded QL. In that case you can load the files using TEXT_EDITOR & split them up (ie; load - delete part - save with new name - reload original - delete other part - save with new name etc) into chunks small enough for your editor to chew on. Size is only likely to become critical in the case of the interpretation files - if you change their names, remember to alter FILES_INDEX too.



If you do intend to use another editor, you will still have to read 10.5, 10.6 & 10.7 to understand the structure of the text files. You can, however, skip the rest of this chapter.

You can even use QUILL instead of the TEXT_EDITOR! This is a bit cumbersome as QUILL can only handle files that are not in QUILL format (a totally weird format used by no other word processor in the world) by 'importing' (as opposed to loading or merging) them, a slow & tedious process. Output should then not be Saved but printed to a pseudo-file created by INSTALL_BAS (stuff saved in QUILL format cannot be read by ASTROLOGER!). If you are still interested in using QUILL, section 10.8 is what you should read instead of 10.4 .

10.4 THE FEATURES AND USE OF THE TEXT EDITOR

When you load TEXT_EDITOR you are presented with a screen with a green square in the middle of it. This is the command-mode window. You can get out of it by hitting Enter - you are then in normal mode. To then get back to the command-mode, press the F3 function key (same as with QUILL)..

The commands available in the command-mode are:

(1) L=LOAD to load a file, whose name you will be asked for. If the file does not exist or the device is invalid, TEXT_EDITOR will not crash - this feature is common throughout the editor (we won't repeat ourselves). The file is loaded to the current cursor location. The editor's old contents are not deleted, so this load is really a merge. If you want to erase the current contents of the editor, all you need to do is delete the current contents first (see option D).

(2) S=SAVE to save the contents to a file, whose name you will be asked for. If a file with a similar name already exists, you are asked whether you wish to delete it. If not, you can have another go at entering a name.

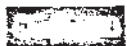
(3) P=PRINT is obvious - the printer chosen is the one set up in the DEFAULTS file.

(4) D=DELETE deletes lines from the current cursor position until a line number to be specified. If you have made a blunder here just hit Enter - nothing will be deleted in that case. Do NOT enter silly values - DELETE is dangerous!

(5) F= FIND finds the occurrence of a specified string, the search starting from the cursor position but cycling back to the top of the file & being resumed if no occurrence is found between the cursor position & the end of the file. The search is case-independent. If successful, the cursor is moved to the beginning of the string. Pressing F5 will repeat the search, to find other occurrences of the same string. Unlike the unfriendly QUILL, you are free to make changes & then move on to find the next occurrence without having either to return to the top of the file or re-enter the whole command sequence!

(6) X=XCHANGE replaces a specified string by another specified string. You are asked whether you want it done for all occurrences, or one by one (so you can veto an exchange). Similar to Find in operation.

(7) B=BLOCK FUNCTION. You can now use s to set the start of a block at the current cursor position & e to mark the end of a block, from within this option. As there is no cursor-control in command-mode, move the cursor to the desired position while you are in normal mode & then press F3 followed by B & the appropriate block command. The block marked is XOR'd out - (ie; ink & paper colours are swapped). Pressing n neutralises the block (ie; forgets the s & e markers). d deletes the marked block (careful!). m moves the marked block to the current cursor position (ie; no copy of it is left in the original position) & c copies it to the current cursor position (ie; the original is not deleted). Pressing Enter gets you out of the B mode without doing anything.



- (8) \ = SPLIT LINE. This splits the line at the current cursor position.
- (9) A = APPEND NEXT. This appends the next line to the line the cursor is on. Remember there is a limit of 73 on line width (text files longer than this would have one or more characters missing if viewed on ASTROLOGER's screens).
- (10) J = JUMP TO. You can move the cursor directly to any specified line number. Enter aborts the command.
- (11) CURSOR DOWN KEY = FORWARD. This moves down the text by one screen page - use this for moving fast (ie: F3 followed by down arrow)
- (12) CURSOR UP = BACKWARD. As above, but you are moved one page up.
- (13) Q = QUIT. This returns you to the main menu, & is hence dangerous. Have you saved the file you have been working on? Have you finished your work with the TEXT_EDITOR? We give you a second chance on this one, a 'Are you quite sure (Y/N)' prompt appears. Press N if you have had second thoughts! Now that you are familiar with the command-mode, hit Enter to return to the normal mode. Given below is a list of commands available from normal mode:

Explanation of the function keys

- ← → ↑ ↓ Move the cursor
- SHIFT/← Jump to left side
- SHIFT/→ Jump to right side
- SHIFT/F4 Insert one line

- F1 HELP-function
- F2 Quick-mode on/off
- F3 Command-mode
- F4 Insert-mode on/off
- F5 Repeat last find or exchange command

- CTRL/← Delete one character to the left
- CTRL/→ Delete one character to the right
- CTRL/↓ Delete current line
- ENTER Jump to the beginning of the next line

Screen Editor TEXT EDITOR

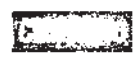
Version 1.4

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER

1986 Digital Precision

The above list is taken straight from the help screen (TEXT_EDITOR_HELP) which can be seen by pressing F1. Most commands are self explanatory. The help screen is actually loaded from the device (disk or cartridge II) - if it cannot be found on drive 1 or 2, or if the medium is bad, TEXT_EDITOR will not crash (though in the latter case a 'bad or changed medium' message will appear on the bottom of the screen!).

Return to cursor control from the help screen by pressing SPACE.
 Note the status window at the bottom of the screen. It gives you the file name (if you had loaded a file in), the Line & Column position of the cursor, the number of the last line in the file, the position of the last character in the line your cursor is in, & the limits to line number & length (625 & 73).
 F2 toggles quick-mode on & off. Quick-mode is faster than normal mode as the cursor dependent part of the status window information is masked off & not updated. As with Insert mode (toggled with F4) the status window will indicate the mode you are in (no indication means normal mode).



Normal mode is Over-write: F4 toggles the mode to insert.
Practice with TEXT_EDITOR! Don't use it for any serious work until you are at least reasonably familiar with it.

10.5 THE STRUCTURE OF INTERPRETATION FILES

The interpretation files contain short text pieces with titles: the text pieces are selected automatically by the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER program if, AND ONLY IF, the condition expressed in the title line is satisfied for the calculation that has just been performed - ie; that it fits in with the computed data.

Having selected a text extract, ASTROLOGER outputs the header followed by the extract to the screen (& to the output device - usually a printer - if the O option, rather than the A option, had been used to invoke the interpretation).

Title lines are hence identifiers - they need to be written according to certain very specific & IMPORTANT rules:-

- a) the first character in a title line has to be "*" - only title lines can start with this character
- b) before every word there must be exactly one space
- c) only the following words have a meaning (only the first 3 letters of every word are relevant, & these at least MUST BE IN CAPITALS):

for planets etc:
SUN, MOON, LUNAR NODE, MERCURY, VENUS, MARS, JUPITER, SATURN, URANUS, NEPTUNE, PLUTO, ASCENDANT, M.COELI (1st 3 chars=M.C)

for signs:
ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES

for houses:
FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, TENTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH

for angles (see list of abbreviations in Appendix III):
CON, SSE, SQI, SSQ, SEX, QIT, SQL, TRI, SQQ, BQI, QIC, OPP

miscellaneous:
OTHER'S, RADIX, AND, NOT

d) Two or more title lines for which the desired interpretation is identical can be combined by placing them one after the other (on different lines, of course). This is analogous to OR. If any of the title lines are true, the title line & following text gets output.

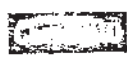
If more than one header line is true, it is the first title line that was true that gets output (followed by the text extract, of course).

e) Additionally, there is a special & very advanced syntax for header lines. It is treated at the end of this section.

f) Words not listed above are irrelevant & will be ignored in title lines for the purposes of condition-testing.

Text and title lines should not be longer than 73 characters to fit into the screen window when displayed.

Users of SUPER ASTROLOGER who have modified their interpretation files will doubtless be overjoyed to hear that PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER will accept their files (the only change required will be to remove 'OR's & split the line up



instead!) However, they may wish to re-modify the files to take advantage of the numerous added header line structures available in PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER.

In a natal chart, here are some simple examples of possible title lines:

- * SUN IN ARIES
 - * SUN ARI
 - * SUN IN THE FIERY POSITIVE SIGN OF ARIES THE RAM WHICH IS HOT
- all correspond to the same text condition.

- * MOO THI
 - * MOON IN THE THIRD HOUSE GOVERNING ALL SORTS OF PERVERSIONS
- are identical too.

Note that using 'THIS THAT AND THE OTHER' instead of 'ALL SORTS OF PERVERSIONS' would be fatal - triply so, as the THI of THIS would be misunderstood as THIRD (reserved word!), as would the OTH of OTHER. The AND would lead ASTROLOGER to believe that a secondary condition existed. So be careful about verbiage. Memorise the list of reserved 3-letter starters.

In these cases of a syntax error, ASTROLOGER reports the error (so you can correct the interpretation file later) during the interpretation, but does not crash.

We'll use the maximally abbreviated forms for a title line from now on, as we are sure you've got the message.

- * MER SEX PLU
- * PLU SEX MER

also are identical.

Note that our split of the natal interpretation files into SIGNS, HOUSES & ASPECTS was totally convenience-based - you can mix signs, houses & aspects in a single file, in a sequence of 'OR'-type title lines, or even on the same line using AND!

- * VEN FOU
- * MAR SQU SUN

when used consecutively before a text extract will cause the text extract to be output EITHER if Venus is in the fourth house, or if Mars is Square the Sun, or both. The condition that was true gets output before the text extract.

If both were true, the Venus condition gets output because it came first. That is the only difference between the above pair and:

- * MAR SQU SUN
- * VEN FOU
- * JUP TRI SAT AND SUN ELE

will result in a text extract ONLY IF BOTH jupiter trines saturn & the Sun is in the eleventh house.

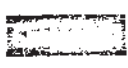
- * URA SAG AND MAR OPP MOO AND MOO SEC AND SAT SQQ NEP AND MER CON PLU

is also perfectly valid - the 73 character limit is the only one! We can't believe you will want to go this far, though - if you wanted to have interpretation files this complex you would need more time to type them in (working at a cool trillion characters a picosecond) than the age of the universe, squared.

- * VEN SAG AND VEN CAP
- * VEN FIR AND VEN SEC

are both valid title lines, though the text extract following either of them will never get printed out (there's only one Venus, remember).

You can mix "OR"-type lines & AND freely, with absolutely no restrictions - for example, the following quadruplet works:



- * MAR FIR AND SAT SIX AND PLU SSQ LUN AND ASC TAU
- * JUP SQU ASC AND M.C LEO
- * MOO SAG
- * ASC SQU M.C AND SUN PIS

Note that the ASC & M.C are treated as planets (as is LUN). The ASC & M.C are not houses (in some house systems, as you recall, they are not even the cusps of houses) - hence

- * MOO ASC

fails on syntax (as would * MOO SUN) - what you probably wanted was

- * MOO FIR

Of course, the following line is quite valid:

- * MOO CON ASC

though it is not the same condition at all as Moon being in the first house.

The position of the ASC or M.C in the houses is also OK (they are like planets, remember) - so

- * M.C TEN

will work, though it is unlikely to be of any interpretive value! The following works too-

- * M.C FIF

but is never going to be satisfied, as the fifth house is always below the horizon & the M.C is always above it!! Remember that FIR, SEC, THI, ELE, TWE refer to the houses & not the house cusps! So:

- * MAR CON SIX

is as completely meaningless as

- * MAR SQU GEM

you can only have an aspect to another planet.

All the following lines are invalid, for similar reasons:

- * SAG FIF
- * FIF SAG
- * SAG SCO
- * SEC NEN

Now

- * LIB PLU
- * SEV PLU

are sloppy - avoid them! Let's look at NOT.

- * MAR NOT OPP SUN

This is true whenever Mars is not opposition Sun. NOT is very useful when a negative condition is to be satisfied. For example, the eleven OR'd title lines:

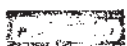
- * MOO SEC
- * MOO THI
- * MOO FOU

- * MOO TWE

can be replaced by one single NOT line:

- * MOO NOT FIR
- * NEP TRI PLU AND NEP NOT TRI PLU

is valid, but its condition will never be satisfied.



- * ASC SAG
- * ASC NOT SAG

as successive OR'd lines will cause the following text extract to ALWAYS be output! Note that NOT has a higher priority to AND - ie; it is evaluated first. Hence in analysing the line:

- * SUN NOT FIR AND MER SAG

the computer reduces it to: "(sun not fir) and (mer sag)" Were the computer to do otherwise, ie: "sun not (fir and mer sag)", life would be very hard indeed! Similarly, AND has a higher priority than OR. In analysing the pair of successive title lines:

- * SUN FIR AND MOO SEC

* VEN THI the computer treats it as "((sun fir) and (moo sec)) or (ven thi)" & NOT as "(sun fir) and ((moo sec) or (ven thi))". To make sure you have understood this, imagine in the actual case we are dealing with, the sun was in real life in the seventh house, the moon in the second house & venus in the third house. Would the text extract be output? The correct answer is Yes. If you had to express the condition "on fir) and ((moo sec) or (ven thi)) you would use the line pair:

- * SUN FIR AND MOO SEC
- * SUN FIR AND VEN THI

This pair would result in the text extract NOT being output in the case of the planetary positions just mentioned. If this is getting hairy, stop NOW & skip to section 10.6 ! NOT can be freely mixed with AND & OR'd lines. So the pair:

- * SUN NOT SAG AND MAR NOT OPP MOO AND PLU NOT FIF

* JUP CON SAT AND VEN NOT TRI JUP AND PLU FIF AND MOO-NOT FIF works happily. I leave the working out of the precise circumstances in which those OR'd lines will be true to the reader who has time on his hands.

So far we have been dealing with the radix mode only. There is effectively one main difference between the radix mode & the other three - the other three allow a comparison between two charts, superimposed against the common backdrop of the signs. The general conditions & rules (re: OR'd lines, AND, NOT etc) all hold independent of mode. In progressions or transits, we have a first entered position (the birth data) compared with the 'current' position (the progressed or transiting position). In synastry, we have a first entered position (the birth data for the 'other' person) compared with the birth data of the current person. The prefix RAD (RADIX) is used to distinguish the first entered position for a transit or progression. The prefix OTH (OTHER'S) is used to distinguish the first entered position for a chart comparison. In fact, OTH & RAD are completely interchangeable - their function & interpretation is identical. Do note that the first-entered person can hence be distinguished by a prefixed RAD in a synastry interpretation - this is the opposite of what the cross-graph screen suggests. Its easier on the brain cells to stick with OTH for synastry for precisely this purpose! All our examples will use RAD instead of OTH, as they have the same syntax. We will concentrate on transits - the logic holds perfectly for progressions & synastry too.

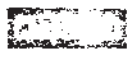
- * SUN ARI
- * SUN RAD ARI

These are identical, & give the condition that the transiting sun is in Aries (the sign is the same, RAD or no RAD!).

- * RAD SUN ARI
- * RAD SUN RAD ARI

Similarly, the above pair are identical too. As the Sun is prefixed by RAD it is the first entered sun - ie; the birth chart sun. This is hence a natal condition & is pointless in a transit interpretation file!

- * SUN FIR



Transiting sun in transiting first house. Unlikely to be encountered as everyone in the same part of the world would have this condition satisfied at the same time - it does not relate back to the natal at all.

* SUN RAD FIR

This is useful: its the transiting sun in the natal first house.

* RAD SUN RAD FIR

This the same as

* SUN FIR

in the natal chart - has no transit interpretation significance.

* RAD SUN FIR

This is highly unlikely to be wanted - its also illegal.

* SUN CON VEN

Transiting Sun conjunction transiting Venus will be true for everyone on earth at the time...

* RAD SUN CON VEN

* SUN CON RAD VEN

The above two represent different conditions - in the first one Venus is transiting the (natal) sun, in the second case the Sun is transiting the natal Venus. There would be different astrological interpretations for these (& hence separate text extracts).

* RAD SUN CON RAD VEN

A natal aspect again! Legal but pointless.

Now we come to the advanced mode. Don't even think of trying this unless you have MASTERED what has gone before! Here we have title lines like:

*P0123456789: S IN ARIES

Notice that there is no space after the * symbol. The digits 0,1,2,3...8,9 refer to the planets sun, moon, mercury, venus, ... neptune, pluto respectively (there is no support for the lunar node, ASC or M.C in the S format). The title line we have quoted is effectively the condition of the ten astrological planets in Aries " - ie; it is equivalent to the following set of ten successive (ie; OR'd) lines:

* SUN ARI

* MOO ARI

* MER ARI

* VEN ARI

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

* PLU ARI

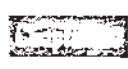
The power of the advanced system is hence clear! If we wished to have the condition "any of the inner planets (ie; mercury, venus, mars), or pluto, in the seventh house", the single line would hence be:

*P2349: S SEV

If the condition was satisfied by venus, then ASTROLOGER would output the title line in the form:

* VENUS SEV

ie; the 'P2349:' is omitted, & S is replaced by the actual planet satisfying the condition. Where more than one planet satisfies the condition, the one with the lower number is output. So in the above example, were pluto also to be in the seventh house, the output title line would still be the same.



*P46: S OPP S

This condition will always fail, as it is equivalent to:

- * MAR OPP MAR
- * SAT OPP SAT

Note that S is always replaced with the SAME planet in a line: hence the Mars Saturn opposition is not tested ! The S mode can be mixed with the usual constructs. So

*P01: S TRI SAT AND ASC SAG AND S NIN AND SUN CON S

is equivalent to the OR'd pair:

- * SUN TRI SAT AND ASC SAG AND SUN NIN AND SUN CON SUN
- * MOO TRI SAT AND ASC SAG AND MOO NIN AND SUN CON MOO

Quite interesting results are seen with NOT. For example:

*P0123456789: S NOT AQU

yields the text extract unless all 10 of the planets were in Aquarius. Let us analyse:

*P56: S NOT FOU AND JUP NOT TRI S

This is equivalent to:

- * JUP NOT FOU AND JUP NOT TRI JUP
- * SAT NOT FOU AND SAT NOT TRI JUP

So the text extract is printed out, unless jupiter is in the fourth house, and saturn is either trine jupiter or in the fourth house. You can OR together S lines without restriction (any number):

*P013: S CAN

*P14: S ELE AND SAT SEX S

will give the text extract either if one or more of the sun, moon & venus are in Cancer, or if either the moon or mars is both in eleventh house & sextile with saturn. Let us now reverse our aims. Instead of trying to understand a S line, let us try to make up a S line to satisfy a requirement. Say we want a particular reading if, and only if, either a malefic planet or pluto is in a fiery sign. The malefics are mars & saturn. The fiery signs are Aries, Leo & Sagittarius. The required condition is hence:

*P469: S ARI

*P469: S LEO

*P469: S SAG

Let us say that we wanted a reading if, and only if, any of those three planets were in an earthy, airy or watery sign. The briefest title line would then be:

*P469: S NOT ARI AND S NOT LEO AND S NOT SAG

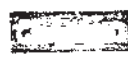
Now make up your own examples - there always is a solution, but it may be lengthy & inelegant! There is no need for many examples of use of the S mode for progressed, transiting & synastric interpretation files: the syntax is exactly as before, with RAD (or OTH) prefixing the planet name (or S symbol) as appropriate. Hence in a transit interpretation file:

*P01: JUP CON RAD S

is a condition that is satisfied when transiting Jupiter is conjunct either of the natal luminaries. You can take this thing as far as you want. But be careful. In trying to be smart, don't be wrong.

10.6 THE STRUCTURE OF THE BIRTH DATA FILES

Birth data files are a convenient way of storing birth information on a microdrive or other storage medium (at least 190 fit on a microcartridge and 1300 fit on a DS/DD diskette). The user can recall these at any time and print out the corresponding delineation. A birth data file typically occupies under 100 bytes: hence it occupies one sector on a cartridge & three (the minimum) on a disk. Birth data files are written by



the PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER program itself. Each such file contains after a constant header line —ASTRO—“ the birth data” of only one person ie; the name, the birth day, the birth time, the difference between local time and Greenwich time to indicate the time zone and the geographical latitude and longitude. The data format must be exactly as specified in the input screen: eg; 18 degrees 57 minutes North latitude should be entered 18.57n. Each data entry must be written on a separate line. The format is unchanged from SUPER ASTROLOGER - so if you had birth files created by that program, you can access them unmodified using PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER! For example, here is a birth data file for Michelangelo:

```
—ASTRO— (identifier as a valid bd_ file)
Michelangelo (the name that was entered for the person)
*15.03.1475
1 (or 01.00 - 1 am)
+1 (a total zone time correction, incl SummT, of GMT + 1hr)
14.10E
40.45N
```

Note that the date is prefixed by a *.

You are free to load birth data files (bd_ files, as their names are always preceded by bd_) into the TEXT_EDITOR & add your own multiline text commentary after the last line (the latitude line). The only restrictions are that none of your lines must start with a " or a ' in the first column. Text commentary might well include important details on the person, critical dates, events & years in the person's life, & the names & birth data of other people with whom the person was connected. The text commentary will come up whenever you opt to Display a file in the SWITCHING screen, for easy reference. You may want to use your added information to perform transits, progressions or synastry on the person. It is possible to concatenate bd_ files together in one large file in order to save space (individual bd_ files have an 80% space wastage on cartridge & 95% on disk). Such a file comprising many individual birth data files is called a compressed birth data file. ASTROLOGER & ASTRONOMER both recognise one called BDX. The format of a compressed birth data file is:

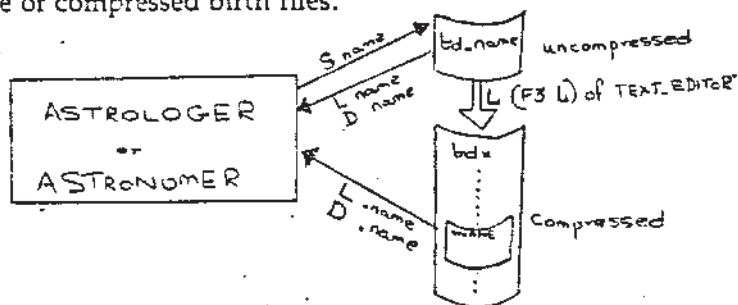
```
—ASTRO—
.MICHELANGELO
Michelangelo
*15.03.1475
1
+1
14.10E
40.45N
Your commentary on Michelangelo, if any.
.GEORGE_WASHINGTON
Washington
*22.02.1732
10.15
-5
77W
38N
```

Your commentary on Washington, if any.

The names preceded by a . are the names by which the subfiles are known to the outside world - ie; to display or load the file on Washington, .GEORGE_WASHINGTON is what has to be entered (refer back to 8.4.4 & 8.4.5 if you've forgotten). The names after are the internal references - ie; what will appear as the name if you load the subfile. Concatenating files is easy using the TEXT_EDITOR.



Load in a bd_file (with F3 L), move the cursor to the end of the file, load in the next bd_file, & so on. You will have to delete the —ASTRO— line for each file other than the first. You will have to add the .name for every file in the appropriate place. Once through, save the file with the name bdx or similar. The following diagram summarises the use of compressed birth files.



10.7 THE STRUCTURE OF FILES_INDEX

This is the file read in by ASTROLOGER at the time of invocation, & which lists the files used for various types of interpretation. The maximum number of files is 20, & the number of characters in the filename 25. If you make changes/additions/deletions to the names of interpretation files, or changes to their location, you MUST make the corresponding change to FILES_INDEX. If you do not, ASTROLOGER will continue to use the old values. A single example will suffice to explain the structure of FILES_INDEX - say it contains:

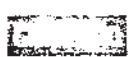
```
R:MDV2_FILEA
C:MDV1_FILEB
P:MDV2_FILEC
MDV1_FILED
T:MDV2_FILEE
T:MDV2_FILEC
C:MDV2_FILEF
```

This would indicate that following a request for a radix interpretation, FILEA is looked for on drive 2, & then FILED on drive 1 (no prefix == R: assumed). On a request for a transit interpretation, mdv2_FILEE is accessed, & then FILEC on the same drive (doesn't have to be on the same cartridge - remember the RETRY option described in 8.6.5). On a request for a progression interpretation, file FILEC is accessed - there's no rule that a file is to be used for only purpose! A synastric interpretation results in FILEB & FILEF, in that sequence, being accessed.

10.8 USING QUILL INSTEAD

If you are fond of QUILL, you can use QUILL as an alternative editor for the interpretation files (its too much hassle to use QUILL to manipulate birth data files or the FILES_INDEX). The central points to observe are:

- * Psion's INSTALL_BAS must be used to install a pseudo-printer for QUILL - this will be a file.
- * Some defaults (re: margins, gaps, sizes, colour etc - the information you can change using F3 D(esign)) in QUILL must be adjusted - these get saved with the _doc file, & restored when the file is reloaded.
- * QUILL's special typefaces (bold, high, low, underline) must NOT be used. The following diagram illustrates the principle of operation clearly - please study it carefully:

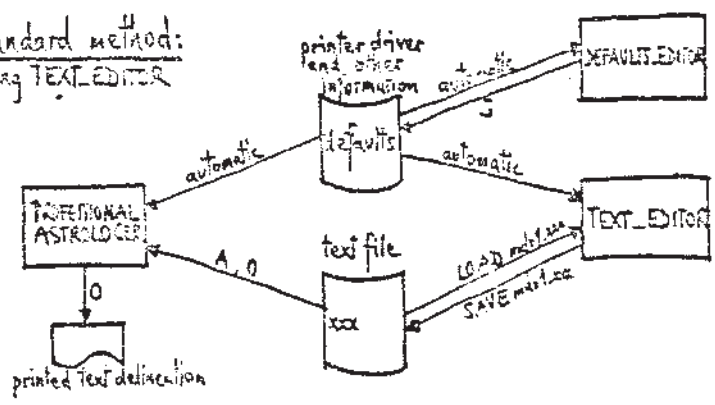




The finest possible editor for the QL is our very own EDITOR, available at nominal cost using the order form at the rear of the manual. It is much faster & far more flexible than either TEXT EDITOR or QUILL.

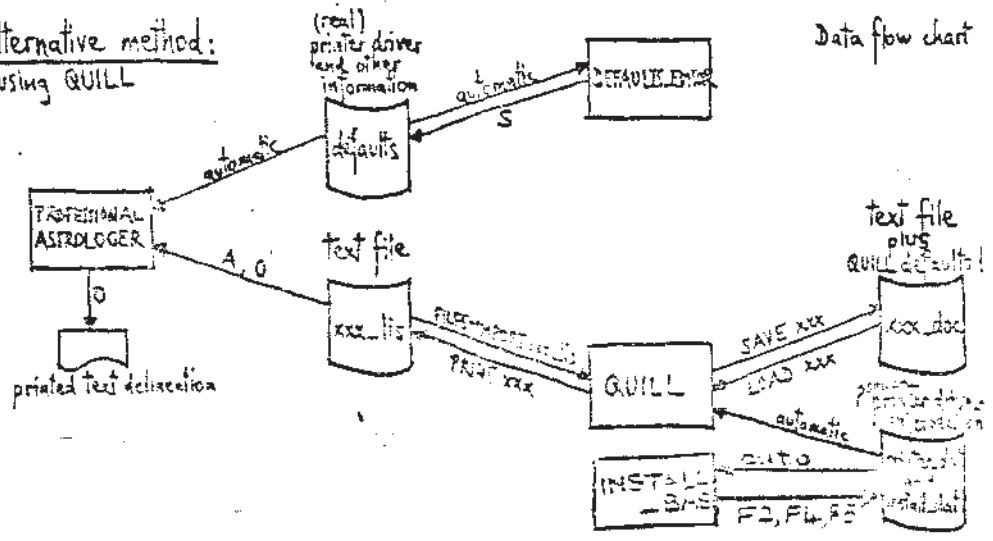
TEXT FILE EDITING

Standard method:
vs.eg TEXT_EDITOR



Data flow chart

Alternative method:
using QUILL

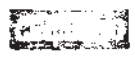


Data flow chart

The TEXT EDITOR, unlike QUILL, can only deal with line lengths of 73 characters or less. If you have the output device toggled to a file, & have output a screen (any of the 7 screens listed in 8.10 as having a permitted reply P) to the file, you will not be able to edit the file successfully with TEXT EDITOR. This is because the line width of the screens is greater than 73 characters - TEXT EDITOR will simply lop off the last few characters. In any case you should not want to edit the contents of these screens as they contain only numeric facts (as opposed to speculative interpretation!). If you do want to fiddle these, use QUILL!

(1) INSTALLING A PSEUDO PRINTER IN QUILL

LRUN mdv1_INSTALL_BAS from the QUILL cartridge, & choose the printer 'OTHER'. Refer to the section on installing QUILL in your QL User Guide. Now edit as follows:



```

DRIVER NAME:      PSEUDO
PORT:             SER1
BAUD RATE:       9600
PARITY:          NONE
LINES/PAGE       25
CHARACTERS/LINE  80
CONTINUOUS FORMS YES
END OF LINE CODE LF
PREAMBLE CODE    NONE
POSTAMBLE CODE   NONE
BOLD             ON
...             NONE
...             NONE
...             NONE
TRANSLATE 1-10   NONE

```

Now save & install the pseudo printer by pressing F5.

(2) ADJUSTING DEFAULTS WITHIN QUILL

Press F3 followed by D to design the screen. Adjust the values as follows:

```

BOTTOM MARGIN    0
DISPLAY WIDTH    3
GAPS BETWEEN LINES 0
PAGE SIZE        25
START PAGE NO:   1
COLOUR           G
UPPER MARGIN     0

```

After leaving the design screen:

Press F3, followed by F, & toggle the footer to 'NONE'. Press F3, followed by H, & toggle the header to 'NONE'.

HOW TO DO IT

Because importing is such an absurdly slow operation on QUILL, it is best to arrange things so that you do this only once for a file. We assume here that you have already installed the pseudo printer.

* Give the original interpretation files ONE suffix, _LIS (ie; so SIGNS1 becomes SIGNS1_LIS, etc) - you will have to do this by copying the files over with the new name, if you do not have a toolkit supporting RENAME. We will use mdv2_SIGNS1_LIS for the rest of this example.

* Read in the original (ASCII format) interpretation file by pressing:
F3 O(ther) F(iles) I(mport) mdv2_SIGNS1_LIS (Enter) (Enter) This imports it line by line.

* Adjust the QUILL defaults as detailed in Note(2) - be careful!!

* Save SIGNS1 in QUILL format (ie; as SIGNS1_DOC) using:
F3 S(ave) mdv2_SIGNS1 (Enter)

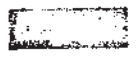
* When editing the file, always use the QUILLED version. Save the changes, as above - keep a backup copy.

* If, after you have made your modifications, you want to produce a version of the file that can be read by ASTROLOGER, put the cartridge you intend to be accessed by ASTROLOGER in drive 2 & press:

F3 P(rint) (Enter) (Enter) mdv2_SIGNS1 (Enter)

This will produce a file SIGNS1_LIS in ASCII format.

* Adjust FILES_INDEX using TEXT_EDITOR so that the correct filename is (ie; SIGNS1_LIS) is searched for.



CHAPTER ELEVEN

PROFESSIONAL ASTRONOMER

11.1 HOW TO GET STARTED

As we have said earlier, disk users who are supplied with ASTRONOMER together with the rest of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER have no problems at all - the ASTRONOMER is just a fifth option on the main menu.

Those who have been supplied with ASTRONOMER on cartridge should note that they cannot use it until they copy the file DEFAULTS onto the cartridge - preferably the customised defaults! When they have done this, booting up in the normal way loads ASTRONOMER.

The contents of an ASTRONOMER cartridge can be copied across to disk, using CONVERT (refer to 1.5). If the intention is to transfer it onto a disk already containing ASTROLOGER, the ASTRONOMER's boot file should either be deleted or renamed BEFORE converting. If this is not done the original ASTROLOGER boot (which is much more elaborate) will be over-written! It is a trivial task in SuperBASIC to alter the ASTROLOGER boot file to include an option to invoke ASTRONOMER (use exactly the same loading mechanism as for ASTROLOGER).

11.2 ASTRONOMER VS ASTROLOGER

The two programs are remarkably similar in design - the SWITCHING, CHANGE, INPUT & SAVE screens are present on ASTRONOMER too. ASTRONOMER can be used to view, load & save birth data files (including the access of compressed ones) in exactly the same way as ASTROLOGER.

We shall now concentrate only on the differences.

11.3 ASTRONOMER'S CHANGE SCREEN

The G (Graphic type) & H (House system) are missing - they would be meaningless here. In their place are 2 new options:

* M for toggling angle readouts between degrees/minutes/seconds & degrees/decimal minutes (ie; 28d46m30s & 28d46.5m)

* K for toggling the co-ordinate system - these are the co-ordinates for measuring the position of the planets. There is a choice of five systems:

(1) HORIZONTAL (a,h) where a is the azimuth & h is the height/ elevation.

This is the system supplied as default. It is the most accurate, for in computing shadows & relative positions it ACTUALLY TAKES PARALLAX INTO ACCOUNT (ie: the actual position of the observer on the earth). This is a 'never-before' feature on a micro program - all other programs (& indeed the other 4 co-ordinate systems of ASTRONOMER) all assume you are viewing from the centre of the earth. So does EVERY SINGLE EPHEMERIS! Parallax will cause errors of just a few seconds of arc for most planets, but in the case of Venus it can be up to a minute of arc & for the Moon, up to a degree of arc. Having a full parallax correction makes determination of

eclipses an exact matter (ie; are you in the umbra or penumbra? is the eclipse total?), rather than a hit and miss affair. We recommend that you use this co-ordinate system whenever absolute accuracy is needed. Also, it is the only system where a planetarium facility is provided.

(2) ECLIPTIC (lambda,beta) where lambda is the ecliptic longitude & beta is the ecliptic latitude. This is the only system where position in the signs is also displayed (its the same as ecliptic longitude!). Note that by signs we still refer to the astrological signs & NOT to the true position of the constellations.

(3) EQUATORIAL (alpha,delta) where alpha is the right ascension & delta is the declination.

(4) EQUATORIAL (t,delta) where t is the hour angle (in degrees) & delta is the declination.

(5) EQUATORIAL (T,delta) where T is the hour angle (in hours) & delta is the declination.

Choices 3,4 & 5 are useful to those with telescopes in equatorial mountings. Actual location of a planet is most accurate in horizontal co-ordinates.

11.4 ASTRONOMER'S TEXT SCREEN

This indicates the co-ordinate system chosen, as well as the usual Name/date/time/correction/lat/long/LocSidT/time in Greenwich data.

The planets, including the lunar node, are given on the left (together with a sign indicator if the co-ordinate system is Ecliptical). The following five columns will give the value of the first co-ordinate, the movement/day in degrees/day, the distance from earth in millions of km, the value of the second co-ordinate, & the apparent angular size (in minutes & seconds eg: 32m26.63s) of the planet as viewed from earth (the lunar node having no size, of course). Retrograde planets are marked.

The usual P/SPACE options are present, together with the hidden CTRL+SHIFT+F2.

11.5 THE PHASES AND ECLIPSES SCREEN

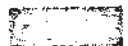
On this screen the time & date are indicated, as well as a rounded-off list of planetary positions measured in the co-ordinate system selected.

There are also four pictures, of the Moon, Mercury, Venus & Mars as seen from earth at the time. The four are not to the same scale - scale is marked separately for each of them. You can press B to make the moon bigger or S to make it smaller. Under each picture is the value of the first co-ordinate for that planet.

The green part of the visible disk represents parts in sunlight - the red represents shadow. Both phases of the moon & other planets (ie; we do not see the face that points towards the sun because we are not viewing square on when we are on earth) as well as eclipses (something getting in the way) can hence be displayed. The shadow position - & the curve(s) of the edge of the shadow - is computed very exactly: the shadow is represented in red.

A % value is also given next to each of the 4 displayed planets. This is the % of the planet's surface area visible to us that is receiving light from the sun. The reason I didn't say 'Albedo factor' is simply that this isn't it - unit surface area on the visible edge is not as reflective as unit surface area square on.

The printer options are H for hardcopy (all colours are temporarily inverted for this purpose to give a better hardcopy), SPACE to proceed & the usual CTRL+SHIFT+F2 for an elliptical, uninverted hardcopy.



11.6 THE PLANETARIUM SCREEN

This is available only with horizontal co-ordinates set. You get 3 views: one North, one South & one towards the zenith. The date, time, correction, latitude & longitude are displayed. Planets can be selected by using the left & right arrow keys - if a selected planet is in any of the windows, a circle is drawn around it. Do not expect to see all the planets - many of them may be under the horizon (ie: invisible) at the time you specified! -

The printer options are exactly the same as for the Phases & Eclipses screen, except that H does not invert colours (they are fine as they are this time).

11.7 THE SOLAR SYSTEM DISPLAY SCREEN

This gives a three dimensional display of the solar system at the time entered, in parallel projection independent of co-ordinate system chosen.

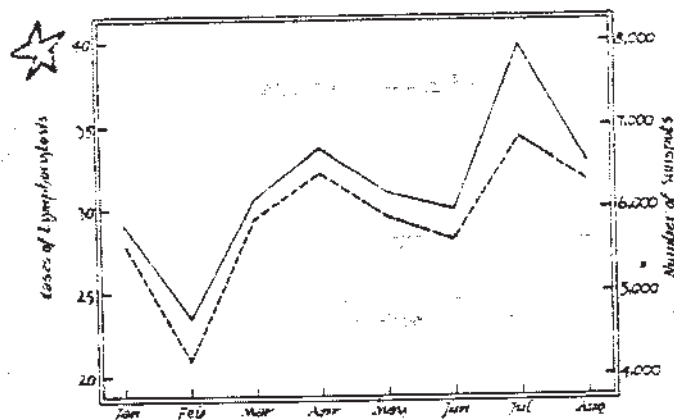
Select planets using the left & right arrow keys (the planet selected has its orbit - if visible - turn white, & its symbols appears at the lower left) - the one selected when you come to the screen is earth. Press B to make the display bigger & S to make it smaller - there is a scale indicator present. Press D to measure the distance from the earth to the planet currently selected, & show the line joining the two. Use the up & down arrow keys to tilt the display (an azimuth indicator is in the lower right) - you can vary tilt from underneath to sideways on to above, in reasonable steps.

Press N to get the positions one day later, & A to start an automatic run in one day increments (ESC to abort from this). A date / time indicator is provided.

Press E to end & move on to the SAVE screen.

Note that if you view the solar system from vertically above, & put a sheet of tissue paper on the screen, and - holding the paper flat - trace lines to each of the planets from the earth, you will be able to superimpose your tracing over a natal chart (for that date & time) produced by ASTROLOGER & get the planetary directions coinciding exactly!

You can obtain a hardcopy printout of this screen using CTRL + SHIFT + F2.



Sunspots and white blood cells. The solid line shows the number of cases of lymphocytosis, caused by an excess of one type of white blood cell. The dotted line shows the number of sunspots from January to August 1957.



CHAPTER TWELVE

SOME TIPS AND REMINDERS ABOUT INTERPRETATION

12.1 RISING PLANETS

See which planet is rising (ie: on or just below the ascendant) & which sign that planet is in - both are very influential. The characteristics of planets & signs are given in 4.2 & 5.9: look up those for the rising planet & its sign to give an overall picture of the subject.

12.2 RETROGRADE PLANETS

Planets which are marked with an R on the text screen are retrograde in the stated sign. The qualities or gifts associated with such planets, as listed in 4.2, are in some way retarded or withheld.

12.3 PLANETS CLUSTERED IN A QUADRANT

Don't count the Asc, M.C or lunar node in what follows, both in this section & throughout this chapter. Consult the tables given in 4.2, 5.9 & 6.6 .

If 4 or more planets lie in Houses 1-3 the subject is likely to have initiative and will undertake everything at a very personal level. All things will need to be experienced first hand.

If there are 4 or more planets in Houses 4-6 the person will lack initiative and be content to let others take the lead. Home and domestic affairs will be very important in this person's life.

4 or more planets in Houses 7-9 indicates a degree of selflessness and sociability. Such persons love peace: they enjoy and often attain very harmonious partnerships.

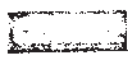
4 or more planets in Houses 10-12 indicates the person will be very conscious of status and position and will be ambitious. Responsibilities will be sought.

12.4 PLANETS CLUSTERED IN A HEMISPHERE

If 6 or more planets lie in Houses 7-12, the person will be extroverted and expressive. A career that is dependent on the approval of others is indicated (one possibility is politics). Help will come from those in authority, as a matter of course.

If 6 or more planets lie in Houses 1-6 then the person is generally introverted, shy, difficult to get to know and will not receive assistance from people of influence but will have to achieve everything singly.

If there are 6 or more planets in Houses 10,11,12,1,2,3 then the person is an individualist, with initiative, drive and leadership abilities but who will be egotistic.



selfish and who will enjoy manipulating others.

6 or more planets in Houses 4-9 indicates an emotional, humanitarian and caring nature that is not self-centred or self-seeking. Such persons tend to be very socially aware.

12.5 PLANETARY PATTERNS

Look at the natal chart & try to perceive an overall pattern in the planetary positions. If all the planets are grouped in 5 or fewer adjacent houses, the person is likely to be a specialist in some field - life will revolve around this field only.

If all the planets are grouped in 6 or 7 adjacent fields then the person will be very self-contained and will take in, rather than be moved by, experiences of any sort.

If all but one planet are grouped in 6 or fewer adjacent houses, the person will have but one goal - the goal will be indicated by the characteristics of the odd planet.

If all the planets are distributed evenly with the exception of two or three adjacent houses, the person will be energetic. The lowest numbered such house and the planet(s) it contains is of importance in such a chart - look up their characteristics.

If planets are very evenly distributed through the houses, the person will either have wide-ranging interests (if most of the houses are positive ones) or be diffuse and dissipate energies foolishly.

If the planets form two opposing groups, neither being more than three houses wide, the person will either be subject to internal conflict or will be unable to make any decisions quickly.

If the planets are evenly distributed except for at least one tight group of planets the person will be an individualist who resents restrictions.

12.6 SHARED RULERSHIP

If the same planet rules the sign of the M.C as well as the sign of the Asc, its influence is very much stronger.

12.7 DANGER

If a planet is very close (say a couple of degrees) to the border of a sign or house, the possibility that the time or location of birth is slightly incorrect should be considered.

12.8 THE HIGHEST PLANET

The highest planet is the one closest to the M.C. Determine which is the highest planet - its influence is strong & lots of attention should be given to it.

12.9 THE RULING PLANET OF THE SUN SIGN

Look at the sign in which the Sun lies. The effect of the ruling planet of this sign in the house and sign it actually occupies will be quite high, so pay particular attention to the corresponding interpretation extracts.

12.10 ECLIPSES

If an eclipse warning is given on the text screen, watch out! Some further book reading will be required if you want to get into interpreting eclipses. It may be a good idea for you to obtain a list of eclipses (solar & lunar) & enter them (using points of totality, where appropriate, as locations) as birth data. Create your own compressed birth data files, say BDX_SE & BDX_LE. It will help investigation.

12.11 PROGRESSIONS

When interpreting progressions by virtue of house position, note that the effect of planets is very prolonged. The text extracts should only be followed if the progressed planet in question has reached the house cusp or is effected by a strong aspect with a natal planet: so keep track of the text screens (or print them out - this is easy with the automation facilities provided) as a progression is calculated.

12.12 PROGRESSIONS VS TRANSITS

Progression interpretations are really the same as transit interpretations, in substance: the wording will differ because transits cover a short period of time while progressions cover years together. One file, FORPCASTS, is already shared between the two. The user may wish to make the TRANSITS file also a shared file - do this by adding the line
P:MDV2_TRANSITS (or FLP1_ etc) to FILES_INDEX using the TEXT_EDITOR.

12.13 PRACTICE!

Load cases from the supplied birth data files (SUPERB_CONJUNCTION's interpretation is great fun!!) & practice synthesis on the interpretations PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER produces for them. Can you see Hitler in his interpretation? Try transits & progressions for him, using critical dates gleaned from an encyclopaedia. Try synastric interpretations on the various couples / linked people whose birth data has been supplied.

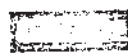
12.14 BIAS

Note that physical descriptions have been supplied for North European (Caucasian) types: don't expect too many pygmies from Guinea to be six feet tall with blond hair & blue eyes. There is no racial bias in this - its just that we see our buying public as being predominantly Caucasian.

Occasionally, we may seem to be concentrating on men rather than women.
Sorry!

12.15 SYNASTRIC INTERPRETATION

Synastric interpretations provided relate in wording to heterosexual love or marriage partners. However, precisely the same principles & interpretations apply to all relationships, sexual or otherwise. Its difficult to provide completely generalised text without seeming vague or ambivalent.



12.16 WHICH ONE IS X?

Note that in successive synastric extracts, X & Y do not refer to the same persons. If the header line is:

* SATURN (Y) TRINE OTHER'S MOON (X)

this means that Y is the subject just entered, & X is the other person (the one entered earlier). The Saturn in the radix chart of Y is trine Moon in the radix chart of X.

12.17 RECTIFICATION

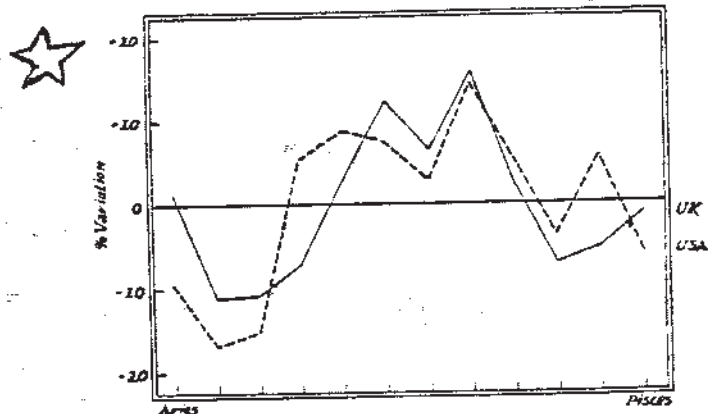
Inaccuracies in time & location have by far the greatest effect on Houses (because of the rapid rotation of the earth). If a time or location is not known (or if the astrologer disagrees with the chart produced with a known time or location!) the astrologer rectifies the chart (ie; cheats!).

This is done by first guessing the ascendant using the person's appearance as a clue. Load SIGNS_1 & SIGNS_2 using the TEXT_EDITOR, & examine the extracts for the ascendant in each of the signs in turn. Decide which one is right. Then get back to ASTROLOGER & assume a noon birthtime (ignore location - the correction can be made using only time) - remember you can do this by entering a ? in reply to the time prompt. Opt only for the natal chart (in the interests of speed) & see in which sign the ascendant lies.

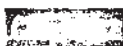
From this figure, allowing 2 hours per sign, make a guess at the time which will give the required ascendant position. Repeat the calculation. Expect to have to do this several times, each time using smaller increments or decrements to the previously guessed time. This is easy as PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is dazingly fast! Once you have got the ascendant smack in the middle of the desired sign, you may (depending on your abilities as an astrologer) be able to time some important event in the subject's life & use the transits facility to fine tune the natal position so that the transit occurs exactly at the desired date & time.

12.18 HAVE YOU READ UPDATES_DOC?

Have you read UPDATES_DOC?



UK and US Army officers tend to have birthdays in the summer/autumn period covered by the signs Leo to Scorpio. These results are drawn relative to the average monthly birth rate for the UK.



CHAPTER THIRTEEN

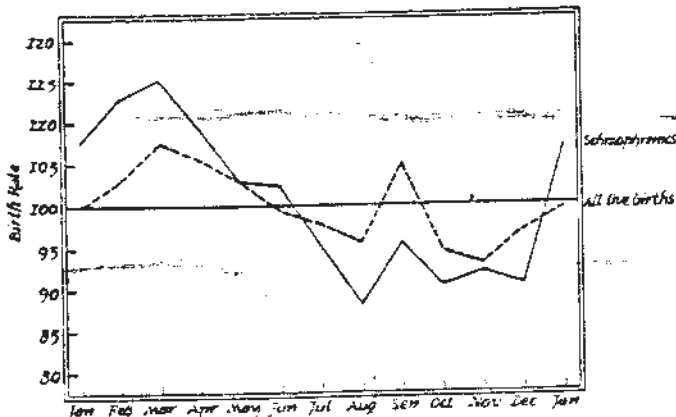
CHAPTER THE LAST - AN INTELLIGENT PERSON'S APPROACH TO ALL THIS JUNK

13.1 WHY BOTNER?

Astrology would be a pointless exercise if everything was predetermined and if man had no control over his own destiny. That is simply not the case. Horoscopes produced by PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER should serve as guides, revealing potential strong and weak points in overall personality as well as generally good and bad times. Strengths should be cultivated and exploited - weaknesses should be recognised and then overcome. The determined person can do this. The intelligent person can avert many of life's nasty surprises if they can be anticipated. If they cannot be averted, their effect on the person who is prepared will be less devastating. A knowledge of favourable periods may enable the person to concentrate effort at a time when it will have the greatest effect, and will prevent the person from abandoning an enterprise when success lies just around the corner....

13.2 SCIENCE VS ASTROLOGY

It is difficult to reconcile science with astrology: this is in itself not a condemnation of astrology. A possible meaning is that science has yet to get to grips with either some yet unmeasured 'force' (in a non-technical sense) or to understand fully the effect of some already known force. For further reading on this topic, refer to Appendix VI.



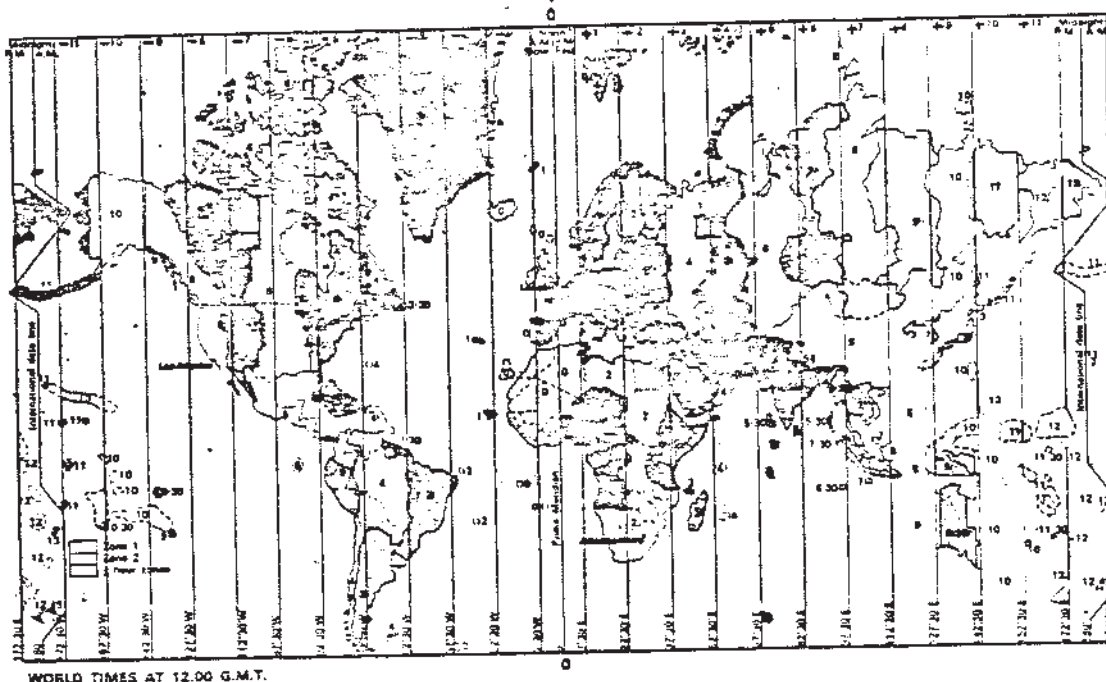
The births of schizophrenics in Sweden show a clear bias towards the first months of the year.



APPENDIX ONE

TIME ZONES AND BRITISH SUMMER TIME

A chart of international time zones is given below:



Zones to the right of the Prime Meridian (Greenwich Meridian) have a time correction which is positive: those to the left have one that is negative.

The numbers entered within a country, or part of a country, indicate the correction in that area - so it can be seen that Canada has corrections from -3.30 to -11, & the USSR from +3 to +13.

If an area does not have a number in it, then you must look at the colour of the area. If it is dark, it will be an odd time correction (ie: +1, -1, +3, -3...) & if it is light it will be even (ie: 0, +2, -2...). So Belgium & Holland, though lying wholly in the 0 zone, actually have a correction of +1 - so does Spain (which lies in the 0 & -1 zones!) - Europeanisation rules!

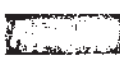
BRITISH SUMMER TIME is generally GMT + 1 hour, the change occurring at 2am (except in 1981 & 1982, when it was at 1am) on the dates specified in the next table:-

1916	May 21	-	Oct 01	1917	Apr 08	-	Sep 17
1918	Mar 24	-	Sep 30	1919	Mar 30	-	Sep 29
1920	Mar 28	-	Oct 25	1921	Apr 03	-	Oct 03
1922	Mar 26	-	Oct 08	1923	Apr 22	-	Sep 16
1924	Apr 13	-	Sep 21	1925	Apr 19	-	Oct 04
1926	Apr 18	-	Oct 03	1927	Apr 10	-	Oct 02
1928	Apr 22	-	Oct 07	1929	Apr 21	-	Oct 06
1930	Apr 13	-	Oct 05	1931	Apr 19	-	Oct 04
1932	Apr 17	-	Oct 02	1933	Apr 09	-	Oct 03
1934	Apr 22	-	Oct 07	1935	Apr 14	-	Oct 06
1936	Apr 19	-	Oct 04	1937	Apr 18	-	Oct 03
1938	Apr 10	-	Oct 02	1939	Apr 16	-	Nov 19
1940	Feb 25	----->		1941	-	All year	-
1942	-	All year	-	1943	-	All year	-
1944	-	All year	-	1945	Jan 01	-	Oct 07
1946	Apr 14	-	Oct 06	1947	Mar 16	-	Nov 02
1948	Mar 14	-	Oct 31	1949	Apr 03	-	Oct 30
1950	Apr 16	-	Oct 22	1951	Apr 15	-	Oct 21
1952	Apr 20	-	Oct 26	1953	Apr 19	-	Oct 04
1954	Apr 11	-	Oct 03	1955	Apr 17	-	Oct 02
1956	Apr 22	-	Oct 07	1957	Apr 14	-	Oct 06
1958	Apr 20	-	Oct 05	1959	Apr 19	-	Oct 04
1960	Apr 10	-	Oct 02	1961	Mar 26	-	Oct 29
1962	Mar 25	-	Oct 28	1963	Mar 31	-	Oct 27
1964	Mar 22	-	Oct 25	1965	Mar 21	-	Oct 24
1966	Mar 20	-	Oct 23	1967	Mar 19	-	Oct 29
1968	Feb 18	- - - ->		1969	-	All year	-
1970	-	All year	-	1971	Jan 01	-	Oct 31
1972	Mar 19	-	Oct 29	1973	Mar 18	-	Oct 28
1974	Mar 17	-	Oct 27	1975	Mar 16	-	Oct 26
1976	Mar 21	-	Oct 24	1977	Mar 20	-	Oct 23
1978	Mar 19	-	Oct 29	1979	Mar 18	-	Oct 28
1980	Mar 16	-	Oct 26	1981	Mar 29	-	Oct 25
1982	Mar 28	-	Oct 24	1983	Mar 27	-	Oct 23
1984	Mar 18	-	Oct 28	1985	Mar 17	-	Oct 27
				1986	Mar 30	-	Oct 26

Note that for the years/periods listed below, there was an additional correction of 1 hr (bringing the total to 2 hrs):

1941	May 04	-	Aug 10	1942	Apr 05	-	Aug 09
1943	Apr 04	-	Aug 15	1944	Apr 02	-	Sep 17
1945	Apr 02	-	Jul 15	1947	Apr 13	-	Aug 10

For summer time changeover dates in other countries, contact either an astrological bookshop or the country's embassy.



APPENDIX THREE

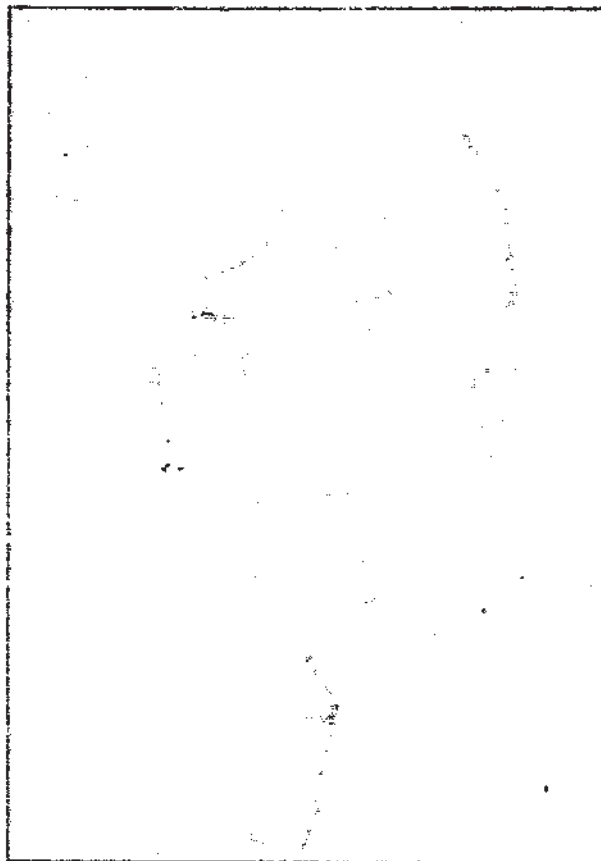
ABBREVIATIONS

AlasT	Alaskan Time (GMT -9.00)
Asc	ascendant - first (horizon) house cusp
AtlT	Atlantic Time (GMT -4.00)
bqi	biquintile, an angle of 144 degrees
BSummT	British Summer Time (changeover dates in APP I)
CenST	Central Standard Time (GMT -6.00)
CEurT	Central European Time (GMT +1.00)
ChCoT	China Coast Time (GMT +8.00)
con	conjunction, an angle of 0 degrees
Desc	descendant, seventh house cusp
E	east
EaST	Eastern Time (GMT -5.00)
EAusT	Eastern Australian Time (GMT +10.00)
EEurT	Eastern European Time (GMT +2.00)
EqSystem	Equal house system
Equaliz.	Equalized house system
GMT	Greenwich Medium Time
IC	imum coeli, lowest point, fourth house cusp
JapT	Japanese Time (GMT +9.00)
Lat.	(geographical) latitude
Long.	(geographical) longitude
LSidT	local sidereal time
M.C	medium coeli, midheaven, tenth house cusp
MoscT	Moscow Time (GMT + 3.00)
MouST	Mountains Standard Time (GMT -7.00)
N	north
opp	opposition, an angle of 180 degrees
other	pertaining to the other person in synastry
PacT	Pacific Time (GMT -8.00)
progress	progressions
qic	quincunx, an angle of 150 degrees
qit	quintile, an angle of 72 degrees
radix	radix horoscope, birth chart
Regiomnt	Regiomontanus house system
S	south
sex	sextile, an angle of 60 degrees
SidT	sidereal time, star time
sqi	semi-quintile, an angle of 36 degrees
sqj	sesquiquadrate, an angle of 135 degrees
squ	square, an angle of 90 degrees
sse	semi-sextile, an angle of 30 degrees
ssq	semi-square, an angle of 45 degrees
trans	transits
tri	trine, an angle of 120 degrees
W	west

APPENDIX FOUR

THE PEOPLE WHO BROUGHT YOU PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER

The author of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is *Elmar J Duessler*, a professional computer scientist with an excellent knowledge of, & interest in, both mathematics & astronomy. When he is not programming on the QL he leads a computer team in one of the world's largest hi-tech companies. Elmar is a brilliant programmer.



Elmar is the originator & principal developer of the program, & is in charge of making continuous enhancements to it.

Work started on a program way back in 1982 (before the QL was produced!) - the result was SUPER ASTROLOGER, which took the micro world by storm in 1985. Now in 1986 work has been continuing steadily, & the result is PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER.

Without Elmar's excellence & dedication, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER would never have come into being.

Elmar is fascinated with the development & spread of languages over time, & is fluent in many tongues.

Elmar, the son of a professional astrologer, has a Scorpio Sun & Ascendant with Saturn in the ninth conjunct the M.C.

Elmar does not believe in astrology.

Elmar was assisted by his wife, Hiroko Nakakura-Duensser. It was Hiroko who sketched out the early text files for SUPER ASTROLOGER & who undertook the herculean task of entering over 15000 items of astronomical data without a single error so as to give PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER its stunning accuracy (see Appendix Five) this century.

Hiroko does not believe in astrology.

The author of this manual (what you are reading now - the whole thing was written during one hectic weekend in May 1986) & of the 400000 bytes of interpretation files supplied with PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is *Freddy A Vachha*, a mathematician first & physicist second, who is the managing director of Digital Precision. Freddy is the first person to hold the MENSA Chess Champion title more than once. Freddy is currently involved in joining MEGA (look up the Guinness Book of World Records for this one). Freddy's Terman IQ is 182.

Freddy is also responsible for many of the suggestions & enhancements re the program, & for collating feedback from all sources.

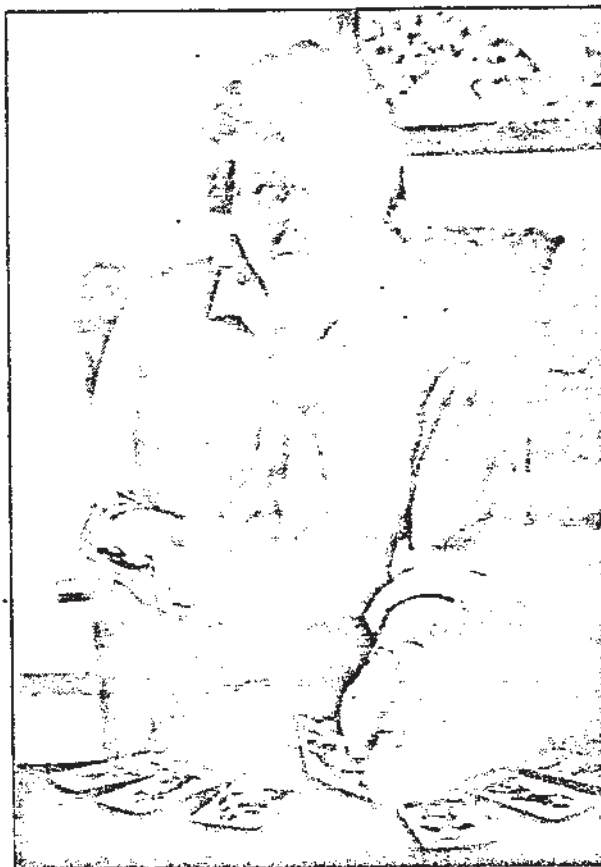
Freddy is also a machine code programmer & prides himself on being reasonably fluent in twelve major computing languages.

Freddy has a Pisces Ascendant but - watch out - a new moon rising in zero degrees Aries, Mercury conjunct a ninth house Saturn conjunct the M.C, Mars in Scorpio, Sun in Sagittarius & 4 Grand Trines in fire signs (including a Sun-Moon-Uranus Grand Trine & a Saturn-Uranus-Moon Grand Trine). Freddy is the only son of a seventh son of a seventh son.

Freddy does not believe in astrology, but promises to look very carefully at any original delineations sent to him that are based on his natal data, & to reply to those who have been even remotely accurate.

As with Elmar, Freddy's father is a respected astrologer.

The principal astrological consultant & adviser for PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER has been *Janet Augustin*, a prominent professional astrologer based in Brighton. Janet certainly does believe in astrology! She started at it when she was eleven, & the consensus of informed opinion is that she's now VERY good at it. Janet has Sun in Pisces, Moon in zero degrees Aries (compare with Freddy), Ninth house Saturn conjunct the M.C (compare with both Freddy & Elmar!), Pluto trine Mercury, Tenth house Sun conjunct the lunar north node, & a left-handed sign rising.



Janet uses PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER & nothing else for all her client services. Users of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER who wish to seek more advice or guidance on astrological issues (as opposed to technical matters concerning PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER which should be sent to Digital Precision) are welcome to contact Janet on 0273 602257 for an appointment.

At the time PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER was approaching completion, Elmar, Janet & Freddy were all going through traumatic Saturnian patches - two squares transit natal sun & a return, respectively. Our apologies for any consequent delays!

There have been many others who have contributed to the power of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER. The well known astrologers Otto E Duensser & Wolfgang Dobrownny in Germany helped with much of the detailed testing & made many valuable suggestions.

Phillip Staniforth D.F. Astrol. S. has provided a steady flow of interesting & useful

ideas to expand the scope of the package & to modernise it. Phillip will be revising, improving & expanding some of the text interpretation files. Phillip is a practising astrologer with many years of experience. Phillip has a bunch of planets conjunct the M.C & an (amazingly?) close Saturn-Neptune conjunction (conjunct the ascendant).

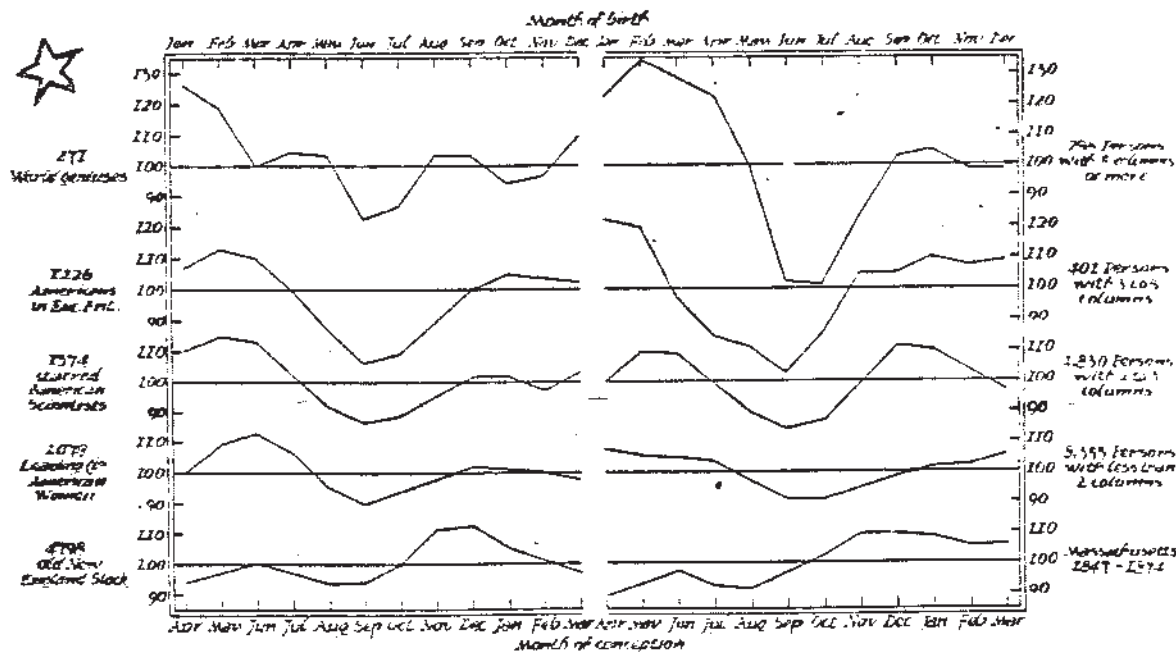
Two utter disbelievers, the arch-heretic Simon N Goodwin & his colleague Gerry Jackson, have unwittingly been of great service - without SUPERCHARGE, Digital Precision's superb compiler, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER could not be anywhere as fast or compact as it is.

We cannot thank too heartily all the users of SUPER ASTROLOGER whose enthusiastic feedback inspired us to work on. Both Elmar & Freddy have spent very many whole nights working on PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER, & this was easier with the knowledge that the work was not going unappreciated!

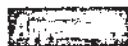
We hope PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER acts as a catalyst for the UK software houses specialising in astrological software. When we tested the quality of their software we were absolutely appalled at the medieval programming (dreadfully slow & less accurate even than Raphael - we use tables accurate to within 0.1 minute of arc to check PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER) & clumsy interpretive facilities available. We saw some excellent packages from the US (one of which had almost half of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER's features) but they cost over \$500...

PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER has come about as a result of work done in four countries: Britain, West Germany, India & Japan. Vive l'internationale!

Work has not stopped on PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER - it is Digital Precision's belief that excellence is a fast moving target.



Flourens's data showing (left) 'season of birth among persons with varying degrees of eminence' and (right) seasonal distribution of births among eminent Americans in the Dictionary of American Biography'. In each case the bottom graph is of a control sample.



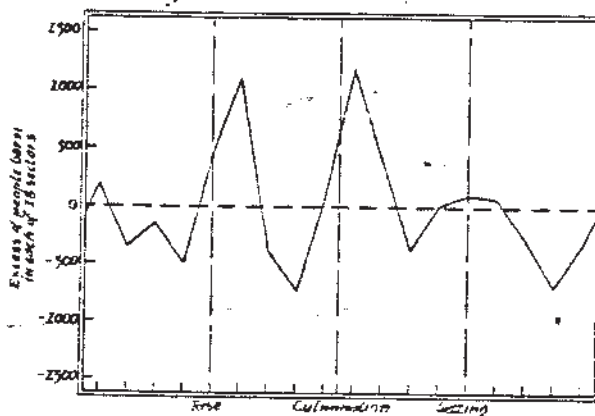
APPENDIX FIVE

HOW ACCURATE IS PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER?

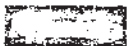
WHAT DOES THE PRESS SAY?

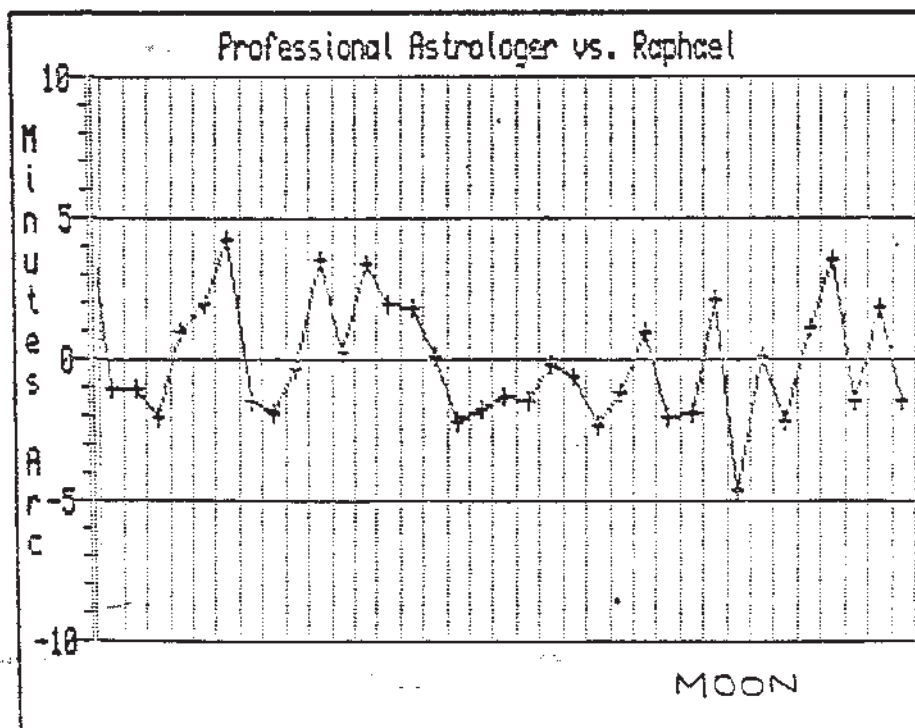
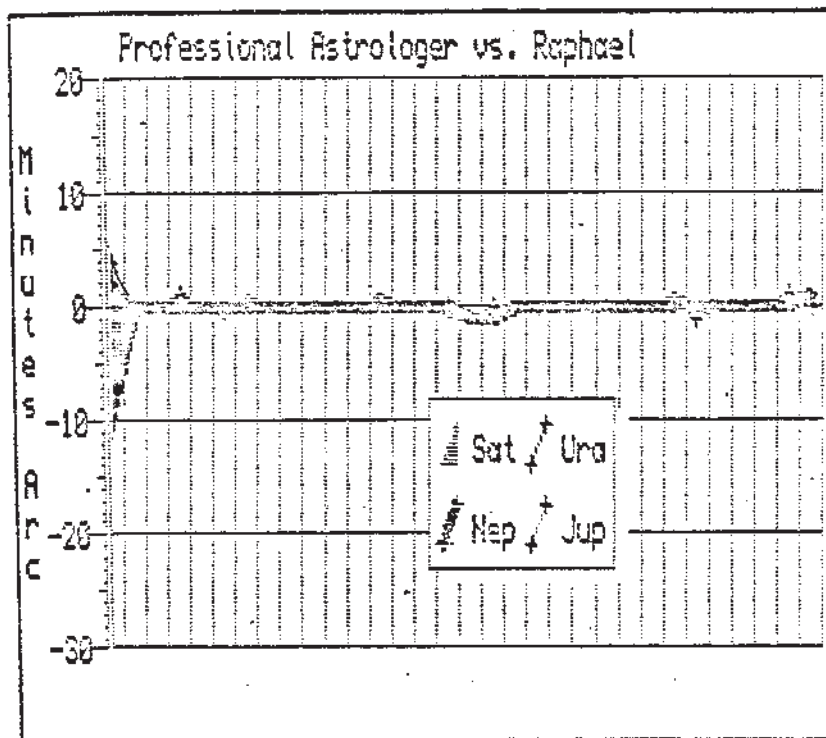
The following tables indicate the accuracy of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER over the period from 1850 to 1986. They were produced by Ron Massey, the technical reviewer for QL WORLD (incorporating QL USER) magazine, with whose permission they have been reproduced. Digital Precision played no part whatever in their production.

The two charts give the deviation of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER in minutes of arc from the readings given in Raphael's Ephemeris. It demonstrates that for none of the planets (Moon excepted) is there a difference of over 1 minute OVER THE WHOLE OF THIS CENTURY!! PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER is the first micro program to be more accurate than the world's leading published tables! Further, true accuracy for this century on average is about 10 seconds of arc (an angular resolution equivalent to being able to distinguish Brand's Hatch racetrack - FROM THE MOON!). The accuracy of the lunar positions is less, due to the highly complex motion of the moon. The peak error was still only 4 minutes, with average error clocking in at between 1 & 2 minutes of arc.



Gauguin's combined sample of 46,485 people eminent in fields 'governed' by Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and the moon. The position of each person's planet depends on the birth time, and taken all together they show highly significant peaks after rise and upper culmination.



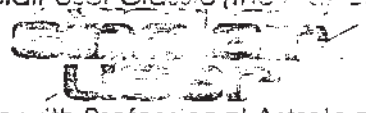


To put matters into perspective, NASA (the guys who put man on the moon - & who blew up the space shuttle) are unable to *precalculate* the position of the moon in space to an accuracy of greater than 10 or 15 seconds of arc....

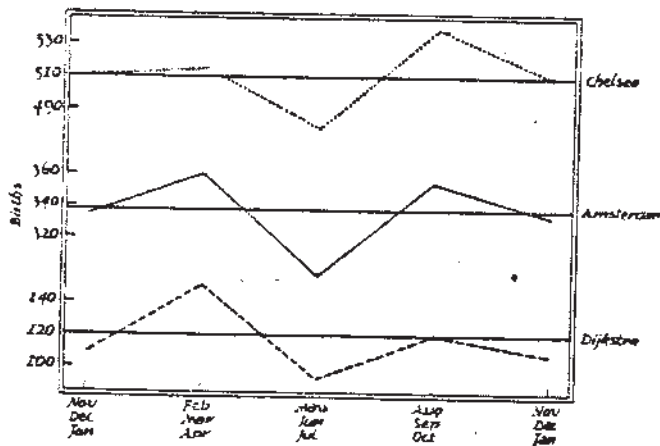
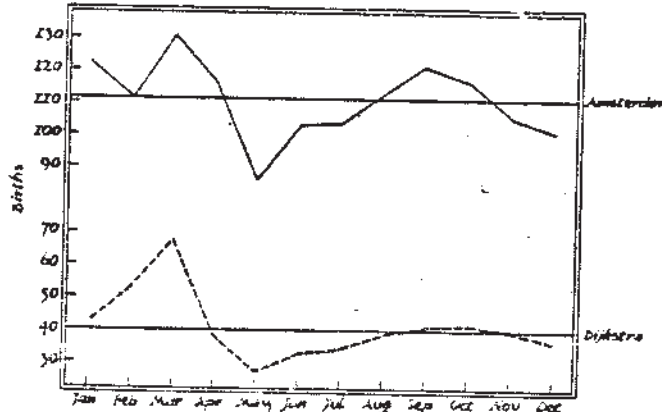
We hope you appreciate PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER's accuracy, superior to that of all other micro programs seen by us, & superior to the accuracy of all standard published ephemeris!

Here is some of the press comment on the first, pre-release copy of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER (with only 5 House Systems, no interpretation files for transits, progressions or synastry & many missing features):

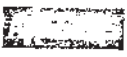
"The most powerful & complete astrology package on any micro....provides everything that a present day Nostradamus will need....the ultimate astrology package.... a 5-Star(*****) program - a Sinclair User Classic (the highest award given to any program)"



"Digital Precision have achieved the impossible with Professional Astrologer. Descriptions such as superb, ultimate, excellent are descriptions which are only barely adequate" ... QL WORLD/QL USER



In the upper figure, cancer patients tended to have been born in March according to two sets of studies in Holland. The lower figure, in which the results are grouped by seasons rather than individual months, shows how, in England, cancer patients tended to have been born in the autumn rather than the winter.



APPENDIX SIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND USEFUL ADDRESSES

There are many good books about astrology available in bookshops: fifty could be recommended to users of PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER to deepen their knowledge of astrology. Sections adapted from these books could easily serve to be appended to the existing text files for character delineation, transits, progressions & synastry (or be used to replace parts of them). Here are just a few titles:

First steps in Astrology	Preston Crowmarsh, The Aquarian Press, 1984
Forecasting by Astrology	Martin Freeman, The Aquarian Press, 1982
How to interpret a Birth Chart	Martin Freeman, The Aquarian Press, 1981
Natal charting	John Filbey, The Aquarian Press, 1982
Heaven Knows What	Grant Lewi, Llewellyn Publications, 1936
Astrology For The Millions	Grant Lewi, Llewellyn Publications, 1940
Synastry	Ronald Davison, Aurora Press, 1983
Prediction Book of Astrology	Peter West & Jo Logan, Blandford Press, 1983
The Astrologer's Handbook	Frances Sakoain & Louis Acker, Peter Davies, 1973
The Horoscope In Detail	Alan Leo & H. Green, International Publishing, 1953
The Principles of Astrology	Charles E O Carter, Theosophical Publishing House, 1925
Your Love Signs	Russell Grant, Virgin Books, 1985
Sun Signs	Linda Goodman, Pan, 1975
Love Signs	Linda Goodman, Pan, 1979
Astrology & Common Sense	Ingrid Lind, Hodder & Stoughton, 1962
Astrology-Science or Superstition?	H J Eysenck & D K Nias, Maurice Temple Smith, 1982

The last two books are the only ones giving results of statistical or scientific attempts to verify or disprove astrology, & it is the last one that we heartily recommend if you want an unbiased scientific look at astrology's claims. It is not an attempt to debunk - just to analyse. One important lesson which every astrologer interested in verifying astrology should learn from this book is how to perform a statistical test. Records show that attempts through the years by astrologers & researchers to prove astrology have been marked by failure - but failure often caused by their own statistical ineptitude (not astrology's fault)! For example, they have induced rules from a population, & then attempted to verify the rules on the same population - that's about as logical as saying that because $1 + 1 = 2$, $3 * 5 = 99$! For all we know, had more care been taken in performing the tests, astrology might be proven today! Those seeking a primer on statistics could not do better than obtain a copy of 'Facts From Figures' by M J Moroney (Penguin 1951).



In PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER you have the tool to either prove or disprove astrology. The package's ability to crunch through gigantic volumes of data very swiftly is unparalleled in the micro world - actual calculation time is about 500 milliseconds only (it is screen access that is very slow) per case. Hence were the data to be available in machine readable form, PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGER would be able to produce a complete astrological natal picture (planets, signs, houses, aspects) for every man, woman & child in England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland in about 8 months....

If you wish to have a reference book of charts (good practice for rectification) a mammoth work (1300 of them!) is 'The Circle Book of Charts'. The revised edition, by Stephen Erlewine, is published by the American Federation of Astrologers (1982).

Any of the books on astronomy by Patrick Moore or Carl Sagan would serve as excellent primers to astronomical concepts. Astronomy is a very complex science - viewing, from a rotating and revolving platform, the motion of other rotating bodies which are themselves revolving along complex (not quite elliptical because of interplanetary gravitation and other forces) paths centred around a body (the Sun) which is also moving against a background of "fixed" stars in our own Milky Way galaxy: these 100,000,000,000 fixed stars themselves moving along unbelievably complicated paths with respect to each other within our galaxy (islands of stars in the eternity of space) while our galaxy moves relative to all the other 100,000,000,000 galaxies in the observed universe.

Philosophers please note that the ratio between the living & dead people on earth is about 1:30 — for every living soul on earth today, thirty others have lived & died on earth since time began. That means the total number of humans that have ever lived is 100,000,000,000 — or one person per star in our galaxy, with a whole galaxy thrown in free

USEFUL ADDRESSES

The Faculty of Astrological Studies
Prospectus:
The Registrar
ECM Box 7470
London WC1N 3XX

The Astrological Lodge
The Secretary
c/o The Art Workers' Guild
o Queen Square
Bloomsbury
London WC1N 3AR

The Mayo School of Astrology
Prospectus:
The Principal
8 Stoggy Lane
Plympton
Plymouth
Devon PL7 3DI

The Astrological Association of
Great Britain
The Membership Secretary
Astrological Association
Margaret Hunter
21 Farley Hill
Luton
Beds LU1 5EE

The Centre for Psychological Astrology
2o Estelle Road
London NW3

- * The Astrological Association meets most Wednesday at the Art Workers' Guild (address above).
- ** The Lodge meets on Mondays at 7.00pm at o Queen Square.
- *** The Centre runs courses and seminars in astrology, connected to psychotherapy, mythology, dreams and other inter-connected subjects.

AMERICAN ADDRESSES

Federation of Canadian Astrologers
c/o c8 Dailaire Crescent
Richmond
Ontario
Canada KOA 2Z0

American Federation of Astrologers Inc
PO Box 22040
Tempe AZ85282
USA
(6535 S. Rural Rd Tempe AZ85283)

C.A.O. Times
Box 75
Old Chelsea
New York
NY 10113
USA

I.S.A.R. (International Society for
Astrological Research)
PO Box 38613
Los Angeles
California 90035
USA

Aquarian Revelation Centre
c/o Seek It Publications
PO Box 1074
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Michigan
USA 48012

Astro Computing Services
PO Box 16430
San Diego
California 92116
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