

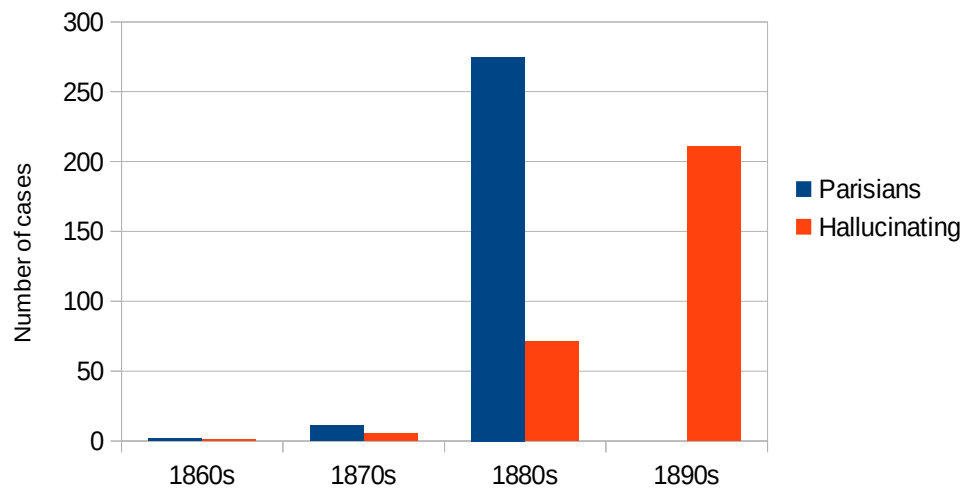
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Introduction

This investigation extends my earlier one into 'The Planets of the Hallucinating' by doubling the number of data. It now includes the first 288 offered in chronological order by the Gauquelins. They gathered no data of the French in general for comparison but did gather data of Parisians and their children to investigate heredity, so the data of the first 288 parents are used here. The two sets of data come from nearly the same period but overlap only a little.

The first 288 data of Parisians and the first 288 data of the Hallucinating



Given the discrepancy, results for the two sets may also reflect changes in the level of solar activity, which rose from the early 1800s to peak around 1960.

Ailments

From the point of view of astrology, planets may tally with ailments for one of two reasons:

1. Planets tally with temperaments in the sense of aptitudes, so if ethnic groups have not only typical temperaments but also typical ailments, planets may indirectly tally with ailments.
2. Planets regulate the specialization of organs, so if planets are sensed as blending, the tallying organs become hybrid and the person may fall ill.

Hallucinations may be due to inadequate heat-regulation and be commoner among folk with neanderthal forebears, so the investigations were designed to check only the first possibility, but if they were due to a blend of planets, one of which served as a timer, this too could show up on the graphs.

Astronomical factors

Solar activity is a relevant variable and changes from decade to decade, so choosing data from only a short period may be useful in lessening its effect. The snag is that the outermost planets are slow and stay at about the same intervals to each other throughout the period, so if one of them often

rises a certain number of hours before birth, the others tend to rise at other fixed intervals too. Effects thereby tend to be contagious, since primary effects for some planets create secondary effects for others. Likewise the sun and inner planets are always near each other as sensed from the earth.

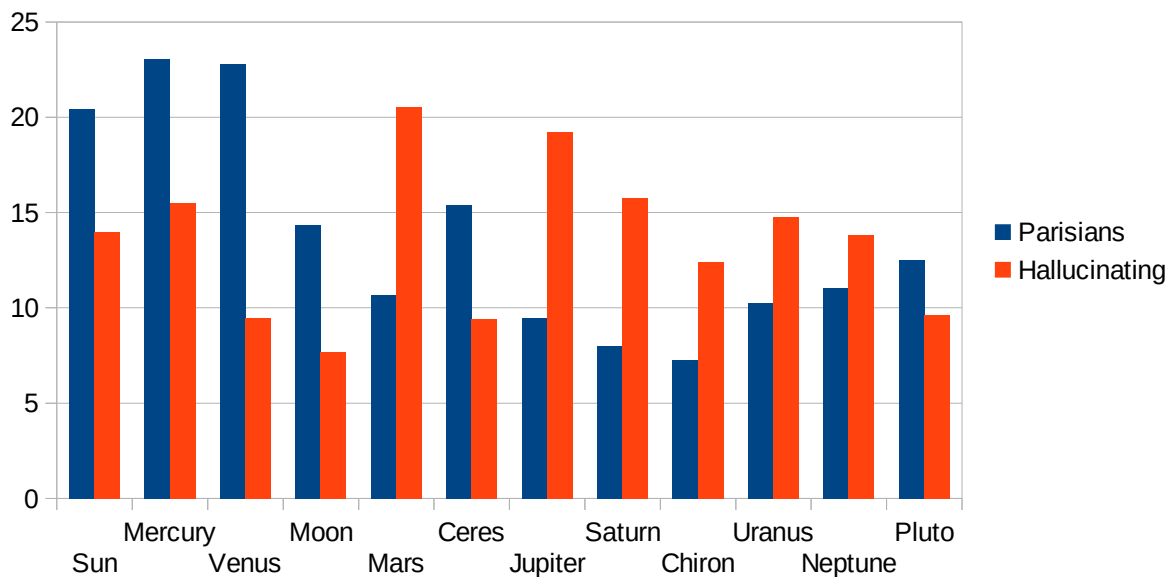
Method

Intervals between planets' rising and birth are noted to the nearest hour by using astrological freeware to swivel the horizon through an hour at a time. The times thus recorded are not those of the planets themselves but of the tallying points on the plane of the planets, but these seem to be the relevant ones, as if planets were sensed indirectly through the electromagnetic current sheet on this plane. If a planet often occurs in adjoining 1-hour zones, the zones can be put together by changing the scale of 24 one-hour zones into a scale of 12 two-hour zones, eight 3-hour zones or 4 six-hour zones, to let clusters be seen fully.

Assessment

Using the 24 one-hour zones, results may be assessed roughly in terms of variance:

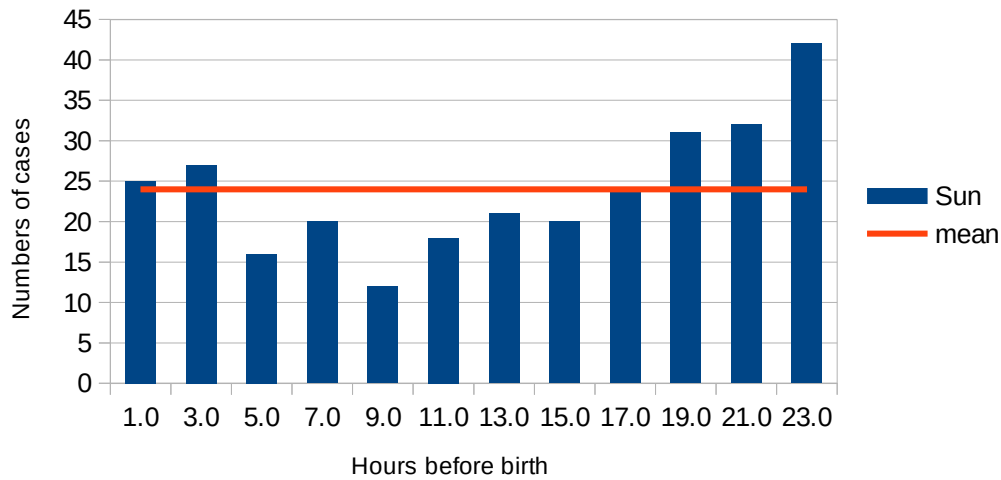
Variance of planets' intervals at the births of Parisians and the Hallucinating



The results show clear differences in levels of preference but also evidence of the 'contagion' mentioned above. Results for the sun are better for Parisians than for the hallucinating and so are those for Mercury and Venus, whereas results for Jupiter are better for the hallucinating than for Parisians and so are those for Saturn, Chiron, Uranus and Neptune. Among the outer planets the only odd men out are Ceres and Pluto, and the difference is notable only in the case of Ceres.

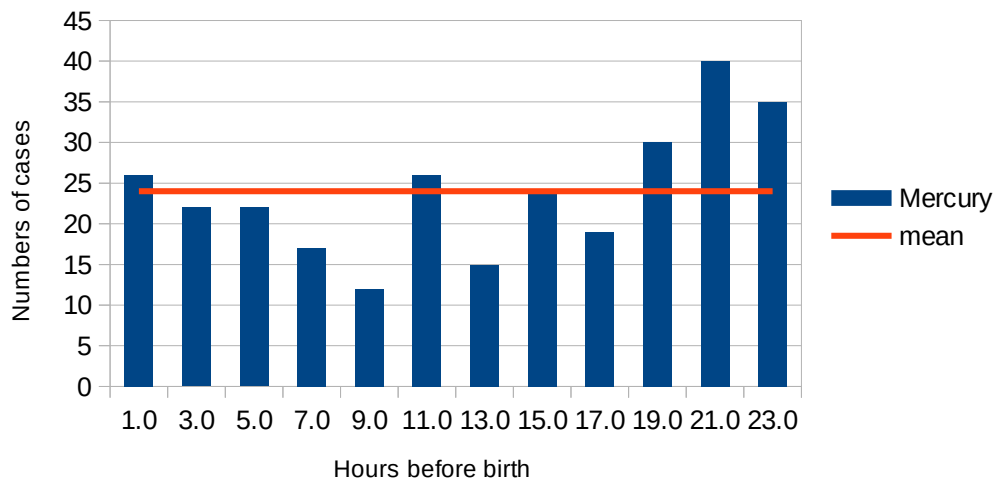
The differences in the effect-sizes for the sun, Mercury and Venus are not so great as to show which of them is actually favored and to what extent, but the least dubious results seem to be those for the sun. Here are the results for all three in terms of 2-hour zones, beginning with those for the sun:

The sun's rising at the births of 288 Parisians (1866-1890)



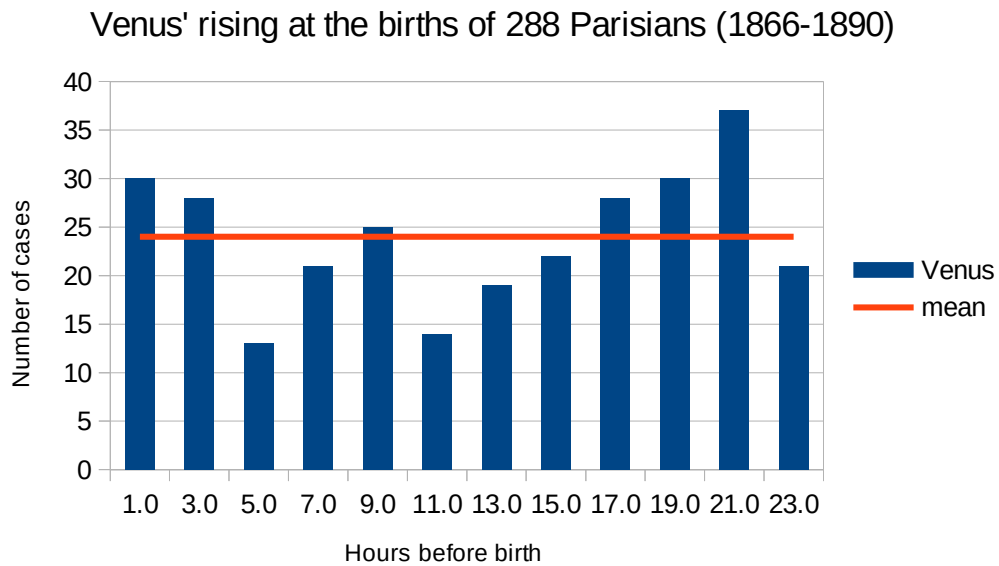
There is basically a 24-hour wave, rising from 9-11 hours before birth to crest at about 21-23 hours before birth. Here are the results for Mercury:

Mercury's rising at the births of 288 Parisians (1866-1890)



The results are slightly better in the sense that the main crest is now exactly 12 hours away from the main trough, but if the results for 7-9 hours on the one hand and the results for 19-21 hours on the other are added together, the results for the sun are 50:105 and for Mercury 55:105, so the variance is greater for the sun. Either way, the results are highly significant.

The surmise that the results for the sun are primary and those for Mercury secondary is also in line with my earlier results showing that Mercury is greatly favored by Nordic politicians but appears at the births of French politicians as only an auxiliary, as if the ethnic French have no inherited leaning towards Mercury but can acquire the tallying temperament at birth. Here are the results for Venus:

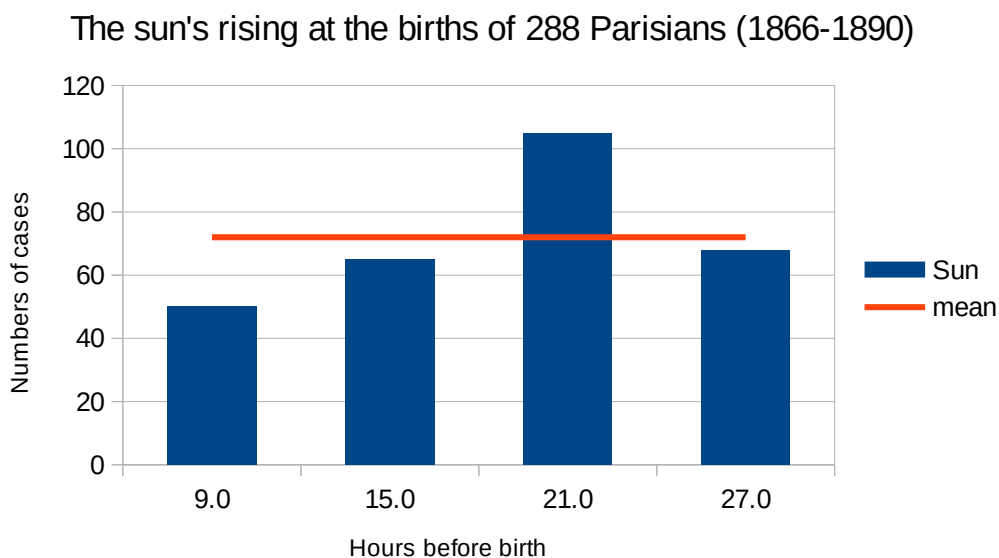


As sensed from the earth, Venus swings to and fro over the sun and dallies like a pendulum by its extremes. If Venus were the main timer, there should be one main crest with lesser crests flanking it, whereas if the sun or Mercury were the main timer, there should be two main crests with a gap in the middle. The latter is the case: between crests at 21 hours and 25 hours (1 hour) there is a trough at 23 hours tallying with the sun's main crest.

Results

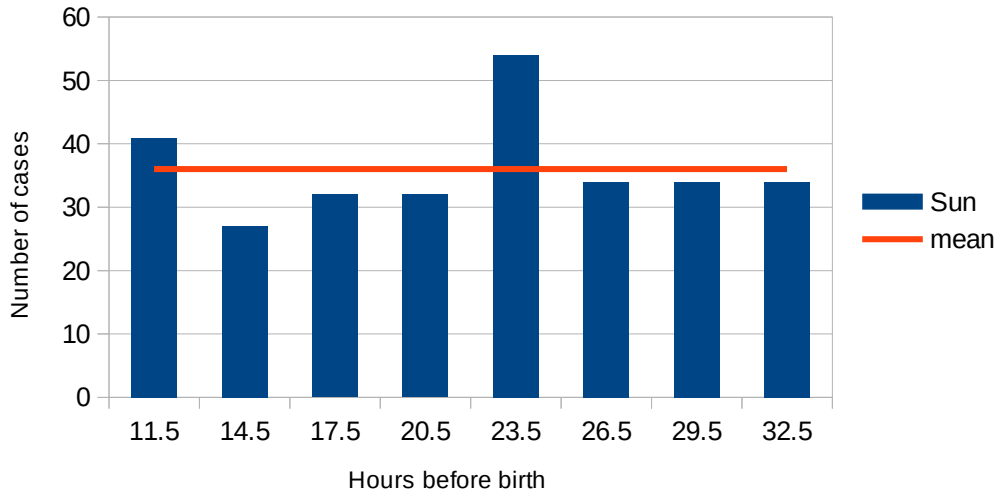
Sun

Here are the results for Parisians.



The effect is highly significant and shows a single 24-hour cycle not due to the sun's visible rising, since birth occur mostly about 3 hours earlier. Here are the results for the hallucinating:

The sun's rising at the births of 288 hallucinating (1867-1899)

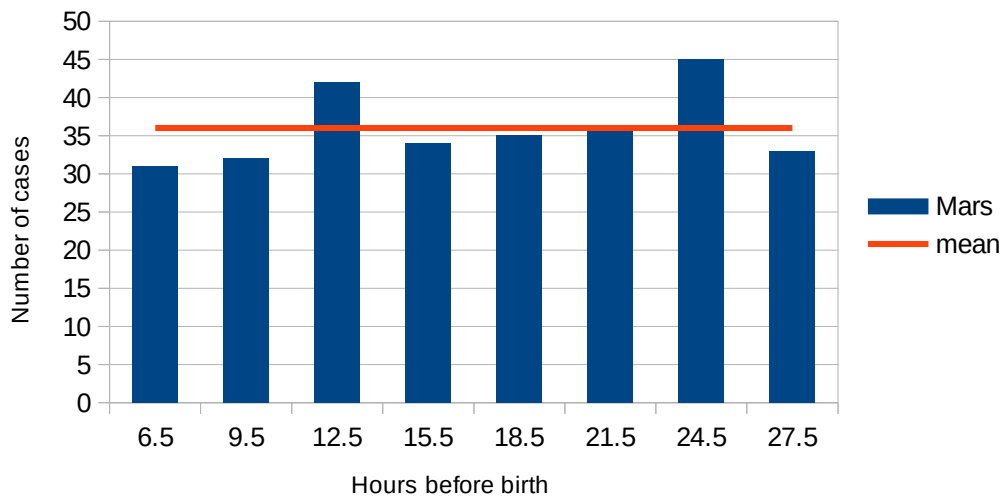


The 24-hour wave is in the process of breaking up into 12-hour waves, and the lag between the main crest and birth has increased by 2.5 hours. Both changes may be due to a rise in the level of solar activity, creating more turbulence and making it harder for cells to sense and identify the sun. Otherwise the main change is a drop in the size of the effect. The number of cases in the top 6 zones in the case of Parisians is 105, not a chance 72, and in the case of the hallucinating – the 3 zones in each crest – is 95. The effect size has changed from 1.46 to 1.32, as if the sun were less favored by the hallucinating.

Mars

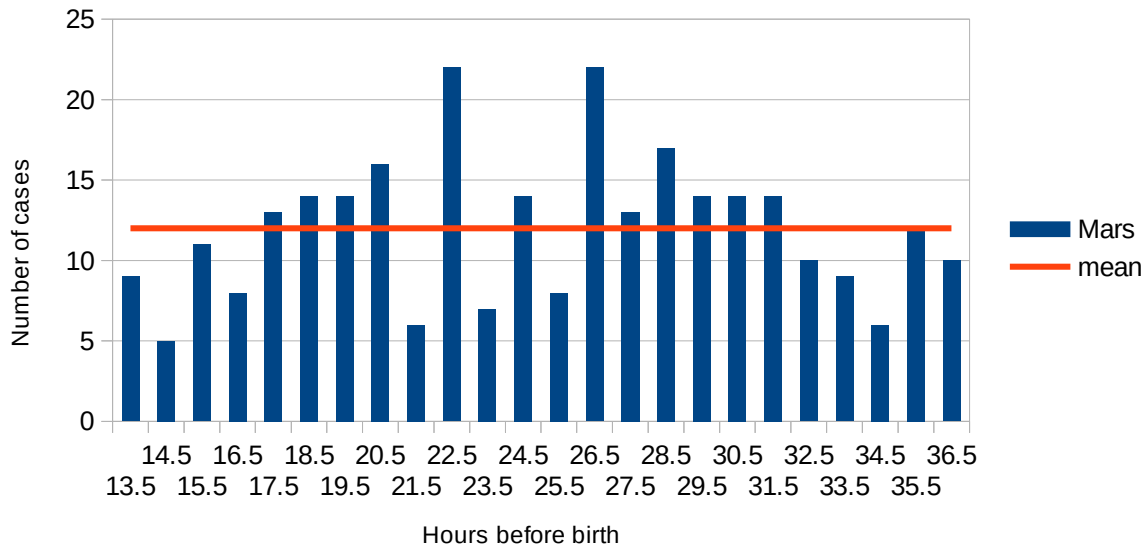
The results for Parisians are like those above in showing crests 12 hours apart.

Mars' rising at the births of 288 Parisians (1866-1890)



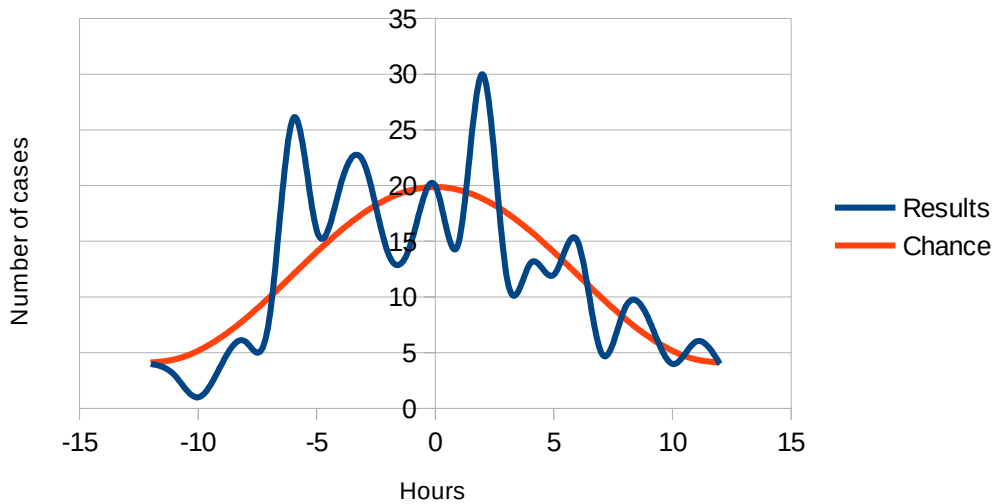
The main crest is about 3.5 hours earlier than the sun's, so the lag between Mars' rising and birth is greater, as if Mars were harder to make out. The results for the hallucinating are quite different.

Mars' rising at the births of 288 hallucinating (1867-1899)



The effect is not made up of a series of waves but is symmetrical, as if Mars were combining with an orb in the middle. The only orb which often rose about 24 hours before birth was the sun, so Mars may have been sensed as blending with it. This can be checked directly:

Mars' rising before the sun at births of the hallucinating

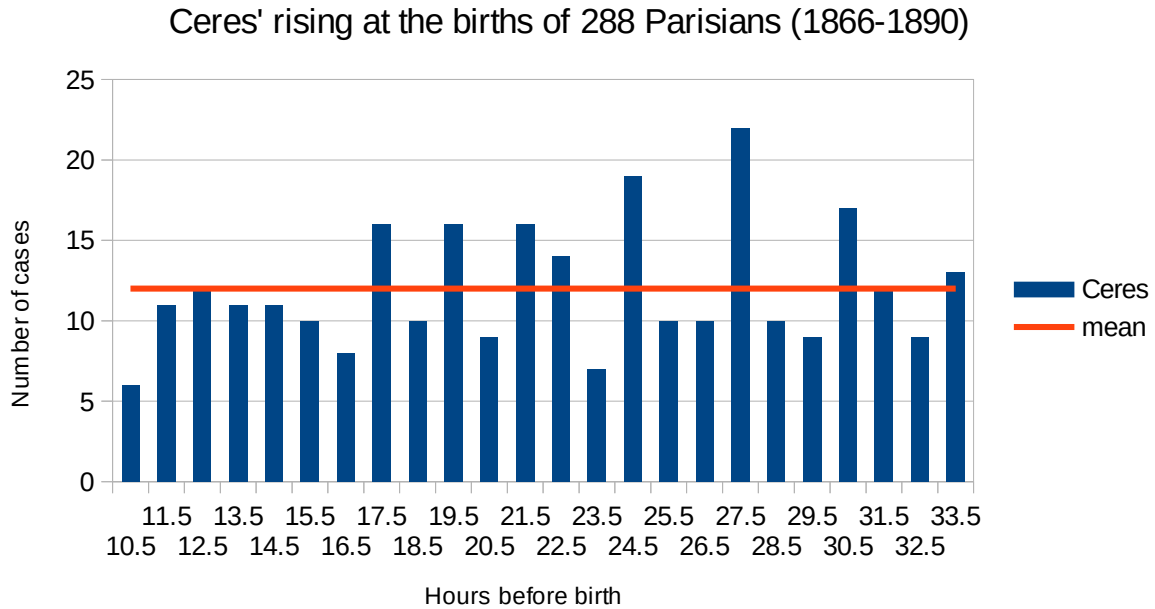


The line for chance is curved on account of parallax: If a person is standing 10 feet behind the trunk of a tree and a viewer in front of the tree moves to one side, the person behind the tree appears to move too, increasing the visible gap between him and the tree. The nearer he is to the tree, the less he seems to move, so Mars as the nearest outer planet lingers in conjunction with the sun longer than do the others. This accounts for the red line's curvature but not for the deviations from the line.

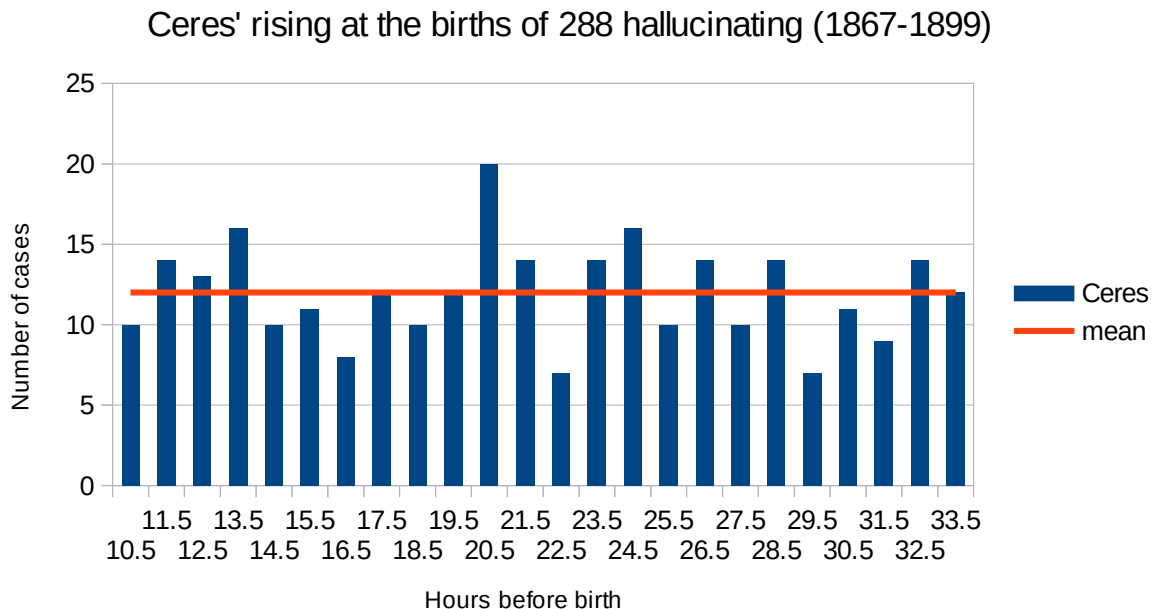
The highest crest is the one 2 hours to the right of the sun with an effect-size of 1.59, but the crest 6 hours to the left of the sun is proportionately bigger with an effect-size of 2.17, as if 6-hour waves from the sun and Mars were in phase and causing them to be sensed as a single hybrid planet.

Ceres

Here are the results for Parisians:.



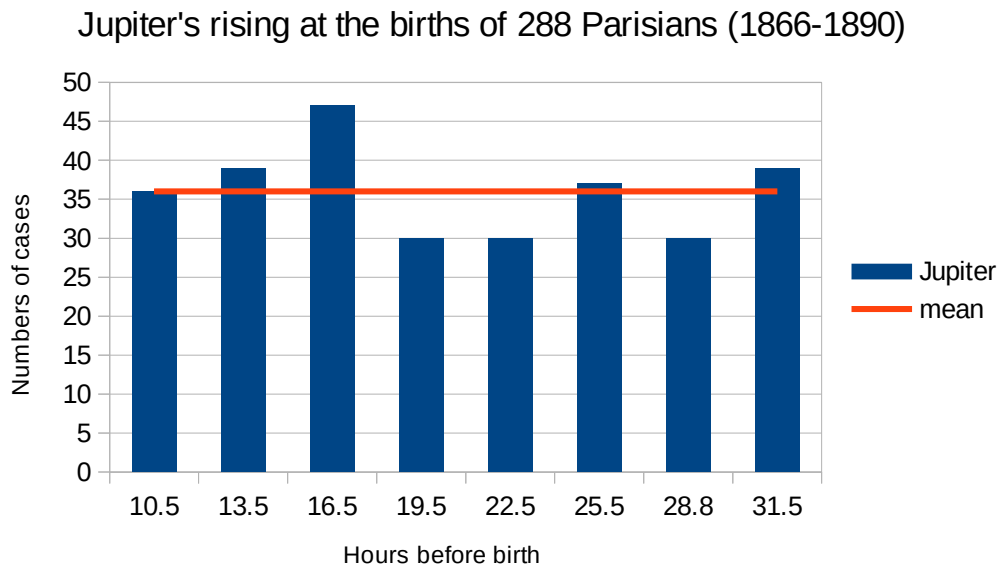
The main crest is 6.5 hours before the sun's and 3.0 hours before Mars', but Ceres is smaller and further away than Mars, so cells may need more time to make it out. There seem to be 3-hour carrier-waves within a 24-hour envelope. Here are the results for the hallucinating.



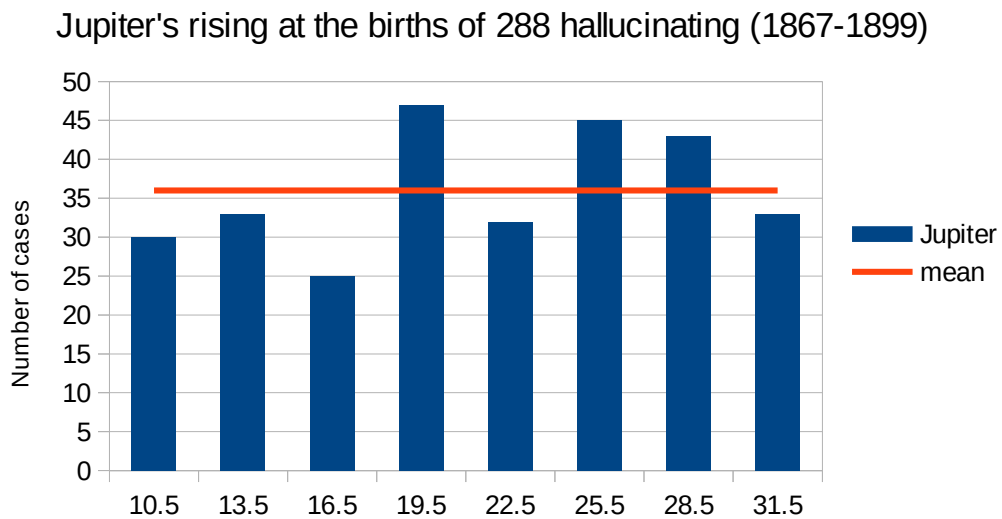
Ceres was more than 15 times in only 3 zones, not 6, and no regularity is evident.

Jupiter

Here are the results for Parisians:



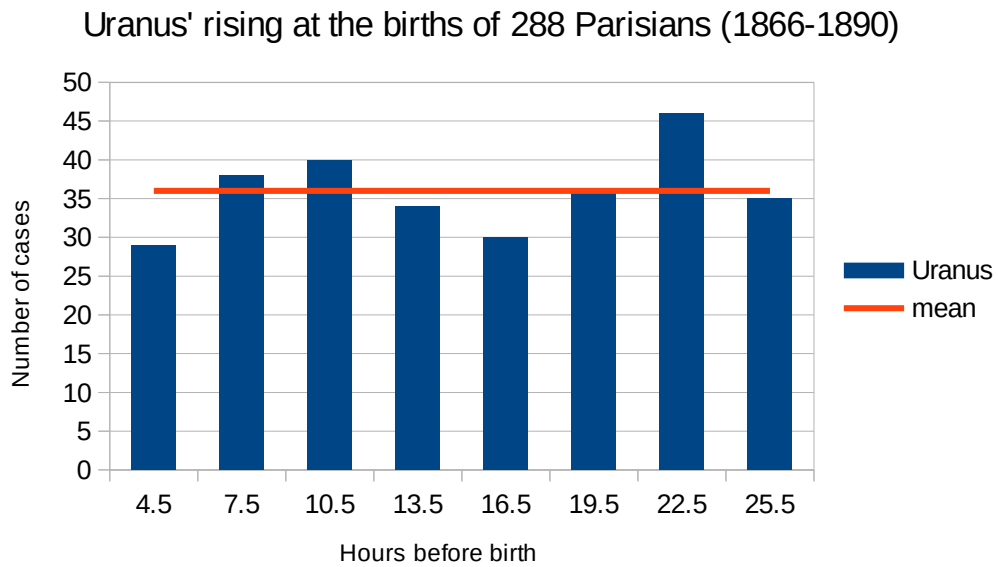
There is little regularity but one notable crest. Here are the results for the hallucinating:



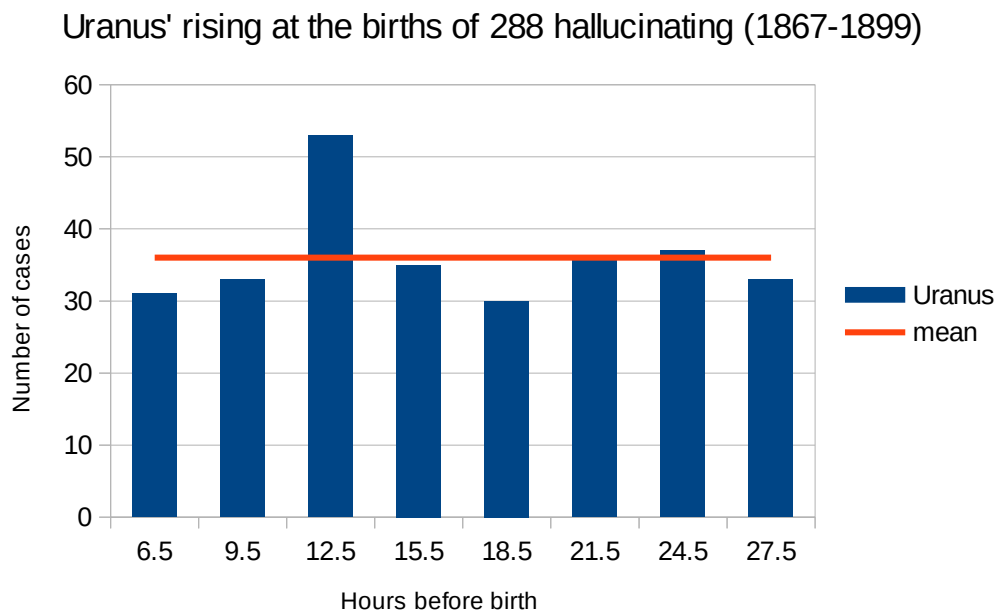
The main difference lies not in the size of the effect but in the 3-hour increase in the size of the lag between the main crest and birth.

Uranus

Here are the results for Parisians:



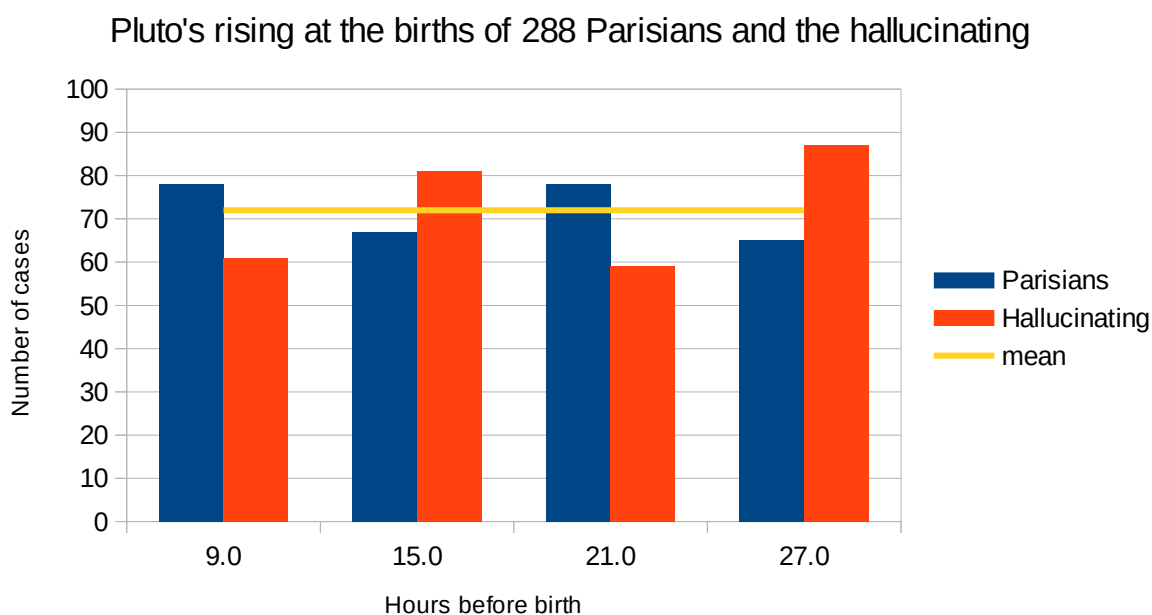
The main crests at 10.5 and 22.5 hours are 12 hours apart and the waves are more or less regular, so the effect seems to be primary. Here are the results for the hallucinating.



The relative size of the two main crests has changed, but otherwise the main change is in the size of the lag, which has increased by about 2 hours.

Pluto

The results for Parisians and the hallucinating can be shown on a single graph:



There are 12-hour waves in both cases, but the lag increases by 6 hours. This may be a sign that the results are unreliable or that Pluto is sensed so faintly that an increase in solar activity poses a greater problem. One reason for accepting them as reliable is the fact that the waves are 12 hours long, whereas they were only 8 hours long in my earlier results for French politicians taken mainly from the 1900s. This tallies with the general finding that an increase in solar activity causes waves to increase in frequency, as if through turbulence.

Conclusions

The causes of hallucinations

Effect-sizes differ between the two samples as do the nature of some effects, so the results offer evidence of correlations between planets and ailments for whatever reason.

Frequency

An increase in solar activity tallies with an increase in the frequency of waves.

Lag

An increase in solar activity tallies with an increase in the lag between the main crest and birth, the increase being mostly about 2-3 hours between results for Parisians on the one hand and results for the hallucinating on the other. Solar activity increased up to about 1960, and according to Michel Gauquelin, 'the Mars effect in sports champions born after 1950 tends to disappear'.¹ In fact it may only have shifted. The 2-3 hour increase in the lag from the 1880s to the 1890s may also have been due to the spread of electricity, encouraged by the international exhibition in Paris in 1881.

¹ Gauquelin, Michel. *The Truth about Astrology*, Hutschinson, 1983, p. 176

