

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| The timing of birth..... | 2 |
| The first Mars effect..... | 2 |
| Causes of irregularity..... | 2 |
| The second Mars effect..... | 3 |
| The Neptune effect..... | 4 |
| The Neptune → Mars effect..... | 4 |
| The births of common Parisians..... | 4 |
| Means of assessment..... | 5 |
| Variance..... | 5 |
| Persistence..... | 5 |
| The sun..... | 7 |
| Mercury..... | 8 |
| Venus..... | 9 |
| Mars..... | 9 |
| Ceres..... | 10 |
| Moon..... | 11 |
| Slower planets..... | 11 |
| Uranus..... | 12 |
| Variables..... | 12 |
| Conclusions..... | 14 |

The timing of birth

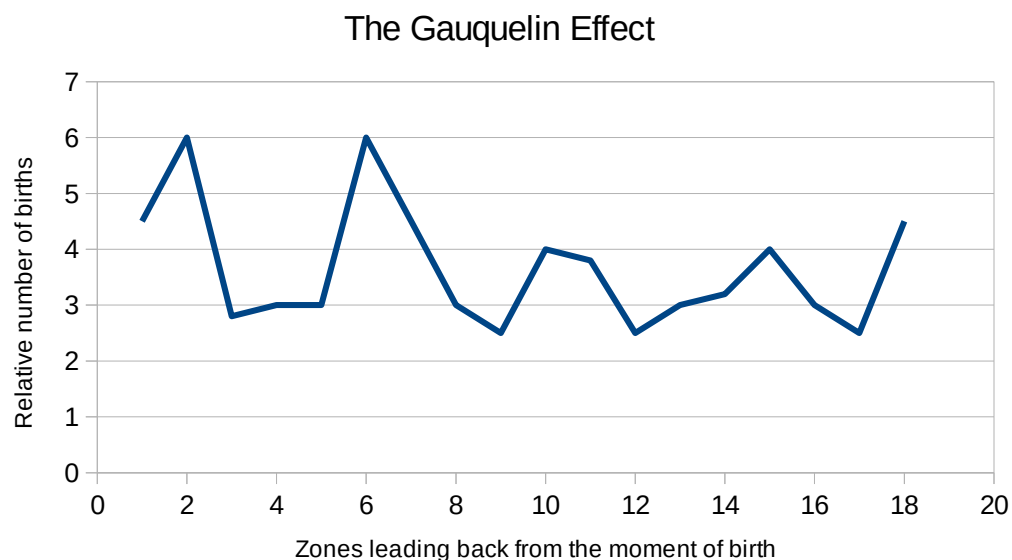
Planets were earlier thought to serve as timers of birth, as implied by the gospel according to Mateus, where the magi see the rising of a star and travel to find a child whose birth it has timed. No star in the common sense of the word can lead to a child, but a conjunction involving the sun and moon may, for a solar eclipse is full as seen from only a small region, so if the region is thinly populated, only one child may be born at a feasible time.

The notion that births are timed by the rising of planets is also implied by the division of the zodiac into 12 houses beginning at the eastern horizon, as if the planet used as a timer were often at certain intervals to it at birth. Indeed a planet in the house below the eastern horizon is said to reveal a child's temperament, and one in the house by mid-heaven a suitable career, so the magi first see the child when the star is overhead.

This notion could be checked by noting how often planets are in certain parts of the sky at birth, as was done in the last century by the Gauquelins. They seemed to find that planets are most often by the eastern horizon and mid-heaven but also often by the western horizon and mid-earth.

The first Mars effect

This seemed to be especially true of Mars at the births of sportsmen, as shown by their iconic effect on the cover of their *Book of American Charts*.



There are four crests at nearly regular intervals, so is the remaining irregularity due to the timing itself or the means of measurement?

Causes of irregularity

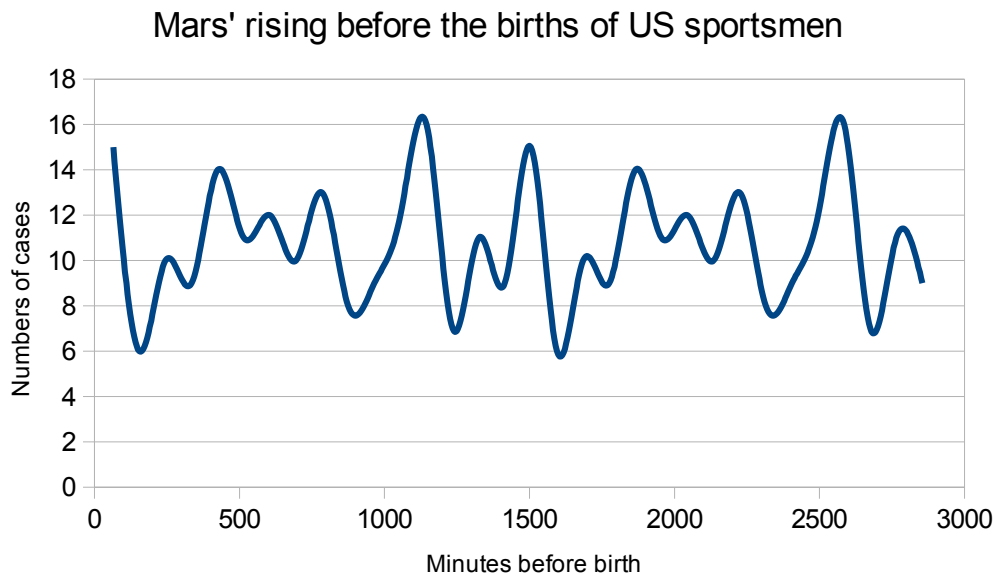
On the one hand there are 18 calibrations, though 18 is no multiple of 4, and on the other hand the scale is elastic. As to the number of calibrations, a day is traditionally divided into 24 hours and the

zodiac into 12 houses. $24 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$ and $12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$, as if there were most commonly 2, 4 or 8 waves a day but sometimes 3, and as to the scale, the elasticity is due to its having the two ends of the horizon as calibrations, though the interval between them varies at the latitude of Paris between 8 and 16 hours. This is due to the earth's tilt, whereby various parts of the zodiac rise at various angles and thus at various rates, which is also why hours of daylight vary in the course of a year.

A remaining irregularity still to be explained is that of amplitude, for the waves are not all equally big or in a rising or falling series. Might the two big crests be due to a pair of planets, one of them being Mars?

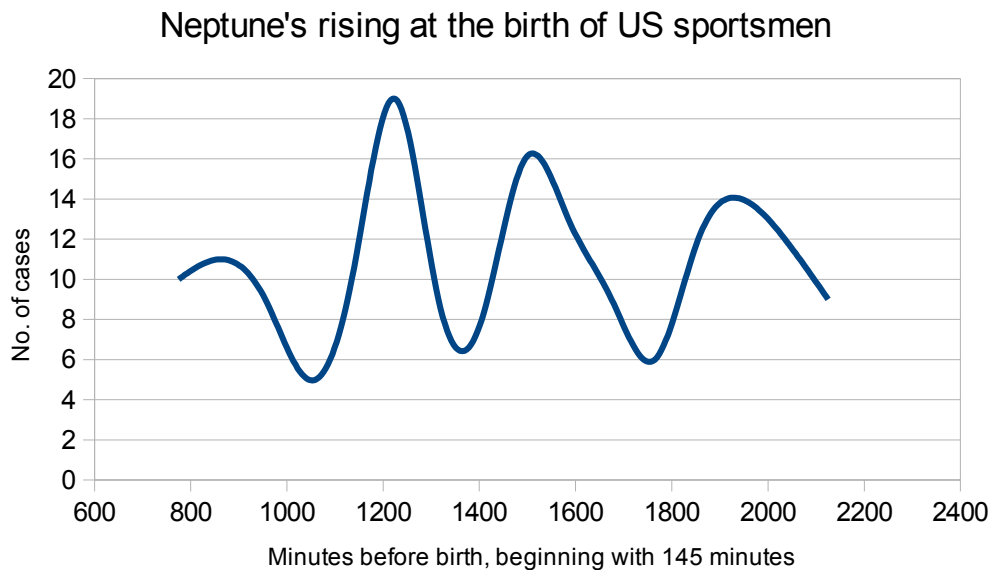
The second Mars effect

I put this possibility to a German professor, who replied that he had already checked it but had found no second planet. With a scale of equal intervals leading back from the eastern horizon, I then checked for myself with the data of sportsmen from the first half of the Gauquelin Book of American Charts, but there was only a regular series of rising waves.



The biggest crest is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a day before birth, so at birth Mars was near mid-earth. If the crests are treated as one set of values and the troughs as another, the effect is very significant. There are also waves for Neptune.

The Neptune effect



One crest is tilting to one side, for a reason explained later, but if the values at regular intervals are treated as two sets as before, the effect is highly significant. It can hardly have been contrived by parents or the Gauquelins, since Neptune is said by astrologers to be the planet of languid dreamers, not of resolute sportsmen, and was held by the Gauquelins to be insignificant.

The Neptune → Mars effect

These findings were checked by the Astrological Association of Great Britain by using the original French data, but this time there were two big crests, one for Mars by the eastern horizon and one for Neptune by mid-heaven, confirming that the effect was due to the timing of birth by two planets – the main timer and a chance auxiliary. In other words the Gauquelin effect is a rare variant, not the norm, and the chance presence of an auxiliary changes a person's aptitudes for a lifetime. Apparently the US Nordic sportsmen had an inherited leaning towards Neptune, but the ethnic French had to acquire one. Turning to top professionals revealed the rare variant, so turning to common Parisians may confirm the revealed norm.

The births of common Parisians

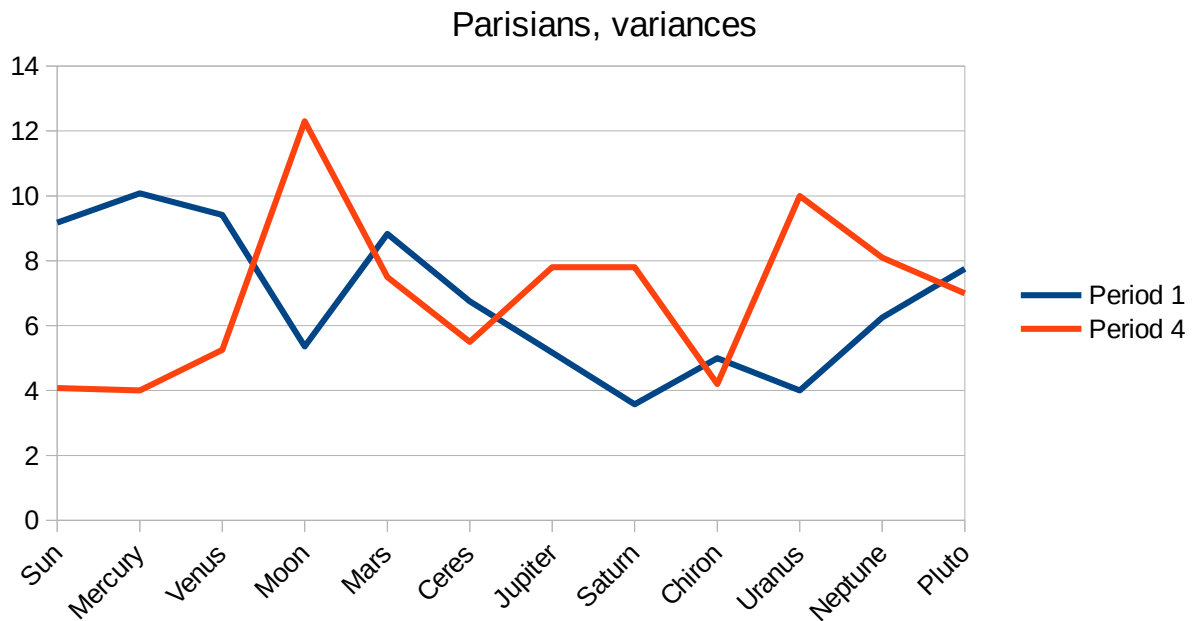
The Gauquelins gathered the data of 5018 common Parisians born in a local hospital, to find out whether or not parents and offspring tend to favor the same timers. Intervals from the eastern horizon can be found by spinning a chart of the zodiac backwards, one hour at a time, with the help of freeware such as Astrolog and then be recorded on a scale of 24 one-hour zones. The fathers are in chronological order, so the same is nearly true of the mothers. Both are used here as belonging to the same period, letting variables such as solar activity be taken into account. Planets are not always exactly on the ecliptic – the plane of the earth's orbit – so they may rise slightly earlier or later than

the tallying points on the zodiac, but the latter seem to be the relevant ones, as if planets create atmospherics through a field on the plane of the system.

Means of assessment

Variance

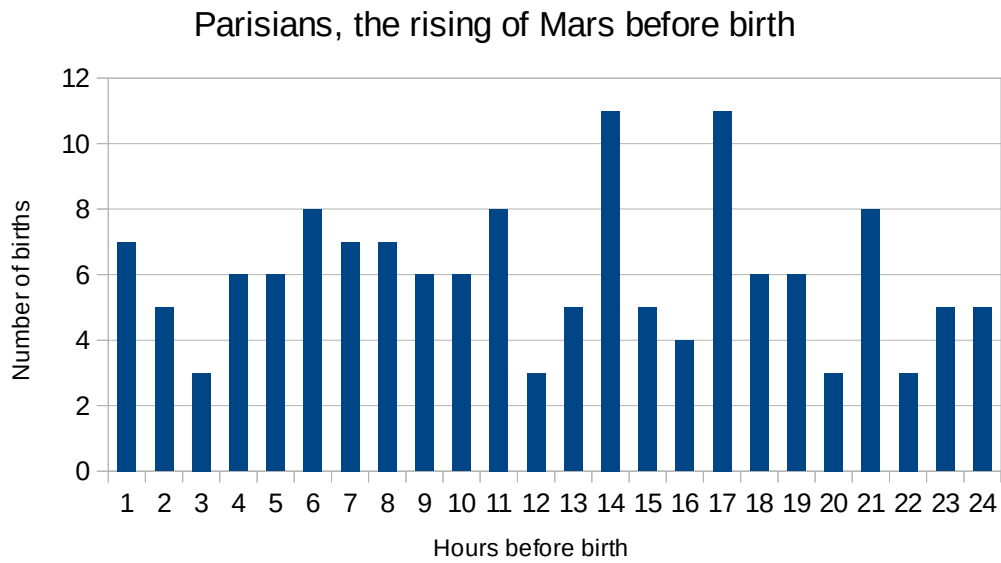
One way to assess the relevance of each planet is to note how often it appears in each zone then to measure the overall variance, as below.



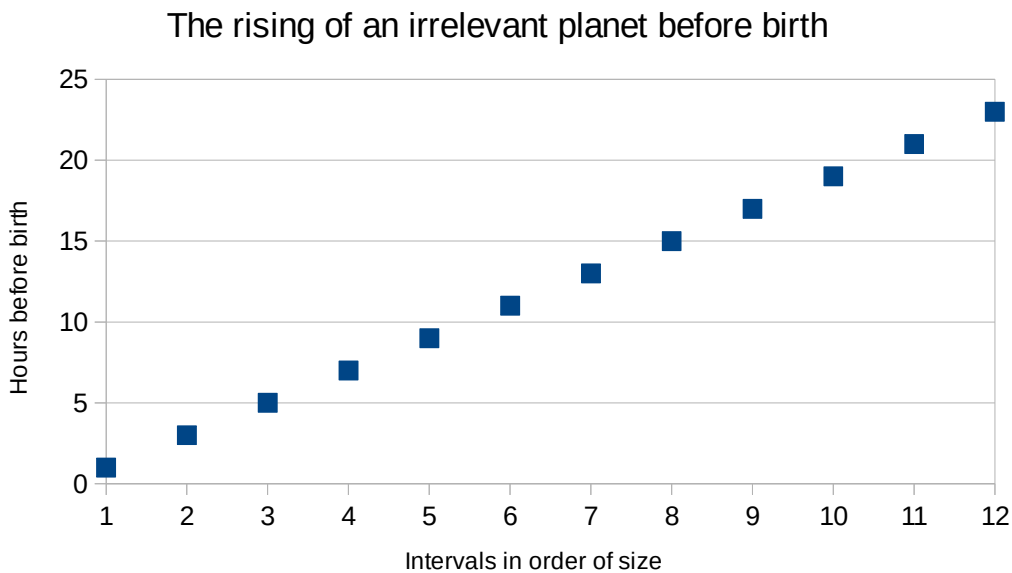
Apparently not all relevant planets are favored at all times, but Uranus is among the more relevant, though viewed as insignificant by the Gauquelins.

Persistence

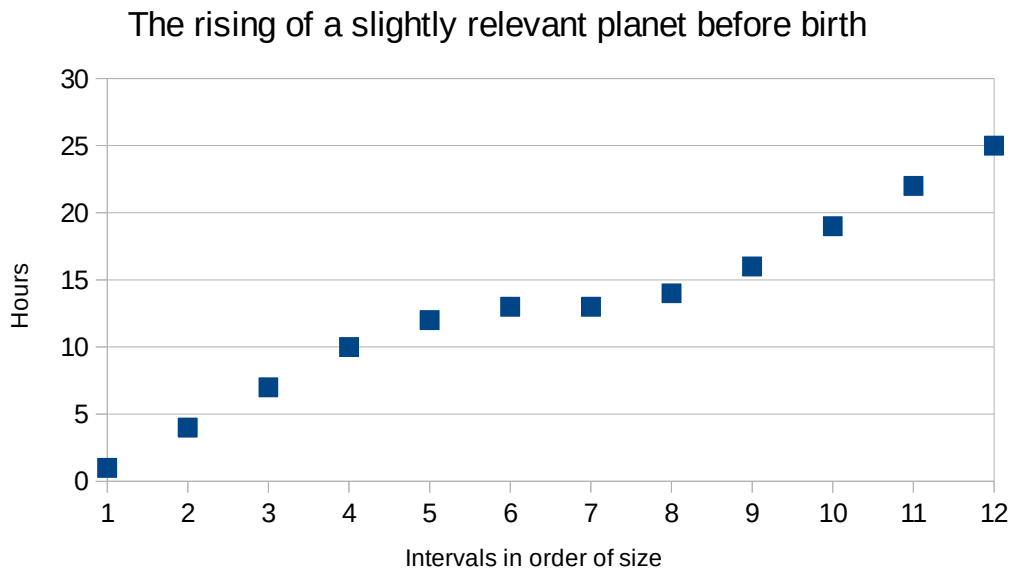
Another way to assess relevance is to measure effects' persistence over all periods. The number of births with the planet in a single zone may fluctuate, so zones may be grouped into sets of three, to let fluctuations cancel each other out. Here are the results for Mars in the third period.



The three neighboring zones with Mars most often are 17-19, so the interval can be noted as 18, the median value. If a planet is equally often in two sets of three zones, the sets can be widened to include five zones or, if necessary, seven. Once this has been done for all sets of 144 data, the main intervals can be arranged in order of size, to see if any recur. A random distribution would be the one below plus fluctuations:



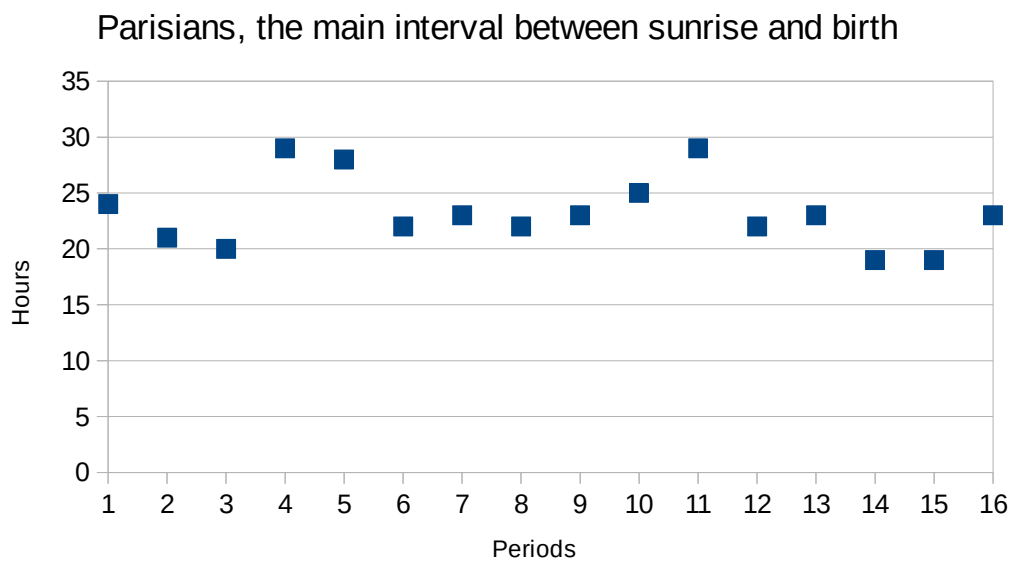
A random distribution is one extreme, and the other is a single repeated interval, forming a level line. An intermediate result would be a rising diagonal leveling out in places:



A level region may be called a string or spectral line.

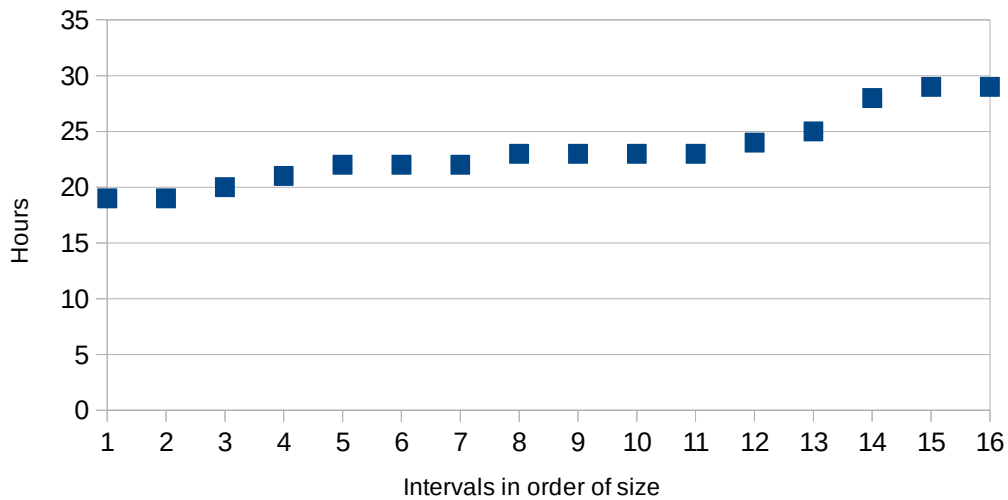
The sun

An effect for the sun will incidentally create a similar but lesser effect for planets. The inner planets are always near the sun, and the outer planets linger near the sun as sensed from the earth like a child behind a tree: If the child is near the tree and its mother moves to one side, she may still not see him, but she will if he is further away. Likewise: if a planet is near the sun, it lingers in conjunction with it longer as seen from the moving earth, so an effect for the sun may create a lesser effect for the planet. Here are the results for the sun over all 16 periods:



The intervals vary but stay within narrow bounds. Here they are in order of size:

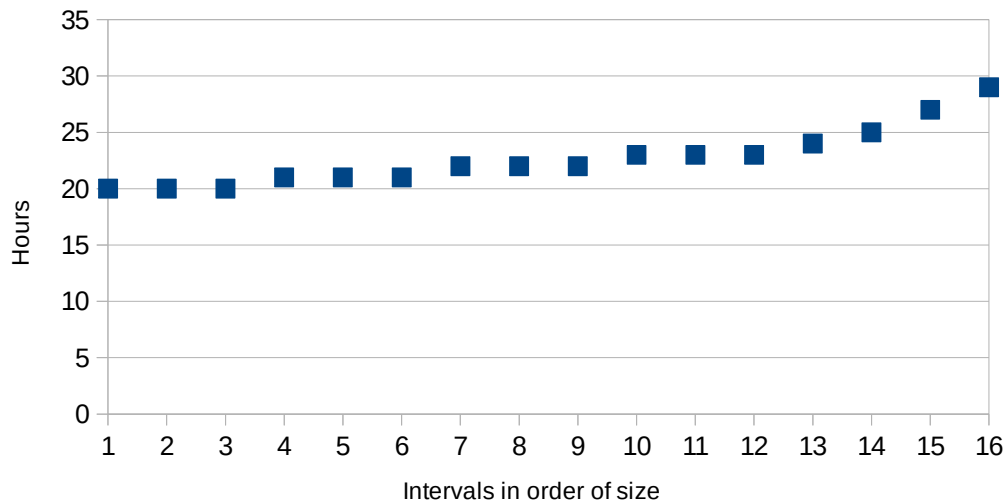
Parisians, the main interval between sunrise and birth



The strings are made up of zones 22 & 23, and even zone 23 encompasses all intervals from 22 to 23 hours, so births can hardly have been due to the flush of dawn. The main string at 23 hours (not distinguishing further between zones and hours) leads up to a shorter string at 29 hours, as if the sun produced 6-hour waves.

Mercury

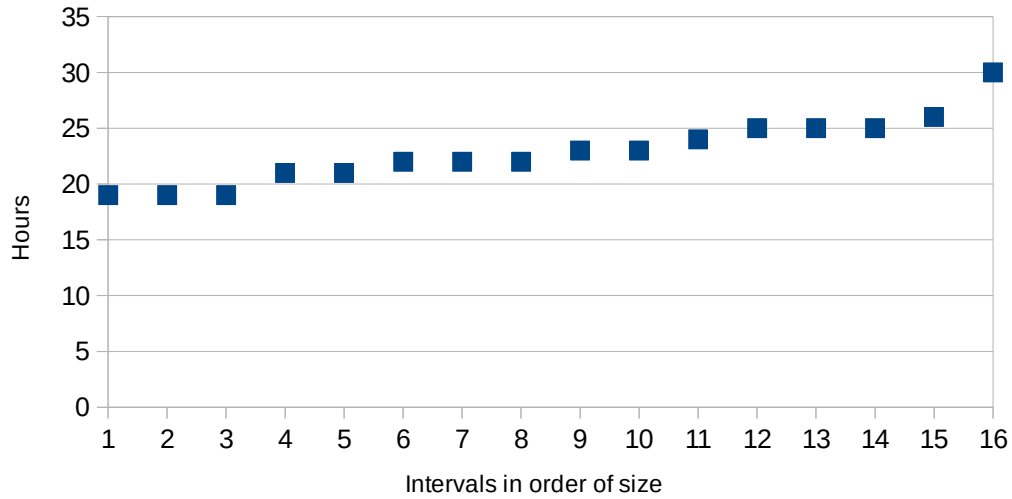
Parisians, the main interval between Mercury's rising and birth



The strings range from 20 to 23 hours.

Venus

Parisians, the main interval between Venus' rising and birth

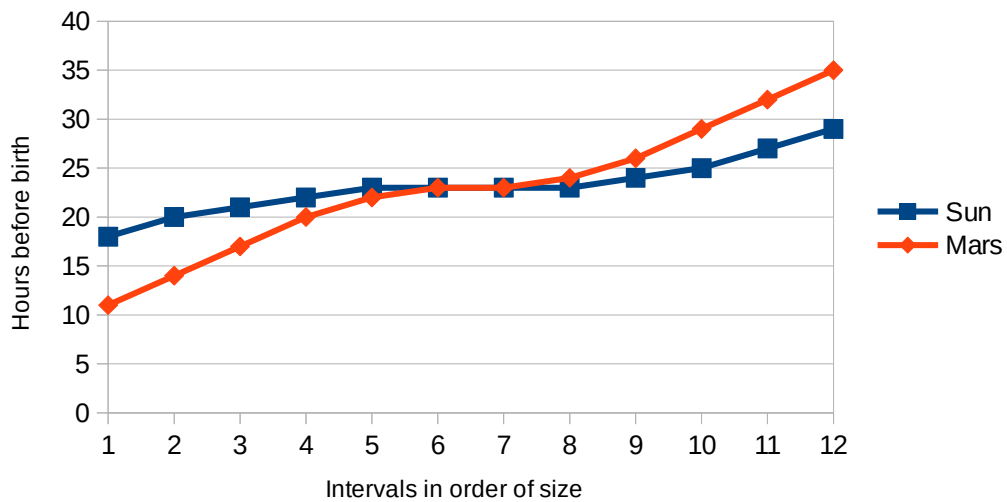


The strings are at 19, 22 and 25 hours, as if there were 3-hour waves.

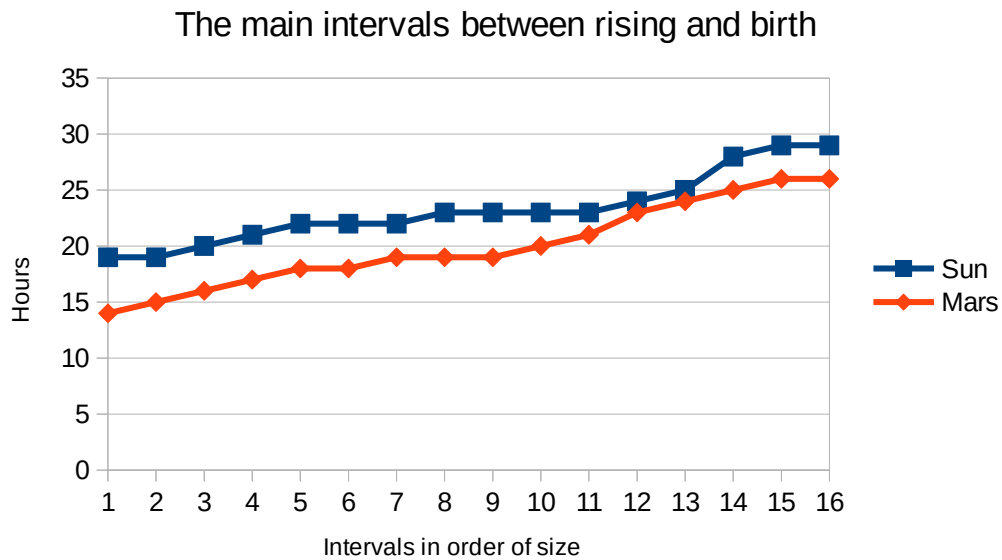
Mars

If the effect for Mars were due only to its lingering in conjunction with the sun, the line of dots would cover a greater range and form a shorter string at the same interval:

Hypothetical results for the sun as a timer and Mars as a non-timer

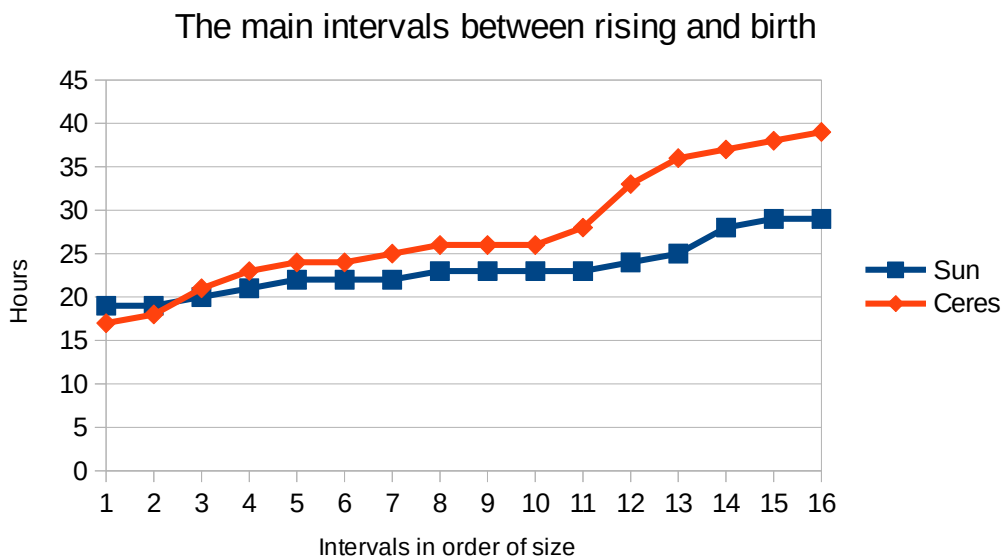


But the actual effect is:



The strings for the sun and Mars are 4 hours apart, as if cells react to Mars 4 hours faster. The main string for Mars shows that it was often by mid-earth at birth, as at the births of US sportsmen, confirming that the Gauquelins found the variant and I the norm. The two strings at 18 and 19 hours are made up of 5 points altogether and the string at 26 hours of two, so even if the latter is due to births timed by Mars with an auxiliary, such births are relatively rare, implying that waves from two planets have to be nearly in phase for the planets to be sensed as a blend. The first planet beyond Mars is Ceres, so what are its main intervals?

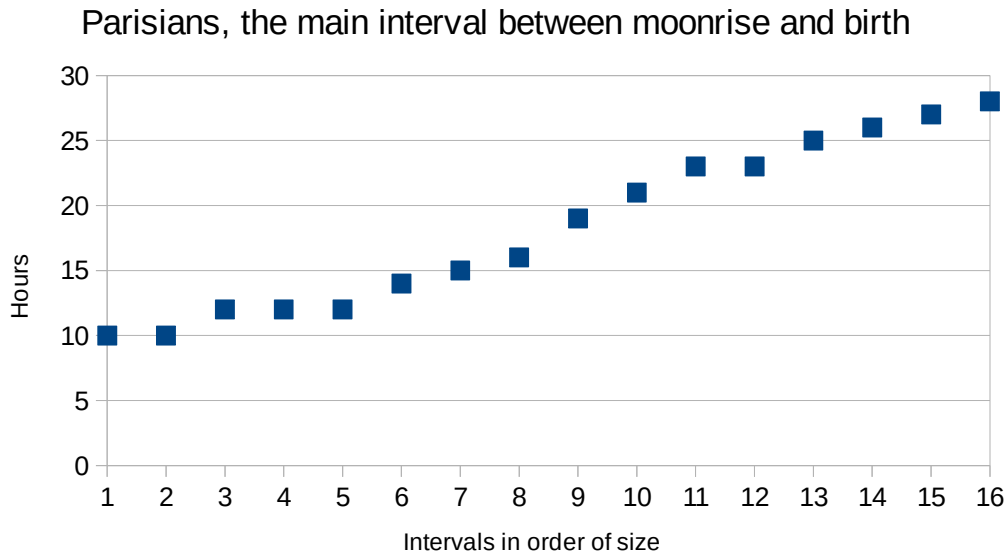
Ceres



The main strings for the sun and Ceres are 3 hours apart, as if cells reacted to Ceres 3 hours less fast. There is also a suggestion of 12-hour cycles, since outer planets tend to linger in conjunction with the sun longer than in opposition, so a string for Ceres at 26 hours should tally with a gap at 38 hours, whereas the line there levels out again.

Moon

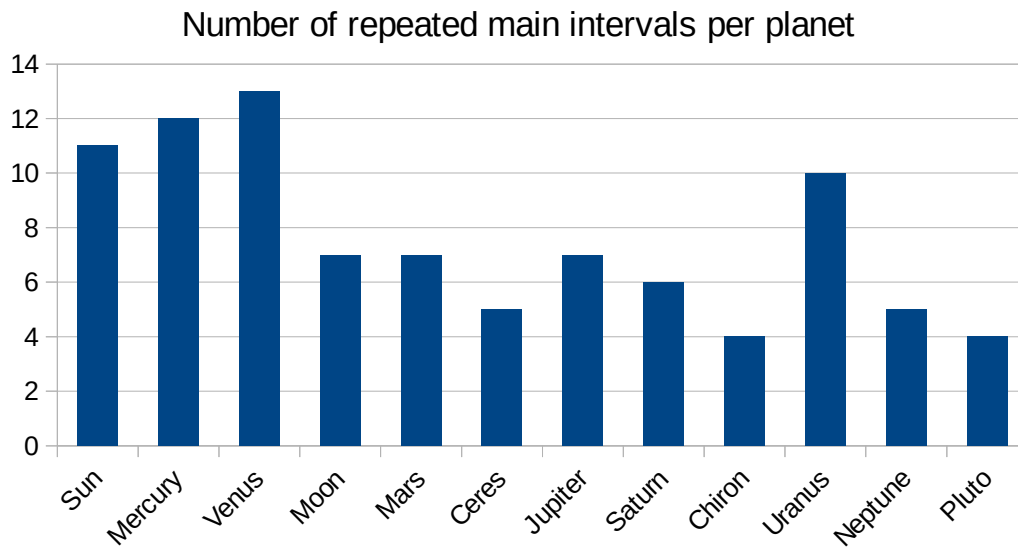
The moon moves round the earth, not sun, so is unaffected by the sun’s position, and unlike the outer planets it moves through the zodiac fast enough for its effect to be unaffected by other orbs.



There are strings at 10 & 12 hours on the one hand and 23 on the other, as if there were 12-hour waves. The moon is unusual in rising once in nearly 25 hours so intervals should rather be recorded on a matching scale, but I cut the Gordian knot by ignoring intervals greater than 24 hours, since adding results for zones 25 and 26 to those for zones 1 and 2 would have biased the effect. I may have thereby ruined a string at 24 hours, so in future readings might rather be taken from zones 5-29, to shift the overlap away from strings.

Slower planets

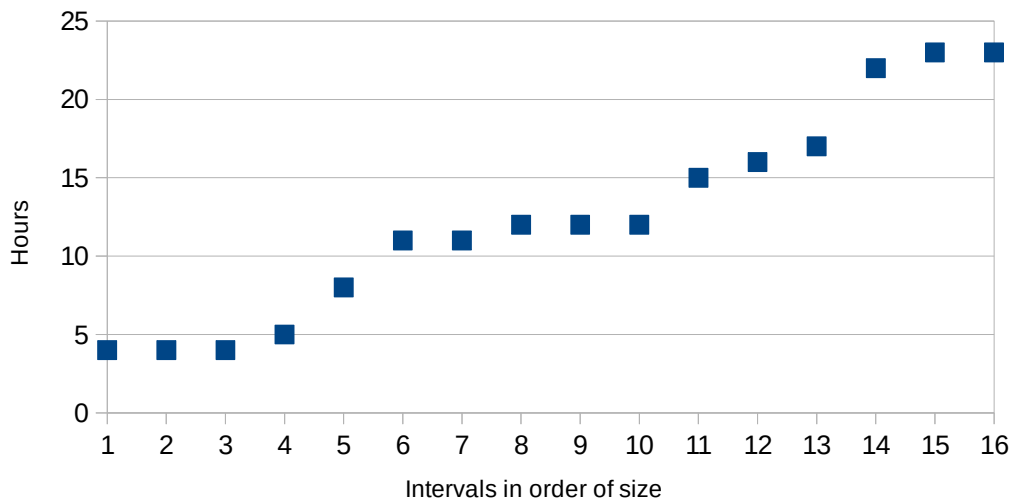
The slower planets linger at nearly the same intervals to each other for months on end, so effects are to some extent contagious. One solution is to take the biggest effect as primary.



The biggest effect for an outer planet is for Uranus, whereas the effect for Neptune is one of the smallest, which is in line with my explanation of the Neptune → Mars effect for French sportsmen, according to which the French have no inherited leaning towards Neptune.

Uranus

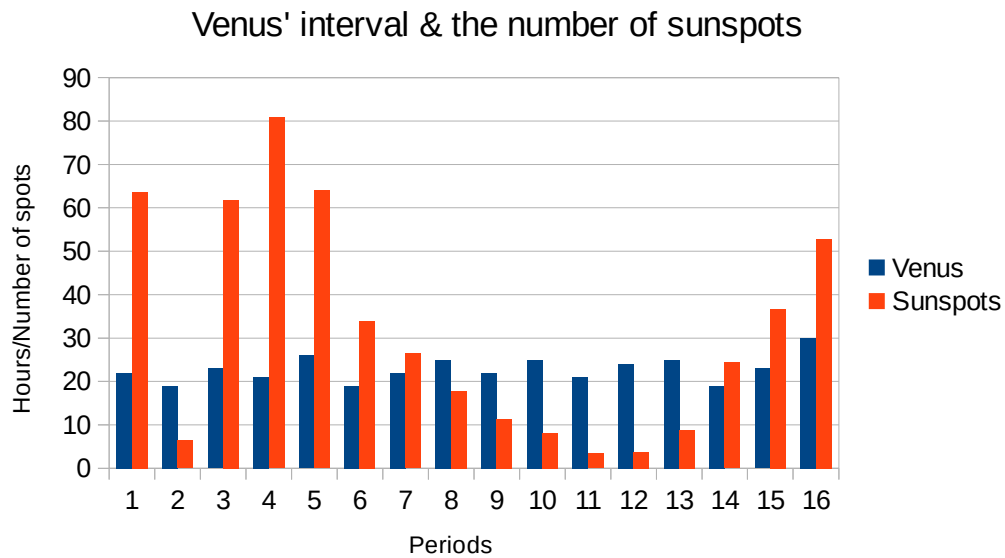
Parisians, the main intervals between Uranus' rising and birth



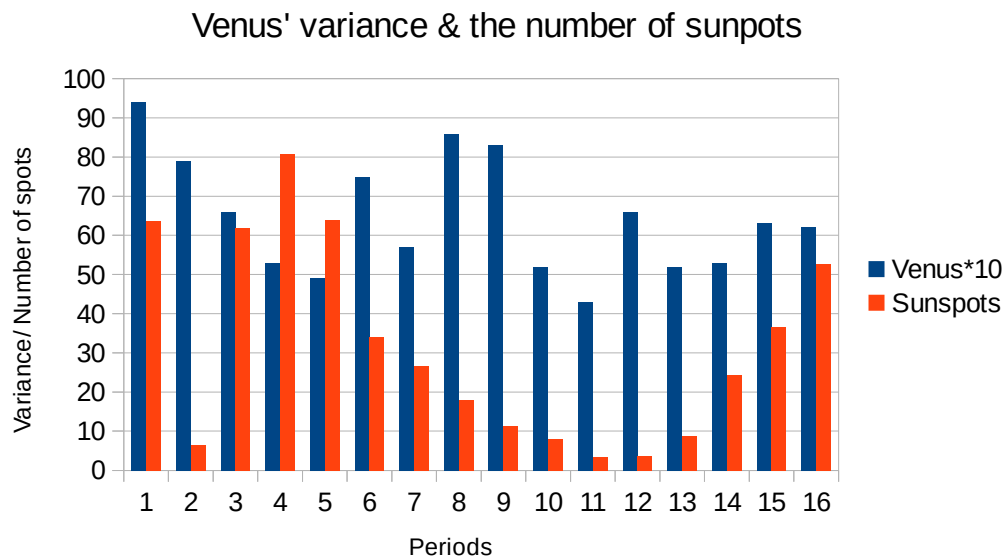
Whether 4 hours should rather be 4+24 hours and so on is an open question. The main strings are at 4 and 12 hours, as if there were 8-hour cycles.

Variables

Is the timing of birth affected by solar activity? The planet with the biggest effect seems to be Venus, so does its main interval vary with the number of sunspots?

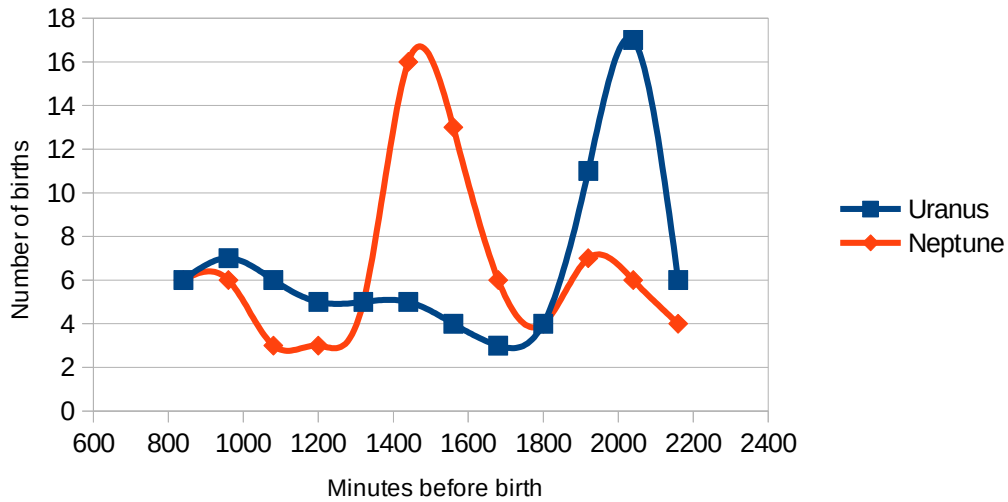


The co-variance is positive but slight, so does the size of the Venus effect, as measured in terms of variance, change with the number of sunspots? Here the readings of variance are multiplied by 10, to make them more easily seen.



Once more the co-variance is positive but slight. An alternate cause of changes in effects may be the fact that waves from one planet may move into phase with waves from another, as with Neptune and Mars at the births of French sportsmen. The joint waves then have a greater amplitude than the component waves so may be more easily sensed and cause the interval between a planet's rising and birth to dwindle. May this be why one of the crests for Neptune at the birth of US sportsmen is tilting to one side? Here are the results for all the US Olympic medalists, mainly sprinters:

US track & field athletes, the timer's rising before birth



The crest for Uranus tallies with the anomalous crest for Neptune. The fact that the interval between the them is slightly less than 6 hours may be due to the data's having been taken from a limited set of years, since Uranus rises 6 hours before Neptune only once in many decades.

Conclusions

The Gauquelins took an elastic scale, some parts of which they defined as significant for all planets. Spectral analysis rather reveals that main intervals vary from planet to planet. These findings are based on the birth data of parents from a set of 5018 Parisians, so the birth data of offspring remain for Perth Skeptics to check. Many hands make light work, so their results are keenly awaited.