MICRO ASTROLOGER

for the Commodore 64

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COMPUTERS

MICRO ASTROLOGER

for the Commodore 64

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INTRODUCTION

Although astrology is still far from being an exact science, much progress has been made in the past few decades in demonstrating significant relationships between astrology and the real world. Until recently, astrological analysis was time-consuming, expensive, and prone to error. The Micro Astrologer combines the power of a computer with the accumulated knowledge of many astrologers, making sophisticated interpretations (based on very precise calculations) readily available.

Astrology can help you better understand yourself and others, and some of the influences affecting you (or others) at particular times. Please remember, however, that there are many more factors in the world than astrology alone can account for, and that it is not nearly an exact science. Your horoscope is no substitute for good judgment!

The Micro Astrologer produces professional-quality astrological interpretations which can be viewed on your screen, or printed. Two basic categories of horoscopes can be produced—natal (or birth) horoscopes, which describe a person's makeup based on birth data; and transit (daily and monthly) horoscopes, which describe influences at particular times in a person's life.

Though The Micro Astrologer does a sophisticated analysis of thousands of factors, the results are in plain English. No knowledge of astrology is required to use the program or to interpret its output.

If you haven't used The Micro Astrologer before, we recommend that you begin by reading the "Getting Started" chapter of this manual, which will get you acquainted. Once you have a basic familiarity with the program, there are many additional features available which can be explored in any order you like by referring to the "Detailed Instructions" chapter.

The "Fine-Tuning" and "Principles of Astrology" chapters, and the Appendices, contain additional information for those who are interested.

1. GETTING STARTED

1.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- Commodore 64 computer
- One Commodore 1541 disk drive
- Television or monitor (preferably with color and sound)

1.2 LOADING THE MICRO ASTROLOGER

- Turn on your disk drive, television (or monitor), and computer.
- Insert The Micro Astrologer diskette into the disk drive.
- Type LOAD"*",8
  [RETURN].
- When your computer indicates "READY", type RUN [RETURN].
- It will now take about 90 seconds for The Micro Astrologer to load. When loaded, it will display the signs of the Zodiac and wait for your instructions.
- Leave the diskette in the drive (the program will need it) and proceed to the next section.

Note that The Micro Astrologer may fail to load when some accessories are attached (some IEEE interfaces, game cartridges, speech synthesizer), or after running some other programs. If you have problems loading it, turn your computer off, remove unnecessary accessories (if any), and try the above procedure again.

1.3 YOUR NATAL HOROSCOPE

Once The Micro Astrologer has been loaded, there will be a flashing cursor beside the question "Function?". At this point, type N (for "Natal"). The display at the bottom of the screen will change to request birth data.

At this point let's pause to introduce some general rules:

- The flashing cursor will always "prompt" you to type information. The type of information desired is shown to the left of the cursor (e.g., "Name").
- You can leave any "field" unchanged (as currently displayed) and go to the next one by pressing [RETURN].
- You can return to the starting point ("Function?") any time by pressing [STOP] (the key above the [⌕] key at the left).
- To correct errors while typing, the left arrow [CRSR] key can be used to backspace (within a field only).
- When you "fill" a field (e.g., type 2 digits for month), the cursor automatically moves to the next field.
- When you finish a field (by filling it or by pressing [RETURN]), if what you've entered is invalid, the cursor returns to the start of that field.

Now let's continue. The program is asking for "Name." Type your name (up to 25 characters), then [RETURN].

Now the program wants "year." Type your year of birth as four digits: e.g., 1952.

Now the program wants "month." It expects 2 numeric digits, so you might type 11, or 07, or 7 [RETURN].

Now the program wants "day." Again, it expects 2 numeric digits; e.g., 18, or 01, or 1 [RETURN].

Now the program wants "time." First it needs to know how accurately you know your time of birth. The more accurate a time you can enter, the more detailed an analysis it can do. For the moment, let's tell it the time is unknown so that we can get something happening quickly. To do this, type U (for unknown).

Now the program wants "zone." The time zone you were born in is another refinement we can come back to later. For now, enter a [SPACE] and [RETURN] to indicate unknown.

That's it! The Micro Astrologer will now take a while (about 15 seconds) to analyze your birth data; then it will begin displaying your horoscope. The horoscope will not all fit onto the screen at once. To view it, you can "scroll" down by pressing [f7], or back up with [f5].

Some general comments about the information displayed:

- At the start are "general characteristics." This section describes your Sun-sign, placement of the Moon, and any special patterns, unusual features, or emphasized areas of your chart.

- The next section describes "important chart features." Each graph in this section has a heading for an astrological feature, and a description of that feature. Each heading has a number in brackets, which is the "importance" (on a scale from 1 to 20) of this feature in your makeup.

- The last section is "chart details"—the technical information calculated for your birth date, which was used to produce the interpretations above. This section is intended as back-up data for astrologers. If you are interested, it is described later in the manual.

When you're through reading your natal horoscope, press [STOP] to return to "Function?". Now you can type N again to do another birth chart, or carry on to the next section for your daily horoscope.

1.4 NOTES REGARDING INTERPRETATION

In the natal horoscope you just read, and in some daily or monthly horoscopes, you will find that there are apparently contradictory statements (e.g., "serious & aloof" with "light-hearted and outgoing"). Combinations of this sort can be expected. They do not indicate a flaw in astrology or the program; rather, they indicate an area of personality which has both attributes present simultaneously, or fluctuates between the two.

If you were born near the start or end of the time spent by the sun in a particular sign, you may have been surprised to see a different "sun-sign" than you expected. For example, "popular astrology" often shows Scorpio as including October 24 to November 22. This is an over-simplification; the dates (and times) of sun-sign changes vary from year to year. The Micro Astrologer is much more accurate and correct than the generalizations often published.

1.5 YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

When The Micro Astrologer is asking for "Function?", type D (for "daily").

The program now asks for "name." Press [RETURN] at this point to select the person for whom you last produced a natal horoscope. (Other possible replies here are described in "Detailed Instructions").

The program will now ask for year, month and day in order. Type the date you want a horoscope for (probably today) in the same format as was used for birth date (i.e., 4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day).

The program will now ask for "number of days." Answer a number from 1 to 7—a maximum of 7 consecutive days can be analyzed at a time.

The Micro Astrologer will now "think" for about 10 seconds before displaying your horoscope for the day selected. If you have asked for more than one day, it will require about 10 seconds for each subsequent day before it adds that

day to the horoscope already displayed. As with your natal horoscope, [f7] and [f5] will scroll the horoscope up and down on the display.

The displayed horoscope will show a few "aspects" per day, and their interpretation. The number of significant aspects per day varies quite a bit — rarely, you will even have a day where there are no aspects influencing you.

When you've finished reading the daily horoscope, press [STOP] to return to "Function?".

1.6 THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DAILY AND MONTHLY HOROSCOPES

When trying the daily horoscope, you may have noticed that sometimes a particular aspect is shown for a number of days in a row. In fact, a "transit aspect" (the basis of the daily and monthly horoscopes) can last from less than one day to many months, depending on the position of the Earth and the planets involved.

The Micro Astrologer divides transit aspects into short-term influences (7 days or fewer) and long-term influences (more than 7 days). Short-term influences are shown in your daily horoscope for each day that they are active. These normally correspond to day-to-day events and feelings. Long-term influences are shown in your monthly horoscope. They usually correspond to more major changes or phases of your life.

To understand all influences affecting a person at a particular time, you should read both the daily and monthly horoscopes for that time.

1.7 YOUR MONTHLY HOROSCOPE

When The Micro Astrologer is asking for "Function?", type M (for monthly).

As for the daily horoscope, press [RETURN] for the "name" prompt, to select the person for whom you last produced a natal horoscope.

Type the "year" (4-digit number) and "month" (2-digit number) you want a horoscope for.

The program will now ask for "number of months." Answer a number from 1 to 6 — a maximum of six months can be analyzed at a time.

Th Micro Astrologer will now "think" for about 30 seconds before displaying your horoscope for the first month requested. If you asked for more than one month, it will require about 30 seconds for each subsequent month before adding that month to the horoscope already displayed.

The display is similar to the natal and daily displays — it can be scrolled in the same way. As before, use [STOP] to return to "Function?" when you're through.

2. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 FUNCTIONS

When the "Function?" prompt is displayed, you can type N, D, or M to request a natal, daily, or monthly horoscope respectively.

2.2 THE STOP KEY

The [STOP] key (unshifted) will always stop what the program is currently doing, and take you "back" to the prior level.

When you are:

- entering birth data
- entering a daily or monthly request
- viewing a horoscope

[STOP] will take you back to "Function?".

When you are printing a horoscope, [STOP] will terminate the printout.

When you are looking at the control parameters, [STOP] returns you to whatever you were doing when you hit [f1].

When you are saving birth data, [STOP] returns you to the horoscope display without saving the data.

Note that while the computer is "busy," [STOP] will not operate; i.e., if horoscope calculations are in progress, you must wait until the results are displayed before [STOP] can be used to return to "Function?". If you ask for more than one day of daily horoscope, you can't [STOP] until the calculations for all requested days have finished.

2.3 SCROLLING KEYS

When a horoscope is being displayed [f5] and [f7] can be used to scroll it up and down on the screen. [SHIFT] may be held at the same time as [f5] or [f7] to double the scrolling speed. Pressing [CTRL] with [f5] or [f7] quadruples the scrolling speed. Using the [C=] key with [f5] or [f7] takes you directly to the top or bottom of the horoscope data.

The scrolling keys can be used as soon as the first part of a horoscope is displayed—you don't need to wait until all calculations are done. They can also be used while printing is being done. However, the scrolling movement will be jittery if used while disk or printer activity is going on.

2.4 PRINTING HOROSCOPES

If you have a printer, you can print a horoscope by pressing P while the horoscope (natal, daily or monthly) is on display (i.e., while you are scrolling through the output).

The Micro Astrologer is set up for use with Commodore 801, 1525 or 1526 printers. If you have one of these, and haven't changed its normal device number (4), you will be able to print without changing anything.

If you have a Commodore 1520 printer or some other printer which is not compatible with the 801, or have changed your printer's device number, then you must change some parameters in The Micro Astrologer before printing—see the "Control Parameters" section.

Also note that you can change the printout format (width and number of lines per page) if you wish. See the "Control Parameters" section for instructions on this.

If you want to stop printing before a printout has finished, hold [STOP] for a second (it may take a moment to respond).

2.5 GENERAL RULES FOR ENTERING DATA

Whenever The Micro Astrologer "prompts" you to enter data (e.g., entering birth data), the following rules apply:

For each field, you can press [RETURN] to go to the next field—the value on the display will be used for the current field. (This makes it easy to run a few natal charts with the same data, just changing one thing, such as time).

If you enter a new value for a field, when you "fill" the field (e.g., enter 01 for month), the program will automatically go to the next field. If you don't fill the field, you must press [RETURN] to go to the next field (e.g., 1 [RETURN] for month).

When you finish entering a field, the cursor will stay there if what you entered is unacceptable (e.g., 13 for month).

While you are entering data, the [DEL] and left arrow [CRSR] keys act as a backspace to allow corrections. (Both keys do exactly the same thing).

At anytime while entering data, you can [STOP] to return to "Function?", or [f1] to see or modify control parameters (see "Control Parameters" section).

You can't backspace to prior fields. To correct a prior field, suppose for example that you realize that "name" was entered incorrectly when you're at the "time" field. You should:
- press [STOP] to return to "Function?"
- press N
- enter the correct name
- [RETURN] past each date field to get to "time" again.

2.6 ENTERING BIRTH DATA

This section describes the input allowed for each field requested for a natal horoscope.

Note that whenever you start a request for a natal horoscope, The Micro Astrologer displays existing birth data which can then be modified or replaced. The data displayed is whatever you last used or entered for any natal, daily, or monthly request. If you just loaded The Micro Astrologer, the birth data saved as #1 is displayed (see "Storing Birth Data" for details).

Name

Up to 25 characters may be entered, or the special command #n [RETURN] may be used (where n is a number from 1 to 9). The n command tells The Micro Astrologer to replace all displayed birth data with data you've previously saved as #n. See "Storing Birth Data" for more details.

Date

Year, month, and day must be entered as numbers. Year must be expressed as 4 digits. Any valid date from 1800 to 2099 is legitimate. If you are entering a date in the early 1900's or before, please note that a few countries did not use the current calendar at that time—it may be necessary to convert the birth date to its equivalent in the modern calendar before entering it. See Appendix C.

Time

The accuracy and amount of detail in your horoscope will improve corresponding to the accuracy of the birth data you enter. Sometimes a small change (or a small error!) will make a fair difference in the analysis. We recommend that you start by entering time as unknown or approximate (which sacrifices some detail) and refine it later when you have a chance to look up your exact time and place of birth.

The first time field requested by the program is the accuracy of the time of birth. You can enter U, A or E at this point; for "Unknown," "Approximate," or "Exact." You should enter E if you know the time within 15 minutes; A if known within a couple of hours; U otherwise.

If you specified exact or approximate time, you will next be asked to enter the time itself. This may be entered using a 24 hour clock from 0000 to 2359 (e.g., 7:35 p.m. is entered as 19:35). If you prefer, you can enter time "conventionally" using a number followed by AM or PM. (e.g., 0735PM). Note that 12:00AM is midnight; 12:00PM is noon.

Next you are asked for the time zone of the place you were born. If time is unknown, this is an optional refinement—you can enter a space followed by [RETURN] to skip it. If time is exact or approximate, the zone is required. The following zones are allowed:

AST North America, Atlantic Standard Time
EST North America, Eastern Standard Time
CST North America, Central Standard Time
MST North America, Mountain Standard Time
PST North America, Pacific Standard Time
GMT Greenwich Mean Time

For other parts of the world, you can enter + nn or —nn to indicate the number of hours difference from Greenwich Mean Time. For example, Japan would be entered as —9 (When it is 11:00AM in Japan, it is 2:00AM at Greenwich); New Zealand as —12; Newfoundland as + 3.5 (when it is 3:00PM in Newfoundland it's 6:30PM at Greenwich). A table of time zone values for many countries is in Appendix A. Only numbers from —12 to + 12 may be entered. The only fraction allowed is .5.

Finally, you will be asked for "dst" which stands for daylight-saving time. If daylight-saving time was not in effect at your place and date of birth, enter N for no. If it was in effect, enter Y. Often the answer here is obvious—definitely no for January in North America in 1950; definitely yes for August in North American in 1970; etc. In North America, normally daylight-saving time begins on the last Sunday in April, and ends on the last Sunday in September or October (depending on year).

Note that many countries adopted "summer time" at different dates. In addition, some countries have used unusual dates for daylight-saving time, or "double" daylight-saving time in summer and "single" daylight-saving time in winter in some years—particularly the U.S. and Britain during world wars,

and parts of the U.S. during the fuel crisis in 1974 and 1975. Also note that some parts of the U.S. did not use daylight-saving time before 1967. If in doubt, check the tables in Appendix A and Appendix B. If "double" daylight-saving time was in use when you were born, enter 2 beside the "dst" prompt.

Longitude and Latitude

If you indicated that the birth time is known exactly, you will be asked for the longitude and latitude of your place of birth. You should determine these from an atlas to the nearest degree (or degree and minute if possible). Longitude and latitude are entered as the number of degrees, followed by the direction (N, S, E, W), optionally followed by the minutes.

Note that one minute of longitude or latitude is equal to 1/60 of a degree.

Examples: For Mahaena, Tahiti, enter 149W for longitude, 18S for latitude; or to be more precise, enter 148W20 and 17S34. For Copenhagen, Denmark, enter 13E for longitude, 56N for latitude; or to be more precise, enter 12E35 and 55N40.

Note that The Micro Astrologer cannot deal with latitudes greater than 63 degrees North or South. In these cases, the best it can do is with the approximate time method. More detail will require an exceptionally good astrologer.

2.7 STORING BIRTH DATA

The Micro Astrologer allows you to store the names and birth data of up to 9 people for later re-use in natal, daily or monthly horoscopes.

To store a person's data, do a natal horoscpe for him; then while his horoscope is on display, press the S key. The screen will now show a list of numbers from 1 to 9, and a person's name beside each "slot" which is already used. The cursor is asking which slot number you wish to use to store the current person's data. You may type any number from 1 to 9 to store the data—either putting it in a previously unused slot, or over-writing one you used before. After you pick a number, the data will be stored on disk and you will return to the horoscope display.

From now on, whenever you are asked for "name" when requesting a horoscope, you may enter #n [RETURN] (n is whatever number you just assigned to the person), to generate a horoscope for this person.

If you forget which person you've stored under which number, at any time (except while calculations are in progress) you can press [f1] to see the "control parameter screen." Though this screen is also used for other purposes (see "Control Parameters" section), it does show a list of all currently-saved birth data. After finding the number you want, press [STOP] to return to what you were doing when you pressed [f1].

If you accidentally press S, or change your mind about saving, [STOP] returns from the "use # to save" question to the horoscope display, without saving.

2.8 DAILY AND MONTHLY HOROSCOPES

When you request a daily horoscope, you are first asked to enter "name." You can reply in two ways: [RETURN] for the person for whom you last did any work (daily, monthly or natal); or #n [RETURN] for the person stored as number n.

Next, enter the date for which you want a horoscope (or the first date if you want a number of days). The date selected must be at last 2 months after the person's birth date. Year is entered as a 4-digit number; month and day as 2-digit numbers.

Next, enter a number from 1 to 7, for the number of days for which you want a horoscope.

Monthly horoscopes are requested in the same fashion as dailies, except that only year and month are entered (not day), and only 1 to 6 months at a time may be requested.

2.9 CONTROL PARAMETERS

The Micro Astrologer has a number of features which you may customize:

- display colors used
- amount of detail in natal horoscopes
- type of printer
- format of printouts

While entering data or viewing a horoscope (i.e., any time except while the computer is calculating a horoscope or is printing), you may press [f1] to view the control parameters.

When you wish to return from the control parameter screen to what you were doing before, press [STOP]. If you didn't make any changes, you'll return to where you were right away. If you changed some control parameters, you'll be asked "save new parameters?". Type Y for yes if you want the current (changed) parameters to be "permanent"—they'll be saved on disk and still be there next time you load The Micro Astrologer. Type N if you're making a temporary change—it will be in effect only until you turn off the computer.

Colors

First, a cursor will blink beside the "frame," "background" and "letters" color prompts. You can move the cursor up and down these three choices using the [↑] and [↓] (or [RETURN]) keys. While the cursor is beside one of these fields, you can press [CTRL] or [⌖] at the same time as a number from 1 to 8, to change the display color used. The color obtained by each combination of keys is the same as for Commodore BASIC.

After you [RETURN] past the 3 color fields, you'll be asked "interpretation, details or both?". You can type I, D, B, or [RETURN] to leave the field as it was. If I is selected, you will not get the "chart details" section normally produced at the end of each natal horoscope. If D is selected, you will get only the "chart details" section of the natal horoscope. B gives you both interpretation and details in natal horoscopes.

Next are printer control parameters. Printer type can be set to:

1 Commodore 801, 1525, 1526 or other compatible printer.
2 Commodore 1520 or other compatible printer
0 Other printers. If 0 is selected, printouts will be spooled to sequential disk files. You must have (or write) a program which will subsequently print these files for you. Appendix D contains details on how to do this.

Printer device number is next. It is normally 4 for 801, 1525 and 1526 printers; normally 6 for 1520 printers. However, with modifications, your printer may have been set to any number from 4 to 7. The printer device number makes no difference if you have set printer type to 0.

Next is printout width. This is the number of columns per line which will be used in printouts. It may be set to any number from 40 to 80. In the case of the 1520 printer, large characters will be printed only if you set this to 40—any higher number will use small characters.

Next are number of lines per page and number of blanks per page. After printing the number of lines specified by the first number, the printout will be spaced by the second number (to skip to the next page). Normally, at 6 lines per inch on 11-inch pages, these numbers should add up to 66. If you set the second number to zero, you'll get continuous printing (with no page skips), in which case it doesn't matter what the first number is.

Note that stored birth data is displayed on the control parameter screen, but is not changeable. It is displayed here so that you can easily refer to it whenever you like by pressing [f1].

2.10 COMMON PROBLEMS

At some time you may get a message on the screen saying "I/O status error." This is usually caused by one of the following:

- disk drive turned off or not connected
- wrong disk (or no disk) in the drive
- printer turned off or not connected
- wrong type of printer or wrong printer device number in control parameters
- hardware malfunction

In any of these cases, you will be able to [RETURN] to what you were doing before the error occurred, fix the problem, and try again.

If the program does not accept [RETURN] for "name" when you request a daily or monthly horoscope, this means that you've changed some birth data, then used [STOP] to return to "Function?". In this case, the program hasn't calculated a natal chart and can't do a daily or monthly from the partial data.

If the program does not accept #n for "name," this means that you haven't yet stored anyone's birth data as #n.

If the program won't accept a date, it is because:
- it's before 1800 or after 2099
- it's an invalid date (e.g., February 29, 1971)
- in a daily or monthly request, dates before a person is 2 months old or after he is 139 aren't accepted.

3. FINE TUNING

3.1 NOTES REGARDING NATAL INTERPRETATION

This section describes the meaning of the various parts of the natal horoscope. These notes should help you to understand the importance of each part. This is particularly useful when a horoscope contains a number of opposing influences, and it is not clear how they interact.

The first section of the interpretation is labelled "General Characteristics." It always begins with the Sun-sign, Ascendant, Sun's house and Moon's position. (Ascendant and house positions are shown only when exact time is given). These are all very broad categories—there are only twelve possibilities in each case. Nonetheless, these are important generalizations. The Sun-sign and Ascendant are the most important of these. They make up the "background" for the rest of the chart.

The rest of the "General Characteristics" section describes any particularly emphasized areas or patterns in the chart. A chart with a completely balanced placement of all planets (a rare occurrence) will have no information here. Because these interpretations are based on overall patterns (not specific planets), they are both broad in scope and strongly indicated.

The remainder of the natal interpretation is labelled "Important Chart Features." This section shows the meaning of specific planets' positions, and of relationships between planets. The features are shown from most important to least important. At the start of each feature, a number in brackets indicates the feature's importance. The numbers are on a scale from 1 to 20. A feature shown with (20) should be considered to be four times as important as one shown with (5).

There are two types of features shown: planet positions, and planet relationships. In each case, the feature is described in a heading line; the interpretation of the feature follows. If you want to know more about the features themselves (as opposed to the interpretation), see the "Interpreting Chart Details" section and "Principles of Astrology" chapter.

Sometimes the comment "a generation influence" appears beside a feature. This indicates that the feature is part of the make-up of all people born around that date. Nonetheless, if the feature is shown as a very important one, it especially applies to this person.

3.2 REFINING BIRTH DATA & WRONG INTERPRETATIONS

It is much better to enter no birth time than a wrong one!

When you enter time as exact, an error of one half hour in time, or of five degrees in longitude or latitude, will make a large difference in interpretation. Sometimes, errors of just 5 minutes or of a single degree will make dramatic differences.

If an interpretation seems wrong, you should start with time unknown. The interpretation with unknown time should be a reasonable summary. It will be extended and refined when you enter exact time, but will not change radically. Therefore, if the interpretation is very wrong even with unknown time, little can be done except to reconfirm the birth date and try again.

Interpretations relating to the Moon are an exception to the above rule. The Moon changes signs very rapidly—a few hours can make a difference. Therefore, if moon-related interpretations are the main problem, it is worthwhile to try natal charts with approximate times of (for example) 0400 AM, 1200 PM, and 0800 PM to see whether any of them is much different.

If the birth time is completely unknown, this is probably as far as it is worth going—it would be very tedious and difficult to try to find the time by trial and error.

If birth time is roughly known, it is worth experimenting more. This is also true if time is exact but the chart seems wrong. You may have been misinformed regarding daylight saving time, or the time zone. Also, be very suspicious of "exact" birth times on the hour or half hour.

You should try a birth time of one half hour and a full hour, before and after the given birth time. In the resulting interpretations, particularly watch for differences in:
• the Ascendant
• emphasized houses
• "aspects" to the Ascendant or Midheaven

If one chart seems significantly better than the others, you should further refine it at ten-minute intervals, and finally at five-minute intervals. (Though probably the five-minute try will make little difference).

With a bit of luck this procedure will lead you to the correct birth time.

3.3 DAILY AND MONTHLY HOROSCOPES

Though it is as specific as possible, The Micro Astrologer does not know enough about you to offer advice. You should interpret the possibilities indicated by your horoscope in the light of your current circumstances. Remember that no aspect is absolutely good or bad—each only sets a framework for your actions.

The daily and monthly horoscopes are based on "transit" aspects. These are the relationships of the planet positions now to where they were at your time of birth. "Transits" can last from a few hours to many months. Long transits are associated with major changes or developments of character. Shorter transits are associated with less important changes, or day-to-day events.

The Micro Astrologer shows short-term transits (seven days' duration or less) in your daily horoscope. You might see the same transit affecting you for up to seven days in a row.

Transits lasting longer than seven days are omitted from your daily horoscope and shown only in your monthly horoscope. The same transit could appear there for many months in a row.

To get an overview of major long term effects, you need only read the monthly horoscope. To be aware of all influences at a particular date, you should read both the monthly and daily horoscopes for that date.

Days (and months) with "no significant aspects" can occur. This is a completely neutral indication—neither good nor bad.

Note that the Moon moves very quickly around the Zodiac. Moon transits in your daily horoscope (those transits where the moon is listed first) are the briefest, and probably affect you strongly for only a few hours of that day.

The effect of a transit will usually "fade in" and out to a certain extent, being strongest when the angles are exact. Because of this, it is impossible to state on exactly which day a long term aspect begins or ends. Therefore, The Micro Astrologer specifies only "early," "mid" and "late" in the month when dealing with monthly horoscopes.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF "CHART DETAILS"

Readers who have no previous exposure to astrology are urged to read Chapter 4 first, and return to this section later.

At the end of the natal horoscope, a section titled "Chart Details" shows a summary of the data used in the interpretation.

First, the position of each planet at the time of birth is shown. An "important" number (from 1 to 20) is shown at the left of the planets from Mercury to Pluto. (The lines before this are always very important; no number is shown

on them.) This number is calculated from a large number of factors based on relationships within the chart—see "Factors Weighed By The Micro Astrologer" for more details. At the right of each line, a comment is shown if the planet has any of the following special circumstances:

- retrograde
- rising (near the Ascendant)
- angular (near the Midheaven or 4th, 7th or 10th house cusp)
- exalted, fall, or detriment
- rules or co-rules the sign or house it is in
- is unaspected (or has no significant aspects)

Next, the position of the Moon's ascending and descending nodes is shown.

Next, the ruling planet (of the Ascendant, shown only if time is exact, and the planet ruling the Sun-sign are shown.

Next is the distribution of emphasis as to "masculine" or "feminine" in the triplicities (elements), and in the quadruplicities (qualities). These distributions are shown as percentages across each line. The percentages are calculated using a weighted value for each planet depending on its prominence. The percentage distribution by house is also shown if birth time was exact.

Next, a list of all aspects formed to each planet is shown. For each aspect, the "importance number" (from 1 to 20), type of aspect, exactness of the aspect (orb) and whether the aspect is closing are shown. This list is "cross-referenced"—each aspect is listed under both of the planets involved. Note that this list usually shows a number of aspects of such minior significance that they were not included in the "Important Chart Features."

Finally, a count of all special aspect patterns is shown. Most often there are none, and this section will be blank.

4. PRINCIPLES OF ASTROLOGY

This chapter should be viewed as only a brief introduction to the principles of astrology. If you wish to pursue the subject further, numerous good books about astrology and its history are readily available.

4.1 THE ZODIAC

The Earth orbits the Sun continuously in the same plane. From our point of view on Earth, the Sun appears to move against the background of stars, completing one cycle per year. The path of the Sun through the heavens is a circle known as the ecliptic. (You could also think of the ecliptic as the projection of the Earth's plane of orbit onto the "celestial sphere" of stars).

The orbits of the Moon and of all of the planets are within a few degrees of the plane of the Earth's orbit. Therefore, the position of any planet as seen from Earth is never very far above or below the ecliptic. The band of the celestial sphere (background of stars) in which all the planets travel is called the Zodiac.

4.2 THE TWELVE SIGNS

Astrology divides the Zodiac into twelve signs, each occupying 30 degrees of the circle. The first sign (Aries) begins at the point marked by the Sun (as seen from Earth) at the spring equinox. (The time when day and night are equal at all points on Earth). The signs of the Zodiac do not correspond with fixed constellations because there is a slow "drifting" of the spring equinox around our orbit. (It circles once around our orbit in about 25,000 years.)

The twelve signs are associated with different modes of expression, or psychological types. Each sign represents a unique combination of three factors:

1. extroverted: spontaneous, aggressive (traditionally "masculine")
   introverted: receptive, passive (traditionally "feminine")

2. fire: enthusiastic, energetic, assertive
   earth: practical, restrained
   air: intellectual, communicative
   water: emotional, intuitive

3. cardinal: enterprising
   fixed: resistant to change
   mutable: adaptable

For example, Cancer is introverted, water, cardinal. A Cancerian attitude will be unobtrusively enterprising, based on intuition.

4.3 THE PLANETS

Astrology is based on the movement and positions of ten "planets" as seen from Earth: the Sun, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. The Sun and Moon are treated as planets for astrological purposes because they are large bodies which "move" through the heavens.

Each planet represents different functions or energies. For example, the Sun corresponds to your consciousness of self, the Moon your instinctual reactions, Mars your assertion and physical expression.

The sign which each planet is in at the time of birth indicates the "mode of expression" of the energies associated with that planet. The characteristics of any sign containing a number of planets are, of course, emphasized.

The relative importance of each planet's placement in a person's makeup depends on a number of factors, but in general the following points are true:

The placement of the Sun is of the most importance
The placement of the Moon is very important
The placement of the outer planets (Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto) is a bit less important than that of the inner planets (Mercury to Saturn).

4.4 THE ASCENDANT, MIDHEAVEN, AND HOUSES

As well as the positions of the planets, there are two more very important points in a birth chart: the Ascendant and the Midheaven. The Ascendant is the point of the Zodiac which was exactly at the eastern horizon at the time of one's birth. The Midheaven is the point of the Zodiac closest to being directly overhead at the time of birth.

Astrologically, the Ascendant represents the personality, the mask adopted between a person's real character (defined by the Sun and the rest of the world. The Midheaven represents the Ego—the conscious expression of a unique self.

The Zodiac is divided into twelve houses, arranged differently in every birth chart. The first house begins at the Ascendant and contains the next part of the Zodiac to rise above the horizon. Astrologers disagree considerably over the correct method of "house division." The two most common methods are the Equal House system and the Placedean. The Micro Astrologer uses the Equal House system, which divides the Zodiac into twelve equal houses of 30 degrees each.

Each house is associated with particular activities and interests. For example, the second house is associated with possessions and personal security. The placement of a planet in a particular house indicates that its energies will be focused on matters associated with that house.

Note that both the time and place of birth must be known to calculate the Ascendant and Midheaven, and therefore also to determine the houses.

4.5 ASPECTS

Aspects are particular angles formed by two planets to each other (or to the Ascendant or Midheaven). For example, if the Sun is at Aries 8 and Jupiter is

at Libra 8, then they are said to be "in opposition." They are exactly opposite each other in the heavens as seen from Earth.

Aspects considered by The Micro Astrologer are:

conjunction	0°
opposition	180°
square	90°
trine	120°
sextile	60°
quincunx	150°
semi-square	45°
semi-sextile	30°
sesquiquadrate	135°

Aspects accentuate the principles of planets. Some aspects are harmonious; others cause tension.

Aspects need not be exact to be felt, though their effect is stronger when they are more exact. Basically strong aspects such as conjunction can be felt as much as eight degrees from exact. A semi-square aspect must be more exact to have any effect.

4.6 OTHER FACTORS

The previous sections have described the most important factors in a natal chart. However, there are many other considerations, a few of which are listed here:

Each sign is "ruled" by a planet (or in a few cases two planets) which have principles corresponding to the sign's mode of expression. The ruling planets of the Sun-sign and Ascendant are usually of particular importance in a chart.

All of the planets travel in the same direction around the Zodiac. Sometimes however, a planet will, for a short while, appear to be moving backwards. This happens because we view the planet's movement from an orbiting object ourselves. The apparent backward motion is called "retrograde" movement. It may emphasize a planet because the planet spends an extended time near one position.

4.7 FACTORS WEIGHED BY THE MICRO ASTROLOGER

The Micro Astrologer goes beyond the computer's obvious job of calculating planet positions and aspects—it also weighs and evaluates the results to determine importance and interpretation. The following is a list of the "ingredients" it uses in its evaluation (but not the "recipe"; the method of mixing would require another book to describe).

Planets are assigned "importance" based on:

- what planet (Sun most important, Pluto least)
- sign or house ruler or co-ruler
- exalted/fall/detriment
- angular/rising/first house
- Sun/Ascendant/Moon rules
- retrograde
- quantity and strength of aspects by type, allowing for strength of the other planet involved.

Planet afflicted/well-aspected/unaspected is based on the quantity and strength of its aspects.

Aspects are assigned importance based on:

- type
- orb
- closing or not
- importance of planets involved

Percent distributions are based on planet importances excluding aspects.

Transit aspects are selected and sorted based on support from the natal chart and planet importances.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: TIME ZONES

This appendix shows the time zone normally used in each country.

An asterisk beside an entry indicates that daylight saving time is sometimes used. Appendix B contains information which will help in deciding when daylight saving time applies for Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

A double asterisk beside a name indicates that rules are complex—different time zones were used at different dates or in different parts of the country.

When the information here is not adequate to determine the time zone and whether daylight saving time applies, you will have to consult with relatives, a library, local records, or a professional astrologer. (Otherwise, just use approximate time). Recommended reference sources are *Time Changes in the World, Time Changes in the USA* and *Time Changes in Canada and Mexico,* all by Doris Doane, published by Professional Astrologers, Inc.

Aden	- 3
Admiralty Islands	-10
Afghanistan	- 4.5
Albania *	- 1
Algeria	
before March 1945	GMT
after March 1945	- 1
Andaman Islands	- 5.5
Angola	- 1

Argentina *	+ 4
Ascension Island	GMT
Australia *	
Canberra	-10
New South Wales	-10
Northern Territory	- 9.5
Queensland	-10
South Australia	- 9.5
Tasmania	-10
Victoria	-10
Western Australia	- 8
Austria *	- 1
Azores **	- 1
Bahamas *	+ 5
Barbados	+ 4
Belgium	- 1
Benin	- 1
Bermuda	+ 4
Bolivia	+ 4
Botswana	- 2
Brazil	
Eastern	+ 3
Western	+ 4
Acre Territory *	+ 5
British Honduras *	+ 6
Bulgaria	- 2
Burma	- 6.5
Cambodia	- 7
Cameroun	- 1
Canada *	
Alberta	+ 7
British Columbia	+ 8
Labrador	+ 3.5
Manitoba	+ 6
New Brunswick	+ 4
Newfoundland	+ 3.5

Northwest Territories	
east of 68W	+ 4
68W to 85W	+ 5
85W to 102W	+ 6
102W to 120W	+ 7
west of 120W	+ 8
Nova Scotia	+ 4
Ontario	
east of 90W	+ 5
west of 90W	+ 6
Prince Edward Island	+ 4
Quebec	
east of 68W	+ 4
west of 68W	+ 5
Saskatchewan	+ 7
Yukon	+ 9
Canary Islands * *	GMT
Cape Verde Island	+ 2
Cayman Islands	+ 5
Central African Republic	+ 1
Ceylon	- 5.5
Chad	- 1
Channel Islands	GMT
Chile * *	+ 4
China *	- 8
Columbia	+ 5
Congo Republic	- 1
Costa Rica	+ 6
Crete	- 2
Cuba	+ 5
Curacao	+ 4
Cyprus	- 2
Czechoslovakia	- 1
Dahomey	
before 1934	GMT
1934 and after	- 1

Denmark	- 1
Dominican Republic	+ 5
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	+ 3.5
Ecuador	+ 5
Egypt *	- 2
Eire	
same as Great Britain	
El Salvadore	- 6
Equatorial Guinea	- 1
Ethiopia * *	- 3
Faeroe Isles	GMT
Falkland Islands	+ 2
Fiji Island	-12
Finland	- 2
France *	- 1
very complex during WWII	
French Guiana	+ 4
Gabon	- 1
Gambia * *	+ 1
Germany *	- 1
Ghana	GMT
Gibralter * *	- 1
Great Britain *	GMT
Greece	- 2
Greenland	
east of long. 40	+ 2
west of long. 40	+ 3
Guadeloupe	+ 4
Guatemala	+ 6
Guinea-Bissau	+ 1
Guinea French	+ 3
Guyana	+ 3.5
Haiti	+ 5
Honduras	+ 6
Hong Kong *	- 8
Hungary *	- 1

	GMT
Iceland **	
India	- 5.5
Indonesia	
Bali, Bangka, Belliton, Java,	
Madura, Sumatra	- 7
Borneo, Celebes, Flores, Lombok,	
Sumba, Sumbawa and Timor	- 8
Arv, Kei, Moluccas, Tanimbar,	
West Irian	- 9
Iran	- 3.5
Iraq	- 3
Israel	- 2
Italy *	- 1
Jamaica	+ 5
Japan	- 9
Jordan	- 2
Kenya	- 3
Korea	- 9
Kuwait	- 3
Laos	- 7
Lebanon	- 2
Leeward Islands	+ 4
Lesotho	- 2
Liberia	+ .5
Libya **	- 2
Liechtenstein	- 1
Luxembourg **	- 1
Madagascar	- 3
Malawi	- 2
Malaysia	
Malaya	- 7.5
Sabah, Sarawak	- 8

Maldive Islands	- 5
Mali	GMT
Malta *	- 1
Martinique	+ 4
Mauritania	GMT
Mauritius	- 4
Mexico	
Sonora, Sinoloa, Nayarit,	
S. Lower California	+ 7
N. Lower California	+ 8
Rest Of Mexico	+ 6
Monaco *	- 1
Morocco	GMT
Muscat And Oman	- 4
Nepal	- 5.5
Netherlands *	- 1
New Caledonia	-11
New Guinea	-10
New Hebrides	-11
New Zealand **	-12
Nicaragua	+ 6
Niger	
west	GMT
east	- 1
Nigeria	- 1
Norway *	- 1
Pakistan	- 5
Palestine	- 2
Panama	+ 5
Papua	-10
Paraguay	+ 4
Peru	+ 5
Phillipines	- 8
Pitcairn Islands	+ 10
Poland **	- 2

Rhodesia	- 2
Rumania	- 2
Saudi Arabia	- 3
Seychelles	- 3
Singapore	- 7.5
Somalia	- 3
South Africa	- 2
South Yemen	- 3
Soviet Union	
The boundaries between the zones are irregular; the longitudes given are approximate only.	
west of long. E. 40°	- 3
long. E. 40° to E. 52° 30'	- 4
long. E. 52° 30' to E. 67° 30'	- 5
long. E. 67° 30' to E. 82° 30'	- 6
long. E. 82° 30' to E. 97° 30'	- 7
long. E. 97° 30' to E. 112° 30'	- 8
long. E. 112° 30' to E. 127° 30'	- 9
long. E. 127° 30' to E. 142° 30'	-10
long. E. 142° 30' to E. 157° 30'	-11
long. E. 157° 30' to E. 172° 30'	-12
east of long. E. 172° 30'	-13
Spain *	- 1
Sudan	- 2
Swaziland	- 2
Sweden	- 1
Switzerland *	- 1
Syria *	- 2
Taiwan	- 8
Tanzania	- 3
Thailand (Siam)	- 7
Togo	GMT
Trinidad	+ 4
Tobago	+ 4
Turkey	- 2

Uruguay *	+ 3
Uganda	- 3
United States of America *	
Alabama	+ 6
Alaska	
east of long. W. 137°	+ 8
long. W. 137° to W. 141°	+ 9
long. W. 141° to W. 161°	+10
long. W. 161° to W. 172° 30'	+11
Aleutian Islands	+11
Arizona	+ 7
Arkansas	+ 6
California	+ 8
Colorado	+ 7
Connecticut	+ 5
Delaware	+ 5
District of Columbia	+ 5
Florida	+ 5
Georgia	+ 5
Hawaii	+10
Idaho	+ 7
Illinois	+ 6
Indiana	+ 5
Iowa	+ 6
Kansas	+ 6
Kentucky	+ 5
Louisiana	+ 6
Maine	+ 5
Maryland	+ 5
Massachusetts	+ 5
Michigan	+ 5
Minnesota	+ 6
Mississippi	+ 6
Missouri	+ 6
Montana	+ 7
Nebraska	+ 6
Nevada	+ 8
New Hampshire	+ 5

New Jersey	+ 5
New Mexico	+ 7
New York	+ 5
North Carolina	+ 5
North Dakota	+ 6
Ohio	+ 5
Oklahoma	+ 6
Oregon	+ 8
Pennsylvania	+ 5
Rhode Island	+ 5
South Carolina	+ 5
South Dakota	
eastern part	+ 6
western part	+ 7
Tennesse	+ 6
Texas	+ 6
Utah	+ 7
Vermont	+ 5
Virginia	+ 5
Washington D.C.	+ 5
Washington	+ 8
West Virginia	+ 5
Wisconsin	+ 6
Wyoming	+ 7
Uruguay	+ 3
Venezuela	+ 4
Vietnam	- 7
Windward Islands	+ 4
Yugoslavia	- 1
Zambia	- 2
Zanzibar	- 3

APPENDIX B: DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME DATES

CANADA

All of Canada has used daylight-saving time from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October since 1967.

Dates during which daylight-saving time was in effect before 1967 are listed below by province. A double asterisk indicates complex rules requiring reference to a library or archives.

Alberta
   Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
   Feb. 9, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945

British Columbia
   Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
   Feb. 9, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945
   1946 to 1961 last Sunday in April to last Sunday in September
   1962 to 1966 last Sunday in April to last Sunday in October

Labrador
   Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
   1936 to 1941 second Sunday in May to first Sunday in October
   May 11, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945
   1951 to 1966 same as British Columbia

Manitoba
    Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
    1919 to 1941 **
    Feb. 9, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945
    1946 to 1962 **
    May 12, 1963 to Sep. 7, 1963
    Apr. 24, 1964 to Sep. 13, 1964
    Apr. 25, 1965 to Sep. 12, 1965
    Apr. 29, 1966 to Sep. 11, 1966

New Brunswick
    Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
    1919 to 1941 **
    Feb. 9, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945
    1946 to 1965 **
    Apr. 24, 1966 to Oct. 30, 1966

GREAT BRITAIN

The dates listed here apply to England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, The Channel Islands and The Isle of Man since 1921. Daylight-saving time was in effect during the date intervals listed. For dates in the 1941 to 1947 range, also see the extra list at the bottom.

    Apr. 3, 1921 to Oct. 3, 1921
    Mar. 26, 1922 to Oct. 8, 1922
    Apr. 22, 1923 to Sep. 16, 1923
    Apr. 13, 1924 to Sep. 21, 1924
    Apr. 19, 1925 to Oct. 4, 1925
    Apr. 18, 1926 to Oct. 3, 1926
    Apr. 10, 1927 to Oct. 2, 1927
    Apr. 22, 1928 to Oct. 7, 1928
    Apr. 21, 1929 to Oct. 6, 1929
    Apr. 13, 1930 to Oct. 5, 1930
    Apr. 19, 1931 to Oct. 4, 1931
    Apr. 17, 1932 to Oct. 2, 1932
    Apr. 9, 1933 to Oct. 8, 1933

    Apr. 22, 1934 to Oct. 7, 1934
    Apr. 14, 1935 to Oct. 6, 1935
    Apr. 19, 1936 to Oct. 4, 1936
    Apr. 18, 1937 to Oct. 3, 1937
    Apr. 10, 1938 to Oct. 2, 1938
    Apr. 16, 1939 to Nov. 19, 1939
    Feb. 25, 1940 to Oct. 7, 1945
    Apr. 14, 1946 to Oct. 6, 1946
    Mar. 16, 1947 to Nov. 2, 1947
    Mar. 14, 1948 to Oct. 31, 1948
    Apr. 3, 1949 to Oct. 30, 1949
    Apr. 16, 1950 to Oct. 22, 1950
    Apr. 15, 1951 to Oct. 21, 1951
    Apr. 20, 1952 to Oct. 26, 1952
    Apr. 19, 1953 to Oct. 4, 1953
    Apr. 11, 1954 to Oct. 3, 1954
    Apr. 17, 1955 to Oct. 2, 1955
    Apr. 22, 1956 to Oct. 7, 1956
    Apr. 14, 1957 to Oct. 6, 1957
    Apr. 20, 1958 to Oct. 5, 1958
    Apr. 19, 1959 to Oct. 4, 1959
    Apr. 10, 1960 to Oct. 2, 1960
    Mar. 26, 1961 to Oct. 29, 1961
    Mar. 25, 1962 to Oct. 28, 1962
    Mar. 31, 1963 to Oct. 27, 1963
    Mar. 22, 1964 to Oct. 25, 1964
    Mar. 21, 1965 to Oct. 24, 1965
    Mar. 20, 1966 to Oct. 23, 1966
    Mar. 19, 1967 to Oct. 29, 1967
    Feb. 18, 1968 to Oct. 31, 1971
    Mar. 19, 1972 to Oct. 29, 1972

Thereafter, daylight-saving time has been observed from the third Sunday in March to the fourth Sunday in October.

Double daylight-saving time was used during the following times:

May 4, 1941 to Aug. 10, 1941
Apr. 5, 1942 to Aug. 9, 1942
Apr. 4, 1943 to Aug. 15, 1943
Apr. 2, 1944 to Sep. 17, 1944
Apr. 2, 1945 to July 15, 1945
Apr. 13, 1947 to Aug. 10, 1947

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

With a few exceptions, nationwide daylight-saving time has been used since 1967, from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

Exceptions are:

-Arizona and Hawaii have been exempt since 1967.

-Michigan has been exempt since 1968.

-Fuel crisis daylight-saving time was used from
   Jan. 6, 1974 to Oct. 27, 1974
           and from
   Feb. 23, 1975 to Oct. 26, 1975

Wartime daylight-saving time was used throughout the country at the following times:
   Mar. 31, 1918 to Oct. 27, 1918
   Mar. 30, 1919 to Oct. 26, 1919
   Feb. 9, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945

Before 1967, and excluding wartime, there is considerable variation between states (and parts of states) as to whether daylight-saving time was used, and when. The rules listed below may help you to decide that a particular date was not daylight-saving time. If these rules don't exclude the date, you'll have to consult with relatives, a library, or local records to be sure.

Except during wartime, none of the following states ever used daylight-saving time before 1967:

Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Hawaii
Kansas
Missouri
South Carolina
Texas
Utah
Wyoming

Newfoundland
   same as New Brunswick except
   May 11, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945

Northwest Territories
   Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
   Feb. 9, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945

Nova Scotia
   Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
   1919 to 1941 **
   Feb. 2, 1942 to Sep. 30, 1945
   1946 to 1966 **

Ontario
   Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
   1919 to 1940 **
   Sep. 29, 1941 to Sep. 30, 1945
   1946 to 1967 **

Prince Edward Island
   same as New Brunswick

Quebec
  Apr. 14, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
  1919 to 1940 **
  Sep. 29, 1941 to Sep. 30* 1945
  1946 to 1966 **

Yukon
  same as Northwest Territories

Since 1921, except as noted, no part of the country has used daylight-saving time earlier than the last Sunday in April in any year.

From 1921 to 1953, no part of the country has used daylight-saving time after the last Sunday in September in any year.

Since 1954, no part of the country has used daylight-saving time after the last Sunday in October.

APPENDIX C: OLD STYLE CALENDAR

The Gregorian (or New Style) calendar used throughout the world today was authorized for general use by Pope Gregory in 1582. It replaced the Julian (or Old Style) calendar at that time. The Gregorian calendar corrected an error in the Julian calendar by making century years (except every fourth one) not leap years. That is, 1700, 1800, and 1900 are not leap years; 2000 is a leap year. Some countries did not change to the new calendar until "recently." Since The Micro Astrologer uses the Gregorian calendar, birth dates using the Old Style calendar must be converted.

Countries which converted after 1800 are:

Japan	1872
China	1912
Bulgaria	1915
Turkey	1917
USSR	1917
Rumania	1919
Yugoslavia	1919
Greece	1923

To convert a birth date in Japan before 1872, or in any other country listed above in the 1800's, add 12 days. For example, if the birth date is June 7, 1850, enter it as June 19, 1850.

To convert a birth date after February 28, 1900 and before the conversion year of a country listed above, add 13 days. For example, if the birth date is April 20, 1910, enter it as May 3, 1910.

APPENDIX D: NON-STANDARD PRINTERS

If you set the printer type to 0 in the control parameters, then printouts will be "spooled" to disk. When you type P while viewing a horoscope, the program will ask you for a disk file name. At this point, put one of your work disks with some free space on it into your disk drive. Then type a name (only characters legitimate in Commodore disk file names will be accepted); then [return]. The program will create a new (sequential, type S) disk file with the name you entered. The file contains an exact image of the print out desired, using the format control parameters (width, etc.) you currently have set.

Some points to keep in mind:

- The program will always use disk drive number 9 (if you only have one, it's number 8).

- You might get an error displayed if you forget to change disks or the file name you enter already exists, or the disk you use hasn't enough free space. If you get an error, [RETURN], fix the problem, and try again.

- Don't forget to change back to The Micro Astrologer disk before using the program for other functions.

- You can view the horoscope while it is being written to disk. If you press [STOP] before the file is completely written to disk (while the disk drive light is still on), the output file will be closed immediately (incomplete).

Note that when the program is asking for "disk file name" you can use [STOP] to return to the horoscope display without doing anything.

To print a "spooled" print file, you must run it through a utility program at some later tie. If you don't already have an appropriate utility, you must write one similar to the following example. The example assumes that the printer is on the RS232 port at 1200 baud, requires explicit line feeds, and uses CTS protocol, odd parity.

```
10 REM TRANSFER SEQUENTIAL DISK FILE TO PRINTER
20 OPEN130,2,0,CHR$(40) + CHR$(33)
30 OPEN7,8,7,"spooled.file. name,S,R"
40 GET#7,X$:E = ST
50 REM IF PRINTER USES OTHER THAN
60 REM COMMODORE ASCII, TRANSLATE HERE
70 PRINT#130,X$;:IFE = OTHEN40
80 SS = ST:IF(SS = OORSS = 8)THEN80
90 CLOSE130:CLOSE7
```