

Ephemerissimo! The Planets in 2007

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Introduction

Ephemerissimo aims to provide planetary information for the coming year that in many respects goes beyond what you would find in an ephemeris.

It adds information like element, mode and dignity tallies for any date; dates when planets are in their "retrograde shadow"; lunar phases that are intensified by perigees (Supermoons) and zero and maximum declinations; charts for the Saros-starting eclipses as well as the 2007 eclipses; eclipse maps; the Moon's occultations of planets and major stars; certain relevant but usually overlooked aspects; positions and aspects of the major midpoints; conjunctions to the Cardinal Axis; lunar and planetary declination cycles with out-of-bounds periods; and maximum elongations and heliacal risings and settings of Mercury and Venus. If unusual, seldom-occurring astronomical events are predicted, it also includes them.

In addition, *Ephemerissimo* tries to show how the year's planetary events fit into the context of longer cycles. For example, to give you a better basis for judging what that aspect will be "about" this time around, it shows what phase (waxing square, waning trine, etc.) an aspect represents in the whole synodic cycle between the two planets, and what previous years the current phase corresponds to. To help you better judge the significance of an event, *Ephemerissimo* also attempts to give you an idea of its rarity and whether it is reinforced by other planetary events occurring at the same time.

Another feature of *Ephemerissimo* is a number of handy 1-page summary tables that you can hang on your bulletin board to remind you of the major planetary data for the year. These include tables of the year's ingress and void-of-course dates, monthly longitudes and station dates for planets and major midpoints, and the dates when the major aspects are in orb.

To make the data usable for people around the globe, *Ephemerissimo* gives the times in 24-hour Universal Time (or occasionally, in its near-equivalent, Greenwich Mean Time). To convert to U.S. Eastern Standard Time, subtract 5 hours, for Eastern Daylight Time, subtract 4 hours; for Pacific Standard Time, subtract 8 hours, for Pacific Daylight Time, subtract 7 hours, etc. All positions are given in the tropical zodiac.

I hope you find *Ephemerissimo* informative and, most important, useful. I will welcome your suggestions and comments. You can send them to me at Astrolabe@alabe.com.

-- Patricia White

Acknowledgments

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The Distinctive Planetary Events of 2007

At least until Dec, this year has fewer noteworthy planetary events than 2006 had. The following astronomical events give 2007 its unique character:

- *Major ingresses: Saturn enters Virgo on Sep 2*, changing it from a sign of its detriment to peregrine. *Jupiter enters Capricorn on Dec 18*, changing it from a sign it rules to a sign of its fall. Among other things, this means that the period between Sep 2 and Dec 18 will have an overall increase in Mutability. Up until the Jupiter ingress in Dec 2007 planets are in dignity more than they were in 2006. The next major ingress comes almost immediately after the close of the year, when Pluto enters Capricorn on Jan 26 2008.
- *Extreme lunar declinations.* 2007 is the year following the 18-year Major Standstill declination peak that occurred in 2006. However, the maximum declinations change very slowly when we are near the top of the declination cycle. As it was in 2005 and 2006, the Moon will remain Out of Bounds for almost a third of each month (when it is in the high-declination signs Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius and Capricorn). Expect a continuation of at least some of the emotional volatility, mood swings and extremes of 2005-06.
- *Eclipses:* All four eclipses in 2007 take place in Virgo and/or Pisces. All 2007 eclipses are Metonic repeats on the same degrees as eclipses in 1988, and Saros repeats of the 20th century years 1917, 1935, 1953, 1971 and 1989. At the Mar 19 solar eclipse, the Moon is both at 0° declination and perigee (Supermoon) the same day. At the Aug 28 lunar eclipse and Sep 11 solar eclipse the Moon is near 0° declination. There are no eclipse paths to study, because neither of the 2007 solar eclipses is total.
- *Planetary clusters:* In 2006, there were 5 clusters of 5 or more planets within a 20° arc, one of which lasted over 16 days. In 2007 there are only 2 clusters, and both last less than 3 days. In 2008 there will be no clusters at all.
- *Major aspects:* From Jan through Aug 2007 the dominant aspect is a continuation of the *Saturn-Neptune opposition* that first became exact in Aug 2006. Lesser aspects include *Jupiter trine Saturn* from Mar-May (and with a continuation in Jan 2008); and *Jupiter square Uranus* from Jan-Oct. This is followed immediately in Oct by a very different mood when *Jupiter sextiles Neptune*.

In Dec, the mood energizes as Saturn opposition Neptune gives way to *Jupiter conjunct Pluto*. This start of a new Jupiter-Pluto cycle is dramatically reinforced by occurring in the midst of a *grand conjunction involving Jupiter, Pluto, the Sun, Mercury and the Galactic Center*, all of which are *opposed by Mars*. *Pluto's conjunction to the Galactic Center* (which had its first exact pass in Dec 2006 and will have its last exact pass in Oct 2007) is the first since 1759. Adding to the mix, 2007 is the 6th year in a 10-year series of exact *Neptune-Pluto septiles*. These septiles are special this year because *Neptune is septile the Galactic Center* around the time when *Pluto, Jupiter, the Sun and Mercury conjoin it*. The whole massive configuration is pulled together by a dramatic Dec 24 Full Moon.

To learn the details, read on!

Ingresses and Their Implications

As the ingress table on page 6 indicates, during all of 2007 the signs of the three outer planets remain the same as in recent years. Pluto stays in Sagittarius until Jan 26 2008, Uranus in Pisces until 2010, and Neptune in Aquarius until 2011. The major ingresses in 2007 are Saturn entering Virgo on Sep 2 and Jupiter entering Capricorn on Dec 18. These ingresses during the last third of 2007 signal a changing mood, as shown by a shifting balance of elements, modes and dignities.

Element, Mode and Dignity Balance

Emphasis in Elements: By 2007, the strong Water emphasis of 2006 has melted away. Until Saturn leaves Leo on Sep 2 and Jupiter leaves Sagittarius on Dec 18, however, last year's elemental emphasis in Fire continues to cook. Whereas various periods in 2006 emphasized each of the elements except Earth, the only emphasized element in 2007 is Fire.

- *Counting just the Sun and planets*, there will be at least **5 planets in Fire** Apr 10-19, Jun 5-23, and Aug 4-22. **6 planets in Fire** Aug 9-18.

Counting the Moon also, there will be at least **6 planets in Fire** Apr 15-17, Jun 9-11, Jun 17-20, Aug 11-13, and Aug 21-23. **7 planets in Fire** Aug 11-13.

Missing Elements: None of the five outermost planets is in an Earth sign during 2007. This makes Earth continue to be the least-emphasized element, as it was in 2006. In 2007 there are total voids in Earth during the following periods:

- *Counting just the Sun and planets*, there will be **voids in Earth** during the periods Feb 26-Mar 16, Apr 12-19, May 21-Jun 23, and Aug 9-18.

Counting the Moon also, these **Earth voids become complete** Feb 26-Mar 1, Mar 5-11, Mar 15-17, Apr 12-16, Apr 19-20 May 21-22, May 26-Jun 1, Jun 4-10, Jun 13-19, Jun 22-24, Aug 9-12, and Aug 16-19.

Emphasis in Modes: The Mutable emphasis that took over in Dec 2006 continues until mid-Dec 2007. This is due to Uranus and Pluto being mutable signs all year, plus Saturn entering a mutable sign on Sep 2 and Jupiter being in a mutable sign until Dec 18.

- *Counting just the Sun and planets*, there will be at least **6 planets in Mutable signs** Feb 19-20, Aug 23-Sep 22, and Dec 1-17. **7 planets in Mutable signs** Sep 2-4.

Counting the Moon also, there will be **7 planets in Mutable signs** Aug 28-29, Sep 10-11, Sep 17-18, Dec 8-9, and Dec 15-16. **8 planets in Mutable signs** Sep 3-4.

Missing Modes: Continuing the trend from 2006, there is under-average Cardinality through Sep 2007. Cardinality is totally missing during the following periods:

- *Counting just the Sun and planets*, there are **voids in Cardinality** on Mar 17-20, Apr 27-May 7, and Aug 4-Sep 4.

*Counting the Moon also, the **Cardinal voids become complete** Mar 17-18, Mar 21, Apr 27, May 1-5, May 8, Aug 4-8, Aug 11-15, Aug 18-22, and Aug 25-Sep 4.*

Balanced Modes: The period Jun 21-23 is unusual in that the 9 planets exclusive of the Moon are equally balanced between Cardinal, Fixed and Mutable modes.

Dignities and Debilities: In the tables of planetary and lunar ingresses on pages 6-7, signs are highlighted in yellow when a planet is dignified by being in a sign of its rulership or exaltation, and highlighted in gray when a planet is debilitated by being in a sign of its detriment or fall.

Periods of Highest Dignity: On the whole, 2007 fares better than 2006, which never had more than 2 non-Moon planets in dignity at the same time. Up until Dec 2007 there are times when, even without the Moon, there are 3 planets in dignity, and at one point there are 4. On Dec 18, however, Jupiter moves into its fall in Capricorn, and the picture changes abruptly.

- *Counting just the Sun and planets, there will be at least **3 planets in dignity** Jan 16-Feb 20, Mar 17, Mar 21-Apr 11, May 15-28, and Aug 19-22. **4 planets in dignity** Jan 28-Feb 1.*

*Counting the Moon also, there are **4 planets in dignity** on Jan 25-26, Mar 2-22, Mar 25-26, May 15-16, May 19-20. **5 planets in dignity** Jan 29-31.*

Periods of Zero Dignity: These are periods when no planet is in a sign of its rulership or exaltation. There may or may not be planets in detriment or fall. In the case of 2007, there is one no-dignity period, and this coincides with multiple planets being in debility.

- *Counting just the Sun and planets, **no planet is dignified** during the period Dec 18-31.*

Counting the Moon also, there is a complete lack of dignified planets Dec 18, Dec 21-22, and Dec 25-31.

Periods of Highest Debility: In 2007 there will always be at least 1 debilitated planet until Saturn leaves a sign of its detriment on Sep 2. After Dec 18 there will again be at least 1 debilitated planet because Jupiter will have entered a sign of its detriment. The times of greatest debility by sign are as follows:

- *Counting just the Sun and planets, there are **3 planets in debility** on Feb 2-19, Feb 21-27, Jul 4-Aug 7, Oct 8-23, and Dec 5-30. **4 planets in debility** Aug 4-7 and Dec 18-20.*

*Counting the Moon also, there are **4 planets in debility** Feb 8-10, Feb 13-14, Jul 22-23, Jul 27-28, Oct 12-13, Oct 17-18, Dec 5-7, and Dec 10-12.*

Periods of Zero Debility: During these periods, no planet is in detriment or fall.

- *Counting just the Sun and planets, **no planet is in debility** Sep 2-22, and Jupiter is dignified. On Sep 2 Mercury is also dignified.*

Counting the Moon also, there is a complete lack of debilitated planets Sep 2-13, Sep 17-18, and Sep 22.

Void of Course Moon

The Moon ingress table on page 7 shows the times when the Moon makes its last aspect before leaving the sign and goes "Void of Course." These periods between the Moon's last aspect and next ingress are said to produce indecisive results for any project begun during them.

Table 1: 2007 Planetary Ingresses, Dignities, Elements and Modes

	☉	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	F	E	A	W	C	F	M
Jan 1	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	3	1	1	3	2	4
Jan 4	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	2	2	1	2	3	4
15	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	3	1	1	4	4
16	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	2	3	1	2	4	3
20	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	4	1	1	5	3
28	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	3	2	1	4	4
Feb 2	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	2	3	1	3	5
19	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	1	4	1	2	6
21	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	1	3	2	2	5
26	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	0	2	3	1	3	5
27	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	0	3	2	1	4	4
Mar 17	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	3	2	0	5	4
18	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	2	3	0	4	5
21	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	2	2	1	4	4
Apr 6	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	1	3	1	3	5
10	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	1	1	2	2	3	4
12	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	0	2	2	2	2	5
20	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	2	2	1	3	5
27	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	2	2	2	0	4	5
May 8	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	2	1	3	1	4	4
11	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	2	3	1	3	5
15	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	2	2	2	3	4
21	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	0	3	2	2	2	5
29	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	0	2	3	3	2	4
Jun 5	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	0	2	2	2	3	4
21	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	0	1	3	3	3	3
24	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	1	3	2	4	3
Jul 14	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	2	1	3	2	3	4
23	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	2	1	2	1	4	4
Aug 4	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	2	1	1	0	5	4
7	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	1	2	1	0	4	5
9	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	6	0	2	1	0	5	4
19	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	5	1	2	1	0	4	5
23	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	2	2	1	0	3	6
Sep 2	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	3	2	1	0	2	7
5	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	2	3	1	1	2	6
23	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	4	1	2	2	5
27	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	3	2	1	3	5
28	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	2	3	2	3	4
Oct 8	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	2	2	3	2	2	5
23	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	2	1	4	1	3	5
24	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	2	2	3	2	2	5
Nov 8	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	1	3	3	3	2	4
11	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	1	2	4	2	3	4
22	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	1	2	3	2	2	5
Dec 1	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	2	2	2	1	6
5	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	4	1	1	3	1	2	6
18	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	3	2	1	3	2	2	5
20	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	3	1	3	3	2	4
22	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	1	4	1	3	4	2	3
30	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	4	1	2	4	1	4
31	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	2	4	2	1	3	1	5

Table 2: 2007 Lunar Ingresses, Dignities and Void of Course Times

Ingress			Void of Course	
Jan 2	15:14		Jan 4	03:32
4	21:15		Jan 7	00:56
7	06:18		Jan 9	12:51
9	18:15		Jan 12	01:56
12	07:07		Jan 14	15:50
14	18:11		Jan 16	21:29
17	01:48		Jan 19	04:01
19	06:15		Jan 21	05:01
21	08:48		Jan 23	07:11
23	10:52		Jan 25	09:51
25	13:28		Jan 27	16:08
27	17:09		Jan 29	18:41
29	22:16		Jan 30	21:31
Feb 1	05:14		Feb 3	10:56
3	14:34		Feb 5	22:37
6	02:15		Feb 8	11:39
8	15:09		Feb 10	10:39
11	03:00		Feb 13	08:46
13	11:40		Feb 15	03:25
15	16:33		Feb 17	16:15
17	18:29		Feb 19	16:44
19	19:05		Feb 21	17:42
21	20:03		Feb 23	19:47
23	22:42		Feb 26	01:22
26	03:48		Feb 27	06:04
28	11:30		Mar 2	19:03
Mar 2	21:32		Mar 5	06:57
5	09:25		Mar 7	19:52
7	22:16		Mar 10	01:52
10	10:36		Mar 12	18:27
12	20:33		Mar 14	20:22
15	02:50		Mar 17	04:02
17	05:29		Mar 19	04:00
19	05:41		Mar 21	03:34
21	05:15		Mar 22	15:12
23	06:06		Mar 25	07:58
25	09:49		Mar 26	14:36
27	17:04		Mar 30	01:24
30	03:27		Apr 1	13:38
Apr 1	15:43		Apr 4	02:30
4	04:35		Apr 6	08:50
6	16:56		Apr 9	01:36
9	03:35		Apr 11	09:58
11	11:21		Apr 13	13:50
13	15:37		Apr 15	15:03
15	16:46		Apr 17	14:27
17	16:10		Apr 19	02:30
19	15:51		Apr 21	15:52
21	17:50		Apr 23	09:11
23	23:39		Apr 26	07:02
26	09:24		Apr 28	19:15
28	21:44		May 1	08:08

Ingress			Void of Course	
May 1	10:40		May 3	06:43
3	22:47		May 6	06:46
6	09:20		May 8	07:35
8	17:47		May 10	21:47
10	23:30		May 12	23:54
13	02:17		May 15	00:24
15	02:48		May 16	19:28
17	02:34		May 19	00:58
19	03:38		May 21	07:46
21	07:57		May 23	13:09
23	16:26		May 26	00:44
26	04:16		May 28	16:18
28	17:11		May 30	17:12
31	05:06		Jun 2	11:30
Jun 2	15:08		Jun 4	21:44
4	23:14		Jun 7	01:47
7	05:23		Jun 9	05:53
9	09:25		Jun 11	07:57
11	11:28		Jun 12	23:18
13	12:23		Jun 15	09:59
15	13:45		Jun 17	07:40
17	17:25		Jun 19	21:23
20	00:46		Jun 22	06:51
22	11:44		Jun 24	21:27
25	00:26		Jun 26	20:24
27	12:22		Jun 29	17:08
29	22:04		Jul 1	08:46
Jul 2	05:23		Jul 4	06:03
4	10:51		Jul 6	10:09
6	14:56		Jul 8	13:07
8	17:53		Jul 10	16:54
10	20:09		Jul 12	21:13
12	22:40		Jul 14	12:04
15	02:44		Jul 17	03:56
17	09:40		Jul 19	13:45
19	19:53		Jul 22	06:30
22	08:17		Jul 24	10:31
24	20:28		Jul 27	00:14
27	06:21		Jul 29	02:24
29	13:12		Jul 31	11:56
31	17:40		Aug 2	15:37
Aug 2	20:42		Aug 4	17:32
4	23:15		Aug 7	01:50
7	02:01		Aug 9	05:28
9	05:36		Aug 10	12:58
11	10:42		Aug 13	13:35
13	18:02		Aug 15	21:03
16	04:04		Aug 18	12:22
18	16:13		Aug 21	01:34
21	04:43		Aug 23	12:55
23	15:18		Aug 24	23:42
25	22:33		Aug 28	01:24
28	02:33		Aug 29	22:23
30	04:24		Sep 1	05:19

Ingress			Void of Course	
Sep 1	05:35		Sep 3	00:48
3	07:30		Sep 5	11:01
5	11:08		Sep 6	17:04
7	16:59		Sep 9	18:08
10	01:10		Sep 12	04:14
12	11:31		Sep 14	16:11
14	23:37		Sep 16	23:41
17	12:20		Sep 19	16:49
19	23:50		Sep 22	06:16
22	08:17		Sep 24	09:15
24	12:53		Sep 26	12:32
26	14:21		Sep 28	13:59
28	14:16		Sep 30	05:11
30	14:34		Oct 2	10:52
Oct 2	16:57		Oct 3	20:42
4	22:27		Oct 7	05:29
7	07:03		Oct 9	11:09
9	17:57		Oct 11	23:23
12	06:13		Oct 13	21:24
14	18:58		Oct 17	00:33
17	07:02		Oct 19	08:34
19	16:51		Oct 21	19:36
21	23:00		Oct 23	20:17
24	01:22		Oct 25	21:46
26	01:06		Oct 27	07:16
28	00:11		Oct 29	19:51
30	00:50		Oct 31	17:13
Nov 1	04:48		Nov 3	07:14
3	12:45		Nov 5	18:11
5	23:47		Nov 8	06:47
8	12:18		Nov 10	03:20
11	00:58		Nov 13	07:54
13	12:59		Nov 15	09:20
15	23:28		Nov 18	02:52
18	07:13		Nov 20	07:27
20	11:22		Nov 22	08:40
22	12:17		Nov 23	18:53
24	11:29		Nov 26	07:38
26	11:08		Nov 28	04:23
28	13:24		Nov 30	17:25
30	19:44		Dec 3	02:12
Dec 3	06:01		Dec 5	14:49
5	18:30		Dec 7	10:17
8	07:10		Dec 10	15:37
10	18:50		Dec 11	23:58
13	05:01		Dec 15	11:51
15	13:14		Dec 17	18:27
17	18:52		Dec 19	19:33
19	21:37		Dec 21	06:07
21	22:13		Dec 23	20:26
23	22:18		Dec 25	13:17
25	23:53		Dec 28	02:54
28	04:44		Dec 30	13:09
30	13:38		Jan 2	00:33

Planetary Longitudes and Stations

Table 3: 2007 Planetary Longitudes and Stations at a Glance

Date	☉	♀	♁	♂	♃	♅	♁	♃	♁	♁	Mean Ω
Jan 1	10♏	07♏	26♏	18♏	08♏	24♏R	12♏	18♏	27♏	20♏R	
Feb 1	12♏	28♏	05♏	11♏	14♏	22♏R	13♏	19♏	28♏	18♏R	
Feb 14		10♏SR									
Mar 1	10♏	28♏R	09♏	02♏	18♏	20♏R	14♏	20♏	29♏	17♏R	
Mar 8		25♏SD									
Mar 31									29♏SR		
Apr 1	11♏	15♏	17♏	26♏	20♏	18♏R	16♏	21♏	29♏R	15♏R	
Apr 6					20♏SR						
Apr 19						18♏SD					
May 1	10♏	08♏	22♏	19♏	19♏R	18♏	18♏	22♏	29♏R	13♏R	
May 25								22♏SR			
Jun 1	10♏	03♏	25♏	12♏	16♏R	20♏	18♏	22♏R	28♏R	12♏R	
Jun 15		12♏SR									
Jun 23							19♏SR				
Jul 1	09♏	05♏R	22♏	04♏	12♏R	22♏	19♏R	22♏R	27♏R	10♏R	
Jul 10		02♏SD									
Jul 27			03♏SR								
Aug 1	08♏	23♏	03♏R	26♏	10♏R	26♏	18♏R	21♏R	27♏R	08♏R	
Aug 7					10♏SD						
Sep 1	08♏	23♏	18♏R	15♏	11♏	30♏	17♏R	20♏R	26♏R	07♏R	
Sep 7									26♏SD		
Sep 8			17♏SD								
Oct 1	07♏	03♏	25♏	01♏	14♏	03♏	16♏R	20♏R	26♏	05♏R	
Oct 12		09♏SR									
Oct 31								19♏SD			
Nov 1	08♏	23♏SD	22♏	11♏	20♏	06♏	15♏R	19♏	27♏	04♏R	
Nov 15				12♏SR							
Nov 24							15♏SD				
Dec 1	08♏	29♏	25♏	11♏R	26♏	08♏	15♏	20♏	28♏	02♏R	
Dec 19						09♏SR					
Jan 1	10♏	18♏	02♏	30♏R	03♏	08♏R	15♏	20♏	29♏	01♏R	

Table 4: Current Retrograde Cycles, Planet by Planet

Jan 30 07	10:18	25°Aq25' D	Mercury enters retrograde arc
Feb 14 07	04:38	10°Pi14' R	Mercury turns Retrograde
Mar 8 07	04:45	25°Aq25' D	Mercury turns Direct
Mar 28 07	05:02	10°Pi14' D	Mercury exits retrograde arc
May 31 07	03:36	02°Cn28' D	Mercury enters retrograde arc
Jun 15 07	23:41	11°Cn36' R	Mercury turns Retrograde
Jul 10 07	02:16	02°Cn28' D	Mercury turns Direct
Jul 24 07	12:28	11°Cn36' D	Mercury exits retrograde arc
Sep 21 07	22:46	23°Li22' D	Mercury enters retrograde arc
Oct 12 07	04:01	09°Sc05' R	Mercury turns Retrograde
Nov 1 07	22:59	23°Li22' D	Mercury turns Direct
Nov 17 07	23:37	09°Sc05' D	Mercury exits retrograde arc

Jun 24 07	00:30	16°Le35' D	Venus enters retrograde arc
Jul 27 07	17:28	02°Vi57' R	Venus turns Retrograde
Sep 8 07	16:15	16°Le35' D	Venus turns Direct
Oct 11 07	22:37	02°Vi57' D	Venus exits retrograde arc

Sep 16 07	21:33	24°Ge05' D	Mars enters retrograde arc
Nov 15 07	08:25	12°Cn27' R	Mars turns Retrograde
Jan 30 08	22:34	24°Ge05' D	Mars turns Direct
Apr 4 08	19:56	12°Cn27' D	Mars exits retrograde arc

Jan 9 07	15:29	09°Sg56' D	Jupiter enters retrograde arc
Apr 6 07	01:23	19°Sg47' R	Jupiter turns Retrograde
Aug 7 07	02:05	09°Sg56' D	Jupiter turns Direct
Nov 1 07	21:28	19°Sg47' D	Jupiter exits retrograde arc

Sep 2 06	14:41	18°Le09' D	Saturn enters retrograde arc
Dec 6 06	04:07	25°Le04' R	Saturn turns Retrograde
Apr 19 07	21:25	18°Le09' D	Saturn turns Direct
Jul 25 07	07:12	25°Le04' D	Saturn exits retrograde arc
Sep 16 07	03:11	01°Vi41' D	Saturn enters retrograde arc
Dec 19 07	14:10	08°Vi34' R	Saturn turns Retrograde
May 3 08	03:08	01°Vi41' D	Saturn turns Direct
Aug 8 08	00:50	08°Vi34' D	Saturn exits retrograde arc

Mar 7 07	04:06	14°Pi46' D	Uranus enters retrograde arc
Jun 23 07	14:43	18°Pi42' R	Uranus turns Retrograde
Nov 24 07	10:16	14°Pi46' D	Uranus turns Direct
Mar 9 08	20:54	18°Pi42' D	Uranus exits retrograde arc

Feb 1 07	23:28	19°Aq15' D	Neptune enters retrograde arc
May 25 07	01:09	22°Aq02' R	Neptune turns Retrograde
Oct 31 07	20:07	19°Aq15' D	Neptune turns Direct
Feb 19 08	07:24	22°Aq02' D	Neptune exits retrograde arc

Dec 12 06	10:08	26°Sg18' D	Pluto enters retrograde arc
Mar 31 07	22:46	28°Sg58' R	Pluto turns Retrograde
Sep 7 07	14:55	26°Sg18' D	Pluto turns Direct
Dec 27 07	09:20	28°Sg58' D	Pluto exits retrograde arc

Planetary Stations

When any planet nears a retrograde or direct station, its motion slows to the pace of the slowest-moving planets, so that its effect becomes much more important and long-lasting than it would ordinarily be. The degree at which the planet comes to a full stop becomes a sensitive point that, when aspected later on, can be as significant as the degree of a major aspect or eclipse. Besides showing when and where the stations occur, Table 4 on the previous page shows the dates when planets enter their retrograde arc or "shadow." Many astrologers find that the effects of a retrograde period spill over into the whole period when a planet is traversing its retrograde arc.

Lunar Cycles

Heightened Lunations

The most familiar lunar cycle is the 29.53-day *synodic month* that lasts from one New Moon (conjunction with the Sun) to the next. This creates the lunar phases shown in the table below. The Moon's synodic cycle intertwines with several other lunar cycles of slightly differing length, creating "beats" that emphasize different New and Full Moons each year. These other cycles are:

- A 27.21-day *draconic month* in which the Moon goes from one transit of its mean North Node to the next. This determines which of the year's New and Full Moons are eclipses.
- A 27.32-day *sidereal month* (its passage from 0° Aries to 0° Aries, virtually the same time period in the sidereal and tropical zodiacs when measured over only a month). When combined with the draconic cycle, the sidereal cycle determines when the Moon reaches zero and maximum declination each month, and also the height of each declination maximum.
- A 27.55-day *anomalistic month* that goes from one lunar perigee (closest distance to Earth) through an apogee (furthest distance from Earth) to the next perigee. This creates Supermoons.

Supermoons. Richard Nolle has coined the term Supermoon to mean a New or Full Moon that occurs when the Moon is at least 90 percent of its perigee, or mean closest approach to Earth. The closer the Moon is to Earth, the greater is its gravitational force. Tides near a New or Full Moon are always higher than at other times of the month, and when the New or Full Moon is also at perigee, the tidal effect is greater. While this is a gravitational effect, it's possible that perigee Moons, like eclipses, assume increased importance at the symbolic level also. To the observer, a Full Moon at perigee can appear 30 percent larger than a Full Moon at apogee, when it is at its farthest from Earth. Supermoons occur at the New Moons of Mar 19 (which is a solar eclipse), Apr 17 and May 16, and the Full Moons of Sep 26, Oct 26 and Nov 24.

Zero-Declination Lunations. A New or Full Moon can also be emphasized by occurring when the Moon is near zero or maximum declination. Zero declination marks an important changeover from North to South declination or vice versa. Like the Sun at the equinoxes, a zero declination Moon or planet spends equal time above and below the horizon that day, no matter where the observer is on Earth. New Moons near zero declination occur on Mar 19 (within less than 1 hour of a solar eclipse; also near perigee), Sep 11 (a solar eclipse). Full Moons near zero declination occur on Apr 2, Aug 28 (a lunar eclipse), and Sep 26 (near perigee).

Maximum-Declination Lunations. As 2007 begins we are still only a few months past the Moon's 18-year declination high. Therefore the Moon's monthly declination maximums are still way Out of Bounds all year. These dramatic monthly declination extremes coincide with the New Moon on Jun 15 (within only 5 hours) and Dec 9, and with the Full Moon on Jun 1, Jun 30 and Dec 24. (More about the Moon's super-high declinations on pages 51-53.)

Table 5: 2007 Lunar Phases and Eclipses

Dec 20 06	13:59	New Moon Sun and Moon at 28°Sg32'
Dec 27 06	14:47	1st Quarter Sun at 05°Cp42', Moon at 05°Ar42'
Jan 3	13:58	Full Moon Sun at 12°Cp48', Moon at 12°Cn48'
Jan 11	12:44	3rd Quarter Sun at 20°Cp54', Moon at 20°Li54'
Jan 19	04:00	New Moon Sun and Moon at 28°Cp41'
Jan 25	23:01	1st Quarter Sun at 05°Aq35', Moon at 05°Ta35'
Feb 2	05:45	Full Moon Sun at 12°Aq59', Moon at 12°Le59'
Feb 10	09:50	3rd Quarter Sun at 21°Aq16', Moon at 21°Sc16'
Feb 17	16:13	New Moon Sun and Moon at 28°Aq36'
Feb 24	07:56	1st Quarter Sun at 05°Pi19', Moon at 05°Ge19'. Moon at max. N. declin. Feb 25 at 23:38.
Mar 3	23:17 23:21	Full Moon Sun at 12°Pi59', Moon at 12°Vi59' Lunar Eclipse Total, max. w. Moon at 13°Vi01'.
Mar 12	03:53	3rd Quarter Sun at 21°Pi11', Moon at 21°Sg11'. Moon at max. S. declin. Mar 12 at 16:13
Mar 19	02:42 02:32	New Moon, Supermoon Sun and Moon at 28°Pi07'. Moon at 0° declin. Mar 19 at 01:53. Perigee Mar 19 at 18:33 Solar Eclipse Partial, max. w. Moon at 28°Pi06'.
Mar 25	18:16	1st Quarter Sun at 04°Ar43', Moon at 04°Cn43'. Moon at max. N. declin. Mar 25 at 05:42.
Apr 2	17:15	Full Moon Sun at 12°Ar35', Moon at 12°Li35'. Moon at 0° declin. Apr 1 at 10:52. Apogee Apr 3 at 9 hrs means that this is the smallest Full Moon in 2007.
Apr 10	18:04	3rd Quarter Sun at 20°Ar29', Moon at 20°Cp29'
Apr 17	11:36	New Moon, Supermoon Sun and Moon at 27°Ar05'. Perigee Apr 17 at 05:51.
Apr 24	06:35	1st Quarter Sun at 03°Ta43', Moon at 03°Le43'
May 2	10:09	Full Moon Sun at 11°Ta38', Moon at 11°Sc38'
May 10	04:26	3rd Quarter Sun at 19°Ta09', Moon at 19°Aq09'
May 16	19:27	New Moon, Supermoon Sun and Moon at 25°Ta33'. Perigee May 15 at 15:05.
May 23	21:03	1st Quarter Sun at 02°Ge21', Moon at 02°Vi21'
Jun 1	01:02	Full Moon Sun at 10°Ge11', Moon at 10°Sg11'. Moon at max. S. declin. Jun 2 at 09:31.
Jun 8	11:41	3rd Quarter Sun at 17°Ge19', Moon at 17°Pi19'. Moon at 0° declin. Jun 9 at 04:02.
Jun 15	03:13	New Moon Sun and Moon at 23°Ge40'. Moon at max. N. declin. Jun 15 at 08:29
Jun 22	13:15	1st Quarter Sun at 00°Cn45', Moon at 00°Li45'. Moon at 0° declin. Jun 22 at 04:57.
Jun 30	13:47	Full Moon Sun at 08°Cn24', Moon at 08°Cp24'. Moon at max. S. declin. Jun 29 at 15:43.
Jul 7	16:53	3rd Quarter Sun at 15°Cn12', Moon at 15°Ar12'. Moon at 0° declin. Jul 6 at 08:43.
Jul 14	12:04	New Moon Sun and Moon at 21°Cn41'
Jul 22	06:29	1st Quarter Sun at 29°Cn06', Moon at 29°Li06'
Jul 30	00:46	Full Moon Sun at 06°Le31', Moon at 06°Aq31'
Aug 5	21:19	3rd Quarter Sun at 13°Le04', Moon at 13°Ta04'
Aug 12	23:03	New Moon Sun and Moon at 19°Le51'
Aug 20	23:53	1st Quarter Sun at 27°Le34', Moon at 27°Sc34'
Aug 28	10:34 10:37	Full Moon Sun at 04°Vi45', Moon at 04°Pi45'. Moon at 0° declin. Aug 29 at 21:55. Lunar Eclipse Total, max. w. Moon at 04°Pi46'.
Sep 4	02:33	3rd Quarter Sun at 11°Vi12', Moon at 11°Ge12'. Moon at max. N. declin. Sep 5 at 04:28.
Sep 11	12:44 12:31	New Moon Sun and Moon at 18°Vi24'. Moon at 0° declin. Sep 12 at 03:45. Solar Eclipse Partial, max. w. Moon at 18°Vi24'.
Sep 19	16:47	1st Quarter Sun at 26°Vi22', Moon at 26°Sg22'. Moon at max. S. declin. Sep 19 at 16:26.
Sep 26	19:44	Full Moon, Supermoon Sun at 03°Li20', Moon at 03°Ar20'. Moon at 0° dec. Sep 26 at 8:00. Perigee Sep 28 at 2:06
Oct 3	10:07	3rd Quarter Sun at 09°Li49', Moon at 09°Cn49'

Oct 11	05:00	New Moon Sun and Moon at 17°Li30'
Oct 19	08:32	1st Quarter Sun at 25°Li34', Moon at 25°Cp34'
Oct 26	04:51	Full Moon, Supermoon Sun at 02°Sc23', Moon at 02°Ta23'. Perigee Oct 26 at 12:03 ; largest Full Moon in 2007.
Nov 1	21:19	3rd Quarter Sun at 09°Sc04', Moon at 09°Le04'
Nov 9	23:02	New Moon Sun and Moon at 17°Sc09'
Nov 17	22:31	1st Quarter Sun at 25°Sc11', Moon at 25°Aq11'
Nov 24	14:30	Full Moon, Supermoon Sun at 01°Sg55', Moon at 01°Ge55'. Perigee Nov 24 at 00:18 . Moon 0.9° N of Pleiades ca. 12:00.
Dec 1	12:45	3rd Quarter Sun at 08°Sg56', Moon at 08°Vi56'. Moon at 0° declin. Dec 2 at 20:49.
Dec 9	17:40	New Moon Sun and Moon at 17°Sg15'. Moon at max. S. declin. Dec 10 at 09:41 .
Dec 17	10:16	1st Quarter Sun at 25°Sg05', Moon at 25°Pi05'. Moon at 0° declin. Dec 17 at 10:13.
Dec 24	01:16	Full Moon Sun at 01°Cp49', Moon at 01°Cn49'. Moon at max. N. declin. Dec 23 at 14:28 . Moon occults Mars at 2:59; Mars opp Sun at 19:46. See the fuller description on pages 62-63.
Dec 31	07:51	3rd Quarter Sun at 09°Cp14', Moon at 09°Li14'

Eclipses

All the 2007 eclipses (see charts and maps on pages 15-20) take place in Pisces and/or Virgo.

- **Mar 3: Total Lunar Eclipse at 13° Virgo-Pisces.** Saros 123. Second in Metonic series of Mar 3, 1988, 2007, 2026 and 2045.
- **Mar 19: Partial Solar Eclipse at 28° Pisces.** Saros 149 (9 North). Last in Metonic series of Mar 18-19, 1950, 1969, 1988 and 2007. Reinforced by the Moon at 0° declination less than an hour before the eclipse, and the Moon at perigee 16 hours later. *Eclipse is exactly square Pluto.*
- **Aug 28: Total Lunar Eclipse at 5° Pisces-Virgo.** Saros 128. Third in Metonic series of Aug 27-28, 1969, 1988, 2007, 2026 and 2045. Moon at 0 declination 35 hours later. *The Sun is exactly conjunct Asc, Moon exactly conjunct Dsc, at Washington, DC.*
- **Sep 11: Partial Solar Eclipse at 18° Virgo.** Saros 154 (9 South). Last in Metonic series of Sep 11-12, 1931, 1950, 1969, 1988 and 2007. Moon at 0 declination 15 hours later. The Moon occults Regulus and Saturn on the previous day, Sep 10. This is only the 6th eclipse in a very young Saros series that began in the 20th century. The 1917 eclipse chart is on page 16.

Metonic Repeats. In what is known as a Metonic series, eclipses repeat 4 or 5 times at exact 19-year intervals on or near the same date and degree before going out of phase for many centuries. Happenings around the time of previous eclipses in a Metonic series can give useful hints about themes to expect this time around. All of the eclipses in 2007 echo eclipses in 1988.

Saros Series. Each eclipse in a given year is also part of a Saros series which has an eclipse every 18.031 years about 10° further on in the zodiac each time. While a given year's eclipses are all from different Saros series that began in different centuries, the year's eclipses are in sync with each other, so that all of them go off on the same 18-year schedule. The four eclipses in 2007 are all part of Saros cycles that also had eclipses in 1917, 1935, 1953, 1971 and 1989.

A Saros series lasts for 1226 to 1550 years and has from 69 to 87 eclipses. Traditionally, the initial eclipse in a Saros series is said to be a key to the character of all the eclipses in the series. Page 16 shows charts for the initial Saros eclipses for each of the eclipses in 2007. To make these charts comparable to the 2007 eclipse charts, their houses are also set for Washington, DC. (See Sherri Burch's interesting Saros research at <http://spinnermoon.pbwiki.com/>, and Fred Espenak's clear Saros explanation at <http://sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/SEsaros/SEsaros.html>.)

Chart 1
New Moon Jan 19
Event Chart
 Jan 19 2007
 04:00:41 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node

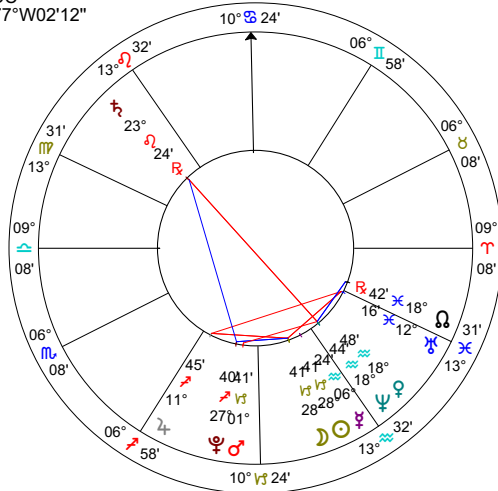


Chart 2
New Moon Feb 17
Event Chart
 Feb 17 2007
 16:14:18 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node

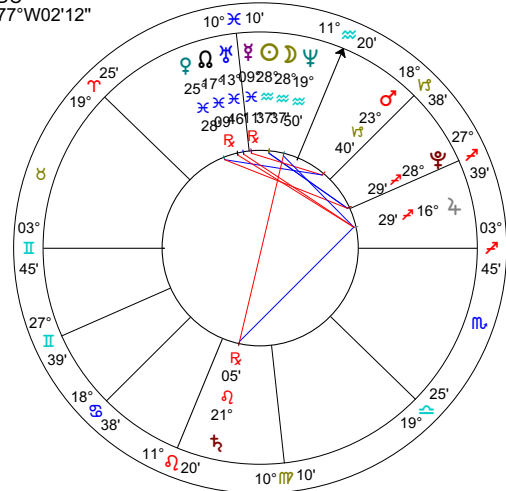


Chart 3
New Moon (Eclipse, Supermoon, 0 Dec.) Mar 19
Event Chart
 Mar 19 2007
 02:42:33 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node

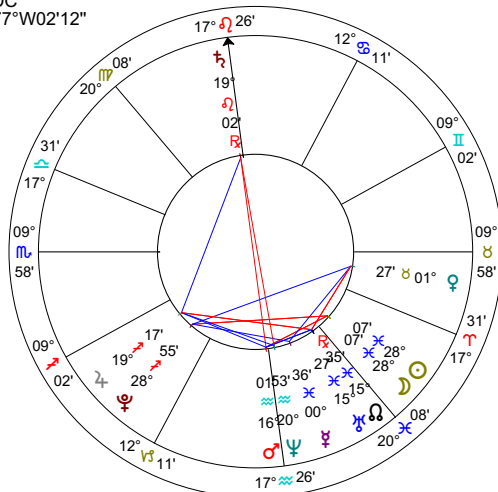


Chart 4
New Moon (Supermoon) Apr 17
Event Chart
 Apr 17 2007
 11:36 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node

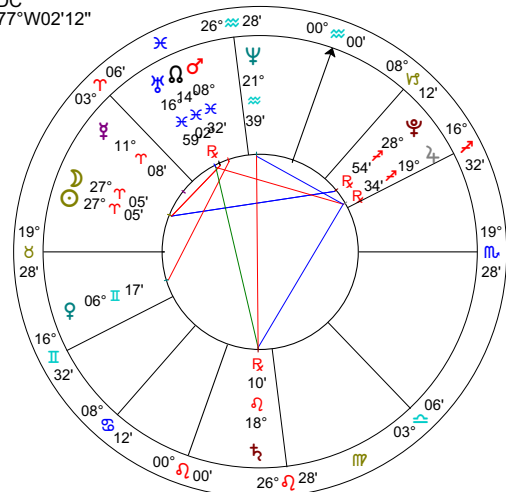


Chart 5
New Moon (Supermoon) May 16
Natal Chart
 May 16 2007
 19:27:13 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node

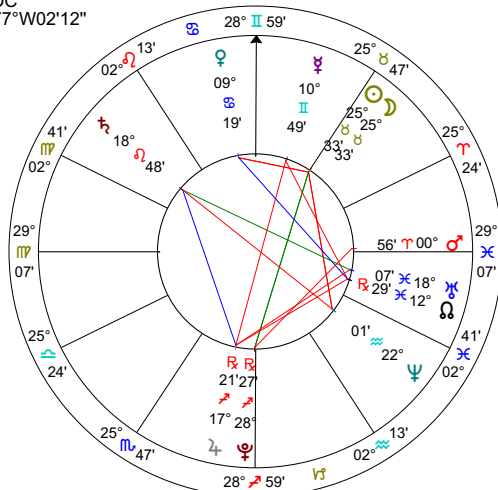


Chart 6
New Moon (Max. N. Dec.) Jun 15
Natal Chart
 Jun 15 2007
 03:13:09 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node

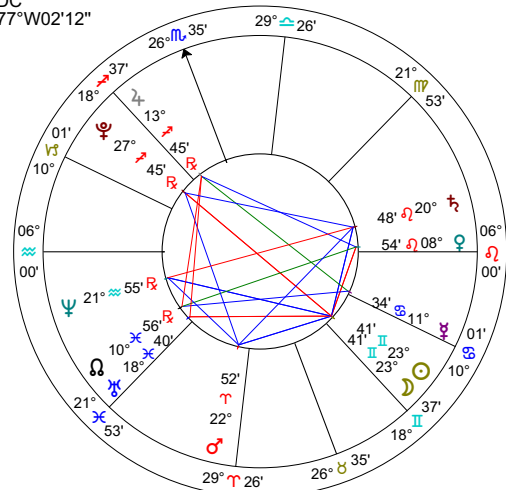


Chart 1
New Moon Jul 14
Natal Chart
 Jul 14 2007
 12:03:47 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
*Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node*

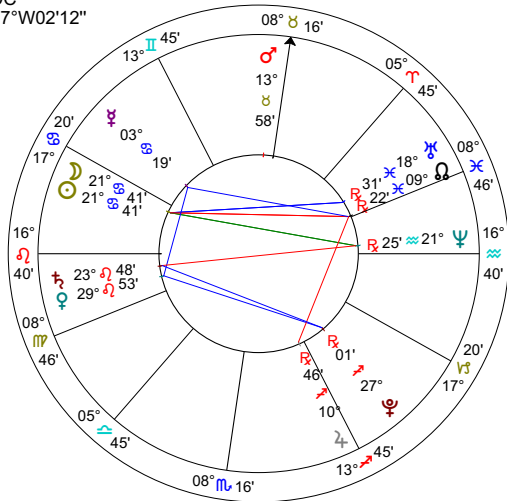


Chart 2
New Moon Aug 12
Natal Chart
 Aug 12 2007
 23:02:31 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
*Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node*

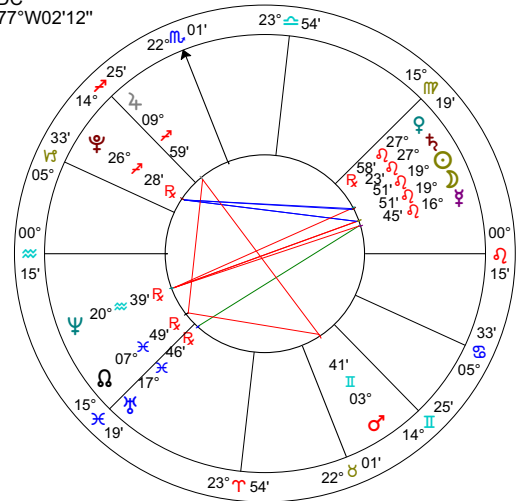


Chart 3
New Moon (Eclipse, 0 Dec.) Sep 11
Natal Chart
 Sep 11 2007
 12:44:14 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
*Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node*

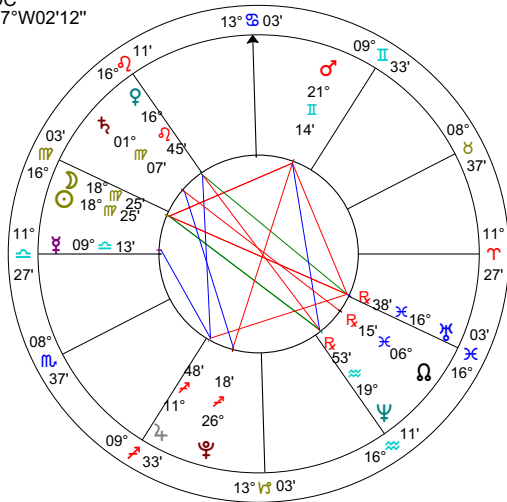


Chart 4
New Moon Oct 11
Natal Chart
 Oct 11 2007
 05:00:40 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
*Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node*

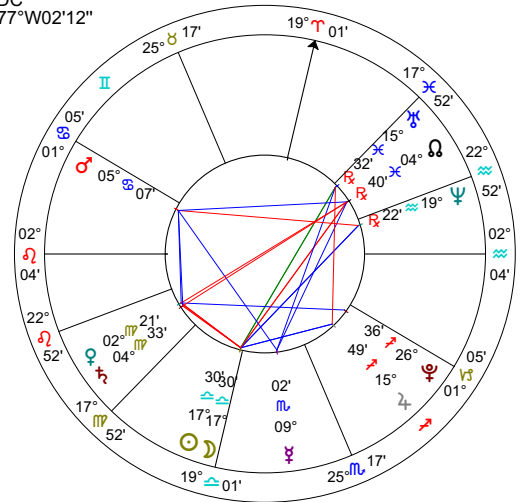


Chart 5
New Moon Nov 9
Natal Chart
 Nov 9 2007
 23:03:04 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
*Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node*

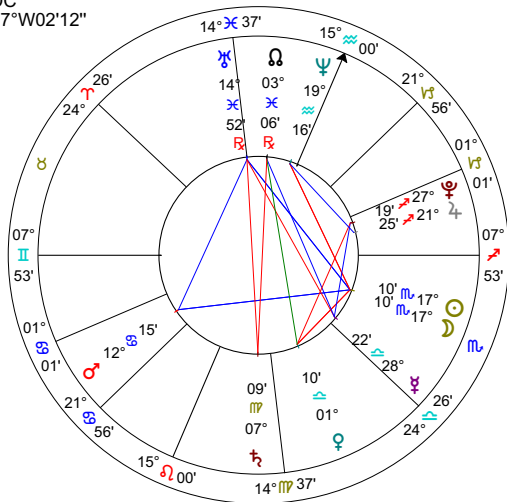


Chart 6
New Moon (Max. S. Dec.) Dec 9
Natal Chart
 Dec 9 2007
 17:40:24 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
*Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node*

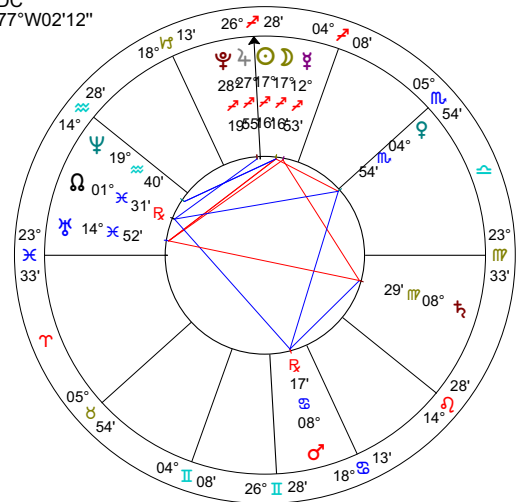


Chart 1
Lunar Total Eclipse
Natal Chart
 Mar 3 2007
 18:21 EST +5:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
Mean Node

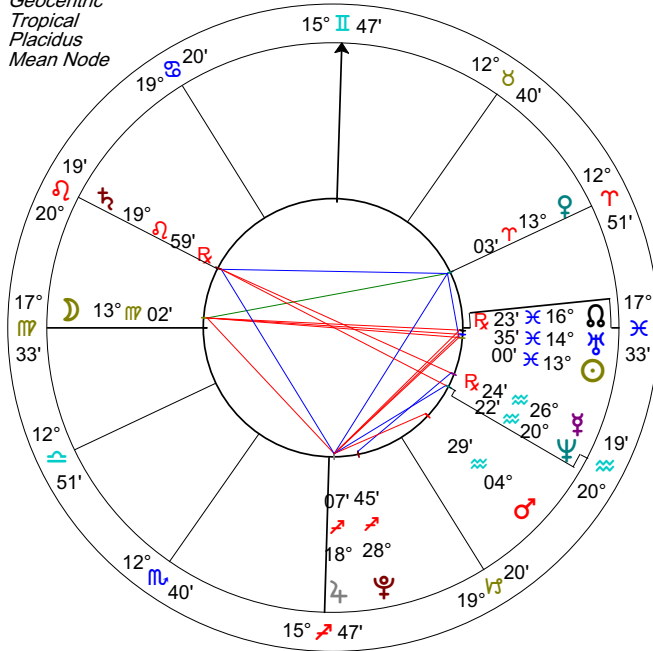


Chart 2
Solar Partial Eclipse
Natal Chart
 Mar 18 2007
 21:32 EST +5:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
Mean Node

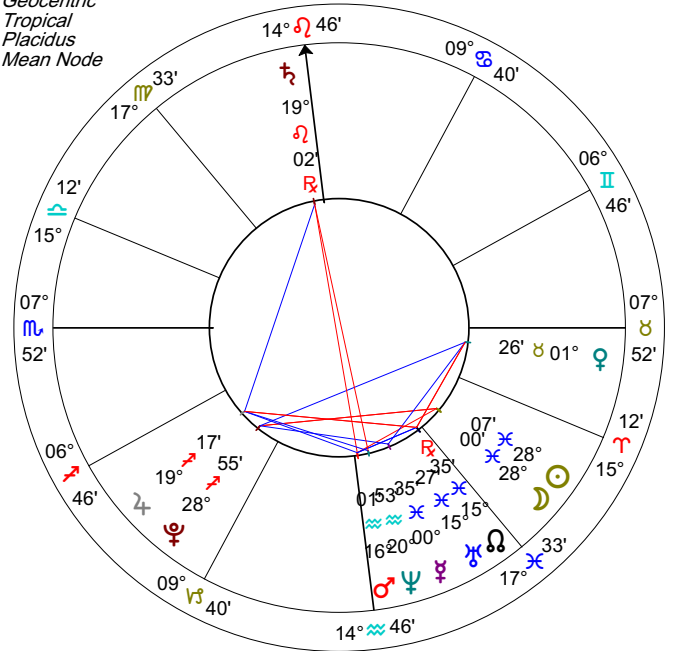


Chart 3
Lunar Total Eclipse
Natal Chart
 Aug 28 2007
 05:37 EST +5:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
Mean Node

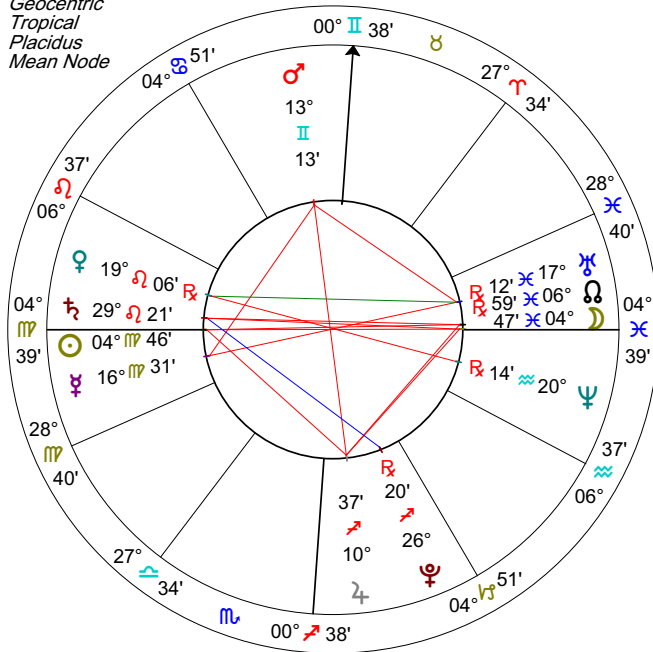


Chart 4
Solar Partial Eclipse
Natal Chart
 Sep 11 2007
 07:31 EST +5:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
Mean Node

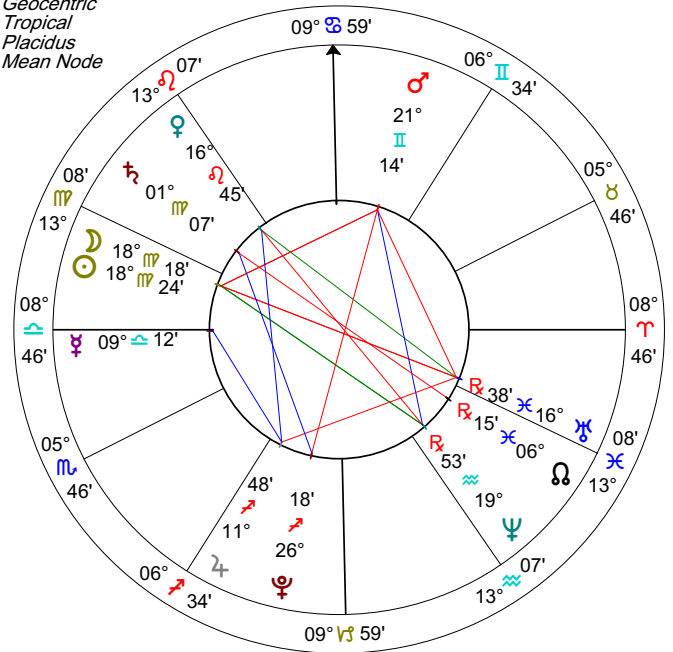
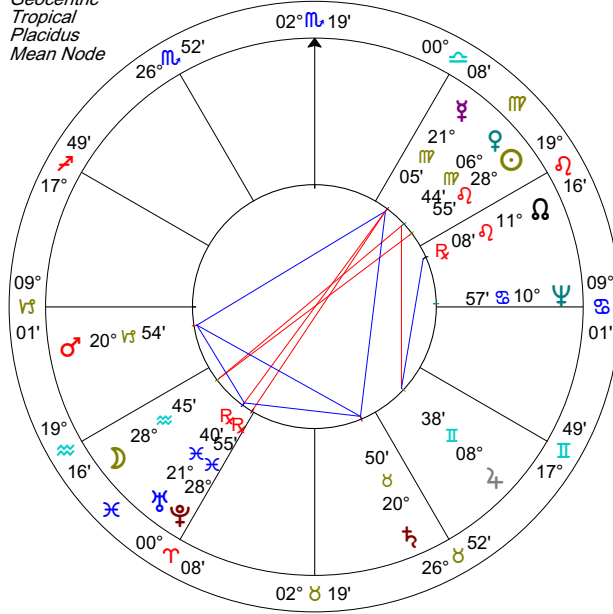
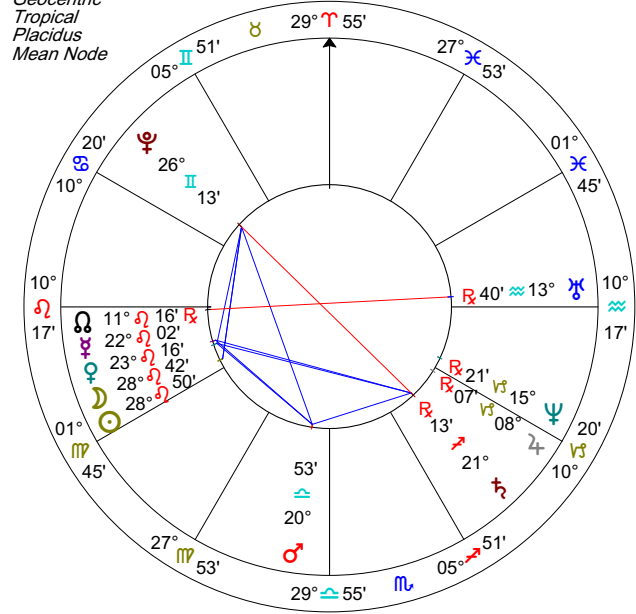


Chart 1
1st of Saros 123: Lunar Appulse
Event Chart
 Aug 16 1087
 21:06 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node



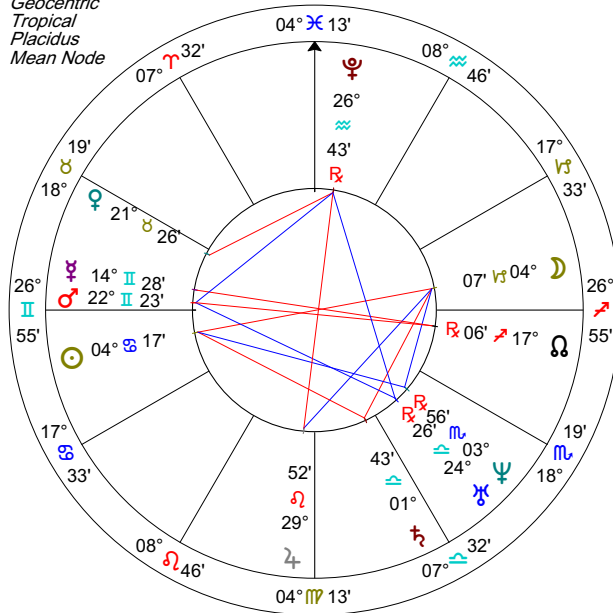
The Mar 3 2007 eclipse is the 52nd of Saros 123.

Chart 2
1st of Saros 149: Solar Partial Eclipse
Event Chart
 Aug 21 1664 NS
 08:58 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node



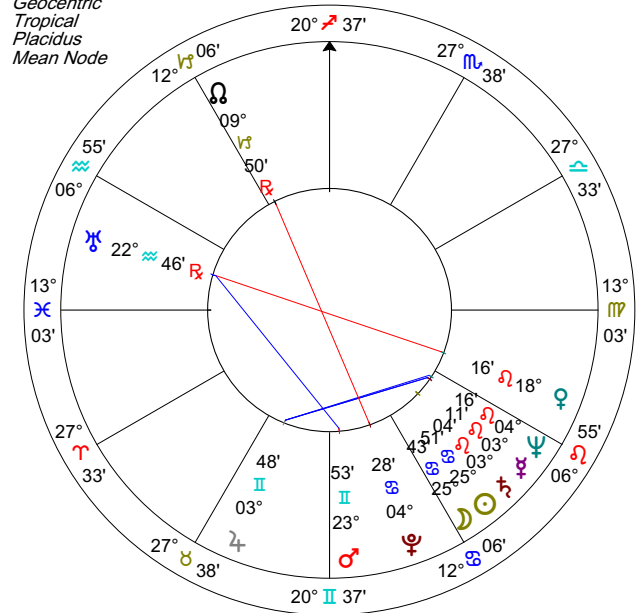
The March 19 2007 eclipse is the 20th of Saros 149.

Chart 3
1st of Saros 128: Lunar Appulse
Event Chart
 Jun 18 1304
 09:15 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node



The Aug 28 2007 eclipse is the 40th of Saros 128.

Chart 4
1st of Saros 154: Solar Partial Eclipse
Event Chart
 Jul 19 1917
 02:42 UT +0:00
 Washington, DC
 38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 Placidus
 Mean Node



The Sep 11 2007 eclipse is only the 6th of Saros 154, notable because it began in the 20th century.

Total Lunar Eclipse of 2007 Mar 03

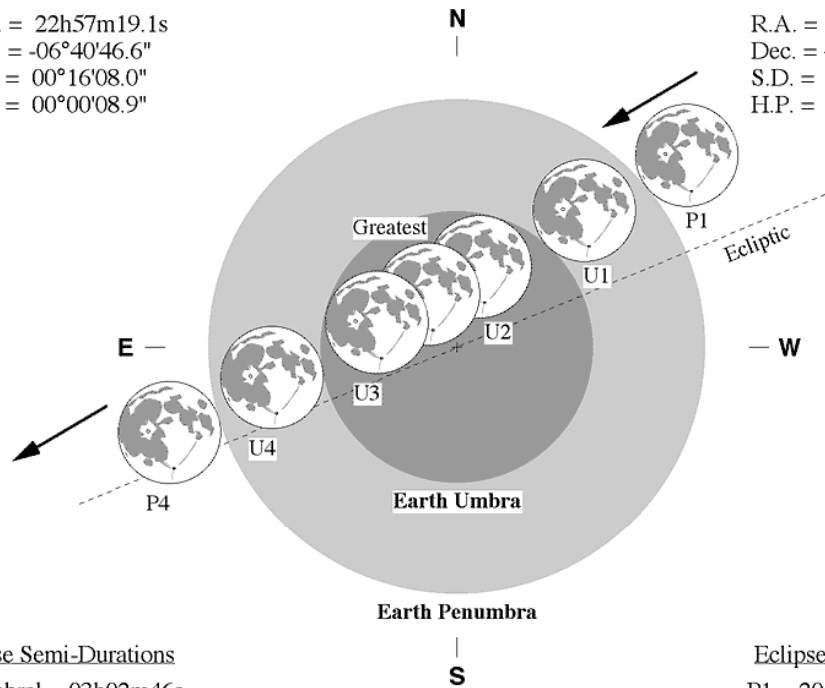
Geocentric Conjunction = 23:00:47.6 UT J.D. = 2454163.45888
 Greatest Eclipse = 23:20:55.8 UT J.D. = 2454163.47287
 Penumbral Magnitude = 2.3192 P. Radius = 1.1891° Gamma = 0.3174
 Umbral Magnitude = 1.2331 U. Radius = 0.6514° Axis = 0.2883°
 Saros Series = 123 Member = 52 of 73

Sun at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 22h57m19.1s
 Dec. = -06°40'46.6"
 S.D. = 00°16'08.0"
 H.P. = 00°00'08.9"

Moon at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 10h57m52.2s
 Dec. = +06°56'00.6"
 S.D. = 00°14'51.3"
 H.P. = 00°54'31.1"



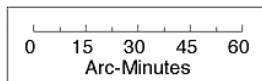
Eclipse Semi-Durations

Penumbral = 03h02m46s
 Umbral = 01h50m33s
 Total = 00h36m42s

Eph. = Newcomb/ILE
 Rule = CdT (Danjon)
 $\Delta T = 65.0$ s

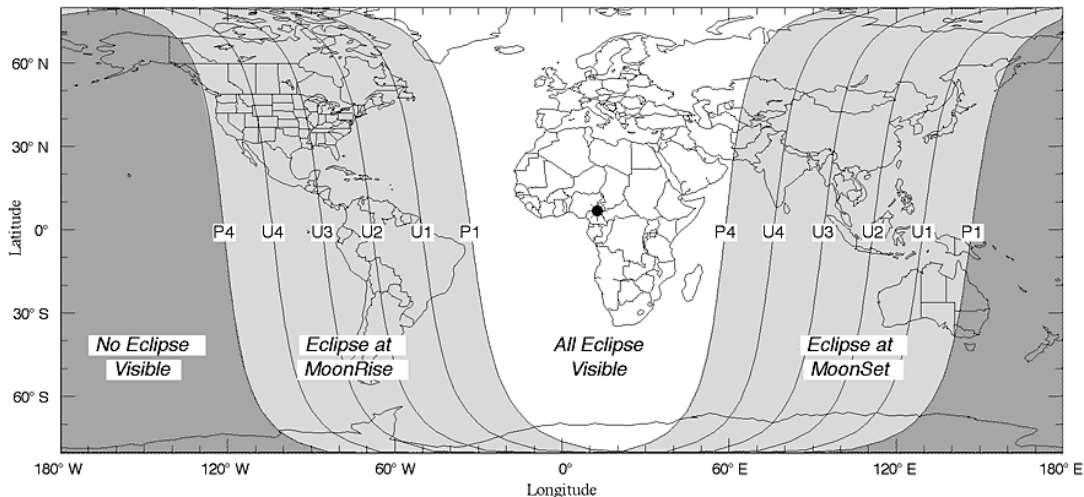
Eclipse Contacts

P1 = 20:18:11 UT
 U1 = 21:30:22 UT
 U2 = 22:44:13 UT
 U3 = 23:57:37 UT
 U4 = 01:11:28 UT
 P4 = 02:23:44 UT



F. Espenak, NASA's GSFC - 2006 Apr 20

<http://sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/eclipse.html>



Any lunar eclipse is visible wherever the Moon is visible during the eclipse. There is no path of totality as there is in a total solar eclipse.

Partial Solar Eclipse of 2007 Mar 19

Geocentric Conjunction = 03:33:10.7 UT J.D. = 2454178.648041

Greatest Eclipse = 02:31:56.4 UT J.D. = 2454178.605514

Eclipse Magnitude = 0.8754 Gamma = 1.0729

Saros Series = 149 Member = 20 of 71

Sun at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 23h53m04.0s

Dec. = -00°45'04.9"

S.D. = 00°16'04.0"

H.P. = 00°00'08.8"

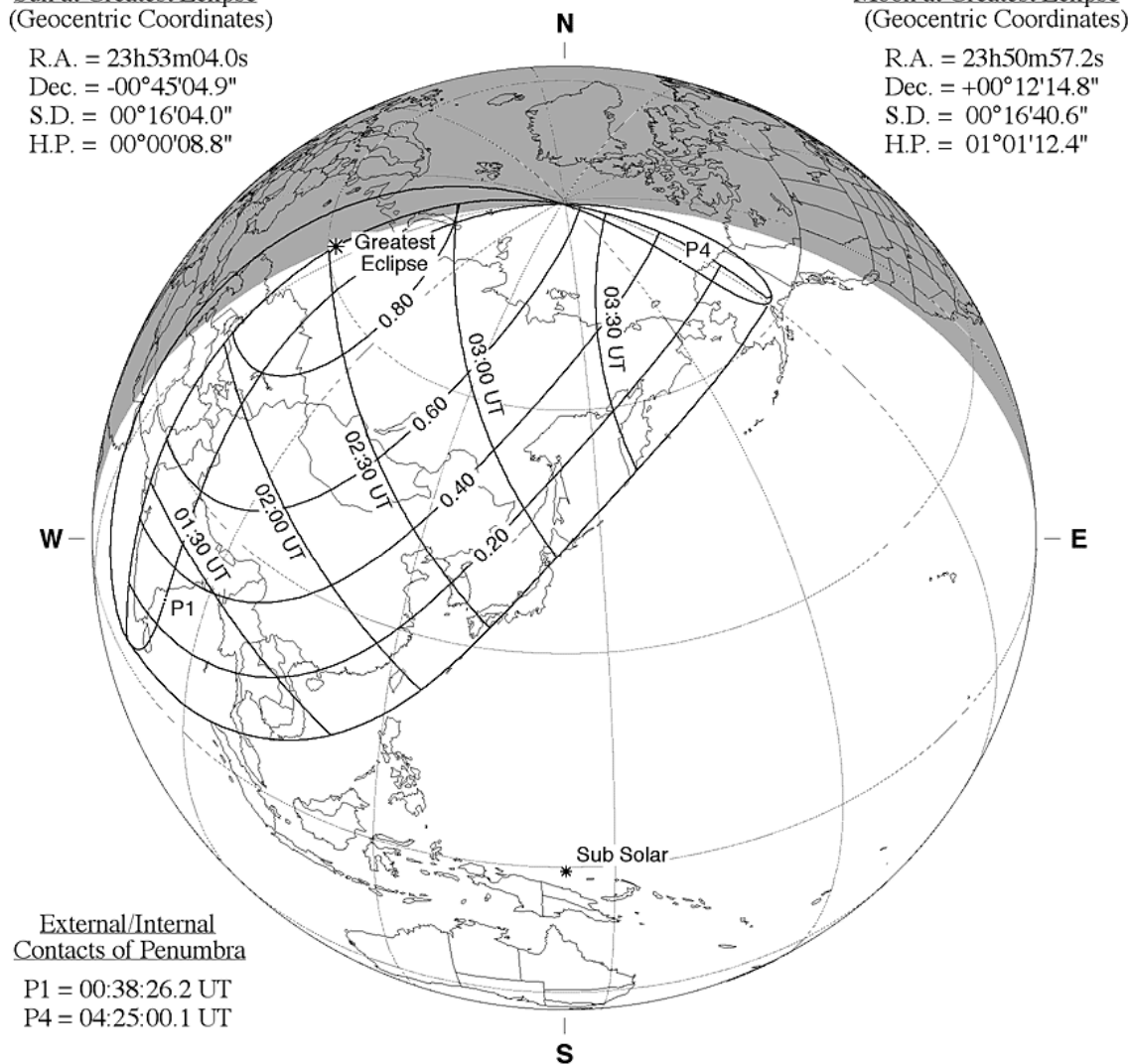
Moon at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 23h50m57.2s

Dec. = +00°12'14.8"

S.D. = 00°16'40.6"

H.P. = 01°01'12.4"



External/Internal Contacts of Penumbra

P1 = 00:38:26.2 UT

P4 = 04:25:00.1 UT

Ephemeris & Constants

Eph. = Newcomb/ILE

$\Delta T = 65.0$ s

$k1 = 0.2724880$

$k2 = 0.2722810$

$\Delta b = 0.0''$ $\Delta l = 0.0''$

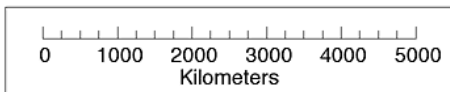
Geocentric Libration (Optical + Physical)

$l = -1.78^\circ$

$b = -1.40^\circ$

$c = -21.95^\circ$

Brown Lun. No. = 1042



F. Espenak, NASA's GSFC - 2006 Apr 21

sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/eclipse.html

In a partial solar eclipse the Moon never fully covers the Sun, and so there is no path of totality on the Earth's surface. However, different areas on Earth see different percentages of coverage of the solar disk. This is shown above by the lines marked 0.60, 0.40 and 0.20.

Total Lunar Eclipse of 2007 Aug 28

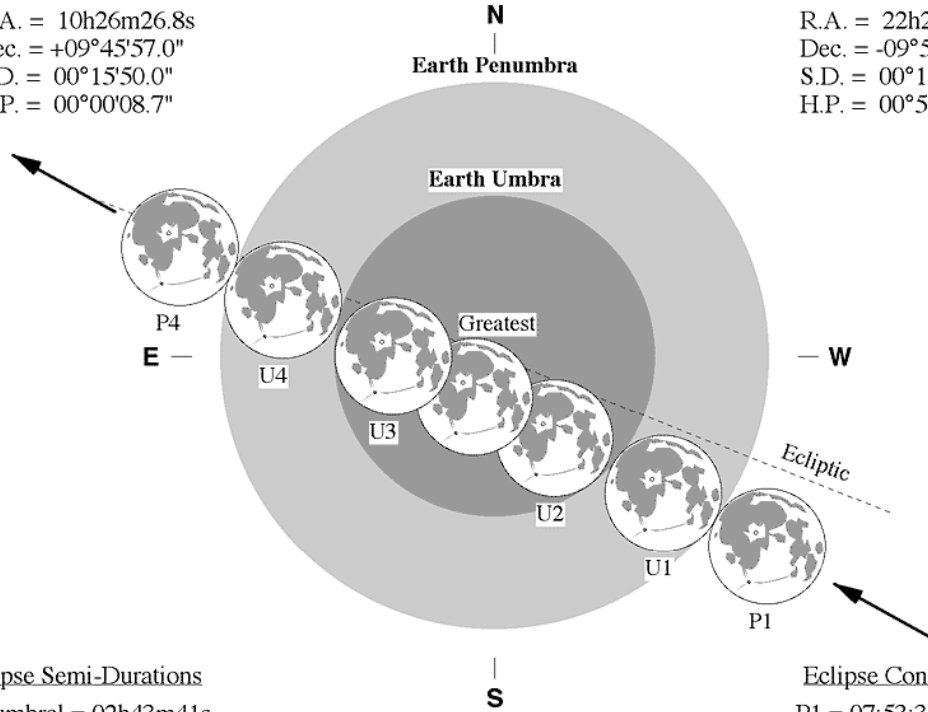
Geocentric Conjunction = 10:25:41.6 UT J.D. = 2454340.93451
 Greatest Eclipse = 10:37:22.3 UT J.D. = 2454340.94262
 Penumbral Magnitude = 2.4528 P. Radius = 1.2677° Gamma = -0.2145
 Umbral Magnitude = 1.4760 U. Radius = 0.7400° Axis = 0.2126°
 Saros Series = 128 Member = 40 of 71

Sun at Greatest Eclipse
(Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 10h26m26.8s
 Dec. = +09°45'57.0"
 S.D. = 00°15'50.0"
 H.P. = 00°00'08.7"

Moon at Greatest Eclipse
(Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 22h26m50.4s
 Dec. = -09°57'18.5"
 S.D. = 00°16'12.5"
 H.P. = 00°59'29.2"



Eclipse Semi-Durations

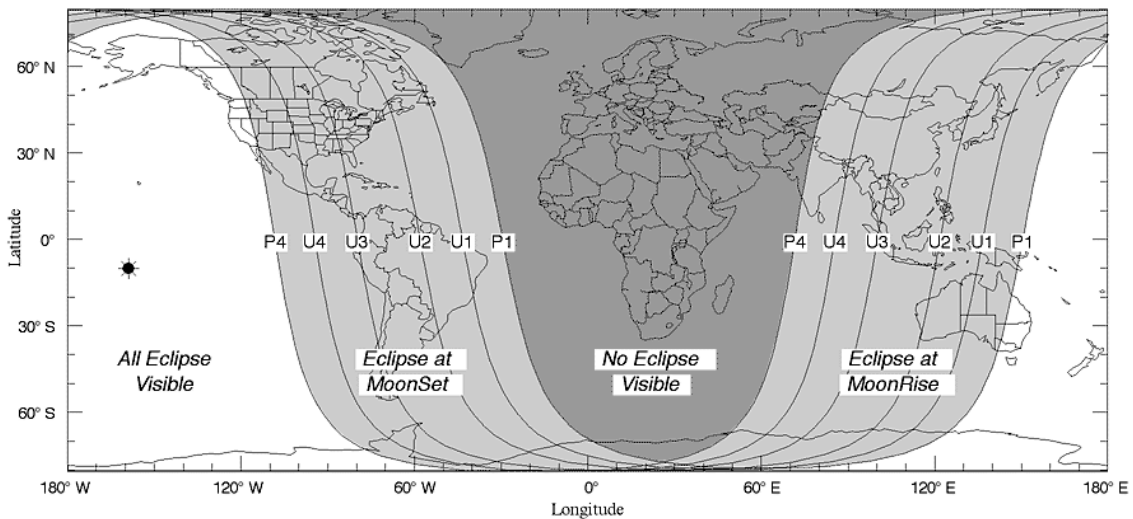
Penumbral = 02h43m41s
 Umbral = 01h46m07s
 Total = 00h45m01s

Eclipse Contacts

P1 = 07:53:39 UT
 U1 = 08:51:16 UT
 U2 = 09:52:22 UT
 U3 = 11:22:24 UT
 U4 = 12:23:30 UT
 P4 = 13:21:01 UT

Eph. = Newcomb/ILE
 Rule = CdT (Danjon)
 $\Delta T = 65.0$ s

F. Espenak, NASA's GSFC - 2006 Apr 20
<http://sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/eclipse.html>



Partial Solar Eclipse of 2007 Sep 11

Geocentric Conjunction = 13:42:43.4 UT J.D. = 2454355.071336

Greatest Eclipse = 12:31:21.2 UT J.D. = 2454355.021773

Eclipse Magnitude = 0.7505 Gamma = -1.1256

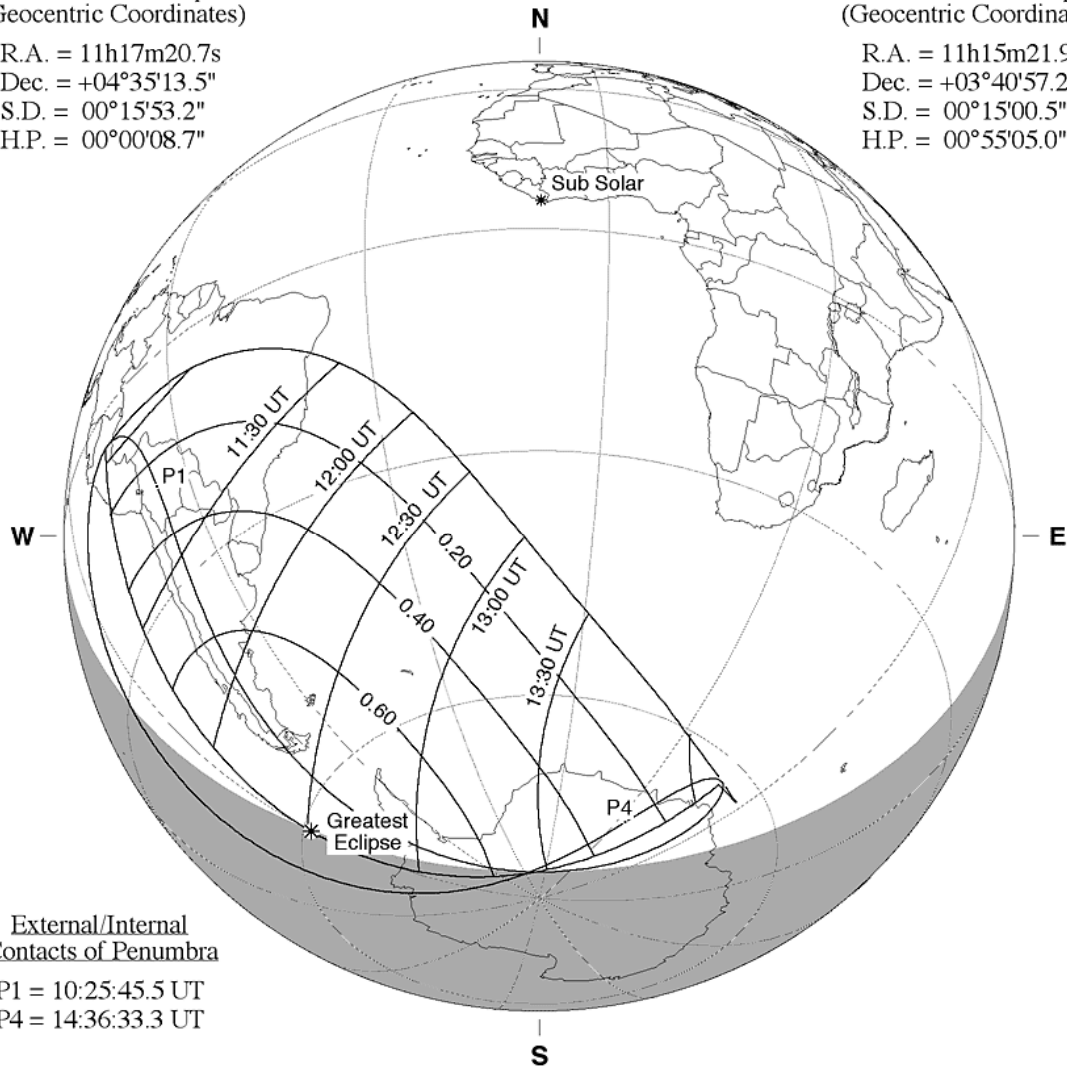
Saros Series = 154 Member = 6 of 71

Sun at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 11h17m20.7s
Dec. = +04°35'13.5"
S.D. = 00°15'53.2"
H.P. = 00°00'08.7"

Moon at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 11h15m21.9s
Dec. = +03°40'57.2"
S.D. = 00°15'00.5"
H.P. = 00°55'05.0"



External/Internal Contacts of Penumra

P1 = 10:25:45.5 UT

P4 = 14:36:33.3 UT

Ephemeris & Constants

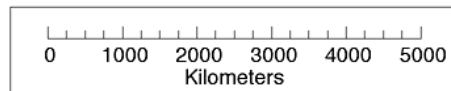
Eph. = Newcomb/ILE

$\Delta T = 65.1$ s

$k1 = 0.2724880$

$k2 = 0.2722810$

$\Delta b = 0.0''$ $\Delta l = 0.0''$



Geocentric Libration (Optical + Physical)

$l = 3.98^\circ$

$b = 1.38^\circ$

$c = 21.47^\circ$

Brown Lun. No. = 1048

F. Espenak, NASA's GSFC - 2006 Apr 21

sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/eclipse.html

Lunar Occultations

Like solar eclipses, lunar occultations occur when the Moon is conjunct a planet or star not only in longitude but also in latitude, so that when seen from certain localities on earth, the Moon passes in front of the other body, completely obscuring it. An occultation is obviously more important than a simple conjunction from the Moon. However, occultations gain their real importance when they repeat month after month, as they often do, giving extended emphasis to the body that is occulted.

In 2007 there are over a third more planetary occultations than in 2006. The most-occulted planet is Saturn (10 passes from Jan through Oct), and the second-most is Neptune (5 passes from Jul through Dec). This underlines the importance of the Saturn-Neptune opposition, which is one of the year's two most important aspects. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Vesta and Pallas also each get occulted from 1 to 3 times in 2007.

Table 6: 2007 Lunar Occultations of Planets

Date	Conj. time	Conj. at	Moon occults
Jan 6	18:57	24°Le10'	Saturn (NE Russia, Alaska, NW Canada, Arctic, N Scandinavia)
Jan 20	17:18	20°Aq44'	Venus (S tip of S. America, Antarctica, SW Africa)
Jan 22	05:29	12°Pi24'	Uranus (S tip of India, E Indian Ocean, Indonesia, Philippines, Japan)
Feb 2	23:34	22°Le16'	Saturn (E Scandinavia, Arctic, Central Asia)
Mar 2	02:12	20°Le08'	Saturn (W Russia, Europe except W British Isles & SW Europe)
Mar 17	03:55	29°Aq02'	Mercury (Ocean S of New Zealand)
Mar 29	04:55	18°Le34'	Saturn (N Brit. Isles, N Scandinavia, N Atlantic, E Greenland)
Apr 14	01:30	05°Pi54'	Mars (S & E Asia, India, E Africa)
Apr 14	19:33	16°Pi52'	Uranus (Japan, E Siberia, Alaska, NW Canada)
Apr 25	10:14	18°Le11'	Saturn (E tip of Siberia, Alaska, NW Canada, N Greenland)
May 12	06:17	17°Pi59'	Uranus (E Greenland, N Atlantic, Brit Isles except SE part)
May 22	19:27	19°Le06'	Saturn (NE Africa, Brit Isles, Europe, NW Asia, Arctic, NW Canada)
Jun 18	15:07	12°Le01'	Venus (W Asia, Brit Isles, Europe exc. S Spain, Greenland, N Canada)
Jun 19	08:04	21°Le10'	Saturn (E Europe, Central Asia, Japan)
Jul 3	20:06	21°Aq38'	Neptune (Antarctica)
Jul 16	22:33	24°Le05'	Saturn (Hawaii, W central South America)
Jul 31	02:07	21°Aq00'	Neptune (Antarctica, Kerguelen Isl.)
Sep 10	02:58	00°Vi57'	Saturn (S Indian Ocean, W tip of Australia, Antarctica)
Oct 7	15:07	04°Vi10'	Saturn (Pacific Ocean S of Polynesia)
Oct 21	04:07	19°Aq17'	Neptune (Antarctica, South Georgia Island)
Nov 17	11:46	19°Aq20'	Neptune (Antarctica, S Australia, New Zealand)
Dec 12	21:25	26°Cp02'	Vesta (S. America except NW, New Zealand)
Dec 14	18:21	19°Aq47'	Neptune (Antarctica, S tip of South America, S Africa)
Dec 16	00:20	06°Pi05'	Pallas (NW Canada, Alaska, E tip of Siberia, Hawaii)
Dec 24	02:59	02°Cn53'	Mars (NW Canada, Alaska, Arctic, N Russia, E Europe, NE Brit. Isl.)

Table 7: 2007 Lunar Occultations of Major Stars

Date	Hour	Moon occults
Jan 7	5 hr	Regulus
Jan 11	20 hr	Spica
Jan 15	13 hr	Antares
Feb 3	14 hr	Regulus
Feb 8	04 hr	Spica
Feb 11	22 hr	Antares
Mar 2	21 hr	Regulus
Mar 11	06 hr	Antares
Mar 30	03 hr	Regulus
Apr 7	13 hr	Antares
Apr 26	09 hr	Regulus

May 4	18 hr	Antares
May 23	16 hr	Regulus
Jun 1	01 hr	Antares
Jun 20	00 hr	Regulus
Jun 28	08 hr	Antares
Jul 17	09 hr	Regulus
Jul 25	16 hr	Antares
Aug 22	01 hr	Antares
Sep 10	01 hr	Regulus
Sep 18	08 hr	Antares
Oct 7	07 hr	Regulus
Oct 15	15 hr	Antares
Nov 3	13 hr	Regulus
Nov 11	21 hr	Antares
Nov 30	20 hr	Regulus
Dec 28	05 hr	Regulus

In Jan and Feb 2007, the Moon makes its final two occultations of **Spica**, ending a series of almost monthly Spica occultations that started in Sep 2005. Up through Nov 2007 it still passes within 2° of latitude to Spica, making near-occultations on Mar 7, Apr 3, Apr 30, May 28, Jun 24, Jul 21, Aug 18, Sep 14 and Nov 8. Spica is a brilliant white double star that lies very near the path of the planets through the constellation Virgo. There, it represents the sheaf of wheat in the hand of the goddess. According to Bernadette Brady, "Spica represents the gift of this goddess. Once this gift used to be knowledge of cultivation. Now Spica represents the goddess' gift of new knowledge and gives a potential for brilliance to any chart it touches." Traditionally given the nature of Mars and Venus, Spica is associated with success and a love of the arts and sciences.

As it did for all of 2005 and 2006, the Moon continues to occult **Antares** monthly through Nov 2007. Along with Regulus, Aldebaran and Fomalhaut, Antares is one of the four so-called Royal Stars, used by the ancient Sumerians to mark the equinoxes and solstices. A red first-magnitude star in the heart of the Scorpion, Antares has a name generally considered to mean "similar to," or "the rival of" Mars. However, it is not purely Mars-like. Most sources give it additional Mercury or Jupiter qualities. Fixed stars are said to heighten a chart's potential for good or evil. In times when most fixed stars had malefic reputations, Antares was associated with rashness, imprudence and violent death. However, in her modern fixed-star delineations for *Solar Fire*, Bernadette Brady says that Antares prominently placed in a chart can bring great success as long as one maintains balance and does not lapse into excess or obsession.

In Jan 2007 the Moon also begins a series of occultations of the great royal star **Regulus**, which continue to occur every month except August. Regulus is also known as Cor Leonis because it marks the heart of the lion in the constellation Leo. According to Persian legend, this star was related to King Feridun, who lost a prospering kingdom because he took revenge. Bernadette Brady thus gives this star the meaning of great power and success, which will last only as long as one resists the temptation toward revenge. Considered strong and hot, Regulus is usually given a Mars-Jupiter quality.

The Moon also makes some significant near-occultations during 2007. It passes within 1° of latitude near the **Pleiades** Jan 27, Feb 23, Mar 23, Apr 19, Jun 13, Jul 10, Oct 28, Nov 24 and Dec 21, and within 2° of latitude on Aug 7, Sep 3 and Sep 30. The Pleiades, also called the Seven Sisters, are clustered around the star Alcyone near tropical 29° Taurus on the shoulder blade of the Bull. This cluster marks the first lunar mansion in Arabic and Hindu astrology, and various cultures associated it with beginnings. Bernadette Brady links Alcyone with "visions and

mystical abilities but also ruthless judgment." Another part of the tradition surrounding Alcyone and the Pleiades includes rain and major floods but also abundant crops. Ptolemy assigns the Pleiades a Moon-Mars quality, and in combinations with the Moon this cluster is associated with defective sight, facial injuries, stabs and wounds, disgrace and imprisonment.

The Moon also passes within 2° of latitude near **Praesaepe** on Apr 24, May 21, Jun 18, Jul 15, Sep 8 and Oct 5, and within 1° of latitude on Nov 1, Nov 29 and Dec 26. Praesaepe (Latin for the Beehive) is also called the Manger or Crib and associated with the place where life emerges. It is a cluster of 40 or more stars now located at tropical 7° Leo in the constellation Cancer. Praesaepe, together with the nearby star pair North and South Asellus, has also been associated with world-changing historical events, particularly those involving Russia and Communism, and with bombing. In addition, it has been connected with the King Midas legend. Like the Pleiades, Praesaepe is considered to have a Moon-Mars influence, and in combinations with the Moon it is said to signify wounding, stabbing and operations, eye and facial injuries, and imprisonment. The Chinese associated it with peculiar experiences in the realms of the dead.

In her star delineations for *Solar Fire 6* and her *Brady's Book of Fixed Stars*, Bernadette Brady rethinks the traditional, usually rather dire, fixed star lore to come up with meanings more helpful and applicable to modern life. For another excellent and very extensive database of star lore, visit Anne Wright's site, <http://www.winshop.com.au/aneu>. Also, Diana Rosenberg's site, <http://www.ye-stars.com/> contains some helpful articles on fixed stars.

Major Aspects in 2007

- In the earlier part of 2007, the dominant aspect is a continuation of the **Saturn-Neptune opposition** that began in Aug 2006. (For details, see pages 34-36.)
- Alternating with the three Saturn-Neptune passes in Feb, Jun and Aug 2007, three passes of **Jupiter square Uranus** in Jan, May and Oct provide periodic shocks and wake-up calls. (Pages 27-29.)
- In March and May come the first two passes of a long **Jupiter-Saturn trine** that extends into Nov 2008. (Pages 25-27.)
- The other major aspect of 2007 comes on December 11, when **Jupiter conjoins Pluto** (pages 31-34). This aspect, which happens only once and starts a whole new Jupiter-Pluto cycle, is reinforced by a virtually simultaneous **Jupiter conjunct Galactic Center** and **Jupiter septile Neptune** (page 31) and a spectacular **Full Moon on Dec 24** (pages 62-63).
- Acting all year as a subtle undertone is the continuing **Neptune-Pluto septile** (pages 39-42), an aspect that has been in effect since 2001, and which will continue until 2011. During 2007 this septile is reinforced by the Jupiter-Pluto conjunction and by a continuation of the **Pluto-Galactic Center conjunction** (pages 42-43) that began in Dec 2006 and lasts throughout most of 2007.

The table on the next page shows at a glance how these aspects weave together in time. The major aspects are then discussed in detail in planetary order, starting with Jupiter trine Saturn and ending with Pluto conjunct the Galactic Center. Then you will find graphic ephemerides including all the planets except the Moon. These show when the inner planets reinforce the major aspects and also create aspect complexes of their own. Finally, on page 46, we discuss 2007's notable stelliums of 5 or more planets clustering within a 20-degree arc; and, starting on page 47, we list 2007's important midpoint positions, aspects and transits to the Cardinal Axis.

Table 8: 2007 Outer-Planet Aspects at a Glance

	♃♂♂	♃♁♂	♃♂♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂	♃♁♂
2006							E 8/24					
							X 8/31	E 10/31			E 10/20	E 12/2
							L 9/7	L 12/6			X 12/1	X 12/29
Jan 1-7												
8-14												
15-21			E 1/15									
22-31			X 1/22									L 1/28
Feb 1-7			L 1/30									
8-14												
15-21							E 2/19					
22-28							X 2/28				X 2/22	
Mar 1-7												
8-14	E 3/9						L 3/9					
15-21	X 3/16											
22-31	L 3/27											
Apr 1-7											L 4/5	
8-14												
15-21												
22-30	E 4/25											
May 1-7	X 5/6	E 5/3										
8-14	L 5/13	X 5/11										
15-21		L 5/18										
22-31												
Jun 1-7												E 6/6
8-14												
15-21							E 6/16					X 7/16
22-30							X 6/25					
Jul 1-7							L 7/3					
8-14												
15-21												
22-31												
Aug 1-7									E 7/30			
8-14									X 8/6	E 8/1		
15-21									L 8/13	X 8/9		
22-31										L 8/17		
Sep 1-7												
8-14												
15-21												
22-30												
Oct 1-7		E 10/4										
8-14		X 10/9										
15-21		L 10/14	E 10/24									
22-31			X 10/30								E 10/23	X 10/28
Nov 1-7			L 11/4									
8-14												
15-21												
22-30												L 11/29
Dec 1-7				E 12/6	E 12/6	E 12/1					X 12/4	
8-14				X 12/11	X 12/11	X 12/5						
15-21				L 12/16	L 12/17	L 12/9						
22-31												
2008	E 1/17								E 4/10		X 2/22	
	X 1/21								L 5/12		L 4/5	
	L 1/24											

E = Entering 1° orb X = Exact L = Leaving 1° orb

In the detailed discussions of the year's major aspects below, you will find two kinds of tables:

- **Tables showing the current aspect** with the dates, times and degrees of each pass. You will also find the heliocentric aspect between the planetary pair (which usually occurs around the middle of a multi-pass geocentric aspect series) and any related parallels or contraparallels in declination. (Declinations are discussed in more detail on pages 51-59.)
- **Tables showing the current aspect in its historical context.** In both mundane and personal astrology the meaning of a current aspect becomes clearer if you look back at what happened during its previous manifestations. To help you do this, we've listed dates of similar aspects in previous cycles of the planetary pair. We've also given fuller data on the conjunctions so you can get a better idea of the meaning of the whole cycle by pondering the conjunction degree or casting the conjunction chart. We've supplied the date and the Universal Time so you can cast the chart for whatever locality you wish.

In each cycle listed below, we've highlighted the aspect that corresponds to the aspect being made during 2007. In doing this, we follow writers like Dane Rudhyar, Michael Meyer, Alexander Ruperti, Charles Harvey, Robert Hand, Dietrech Pessin et al. in distinguishing between waxing aspects (those occurring between the conjunction and the opposition) and waning aspects (those occurring between the opposition and the next conjunction). Like a Moon phase, an aspect between two planets can be seen as a phase in a cycle. Starting at the seed moment (the conjunction) the cycle develops through the waxing sextile, square, trine, etc. to its flowering, its most fully realized external manifestation, at the opposition. From the opposition back through the waning sextile, square, trine, etc. come stages of assimilation and dissemination, preparing for the birth of a new issue or cycle at the next conjunction. This way of viewing aspects is especially fruitful when trying to determine the course of future historical events.

Jupiter trine Saturn

The two furthest planets to be visible to the naked eye, Jupiter and Saturn have traditionally been considered signifiers of the established social order beyond the personal realms signified by the inner planets. From ancient times, the Jupiter-Saturn cycle has thus been considered a prime timer of national, international and economic trends.

In 2007-08, the Jupiter-Saturn square of 2005-06 morphs into a traditionally easier-to-deal with Jupiter-Saturn trine. In the context of the Jupiter-Saturn cycle that began with their conjunction on May 28, 2000, the trine suggests a phase of resting and consolidation following the challenges posed by the past year's waxing square.

The seed moment of the current Jupiter-Saturn cycle, the May, 2000 Jupiter-Saturn conjunction occurred during the election campaign that led to George W. Bush becoming President of the U.S. The first testing of the trend that was set in motion at the conjunction erupted with the first hard aspect -- the Jupiter-Saturn semisquare of October 13, 2002 and March 27 and July 9, 2003. These dates bracketed the official stage of the war in Iraq. The square of 2005-06 marked another, more severe, crisis point, when a mounting toll of death, maiming, property destruction and erosion of trust in the U.S seriously undermined the power of the Presidency and led to Democratic victories in Congress and the resignation of Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld. During the trine, which makes 5 passes between March 2007 and Nov 2008, it's possible that we will detect either an easing of tensions regarding the Presidency and the war, or an unchecked rush of energy and action. Either way, it is bound to impact the 2008 U.S. elections.

Unusually, this Jupiter-Saturn trine makes two extra passes after the beginning of the next aspect in the Jupiter-Saturn series, a sesquare or 135° aspect. In March and June of 2008, the Jupiter-Saturn arc morphs into an exact sesquare, interrupting the trine with a tense revival of issues from the 2002-03 semisquare and the 2005-06 square. These two sesquares are also a foretaste of the January, 2009 Jupiter-Saturn sesquare, which will provide yet another crisis point before the opposition.

The current Jupiter-Saturn cycle began with the last of a Great Conjunction series in Earth signs. Occurring in Taurus just after the breakup of a six-planet stellium in that sign, it set a Taurean theme for the whole 20-year cycle. Indeed, since the conjunction in 2000, we have had increasingly to deal with issues of wealth distribution and of the world's supply of physical resources like oil, water and farmland. The trine of 2007-08, which occurs in the Earth signs Capricorn and Virgo, once again underlines the Earth theme of money and physical resources. This is a theme that is likely to be a main focus of political life at least until the next Jupiter-Saturn conjunction, which occurs at the end of 2020 in the first degree of Aquarius.

Jupiter trine Saturn, March 2007-Nov 2008

Pass 1: Mar 9-27

Mar 9	10:41	18°Sg37' D	19°Le37' R	Jupiter trine Saturn enters 1° orb
Mar 16	22:48	19°Sg09' D	19°Le09' R	Jupiter trine Saturn
Mar 27	13:30	19°Sg38' D	18°Le38' R	Jupiter trine Saturn leaves 1° orb

Pass 2: Apr 25-May 13

Apr 6	01:23	19°Sg47' R		Jupiter stations Retrograde
Apr 25	15:00	19°Sg11' R	18°Le11' D	Jupiter trine Saturn enters 1° orb
May 6	07:07	18°Sg24' R	18°Le24' D	Jupiter trine Saturn
May 13	21:33	17°Sg40' R	18°Le40' D	Jupiter trine Saturn leaves 1° orb

Pass 3: Jan 17-24 2008

Aug 7 07	02:05	09°Sg56' D		Jupiter stations Direct
Jan 17 08	17:52	06°Cp48' D	07°Vi48' R	Jupiter trine Saturn enters 1° orb
Jan 21 08	09:13	07°Cp37' D	07°Vi37' R	Jupiter trine Saturn
Jan 24 08	23:45	08°Cp24' D	07°Vi24' R	Jupiter trine Saturn leaves 1° orb
Feb 2 08	08:39	04°Cp23' H	04°Vi23' H	Heliocentric Jupiter trine Saturn

Interlude: Jupiter sesquare Saturn, Pass 1, Mar 13-23 2008

Mar 13 08	21:05	17°Cp43' D	03°Vi43' R	Jupiter sesquare Saturn enters 1° orb
Mar 18 08	10:41	18°Cp24' D	03°Vi24' R	Jupiter sesquare Saturn
Mar 23 08	08:12	19°Cp04' D	03°Vi04' R	Jupiter sesquare Saturn leaves 1° orb

Interlude: Jupiter sesquare Saturn, Pass 2, Jun 21-Jul 1 2008

May 9 08	12:12	22°Cp22' R		Jupiter stations Retrograde
Jun 21 08	06:51	19°Cp42' R	03°Vi42' D	Jupiter sesquare Saturn enters 1° orb
Jun 26 08	07:55	19°Cp06' R	04°Vi06' D	Jupiter sesquare Saturn
Jul 1 08	02:11	18°Cp31' R	04°Vi31' D	Jupiter sesquare Saturn leaves 1° orb

Pass 4: Sep 1-18 2008

Sep 1 08	13:59	12°Cp36' R	11°Vi36' D	Jupiter trine Saturn enters 1° orb
Sep 8 08	04:17	12°Cp32' D		Jupiter stations Direct
Sep 8 08	23:22	12°Cp32' D	12°Vi32' D	Jupiter trine Saturn
Sep 18 08	05:52	12°Cp42' D	13°Vi42' D	Jupiter trine Saturn leaves 1° orb

Pass 5: Nov 11-29 2008

Nov 11 08	21:32	18° Cp36' D	19° Vi36' D	Jupiter trine Saturn enters 1° orb
Nov 21 08	12:12	20° Cp19' D	20° Vi19' D	Jupiter trine Saturn
Nov 29 08	04:18	21° Cp49' D	20° Vi49' D	Jupiter trine Saturn leaves 1° orb

The 20-Year Jupiter-Saturn Cycle

Cnj	Nov 28 1901	16:28	14° Cp00'
Sqr	Jul 1905-May 1906		
Tri	Oct 1906-May 1908		
Opp	Nov 1910-Oct 1911		
Tri	Mar 1914-Jan 1915		
Sqr	Mar 1916-Jan 1917		
Cnj	Sep 10 1921	04:13	26° Vi36'
Sqr	Apr 1926-Feb 1927		
Tri	Jun 1927-Apr 1928		
Opp	Jul 1930-Jun 1931		
Tri	Oct 1933-Sep 1934		
Sqr	Nov 1935-Sep 1936		
Cnj	Aug 8 1940 (to Feb 1941)	01:27	14° Ta27'
Sqr	Dec 1945-Nov 1946		
Tri	Jan 1948-Dec 1948		
Opp	Apr 1951-Feb 1952		
Tri	Jun 1954-Apr 1955		
Sqr	Aug 1955-Jun 1956		
Cnj	Feb 19 1961	00:02	25° Cp12'
Sqr	Jul 1965		
Tri	Sep 1966-Jul 1967		
Opp	Dec 1969-Oct 1971		
Tri	Feb 1974-Jan 1975		
Sqr	Jun 1975-Mar 1976		
Cnj	Dec 31 1980 (to Jul 81)	21:27	09° Li30'
Sqr	Apr 1986		
Tri	May 1987-Mar 1988		
Opp	Sep 1989-May 1991		
Tri	Oct 1993-Aug 1994		
Sqr	Nov 1995		
Cnj	May 28 2000	16:03	22° Ta43'
Sqr	Dec 2005-Oct 2006		
Tri	Mar 2007-Nov 2008		
Opp	May 2010-Mar 2011		
Tri	Jul 2013-May 2014		
Sqr	Aug 2015-May 2016		
Cnj	Dec 21 2020	18:20	00° Aq29'

Jupiter square Uranus

We have seen that in 2007 the Jupiter-Saturn relation softens from last year's square into this year's trine. In contrast, the Jupiter-Uranus relationship hardens from the 2006 waning trine into a waning square that makes exact passes in Jan, May and Oct 2007.

When well aspected, Jupiter-Uranus can mean optimism, lucky breaks, fortunate changes in direction, flashes of recognition and successful speculation. Reinhold Ebertin points out that it is sometimes called the "thank the Lord" combination, bringing sudden, last-minute deliverance from situations of great tension (*Combination of Stellar Influences*, 1972 ed, p.72). However, the more stressful Jupiter-Uranus combinations (especially the square) can accompany tactlessness,

exaggeration, zeal in promoting one-sided views, pigheaded resistance to any outside input of ideas, and a consequent missing of opportunities.

In his book *Cycles of Becoming*, Alexander Rupert connects each Jupiter-Uranus conjunction with the beginning of "a new trend toward social, cultural, religious and psychological transformation," saying that at the conjunction, "changes become *necessary* [italics his] and everyone must participate in them" (p. 206). He goes on to say that although the changes may seem to be forced by outside circumstances, the real drama takes place inwardly as one struggles against the internal values that keep one in an old, outdated rut. For any real growth to happen, there must be an inner shift of values.

The current Jupiter-Uranus cycle began with the conjunction of Feb 16, 1997 in Aquarius, which suggests that this cycle is especially about the expansion of social consciousness and about organizing groups to work toward social, political and economic transformation. An Air sign, it also suggests issues of transportation and communication.

At the waxing square in May 2000, this trend met its first major crisis in the form of push-back from world conditions. The waxing Jupiter-Uranus square (which happened the same month as the Jupiter-Saturn conjunction) occurred during George W. Bush's successful campaign to become President of the U.S.

The opposition occurred in Aug 2003, a month after the last pass of the Jupiter-Saturn semisquare, and at the end of the official stage of the Iraq war. The opposition is when you have the best chance of objectively seeing where the development started at the conjunction has taken you. It should be clear then whether you have succeeded in reorienting yourself to the changes called for at the conjunction.

If you have done this successfully, the waning square should be relatively easy. If you have failed to do this, it can be a bumpy ride. The fact that the waning Jupiter-Uranus square of 2007 takes place in the Mutable signs of Sagittarius and Pisces suggests that whatever problems arise at this point are not set in concrete, but are still solvable by a change in consciousness.

Jupiter square Uranus, Jan-Oct 2007

Pass 1: Jan 15-30

Jan 15	17:28	11°Sg06' D	12°Pi06' D	Jupiter square Uranus enters 1° orb
Jan 22	21:44	12°Sg26' D	12°Pi26' D	Jupiter square Uranus
Jan 30	23:03	13°Sg50' D	12°Pi50' D	Jupiter square Uranus leaves 1° orb

Pass 2: May 3-18

Apr 6	01:23	19°Sg47' R		Jupiter stations Retrograde
May 3	04:02	18°Sg39' R	17°Pi39' D	Jupiter square Uranus enters 1° orb
May 11	03:30	17°Sg57' R	17°Pi57' D	Jupiter square Uranus
May 18	11:20	17°Sg10' R	18°Pi10' D	Jupiter square Uranus leaves 1° orb
Jun 17	04:11	15°Sg48' H	15°Pi48' H	Heliocentric Jupiter square Uranus

Pass 3: Oct 4-14

Aug 7	02:05	09°Sg56' D		Jupiter stations Direct
Oct 4	13:23	14°Sg46' D	15°Pi46' R	Jupiter square Uranus enters 1° orb
Oct 9	18:22	15°Sg35' D	15°Pi35' R	Jupiter square Uranus
Oct 14	19:04	16°Sg26' D	15°Pi26' R	Jupiter square Uranus leaves 1° orb

The 13-Year Jupiter-Uranus Cycle

Cnj	Oct 20 1900	08:13	10°Sg06'
Sqr	Jul 1903-Feb 1904		
Tri	Jul 1904-Mar 1905		
Opp	Aug 1906-May 1907		
Tri	Aug 1909		
Sqr	Oct 1910		
Cnj	Mar 4 1914	03:24	09°Aq32'
Sqr	Jun 1917		
Tri	Jul 1918		
Opp	Sep 1920-May 1921		
Tri	Dec 1922-Sep 1923		
Sqr	Feb 1924-Oct 1924		
Cnj	Jul 15 1927 (to Jan 1928)	21:49	03°Ar24'
Sqr	Sep 1930-May 1931		
Tri	Oct 1931-Jul 1932		
Opp	Oct 1934		
Tri	Dec 1936		
Sqr	Jan 1938		
Cnj	May 8 1941	00:21	25°Ta38'
Sqr	Sep 1944		
Tri	Nov 1945-Jul 1946		
Opp	Feb 1948-Nov 1948		
Tri	Apr 1950-Jan 1951		
Sqr	May 1951-Feb 1952		
Cnj	Oct 7 1954 (to May 1955)	10:02	27°Cn23'
Sqr	Nov 1958		
Tri	Jan 1960		
Opp	Mar 1962-Dec 1962		
Tri	May 1964		
Sqr	Jun 1965		
Cnj	Dec 11 1968 (to Jul 1969)	15:00	03°Li39'
Sqr	Jan 1973		
Tri	Feb 1974		
Opp	Apr 1976		
Tri	Jun 1978		
Sqr	Jul 1979		
Cnj	Feb 18 1983 (to Sep 1983)	22:44	08°Sg52'
Sqr	Jun 1986-Feb 1987		
Tri	Jun 1987-Mar 1988		
Opp	Aug 1989-May 1990		
Tri	Nov 1991-Jul 1992		
Sqr	Sep 1993		
Cnj	Feb 16 1997	02:22	05°Aq56'
Sqr	May 2000		
Tri	Jun 2001		
Opp	Aug 2003		
Tri	Nov 2005-Aug 2006		
Sqr	Jan 2007-Oct 2007		
Cnj	Jun 8 2010 (to Jan 2011)	11:27	00°Ar18'

Jupiter sextile, then septile Neptune

The brief one-pass Jupiter-Neptune sextile in Oct 2007 follows upon the long-lasting and greatly reinforced square made by these two planets in 2006. It also comes after the final dose of reality forced by the last pass of the Saturn-Neptune opposition in Aug 2007, and the wake-up quality of

the Jupiter-Uranus square earlier in Oct. The late-Oct Jupiter sextile Neptune aspect can provide a happy, fuzzy interlude which, like cocktails after work, has the possibility to be fun and not destructive as long as you don't overdo and get carried away by its expansive illusions.

The current Jupiter-Neptune cycle began with the 1997 conjunction in an Earth sign, suggesting that the dreams, illusions and idealism of this planetary pair would have a lot to do with material matters. The happy buzz of the brief Oct 2007 sextile may well accompany an uptick in the financial markets as well as reversing our Saturn-Neptune sense of shortage and temporarily giving us an unrealistically rosy perception of resources in plentiful supply. The fact that the conjunction happened in Capricorn also directs the dreams and illusions toward social hierarchies, and in particular the executive branch of government.

Jupiter sextile Neptune, Oct-Nov 2007

Only Pass: Oct 24-Nov 4

Aug 7	02:05	09°Sg56' D		Jupiter stations Direct
Aug 16	21:58	20°Sg39' H	20°Aq39' H	Heliocentric Jupiter sextile Neptune
Oct 24	23:46	18°Sg16' D	19°Aq16' R	Jupiter sextile Neptune enters 1° orb
Oct 30	03:57	19°Sg15' D	19°Aq15' R	Jupiter sextile Neptune
Nov 4	05:48	20°Sg15' D	19°Aq15' D	Jupiter sextile Neptune leaves 1° orb

The 13-Year Jupiter-Neptune Cycle

Cnj	Jun 1 1894	11:33	13°Ge10'
Sxt	Aug 1896		
Sqr	Sep 1897		
Opp	Jan 1901		
Sqr	Mar 1904		
Sxt	Apr 1905		
Cnj	May 22 1907	11:47	10°Cn50'
Sxt	Aug 1909		
Sqr	Oct 1910		
Opp	Jan 1914		
Sqr	Jul 1916-Feb 1917		
Sxt	Nov 1917-Mar 1918		
Cnj	Sep 24 1919 (to Apr 1920)	02:00	10°Le49'
Sxt	Dec 1921-Aug 1922		
Sqr	Jan 1923-Oct 1923		
Opp	Apr 1926-Jan 1927		
Sqr	Jun 1929		
Sxt	Jul 1930		
Cnj	Sep 19 1932	04:41	08°Vi25'
Sxt	Dec 1934		
Sqr	Jan 1936-Sep 1936		
Opp	Apr 1939		
Sqr	May 1942		
Sxt	Jun 1943		
Cnj	Sep 22 1945	08:59	05°Li54'
Sxt	Dec 1947		
Sqr	Jan 1949		
Opp	Mar 1952		
Sqr	Sep 1954-May 1955		
Sxt	Nov 1955-Jun 1956		
Cnj	Sep 24 1958	16:11	03°Sc18'
Sxt	Dec 1960		
Sqr	Jan 1962		

Opp	Jun 1964-Feb 1965		
Sqr	Sep 1967-Apr 1968		
Sxt	Oct 1968-Jun 1969		
Cnj	Feb 1 1971 (to Sep 1971)	06:50	02°Sg47'
Sxt	Apr 1973-Nov 1973		
Sqr	Apr 1974-		
Opp	Jun 1977		
Sqr	Sep 1980		
Sxt	Oct 1981		
Cnj	Jan 19 1984	17:23	00°Cp01'
Sxt	Mar 1986		
Sqr	Apr 1987		
Opp	Oct 1989-Jun 1990		
Sqr	Sep 17 1993		
Sxt	Oct 1994		
Cnj	Jan 9 1997	11:39	27°Cp09'
Sxt	Feb 1999		
Sqr	Jul 1999-Mar 2000		
Opp	Sep 11 2002-Jun 2003		
Sqr	Jan 2006-Sep 2006		
Sxt	Oct 2007		
Cnj	May 27 2009 (to Dec 09)	20:12	26°Aq29'

We have just discussed the waning Jupiter-Neptune sextile, which prepares the way (after a final crisis-prone semisquare on Jan 12 2008) for a new cycle-beginning marked by the 2009 Jupiter-Neptune conjunction in Aquarius.

But first, there is a short interlude of strangeness. In early Dec 2007, only a month after leaving orb of the sextile, the Jupiter-Neptune aspect moves into a septile (51°25'43") that is exact on Dec 11 and stays within orb for about 10 days. Ordinarily we would not mention this brief minor aspect (which generally comes next after a sextile), but it contributes to a whole complex of aspects that make Dec 2007 a very special month indeed. (For details, see pages 39 and 62-63.)

Jupiter septile Neptune, Dec 2007

Only Pass: Dec 6-16

Dec 6	10:24	27°Sg11' D	19°Aq36' D	Jupiter septile Neptune enters 1° orb
Dec 9	16:04	29°Sg55' H	21°Aq20' H	Heliocentric Jupiter septile Neptune
Dec 11	07:03	28°Sg17' D	19°Aq42' D	Jupiter septile Neptune
Dec 16	04:12	29°Sg23' D	19°Aq49' D	Jupiter septile Neptune leaves 1° orb

Jupiter conjunct Pluto

In 2007 a new Jupiter-Pluto cycle starts with a single-pass Jupiter-Pluto conjunction on Dec 11. The previous conjunction in 1994 took place in Pluto's home territory of Scorpio, beginning a 13-year cycle concerned with ruthless ambition, expanding political and economic power, manipulating mass consciousness, materialistic striving for possessions and pleasures, dealing with the waste products of our activities, and fanatically holding on to traditional forms of religion.

In contrast, the 2007 conjunction takes place with Jupiter having extra power in its home sign of Sagittarius. Hopefully, this new 13-year cycle will be more about transformations in our worldview and in the social institutions that we share. Religion promises to continue as an issue, but possibly there will be less vehement fanaticism associated with it. Many people may be

strongly drawn to rigorous forms of spiritual growth, to a more all-embracing and cosmopolitan philosophy, and to a wider social vision that increasingly seeks to incorporate other cultures, classes and points of view. There may also be a revived concern with justice, provoking overhauls of the judicial system, and big plans may be laid to transform the world in many ways. With Jupiter unimpeded in its own sign, however, also comes the danger of hyper-Jupiterian waste, runaway spending, speculation and various other kinds of over-reaching behavior.

By itself, Jupiter-Pluto can be read as "fortunate developments" and "changes for the better," themes that could well make themselves evident at the Dec 2007 conjunction. However in whatever sign it is placed this combination can also refer to fanatic adherence to beliefs, a thirst for power, and exploitation of the masses while leading and organizing them. It can signify not only demagogues who are already at the top of the social order, but also the leaders of uprisings who want to unseat them. Related to this, Andre Barbault has connected the Jupiter-Pluto cycle with the development of international terrorism. Let us hope that the new cycle beginning in Sagittarius will signal a reduction of the stress level we have experienced in recent years, and that the positive Jupiter-Pluto penchant for repairing and restoring will have a better chance of manifesting.

While this conjunction is a brief, one-pass affair and the cycle it starts is not one of the major long-lasting outer-planet cycles, the planetary conditions surrounding this particular cycle's inception are decidedly out of the ordinary. For a description of the many supporting factors that make this Jupiter-Pluto conjunction such a memorable one, see pages 62-63.

Jupiter conjunct Pluto, Dec 2007

Only Pass: Dec 6-17

Nov 23	05:29	28°Sg34' H	28°Sg34' H	Heliocentric Jupiter conjunct Pluto
Dec 6	13:33	27°Sg12' D	28°Sg12' D	Jupiter conjunct Pluto enters 1° orb
Dec 11	19:35	28°Sg24' D	28°Sg24' D	Jupiter conjunct Pluto
Dec 17	00:55	29°Sg35' D	28°Sg35' D	Jupiter conjunct Pluto leaves 1° orb

The 12-Year Jupiter-Pluto Cycle

Cnj	May 18 1894	17:25	09°Ge59'
SSx	Jun 1895		
SSq	Aug 1895		
Sqr	Aug 1897		
Opp	Nov 1900		
Sqr	May 1903-Jan 1904		
SSq	Mar 1905		
SSx	Jun 1905		
Cnj	Jun 26 1906	18:12	22°Ge31'
SSx	Jul 1907		
SSq	Oct 1907-May 1908		
Sqr	Sep 1909		
Opp	Dec 1912		
Sqr	Feb 1916		
SSq	May 1917		
SSx	Jul 1917-Mar 1918		
Cnj	Aug 10 1918	20:02	06°Cn03'
SSx	Sep 7 1919		
SSq	Jul 25 1920		
Sqr	Nov 12 1921 Jun 20 1922		
Opp	Feb 9 1925 Oct 15 1925		
Sqr	Mar 31 1928		

SSq	Jun 23 1929		
SSx	May 2 1930		
Cnj	May 27 1931	03:12	19°Cn16'
SSx	Nov 20 1931 Jun 29 1932		
SSq	Sep 18 1932		
Sqr	Feb 5 1934 Sep 21 1934		
Opp	Apr 23 1937 Dec 18 1937		
Sqr	May 20 1940		
SSq	Sep 11 1941 Apr 16 1942		
SSx	Jun 30 1942		
Cnj	Aug 1 1943	08:09	06°Le53'
SSx	Sep 1944		
SSq	Dec 1944-Jul 1945		
Sqr	Nov 1946		
Sqq	Mar 1948-Nov 1948		
Opp	Feb 1950		
Sqq	May 1951-Jan 1952		
Sqr	Mar 1953		
SSq	Jun 1954		
SSx	Sep 1954-May 1955		
Cnj	Nov 2 1955 (to Jun 1956)	23:28	28°Le25'
SSx	Dec 1956-Aug 1957		
SSq	Oct 1957		
Sqr	Nov 1959		
Sqq	Feb 1961		
Opp	May 1962-Jan 1963		
Sqq	Mar 1964		
Sqr	Jun 21 1965		
SSq	Jun 1967		
SSx	Aug 1967		
Cnj	Oct 13 1968	05:12	23°Vi40'
SSx	Nov 1969		
SSq	Oct 1970		
Sqr	Feb 1972-Oct 1972		
Sqq	Feb 1974		
Opp	Apr 1975		
Sqq	Jul 1976-Mar 1977		
Sqr	Jun 22 1978		
SSq	Oct 1979-Jun 1980		
SSx	Sep 1980		
Cnj	Nov 2 1981	08:27	24°Li53'
SSx	Dec 21 1982		
SSq	Nov 1983		
Sqr	Feb 1985		
Sqq	May 1986-Feb 1987		
Opp	Apr 27 1988		
Sqq	Jul 1989-Mar 1990		
Sqr	Jul 1991		
SSq	Nov 1992-Jul 1993		
SSx	Oct 1993		
Cnj	Dec 2 1994	07:29	28°Sc26'
SSx	Jan 1996		
SSq	Apr 1996-Nov 1996		
Sqr	Mar 10 1998		
Sqq	May 1999-Jan 2000		
Opp	Sep 2000-May 2001		
Sqq	Aug 2002		

Sqr	Aug 2004		
SSq	Dec 2005-Jul 2006		
SSx	Nov 2006		
Cnj	Dec 11 2007	19:35	28°Sg24'

Saturn opposition Neptune

During the first half of 2007 Saturn makes the final two passes in its opposition to Neptune, an aspect that had its first pass in Aug 2006. Overall, the Saturn-Neptune opposition continues to be the dominant influence in the sky until its final exact pass in Jun-Jul 2007. In Jan and May 2007, however, Saturn-Neptune briefly goes out of orb and is relieved by short wake-up doses of Jupiter square Uranus. Then, in Aug 2007, a few weeks after the final Saturn-Neptune pass, a Saturn-Pluto trine takes over.

In looking at events on the Saturn-Neptune timeline, it is interesting to note that the Watergate break-in which led to the impeachment of President Nixon occurred in 1972 during the last Saturn-Neptune opposition phase. This was also a time when the Vietnam War was increasingly perceived as a quagmire -- a factor that, along with the fall of a President, helped bring about an erosion of trust and a crumbling of ideals. Related to this, the preceding Saturn-Neptune conjunction of 1953 coincided with another erosion of American ideals as the McCarthy witch hunts got under way.

Another Saturn-Neptune theme is capitalism, individualism and elitism (Saturn) vs. socialism and the welfare of the masses (Neptune). At the Saturn-Neptune conjunction of 1809, Charles Fourier proposed the idea of communes; during the 1846 conjunction Marx and Engels formulated the ideas that led to the publication of the Communist Manifesto in 1848; at the 1882 conjunction trade unions began taking off in Europe, and the German Empire instituted health insurance and welfare programs; at the 1917 conjunction the Russian Revolution led to the forming of the USSR; and at the 1952-53 conjunction Stalin died, Krushchev began de-Stalinization, and Soviet competition with the West became a major world theme.

The present Saturn-Neptune cycle began at the conjunction in 1989, when the USSR collapsed, the Berlin Wall fell, and (with the exception of China and Cuba) Communist states the world over were overturned in the greatest eruption of revolutions since 1848.

The Saturn-Neptune cycle still times major developments in Russia and China, two nations that have tried to institutionalize (Saturn) ideals promoting the welfare of the masses (Neptune). For example, during the Saturn-Neptune square of 1998-99, there were major political and economic upsets in Russia, with the ruble being devalued, Boris Yeltsin sacking the entire cabinet, and three prime ministers being dismissed in 14 months. In China, dissidents attempted to form an opposition party, and were imprisoned.

However, new themes also emerged at the 1989 Saturn-Neptune conjunction. The splintering of the USSR into multiple nations began a whole new international ballgame, in which the US began to run unchecked as the sole Great Power in the world. At the 2006-07 opposition we see that this trend may have gone as far as it can go, as the U.S. pushes its power ever closer to the breaking point, other nations assume leadership in various areas, and Putin's Russia begins more and more to resemble the pre-1989 regime.

Also with the 1989 conjunction, the struggle between Capitalism and Communism started to mutate into a struggle between globalism, multi-national corporations and free trade on the one hand, and the welfare of laborers and the common people on the other. With much recent publicity about the miseries and inequalities caused by the emerging global economic system, anti-globalist sentiment began to become institutionalized through the election in South America and elsewhere of anti-globalist candidates who are dismantling the economic framework promoted by America and instead asserting their own regional and populist interests.

Also related to the formation of a global economy, at the 1998-99 Saturn-Neptune square, Europe pooled (Neptune) its national currencies into the Euro. Since then, the varied economies have had difficulty running in step with each other, and during the 2006-07 Saturn-Neptune opposition we see individual nations (Saturn) rethinking this attempt at an international collectivization of monetary systems.

In US politics, the Saturn-Neptune drama has been playing out in a contest between the Republican ideology of individual initiative and prerogative (Saturn) vs. the Democratic ideology of the common good (Neptune). The 2006 U.S. electoral campaign, which took place during the first pass of the current Saturn-Neptune opposition, resulted in a dramatic trend reversal, with the first Democratic majority in Congress since the Republican takeover in 1995.

On the religious front all over the world, there is an ideological contest not only between Christianity and Islam, but also within both religions between a Saturnian fundamentalist, orthodox adherence to traditional forms and a Neptunian belief in the unity of all faiths. The completion of the current Saturn-Neptune opposition is likely to bring these and similar matters to a head in 2007.

The Saturn-Neptune cycle appears to time a great many more historical trends than I have mentioned here. For an admirably comprehensive survey of how the major Saturn-Neptune aspects have manifested in a wide variety of areas during modern times, see Madalyn Hillis-Dineen's article "Restructuring the World" (which you can find in the AUGuries archives at <http://www.alabe.com/saturnneptune06.html>).

Saturn opposition Neptune, Aug 2006-Jul 2007

Pass 1: Aug 24-Sep 7 2006

Aug 22 06	12:02	+16°36'	-15°36'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune enters 1° orb
Aug 24 06	18:22	17°Le03' D	18°Aq03' R	Saturn opposition Neptune enters 1° orb
Aug 31 06	09:53	17°Le53' D	17°Aq53' R	Saturn opposition Neptune
Sep 7 06	06:08	18°Le43' D	17°Aq43' R	Saturn opposition Neptune leaves 1° orb
Sep 14 06	13:00	+15°47'	-15°47'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune
Oct 12 06	12:23	+14°55'	-15°55'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune leaves 1° orb

Dec 2 06	07:14	19°Le06' H	19°Aq06' H	Heliocentric Saturn opposition Neptune
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Pass 2: Feb 19-Mar 9 2007

Dec 6 06	04:07	25°Le04' R		Saturn stations Retrograde
Jan 4	18:17	+14°35'	-15°35'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune enters 1° orb
Feb 1	14:55	+15°16'	-15°16'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune
Feb 19	17:47	20°Le55' R	19°Aq55' D	Saturn opposition Neptune enters 1° orb
Feb 27	11:10	+15°58'	-14°58'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune leaves 1° orb
Feb 28	12:01	20°Le15' R	20°Aq15' D	Saturn opposition Neptune
Mar 9	23:56	19°Le35' R	20°Aq35' D	Saturn opposition Neptune leaves 1° orb

Pass 3: Jun 16-Jul 3 2007

Apr 19	21:25	18°Le09' D		Saturn stations Direct
Jun 16	09:14	20°Le54' D	21°Aq54' R	Saturn opposition Neptune enters 1° orb
Jun 24	00:08	+15°29'	-14°29'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune enters 1° orb
Jun 25	15:52	21°Le47' D	21°Aq47' R	Saturn opposition Neptune
Jul 3	23:26	22°Le38' D	21°Aq38' R	Saturn opposition Neptune leaves 1° orb
Jul 17	18:52	+14°39'	-14°39'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune
Aug 7	04:18	+13°49'	-14°49'	Saturn contraparallel Neptune leaves 1° orb

The 36-Year Saturn-Neptune Cycle

Cnj	Aug 1 1917	05:20	04°Le45'	Russian Revolution, Fatima
Sqr	Jan 1926-Nov 1926			
Opp	Mar 1936-Jan 1937	Stalinist purges 1936-8		
Sqr	Jul 1944-Apr 1945			
Cnj	Nov 21 1952 (to Jul 1953)	13:17	22°Li47'	NSA founded in U.S.; McCarthy hearings; Stalin dies
Sqr	Feb 1963 JFK assassinated			
Opp	Jun 1971-Apr 1972	Watergate; Vietnam "quagmire"		
Sqr	Sep 1979-Jun 22 1980			
Cnj	Mar 3 1989 (to Nov 1989)	10:44	11°Cp55'	Berlin Wall falls; Tiananmen Square
Sqr	Jun 1998-Apr 1999 Euro introduced			
Opp	Aug 2006-Jun 2007			
Sqr	Nov 2015-Sep 2016			
Cnj	Feb 20 2026	16:51	00°Ar45'	

Saturn trine Pluto

About a month after the last Saturn-Neptune pass leaves orb, Saturn trine Pluto takes over and makes its sole exact pass on Aug 8. We experienced a foretaste of this aspect in Nov 2006 when it came within orb but never perfected, and we will find it echoed when it once more comes within a 1° orb in Apr-May 2008.

This Saturn-Pluto trine is the waning trine, coming after the opposition, and it follows the more stressful Saturn sesquare Pluto aspect of Sep 2005-Jun 2006. Due to the nature of the trine, we have some hope that Saturn-Pluto matters will ease somewhat during 2007, and that we will have some breathing space to set things right before the square kicks in in Nov 2009-Aug 2010.

So what can Saturn-Pluto signify? Terrorism, for openers. As we noted last year, the fundamental symbolism of Saturn-Pluto has to do with restricted development, and the blocking of necessary change. If you try to suppress Pluto's inexorable drive for change, it will somehow, somewhere find an outlet -- and the results may not be pretty. This is probably why textbooks often link this combination with violence, a cold-hearted cruelty, the application of force, and even mass murder. Saturn-Pluto can mean fanatical adherence to principles, accompanied by toughness, endurance, record efforts, and martyrdom.

Past historical events illustrate what can happen on the Saturn-Pluto timetable. Only days after the Aug 11 1947 Saturn-Pluto conjunction, India and Pakistan gained their independence from Britain. Freed from the Saturnian restraint of a colonial government, Hindu and Muslim factions almost immediately lapsed into appalling bloodshed and violence. One sees parallels in present-day Iraq, where the removal of a governmental structure, no matter how repressive, blew the lid off pent-up factional rivalries and resulted in massive chaos and loss of life.

The Near East was also affected by the Saturn-Pluto cycle that began in 1947. In 1948, a year after the conjunction, Israel declared itself a nation. This was soon followed by the outbreak of war with her Arab neighbors. Right at the Oct 7 1973 Saturn-Pluto square came the Yom Kippur War. A month later, the Arab oil embargo doubled the price of oil, which contributed to an economic recession. (Saturn-Pluto can also mean shortages, blockages in lines of supply, and the discipline imposed by having to "do without.")

The seed moment of the current Saturn-Pluto cycle was the Saturn-Pluto conjunction of Nov 8 1982. It found expression in the Nov 1982 start of the Israel-Lebanon war, which continued into the next year and threatened the Mideast oil supply. The first big crisis aspect, the waxing square, came on Mar 3, 1993--only six days after the first World Trade Center bombing on Feb 26, 1993. The Saturn-Pluto opposition (said to be the most public manifestation of the cycle, the fruit born from the initial seeding at the conjunction) coincided with the complete destruction of the World Trade Center on Sep 11 2001.

We are currently in the waning half of the Saturn-Pluto cycle, the phase of assimilation and dissemination. In reaction to the 9/11 event, the US launched a "War on Terror" that promises to last for decades. At the waning sesquare of Sep 2005-Jun 2006 we were dealing with the consequences of 9/11 and related events, and found ourselves painfully assimilating their effects.

The trine in 2006-08 gives us breathing space to explore the more constructive aspects of Saturn-Pluto. If we don't get it right now, the Saturn-Pluto square in 2009-10 will undoubtedly raise the issues again in a form that we cannot ignore. Each major Saturn-Pluto aspect in the coming years will provide yet another chance to learn to deal with this issue in a more constructive way. If we can at some point "get" the Saturn-Pluto message, perhaps we can avoid living with widespread world terrorism all the way until the next conjunction in 2020.

So what is Saturn-Pluto good for? In *Mundane Astrology*, Charles Harvey connects the Saturn-Pluto cycle with emerging nations and "deep cultural transformations, purgations and 'resurrections'" (pp. 183-84). This seems to be a process that humankind must go through in order to achieve a new, more equitable world order. The symbolism of Saturn and Pluto suggests that the key to riding this phase out successfully is to recognize the changes that are trying to emerge and to channel and assist this process a disciplined manner.

Besides meaning blockage of the forces for change, Saturn-Pluto can signify intense, channeled and disciplined activity leading to mental, spiritual and other forms of development. It is the combination for over-the-top grit and determination, for making huge sacrifices to overcome huge odds. On the collective level, it means achievements brought about by the masses. During the trine of 2006-08, we could well see populist movements in many parts of the world gaining strength and organizing in a disciplined manner to make ultimately constructive changes in the world order. In another area, Saturn-Pluto can signify a scarcity of resources, but it can also give us the drive and discipline to conserve them. The current trine presents us with the intense energy of Saturn-Pluto in a form that will make it easier to harness for the good.

As a footnote, we should note that almost simultaneously with 2007's exact Saturn-Pluto trine, Saturn also trines the Galactic Center. As we will theorize further on, this year's planetary contacts with the GC may push us to view our struggles on Earth in a more cosmic framework.

Saturn trine Pluto, Oct 2006-May 2008

Near-Aspect (Refracting): Oct 31-Dec 6 2006

Sep 8 06	06:26	+16°00'	-16°00'	Saturn contraparallel Pluto
Oct 4 06	02:47	+15°09'	-16°09'	Saturn contraparallel Pluto leaves 1° orb
Oct 31 06	00:26	23°Le53' D	24°Sg53' D	Saturn trine Pluto enters 1° orb
Dec 6 06	02:54	25°Le04' R	26°Sg04' D	Saturn trine Pluto leaves 1° orb
Dec 6 06	04:07	25°Le04' R		Saturn stations Retrograde
Feb 11	04:34	+15°32'	-16°32'	Saturn contraparallel Pluto enters 1° orb
Mar 24	17:56	+16°28'	-16°28'	Saturn contraparallel Pluto

Only Exact Pass: Jul 30-Aug 13 2007

Apr 19	21:25	18°Le09' D		Saturn stations Direct
May 19	01:16	+16°23'	-16°23'	Saturn contraparallel Pluto
Jun 26	21:45	+15°24'	-16°24'	Saturn contraparallel Pluto leaves 1° orb
Jul 30	08:18	25°Le41' D	26°Sg41' R	Saturn trine Pluto enters 1° orb
Aug 4	14:45	27°Le55' H	27°Sg55' H	Heliocentric Saturn trine Pluto
Aug 6	10:35	26°Le34' D	26°Sg34' R	Saturn trine Pluto
Aug 13	13:58	27°Le28' D	26°Sg28' R	Saturn trine Pluto leaves 1° orb

Near-Aspect (Refracting): Apr 10-May 12 2008

Dec 19	14:10	08°Vi34' R		Saturn stations Retrograde
Apr 10 08	06:54	02°Vi08' R	01°Cp08' R	Saturn trine Pluto enters 1° orb
May 3 08	03:08	01°Vi41' D		Saturn stations Direct
May 12 08	06:56	01°Vi45' D	00°Cp45' R	Saturn trine Pluto leaves 1° orb

The 33- to 38-Year Saturn-Pluto Cycle

Cnj	Oct 4 1914 (to May 1915)	18:35	02°Cn14'
SSq	Sep 1918		
Sqr	Oct 1922		
Tri	Jan 1925-Oct 1925		
Sqq	Dec 1926-Sep 1927		
Opp	Feb 1931-Dec 1931		
Sqq	May 1935-Feb 1936		
Tri	Mar 1937-Jan 1938		
Sqr	Mar 1940		
SSq	Jul 1943-Apr 1944		
Cnj	Aug 11 1947	01:21	13°Le07'
SSq	Oct 1951		
Sqr	Dec 1955-Oct 1956		
Tri	Feb 1959-Dec 1959		
Sqq	Jan 1961-Nov 1961		
Opp	Apr 1965-Feb 1966		
Sqq	Jul 1969-Apr 1970		
Tri	May 1971-Mar 1972		
Sqr	Sep 1973-May 1974		
SSq	Jul 1978		
Cnj	Nov 8 1982	00:44	27°Li36'
SSq	Jan 1988		
Sqr	Mar 1993-Jan 1994		
Tri	Apr 1996-Feb 1997		
Sqq	Jun 1997-Apr 1998		
Opp	Aug 2001-May 2002		
Sqq	Sep 2005-Jun 2006		
Tri	Aug 2007		
Sqr	Nov 2009-Aug 2010		
SSq	Nov 2014- Aug 2015		
Cnj	Jan 12 2020	16:56	22°Cp47'

Neptune septile Pluto

Underlying all of the aforementioned aspects is the continuing subtle undertone of the 492-year Neptune-Pluto cycle, which mirrors shifts in the collective unconscious over many centuries. These changes take place out of conscious awareness, becoming apparent only long after the fact when we look back and realize how radically different things are than they were many years ago.

Currently the Neptune-Pluto cycle is in a waxing septile phase. The Neptune-Pluto "long sextile," which lasted through much of the 20th century and accompanied its huge creative leaps, had its last exact occurrence in 1986. Since Dec 25, 2001, Neptune and Pluto have been making exact septiles (51°25'43") twice a year, and they will continue to do so until Feb 7, 2011. What would ordinarily be a minor aspect becomes significant when it occurs between such slow-movers in a regular twice-a-year rhythm over an entire decade.

Table 9: The Current Ten-Year Neptune-Pluto Septile (20 Exact Passes)

Dec 24 2001	16:00	07°Aq12' D	15°Sg46' D		Dec 1 2006	22:20	17°Aq21' D	25°Sg55' D
Jan 13 2002	12:38	07°Aq54' D	16°Sg28' D		Feb 22 2007	05:22	20°Aq01' D	28°Sg35' D
Dec 10 2002	20:27	08°Aq55' D	17°Sg29' D		Dec 4 2007	22:38	19°Aq35' D	28°Sg09' D
Jan 31 2003	06:21	10°Aq40' D	19°Sg15' D		Feb 22 2008	19:38	22°Aq10' D	00°Cp44' D
Dec 5 2003	02:52	10°Aq55' D	19°Sg29' D		Dec 8 2008	23:41	21°Aq51' D	00°Cp25' D
Feb 9 2004	20:24	13°Aq09' D	21°Sg43' D		Feb 20 2009	08:22	24°Aq14' D	02°Cp48' D
Dec 1 2004	09:06	13°Aq01' D	21°Sg35' D		Dec 16 2009	15:28	24°Aq11' D	02°Cp45' D
Feb 15 2005	09:10	15°Aq31' D	24°Sg05' D		Feb 16 2010	05:06	26°Aq12' D	04°Cp47' D
Nov 30 2005	17:41	15°Aq09' D	23°Sg44' D		Dec 28 2010	22:41	26°Aq39' D	05°Cp13' D
Feb 19 2006	18:01	17°Aq48' D	26°Sg22' D		Feb 7 2011	09:42	28°Aq00' D	06°Cp34' D

The 2006 Neptune-Pluto septiles were reinforced by the first Neptune-Pluto parallel in 88 years. In 2007 this parallel is separating, but still quite close. Beginning in Dec 2006 and continuing through the end of 2007, the Neptune-Pluto septile is stimulated in a different way -- by Pluto's first conjunction with the Galactic Center since 1759. This, of course, means that during 2007 Neptune is septile the GC. As we will see on pages 62-63, this Neptune-Pluto-GC complex is reinforced by aspects from other planets as well.

Neptune septile Pluto, 2007-08

Pass 11: Exact Dec 1 2006 (in orb Oct 20 2006-Apr 5 2007)

Oct 20 06	15:40	17°Aq03' R	24°Sg37' D	Neptune septile Pluto enters 1° orb
Oct 29 06	07:57	17°Aq02' D		Neptune stations Direct
Dec 1 06	22:20	17°Aq21' D	25°Sg55' D	Neptune septile Pluto
Jan 8	06:50	-15°32'	-16°32'	Neptune parallel Pluto leaves 1° orb

Pass 12: Exact Feb 22 2007 (in orb Oct 20 2006-Apr 5 2007)

Feb 22	05:22	20°Aq01' D	28°Sg35' D	Neptune septile Pluto (within 1°orb since Oct 20 06)
Apr 5	20:38	21°Aq23' D	28°Sg58' R	Neptune septile Pluto leaves 1° orb
May 25	01:09	22°Aq02' R		Neptune stations Retrograde

Pass 13: Exact Dec 4 2007 (in orb Oct 23 2007-Apr 5 2008)

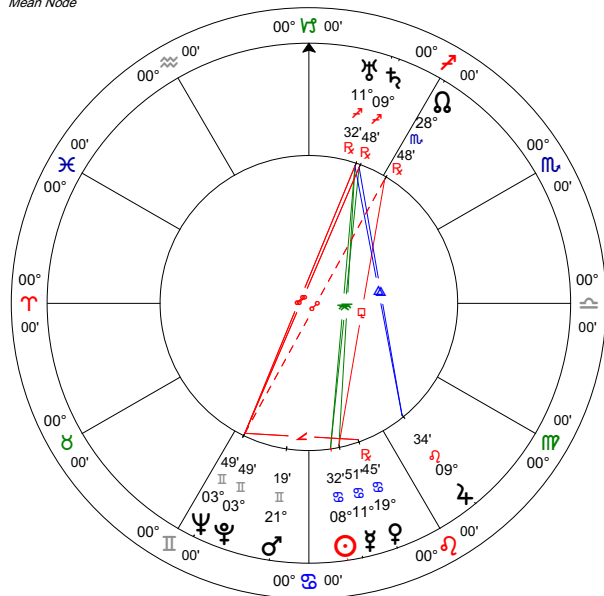
Oct 23	02:09	19°Aq16' R	26°Sg50' D	Neptune septile Pluto enters 1° orb
Oct 31	20:07	19°Aq15' D		Neptune stations Direct
Dec 4	22:38	19°Aq35' D	28°Sg09' D	Neptune septile Pluto (within 1° orb until Apr 5 08)

Pass 14: Exact Feb 22 2008 (in orb Oct 23 2007-Apr 5 2008)

Feb 22 08	19:38	22°Aq10' D	00°Cp44' D	Neptune septile Pluto (within 1°orb since Oct 23 07)
Apr 5 08	23:45	23°Aq34' D	01°Cp09' R	Neptune septile Pluto leaves 1° orb

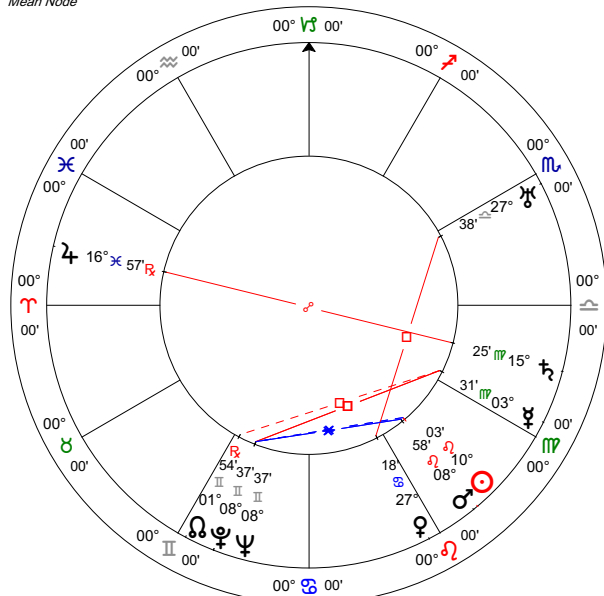
Typically, Neptune-Pluto septile series alternate with sextile series. Following the Neptune-Pluto conjunction of 1891-92 there was a 3-year series of exact Neptune-Pluto septiles from Dec 16 1937 to Sep 20 1940, a period which also included the exact heliocentric Neptune-Pluto septile (on Mar 30 1939). Then from Jan 22, 1950 to Jun 8, 1986 came the 36-year "long sextile" series of exact sextiles. After the current 2001-2011 septiles comes a closing 6 years of sextiles from Jul 25 2026 to Feb 29 2032. Then, Neptune-Pluto sextiles and septiles cease until 2337.

Neptune conjunct Pluto
Natal Chart
 Jun 22 1398
 13:28 LMT +0:00
 Greenwich, UK
 51°N29' 00"W00'
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 0° Aries
 Mean Node



The 1398 Neptune-Pluto conjunction.

Neptune conjunct Pluto
Natal Chart
 Aug 2 1891 NS
 16:38 UT +0:00
 Greenwich, UK
 51°N29' 00"W00'
 Geocentric
 Tropical
 0° Aries
 Mean Node



The next conjunction in 1891.

The pattern has similarities to the previous Neptune-Pluto cycle, which started with the Neptune-Pluto conjunction in 1398-99. Like the 1891-92 conjunction, this took place in Gemini. The first septile series following 1398 took place in the 4 years from 1445-49 (with an exact heliocentric septile in during this period in 1447). This was followed by the 23-year "long sextile" from 1460-83. Then came 29 years of septiles from 1496-1525 (with an exact heliocentric septile in 1500). Finally there was a closing 4-year sextile series from 1536-40.

The 492-Year Neptune-Pluto Cycle (Waxing Semisextile, Septile and Sextile Phases)

Cnj	Jun 22 1398 (to Mar 1399)	13:28	03°Ge49'
SSx	Sep 1423-Jul 1424 OS		
Pll	Aug 1424-Apr 1425		
Spt	Dec 1445-Aug 1449		
Sxt	Feb 1460--May 1483		
Spt	Oct 1496-Feb 1525		
Sxt	Jun 1536-Mar 1540 OS		

Cnj	Aug 2 1891 (to Apr 1892)	16:38	08°Ge37'
SSx	Sep 1916-Aug 1917		
Spt	Dec 1937-Sep 1940		
Sxt	Jan 1950-Oct 1956		
Sxt	Nov 1956-Oct 1961 within 1° orb only		

Sxt	Oct 1971-Aug 1976 within 1° orb only
Sxt	Oct 1976-Jun 1986
Spt	Dec 2001-Feb 2011
Sxt	Jul 2026-Feb 2032

The septile phase in 1496-1525 is analogous to the one we are living through now. As it started, Columbus had just opened a new chapter of European expansion in the New World. On the religious front, it began with the deaths of Savonarola and Torquemada in 1498, and encompassed the height of Martin Luther's career of religious reform (he posted his 95 Theses in 1517, just after Pluto entered Capricorn). It also coincided with the establishment of Shi'ite Islam as the state religion of Persia in 1512. In art, there was a shift around 1500 from Early to High Renaissance art styles, and, around 1519, a trend toward Mannerism -- a style that replaced the classical balance of the earlier Renaissance with elongated figures, strained gestures, and intense, often strident, color expressive of the turbulent spirit of the age. Similarly, the fresh new Modern Art movement of the 20th century has evolved into the Postmodern style of the early 21st.

To get at the meaning of the septile, remember that it is 360 degrees divided by 7 -- an irrational number that works out to approximately (but not exactly) 51°25'43". The septile and its multiples, the bi- and tri-septile, form the 7th-harmonic aspect family. Proponents of harmonic theory such as John Addey and Charles Harvey connect the 7th harmonic with sacred matters, creativity and inspiration, saying that it has a Neptunian feel. The core idea is input from beyond the everyday human dimension. In discussing political events, Charles Harvey connects the number 7 with "that stage in a cycle when something of the larger meaning and guiding vision of the basic cycle becomes apparent," so that world events tend to take on a fated quality. (Michael Baigent, Nicholas Campion and Charles Harvey, *Mundane Astrology*, 2nd ed. 1992, p. 158.)

Michael Meyer has a darker view of the septile, emphasizing that it represents "the compulsive and irrational elements of existence." For this reason he also says that the septile has a fated quality. In his words, "A waxing septile, which occurs after the opening of a new cycle of relationship, represents the action of karma and the enduring pressure of ancient patterns." During a waxing septile we are challenged to "neutralize the failures and unfinished business of the past cycle, which can return to haunt the present." (See the CyberWorld Chaldea site, [wysiwyg://58/http://www.khaldea.com/articles/ct3.shtml](http://www.khaldea.com/articles/ct3.shtml).) One can only look at the 1937-40 Neptune-Pluto septile, which saw the rise of Hitler and fascism that led to the outbreak of World War II in 1941. This originated from a failure to address the imbalances and inequities following World War I, just as World War I originated from the system of individual, self-interested nation-states that developed during the previous Neptune-Pluto cycle. The current Neptune-Pluto septile gives us another chance. Already it has shown a return to the fascistic tendencies of the 1937-40 era, but one hopes that this is only one last desperate stand before a major change in the way the world is organized.

Let us remember that the current Neptune-Pluto cycle started in 1891 with a conjunction in Gemini, signaling that human evolution in the following 500 years would come through the development of transportation and communication. Unmistakably, our lives and sense of reality have been profoundly altered by automobile and air travel, the telephone, radio and television, and most recently by computers and the information revolution. What many writers overlook, however, is that fundamentally Gemini rules the stage when the human first recognizes that there are other beings in the world besides oneself, and goes out to meet them and begin a dialogue. The fact that Gemini is associated with siblings and neighbors has a huge significance in human

history, as circumstances force us to face the issues of human brotherhood and the neighborhood of Planet Earth.

Will we survive the turbulence of this era? If we do, the rewards will be great. In *Astrological Timing: The Transition to the New Age*, Dane Rudhyar connects the Neptune-Pluto cycle with 500-year waves of humanity's increasing organization from lesser to greater social units. In our decade when this increasing organization seems to be taking the form of a menacing rise in governmental and corporate power, it is good to remember that among the visionary vanguard of thinkers and artists, the watchwords today are holism, systems and ecology. While the established order is taking stumbling steps toward this goal, making a last-ditch, life-denying attempt to impose world unity by propaganda and coercion, the vanguard offers a new and life-affirming way of viewing the world as an interconnected whole in which the survival of every individual part depends on the well-being of all. Historically, artists and thinkers have foreshadowed the world that is coming into being, and if this is true in the 21st century as it has been in the past, we can expect this trend toward cooperation to gradually take on concrete form in the coming years and work its way into the established institutions of society.

Pluto conjunct the Galactic Center

The Galactic Center is the nucleus of our Milky Way galaxy, the gravitational center around which our solar system, and all the others within our galaxy, revolve. From Earth we see it located in the constellation Sagittarius, and currently also the tropical sign of that name. While this is near the brightest part of the Milky Way, the GC itself is obscured by interstellar dust. It can therefore only be observed through the gamma rays, hard X-rays, and infrared, sub-millimeter and radio wavelengths that it emits. It coincides almost exactly with the intense compact radio source Sagittarius A, which is now believed to derive its energy from a ring of gas surrounding a supermassive black hole at the center of the galaxy. This ring of gas, which has a mass several million times greater than our Sun, is currently in a growth phase. In about 200 million years, it is expected to reach a critical density for the formation of new stars, at which time many new stars will form rapidly and undergo supernovas at a hundred times the current rate. Accompanying this, it is theorized that galactic jets will erupt as matter falls into the central black hole. Such periods of starburst in the Milky Way are thought to occur every 500 million years.

On the symbolic level, the GC in its role as the center of galactic rotation makes it function like a galactic-level Sun. Just as the Sun governs our personal basic life energy and purpose, the GC is thought to do this on a higher level, relating to the higher purpose for mankind. Charles Harvey suggests that the GC "will be the directing source for new levels of inspiration and insight for man. These new ideas will be modulated and flow into our solar system level as planets, and particularly the outer ones, line up or form hard aspects or mid-points to the GC, which we might visualize as a sort of higher level 'mission control.'" (*Mundane Astrology*, 2nd ed., 1992, p. 336.)

Current research also shows that the GC is the site of massive creation and destruction, a theme very much in keeping with the symbolism of Pluto. While many factors could explain today's current preoccupation with disaster scenarios, one wonders if Pluto's transit of the GC in 2006-07 is adding energy to this trend. During 2006 U.S. television seemed more than usually filled with disaster programs, including the Weather Channel's regular Storm Stories feature, and countless programs on global warming, super-volcanic eruptions, asteroid hits, magnetic pole shift, species extinction, epidemics and world economic collapse. This preoccupation will undoubtedly continue in 2007. While the collective mind is preoccupied with the end of many things, it is

good to remember that both Pluto and the GC teach us that destruction is inevitably accompanied by the creation of the shining and the new.

So that you can judge what the GC might mean, Table 10 below shows the dates of all exact conjunctions of planets and major asteroids to the GC in recent years. Next to each planet are the dates when the aspect enters (E) and leaves (L) a 1° orb.

Table 10: 2006-08 Planet and Asteroid Conjunctions to the Galactic Center

Jan 1 06	26°Sg56' D	Mercury (E 1/1, L 1/2)		Dec 5 07	26°Sg58' D	Jupiter (E 12/1, L 12/9)
Jan 31 06	26°Sg55' D	Pallas (E 1/28, L 2/2)		Dec 18 07	26°Sg58' D	Mercury (E 12/18, L 12/19)
Feb 1-May 27	25°Sg56' D	Pluto within 1° orb, never exact		Dec 19 07	26°Sg58' D	Sun (E 12/18, L 12/20)
Dec 8 06	26°Sg57' D	Venus (E 12/7, L 12/9)		Jan 21 08	26°Sg58' D	Venus (E 1/21, L 1/22)
Dec 19 06	26°Sg57' D	Sun (E 12/18, L 12/19)		Mar 16 08	26°Sg58' D	Juno (E 3/10, L 3/23)
Dec 25 06	26°Sg57' D	Mercury (E 12/25, L 12/26)		May 19 08	26°Sg58' R	Juno (E 5/13, L 5/25)
Dec 29 06	26°Sg57' D	Pluto (E 12/2, L 1/28/07)		Oct 23 08	26°Sg58' D	Juno (E 10/19, L 10/26)
Jan 12 07	26°Sg57' D	Mars (E 1/11, L 1/14)		Nov 10 08	26°Sg58' D	Venus (E 11/9, L 11/10)
Jul 16 07	26°Sg58' R	Pluto (E 6/6)		Dec 10 08	26°Sg58' D	Mercury (E 12/9, L 12/11)
Oct 12 07	26°Sg58' D	Vesta (E 10/10, L 10/14)		Dec 18 08	26°Sg58' D	Sun (E 12/17, L 12/19)
Oct 28 07	26°Sg58' D	Pluto (L 11/29)		Dec 23 08	26°Sg58' D	Mars (E 12/21, L 12/24)

Table 11 below shows Pluto's conjunctions with the GC over the past 2500 years. The GC precesses through the zodiac like a fixed star, and is conjoined by Pluto every 247-248 years, 3 or 4 degrees further in longitude in each conjunction era. Prior to 273 CE, Pluto conjoined the GC in the tropical sign Scorpio. The present conjunction is in late Sagittarius, and the next one will be in 2254-55 right on the Cardinal Axis at 0° Capricorn.

Table 11: Pluto conjunct the Galactic Center, 500 BCE – 2006/7 CE

Jan 469 BC	22°Sc34' D	Feb 273	02°Sg49' D	May 768	09°Sg42' R	Jan 1511	20°Sg02' D
Apr 469 BC	22°Sc34' R	Mar 273	02°Sg49' R	Nov 768	09°Sg42' D	May 1511	20°Sg02' R
Nov 469 BC	22°Sc34' D	Nov 273	02°Sg49' D			Nov 1511	20°Sg02' D
		Jul 274	02°Sg50' R	Dec 1015	13°Sg08' D		
Jan 222 BC	25°Sc59' D	Sep 274	02°Sg50' D	Jun 1016	13°Sg08' R	Jan 1759	23°Sg29' D
Apr 222 BC	25°Sc59' R			Oct 1016	13°Sg08' D	Jul 1759	23°Sg29' R
Nov 222 BC	25°Sc59' D	Dec 520	06°Sg15' D			Nov 1759	23°Sg29' D
		Jun 521	06°Sg16' R	Jan 1263	16°Sg34' D		
Jan 26 AD	29°Sc24' D	Oct 521	06°Sg16' D	Apr 1263	16°Sg35' R	Dec 2006	26°Sg57' D
Apr 26 AD	29°Sc24' R			Nov 1263	16°Sg35' D	Jul 2007	26°Sg58' R
Nov 26 AD	29°Sc24' D	Jan 768	09°Sg41' D			Oct 2007	26°Sg58' D

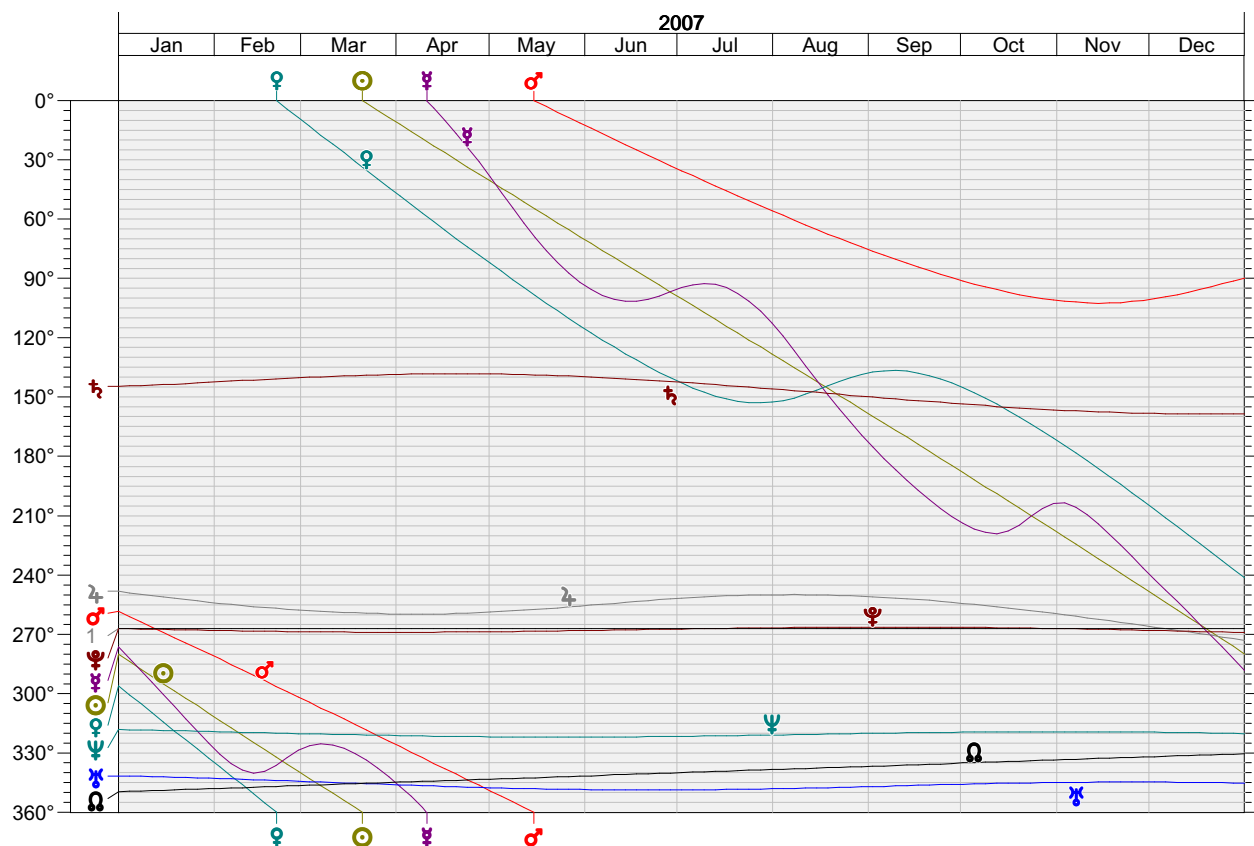
Note that the longitudes and dates shown in the above two tables differ slightly from the ones given last year. These are based on better values for the position of the Galactic Center and conform more closely to the Galactic Center positions shown in the just-released *New American Ephemeris for the 21st Century*.

In *Mundane Astrology*, pp. 336-37, Charles Harvey notes that the GC is prominent in the Jul 4 1776 U.S. chart, with a Mars-Neptune square making a T-square to the GC. He also cites Barry Lynes' giving the 1917 chart for Russia an IC conjunct and Asc square the GC. The Foundation for the Study of Cycles detected increased stock market activity during major aspects to the GC, and the GC also figures in the charts of the Wright Brothers' first flight and the birth charts of rocket pioneer Wernher von Braun and the astronaut Neil Armstrong, suggesting that the GC could be concerned with air travel.

Important Aspects from the Faster-Moving Planets

Aspects from the inner planets can also assume major importance. This can happen when three or more planets "gang up" on related degrees within a day or so of each other, creating what we are calling here a "reinforced" aspect. A reinforced aspect can also happen when one of these points goes retrograde and stays within orb of an aspect for a far longer period than usual.

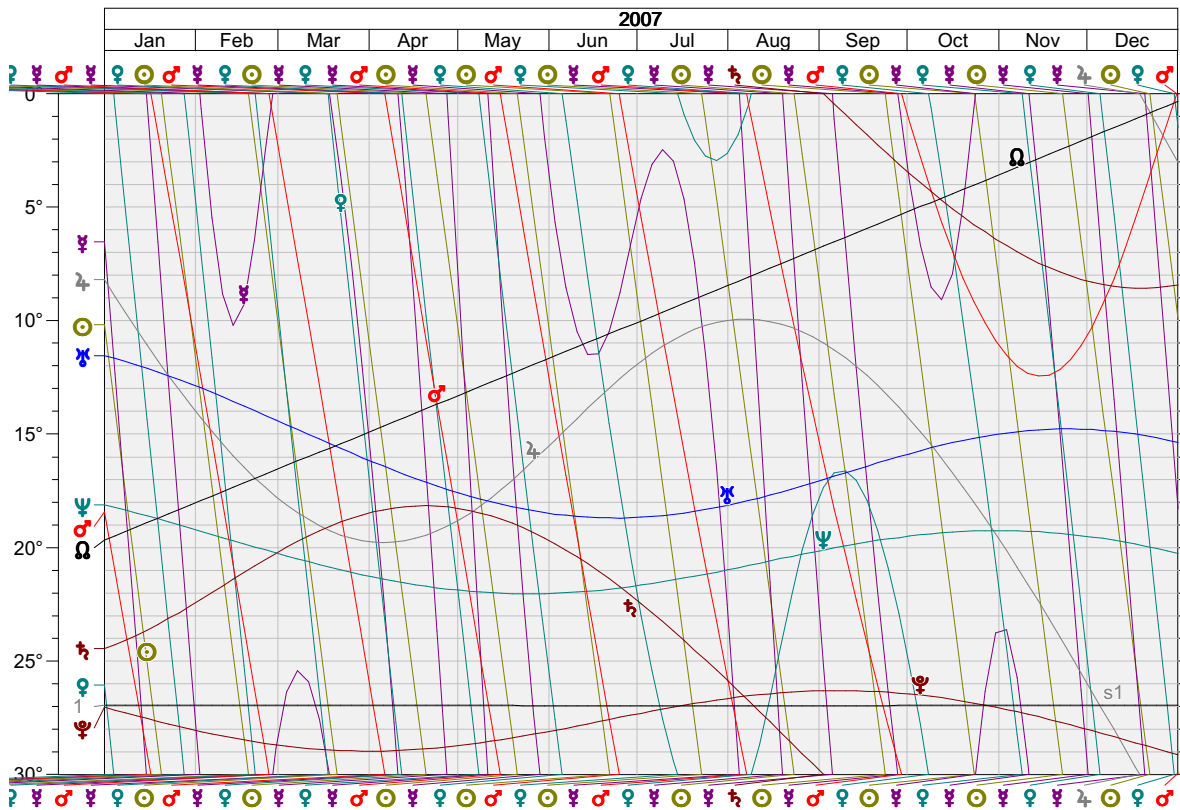
Graphic ephemerides (like the 2007 graphs shown below) are a great help in spotting reinforced aspects. What we look for is (a) tangles or knots where three or more lines intersect, and (b) planet lines that interrupt their usually downward and direct course to flatten out as they become stationary within a degree or less of another line. Graphic ephemerides are also a big help in spotting refranating aspects -- aspects that stay within orb for a considerable period, but, because of retrogradation, do not become exact.



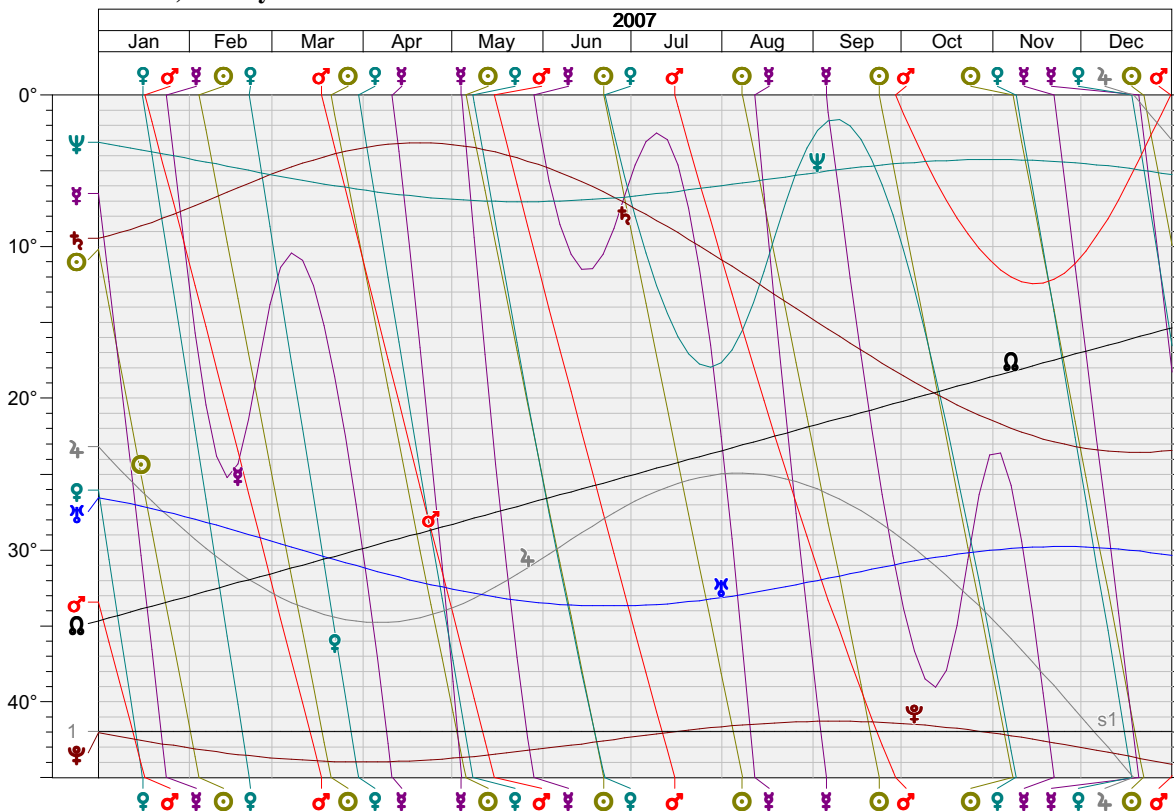
In the 360°-modulus graphic ephemeris above, all the lines that cross or touch indicate conjunctions. Note the near quadruple conjunction of the Sun, Mercury, Venus and Saturn in mid-August, the near-conjunction of Pluto with the Galactic Center (marked point 1) all year, and the conjunction of Pluto with the GC, Jupiter, the Sun and Mercury in December. Mars also conjoins Pluto and the GC in January, and the Sun and Mean North Node conjoin Uranus in March.

For those new to graphic ephemerides: On the side scale of this 360° degree graph, Aries occupies the first 30 degrees, Taurus the second, etc., down to Pisces, which ends at 360°. When a planet leaves Pisces and enters Aries, its line goes off the bottom of the graph and reappears at the top. The faster a planet travels, the steeper the downward slope of its line. When a planet goes retrograde, its line turns upward.

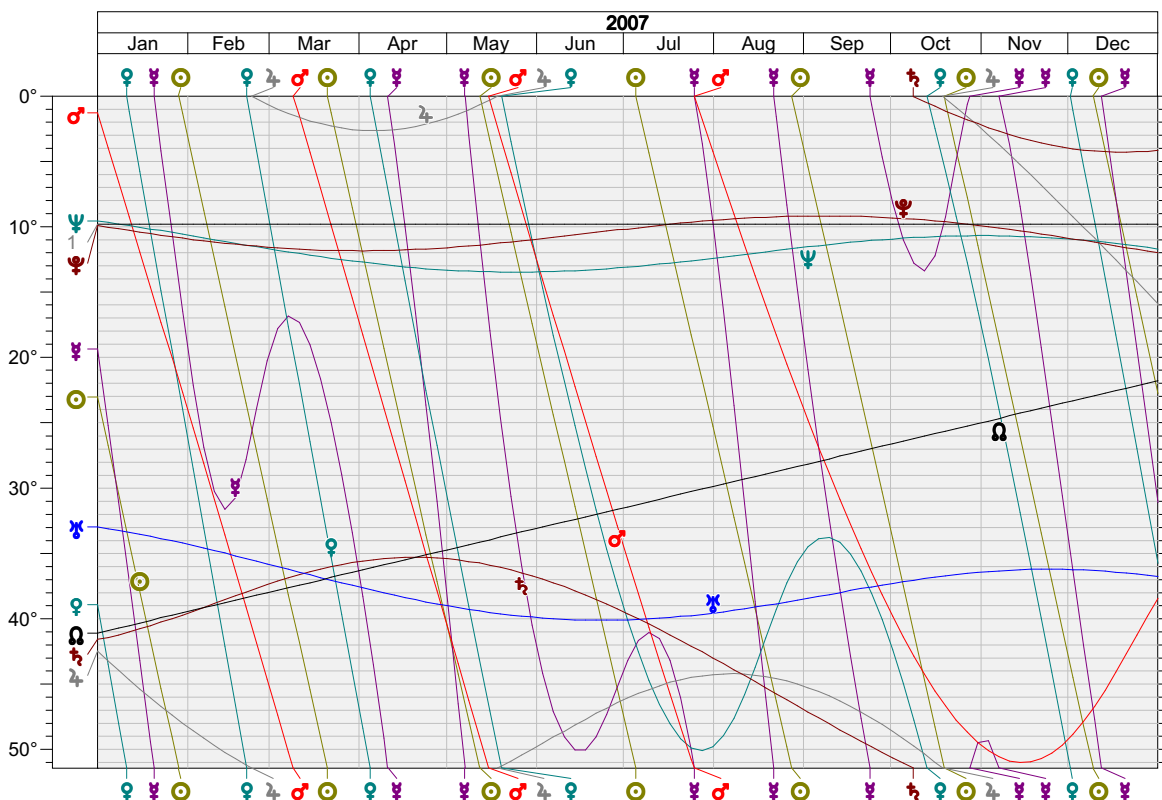
Below we graph the same time period in 30° and 45° moduli to bring out other aspects besides conjunctions. A 30° graph folds the zodiac into twelve 30° segments, one on top of each other, so that crossing lines can indicate any aspect that is a multiple of 30 degrees. A 45° graph folds the zodiac into eight 45° segments to show all aspects that are multiples of 45 degrees. (These graphs were drawn by Solar Fire 6.)



The 30°-modulus graph above shows semisextiles, squares, trines, quincunxes and oppositions in addition to conjunctions. The lines slope more steeply, making it easier to see that Pluto conjoins the Galactic Center (marked 1 and S1) exactly in Jul and Oct.



Besides conjunctions, the above 45° graph shows squares, oppositions, semisquares and sesquares -- the "crisis" aspects that tend to provoke action. It shows that the Feb Saturn-Neptune opposition is reinforced by Venus, and the final one in late Jun is reinforced by the Sun Mercury and Venus. Pluto's Jul conjunction to the Galactic Center (marked 1 and S1) is reinforced by Mars.



In addition to conjunctions, the above 51°25'43" graph shows septiles, biseptiles and triseptiles. It shows that the exact Neptune-Pluto septile on Feb 22 is reinforced by Venus, while the one on Dec 4 is reinforced by Venus as well as Jupiter.

Planetary Clusters

Though they may not necessarily be in aspect, having five or more planets clustered into a stellium also contributes to the planetary energy of certain periods. Last year was a moderate year for clusters, with five instances of five planets clustering within a 20° arc. In 2007 there are only two clusters.

Table 12: 2007 Planetary Clusters within 20 Degrees

Start Date	Start Time (UT)	End Date	End Time (UT)	Duration (days-hrs-mins)	Beginning of 20-deg. Arc at Start	Zodiacal order at Start	Beginning of 20-deg. Arc at End	Zodiacal order at End
Aug 12	2:04	Aug 14	13:07	2d11h03m	8♃28	♃ ♀ ☉ ♃ ♀	20♌00	♀ ☉ ♀ ♃ ♃
Dec 8	23:49	Dec 11	5:03	2d5h14m	8♂17	♃ ♀ ☉ ♃ ♀	15♏12	♀ ☉ ♃ ♀ ♃

- **Aug 12-14:** This 5-planet cluster takes place around the same time of year and lasts about as long as the cluster of Aug 21-24, 2006. It also moves from Leo to Virgo and involves the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus and Saturn, but these are in a slightly different order than in 2006.
- **Dec 8-11:** This 5-planet cluster builds up to the Dec 11 Jupiter-Pluto conjunction with the Galactic Center and the Dec 24 Full Moon.

Major Midpoints

It's easy to overlook transiting midpoints, but the midpoints of the outer planets stay in one place for extended periods and can have long-lasting and important effects. The effect is magnified when a midpoint goes stationary. Here, on the first of every month during 2007, are the positions of the midpoints formed between Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Also shown are their direct and retrograde stations. Retrograde periods are highlighted.

Table 13: 2007 Outer-Planet Midpoints at a Glance

Date	♃/♅	♃/♆	♃/♇	♃/♈	♄/♆	♄/♇	♄/♈	♅/♇	♅/♈	♇/♈
Jan 1	16♌20	24♍52	13♎09	17♏37	03♐00	21♑17	25♒45	29♓50	04♔17	22♕34
Feb 1	18♌13	28♍26	16♎36	21♏02	02♐39	20♑49	25♒15	01♓03	05♔28	23♕38
Mar 1	19♌01	01♍07	19♎02	23♏16	02♐19	20♑14	24♒27	02♓20	06♔34	24♕29
Mar 16					02♐14 D					
Mar 20	19♌10 R									
Apr 1	19♌06	02♍57	20♎30	24♏21	02♐19	19♑52	23♒43	03♓42	07♔34	25♕07
Apr 5				24♏22 R						
Apr 5						19♑52 D				
Apr 13			20♎38 R							
Apr 20		03♍17 R								
Apr 27							23♒30 D			
Apr 29										25♕18 R
May 1	18♌33	03♍12	20♎21	23♏47	02♐5	20♑04	23♒30	04♓43	08♔09	25♕18
May 25									08♔18 R	
Jun 1	17♌37	02♍01	18♎47	21♏50	04♐05	20♑51	23♒54	05♓15	08♔18	25♕04
Jun 12								05♓18 R		
Jun 30	17♌08 D									
Jul 1	17♌08	00♍18	16♎49	19♏38	05♐30	22♑00	24♒50	05♓11	08♔00	24♕31
Aug 1	17♌56	29♍04	15♎29	18♏19	07♐00	23♑26	26♒16	04♓33	07♔24	23♕49
Aug 11				18♏13 D						
Aug 15			15♎19 D							
Aug 18		28♍51 D								
Sep 1	20♌20	28♍58	15♎30	18♏35	08♐26	24♑58	28♒03	03♓36	06♔41	23♕14
Oct 1	23♌50	00♍03	16♎52	20♏20	09♐40	26♑28	29♒56	02♓42	06♔10	22♕59
Oct 4										22♕58 D
Oct 25									06♔01 D	
Nov 1	28♌03	02♍18	19♎26	23♏20	10♐45	27♑52	01♒46	02♓08	06♔02	23♕09
Nov 14								02♓04 D		
Dec 1	02♍06	05♍22	22♎44	26♏59	11♐31	28♑53	03♒08	02♓09	06♔24	23♕45
Jan 1	05♍43	09♍11	26♎38	01♏05	11♐54	29♑20	03♒47	02♓49	07♔15	24♕42

Also usually overlooked, aspects to the very slow-moving midpoints can have important effects. The table below shows the conjunctions, squares, oppositions, semisquares and sesquares formed between the outer planets and the midpoints of outer planets. On the 90-degree dial these would appear as one planet at the midpoint of two others. Also shown here are the aspects between pairs of midpoints. On the dial you would see these as a symmetrical grouping of four planets around a common axis -- in other words, a "planetary picture." You can find keywords for interpreting 3- and 4-planet combinations in Reinhold Ebertin, *The Combination of Stellar Influences*, and Alfred Witte and Hermann Lefeldt, *Rules for Planetary-Pictures*.

Table 14: 2007 Hard Aspects between Outer Planets and Outer-Planet Midpoints

Date when Exact	Time (UT)	Point 1 Position	Point 2 Position	Point 1	Aspect	Point 2
Jan 7	22:12	25°Cp41' D	25°Li41' R	Jup/Ura	square	Sat/Plu
Jan 13	04:53	10°Sg38' D	25°Li38' R	Jup	semisquare	Sat/Plu
Jan 22	21:44	12°Sg26' D	12°Pi26' D	Jup	square	Ura
Jan 22	21:44	12°Sg26' D	27°Cp26' D	Jup	semisquare	Jup/Ura
Jan 22	21:44	12°Pi26' D	27°Cp26' D	Ura	semisquare	Jup/Ura
Jan 22	21:44	17°Li47' D	02°Ge47' R	Jup/Sat	sesquare	Sat/Ura
Jan 22	21:44	15°Cp39' D	00°Pi39' D	Jup/Nep	semisquare	Ura/Nep
Jan 22	21:44	20°Sg06' D	05°Aq06' D	Jup/Plu	semisquare	Ura/Plu
Feb 10	11:29	17°Cp31' D	02°Ge31' R	Jup/Nep	sesquare	Sat/Ura
Feb 28	12:01	20°Le15' R	20°Aq15' D	Sat	opposition	Nep
Feb 28	12:01	19°Li00' D	19°Cp00' D	Jup/Sat	square	Jup/Nep
Feb 28	12:01	02°Ge19' R	02°Pi19' D	Sat/Ura	square	Ura/Nep
Feb 28	12:01	24°Li28' R	24°Cp28' D	Sat/Plu	square	Nep/Plu
Apr 8	21:42	19°Li01' R	04°Pi01' D	Jup/Sat	sesquare	Ura/Nep
May 11	03:30	17°Sg57' R	17°Pi57' D	Jup	square	Ura
May 11	03:30	17°Sg57' R	02°Aq57' R	Jup	semisquare	Jup/Ura
May 11	03:30	17°Pi57' D	02°Aq57' R	Ura	semisquare	Jup/Ura
May 11	03:30	18°Li15' R	03°Ge15' D	Jup/Sat	sesquare	Sat/Ura
May 11	03:30	19°Cp58' R	04°Pi58' D	Jup/Nep	semisquare	Ura/Nep
May 11	03:30	23°Sg15' R	08°Aq15' D	Jup/Plu	semisquare	Ura/Plu
May 29	04:44	18°Cp58' R	03°Ge58' D	Jup/Nep	sesquare	Sat/Ura
Jun 25	15:52	21°Le47' D	21°Aq47' R	Sat	opposition	Nep
Jun 25	15:52	17°Li08' R	17°Cp08' R	Jup/Sat	square	Jup/Nep
Jun 25	15:52	05°Ge14' D	05°Pi14' R	Sat/Ura	square	Ura/Nep
Jun 25	15:52	24°Li38' D	24°Cp38' R	Sat/Plu	square	Nep/Plu
Jul 17	18:46	10°Sg33' R	25°Li33' D	Jup	semisquare	Sat/Plu
Aug 17	20:49	19°Li03' D	04°Pi03' R	Jup/Sat	sesquare	Ura/Nep
Aug 28	14:11	08°Ge17' D	23°Cp17' R	Sat/Ura	sesquare	Nep/Plu
Sep 8	08:36	00°Vi44' D	15°Cp44' D	Sat	sesquare	Jup/Nep
Sep 24	10:50	23°Li00' D	23°Cp00' R	Jup/Sat	square	Nep/Plu
Sep 25	19:28	02°Vi50' D	02°Pi50' R	Sat	opposition	Ura/Nep

Oct 8	17:51	15°Sg25' D	00°Sc25' D	Jup	semisquare	Sat/Plu
Oct 9	18:22	15°Sg35' D	15°Pi35' R	Jup	square	Ura
Oct 9	18:22	15°Sg35' D	00°Aq35' D	Jup	semisquare	Jup/Ura
Oct 9	18:22	15°Pi35' R	00°Aq35' D	Ura	semisquare	Jup/Ura
Oct 9	18:22	24°Li59' D	09°Ge59' D	Jup/Sat	sesquare	Sat/Ura
Oct 9	18:22	17°Cp29' D	02°Pi29' R	Jup/Nep	semisquare	Ura/Nep
Oct 9	18:22	21°Sg05' D	06°Aq05' R	Jup/Plu	semisquare	Ura/Plu
Oct 10	20:46	15°Pi33' R	00°Sc33' D	Ura	sesquare	Sat/Plu
Nov 8	07:20	21°Sg05' D	06°Aq05' D	Jup	semisquare	Ura/Plu
Nov 13	20:42	14°Pi49' R	29°Li49' D	Ura	sesquare	Jup/Sat
Dec 6	14:30	08°Vi25' D	23°Cp25' D	Sat	sesquare	Jup/Nep
Dec 11	19:35	28°Sg24' D	28°Sg24' D	Jup	conjunct	Plu
Dec 11	19:35	28°Sg24' D	28°Sg24' D	Jup	conjunct	Jup/Plu
Dec 11	19:35	28°Sg24' D	28°Sg24' D	Plu	conjunct	Jup/Plu
Dec 11	19:35	03°Sc27' D	03°Sc27' D	Jup/Sat	conjunct	Sat/Plu
Dec 11	19:35	06°Aq39' D	06°Aq39' D	Jup/Ura	conjunct	Ura/Plu
Dec 11	19:35	24°Cp03' D	24°Cp03' D	Jup/Nep	conjunct	Nep/Plu

In the above table you can see that at the exact moment when two single points form a conjunction, square or opposition (lines highlighted in gold), a whole series of related midpoint aspects is formed (lines highlighted in aqua).

The Cardinal Axis

The Cardinal Axis is composed of 0° of the Cardinal signs, where the Sun is at the solstices and equinoxes, and 15° of the Fixed signs, which lie midway between these points. Uranian astrologers consider these 8 key points in the Earth's yearly journey around the Sun to signify general conditions in the world. Besides having importance in political astrology, the 0° Cardinal and 15° Fixed degrees show an individual's connection with the world at large.

Table 15 on the next page shows the dates and times when all the regular planets except the Moon, plus all midpoints formed by these planets, transit any of the 8 arms of the Cardinal axis. The alternating yellow and aqua highlighted areas show when two planets or midpoints load the Cardinal Axis by transiting it on the same or next day. Midpoints, of course, simultaneously conjoin two longitudes 180° apart. The longitude shown in the table is that of the "near" midpoint -- the midpoint bisecting the shorter arc between the two planets. However, the particular arm of the Cardinal axis is not all that important, since a transit of any of the arms is considered to affect the Cardinal axis as a whole.

In Table 15 we use magenta to highlight the most important transits to the Cardinal-Axis. The most significant single-planet transits are made by **Jupiter** on Dec 18 at its Capricorn ingress, and by **Mars** on Jan 16, Jul 15, Sep 28 and Dec 31. The most significant midpoint transits are by **Jupiter/Pluto** on Dec 23 (the midpoint is at 0° Capricorn 12 days after the Jupiter-Pluto conjunction); by **Mars/Pluto** on Jan 20, May 17, Oct 7 and Dec 29; by **Mars/Neptune and Mars/Saturn** on Mar 10-11 and Jul 4-6; by **Mars/Uranus** on Feb 8 and May 30, and by **Mars/Jupiter** on Feb 6, Jun 4 and Oct 30. Gold highlighting shows the *extraordinary loading of the Cardinal Axis from Dec 20-23* just after the dramatic Dec 11 Jupiter-Pluto conjunction and before the dramatic Dec 24 Full Moon described on pages 62-63.

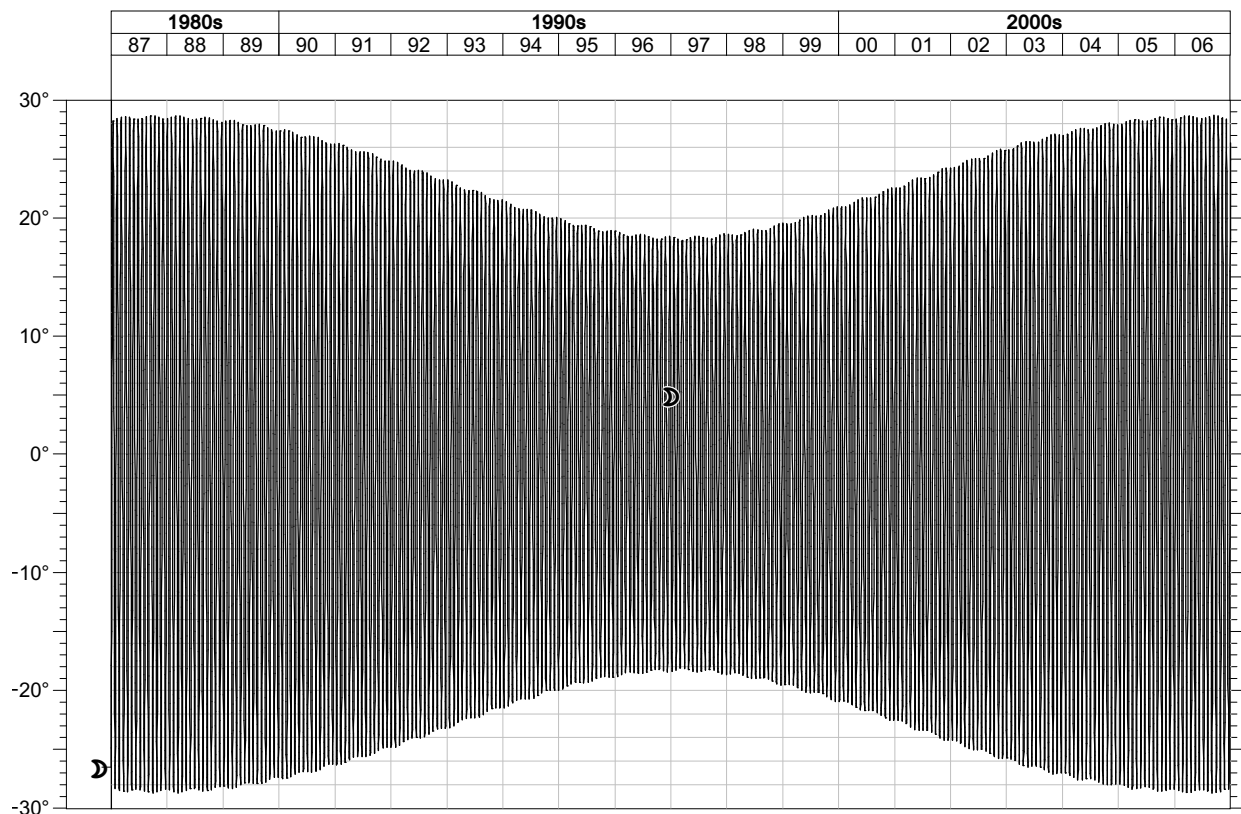
Table 15: 2007 Planet and Midpoint Transits to the Cardinal Axis (Except for the Moon)

Jan 1	19:14	00Cp D	Sun/Mar	Apr 28	19:58	00Ar D	Sun/Nep	Sep 5	12:02	00Li D	Mer
Jan 3	04:24	00Cp D	Mer/Mar	May 1	04:30	00Ar D	Mer/Nep	Sep 7	20:45	15Sc D	Mer/Plu
Jan 8	06:25	15Aq D	Mer/Ura	May 2	11:40	00Cn D	Sun/Sat	Sep 11	07:20	15Le D	Mer/Mar
Jan 8	20:27	15Aq D	Sun/Ura	May 2	20:34	00Cn D	Mer/Sat	Sep 12	12:07	00Li D	Sun/Mer
Jan 8	21:31	15Sc D	Ven/Sat	May 4	09:22	15Ta D	Mer	Sep 14	11:44	00Cp D	Mer/Ura
Jan 9	10:27	00Cp D	Mer/Jup	May 4	20:29	15Ta D	Sun/Mer	Sep 17	10:48	15Sc D	Mer/Jup
Jan 10	12:53	00Cp D	Sun/Jup	May 5	21:20	15Ta D	Sun	Sep 23	09:51	00Li D	Sun
Jan 13	07:31	15Aq D	Ven/Nep	May 8	07:28	00Cn D	Ven	Sep 25	04:51	00Li D	Mer/Sat
Jan 16	20:53	00Cp D	Mar	May 9	13:54	00Li D	Ven/Plu	Sep 25	05:12	15Le D	Sun/Mar
Jan 16	03:09	15Aq D	Ven	May 11	06:36	15Ta D	Ven/Mar	Sep 27	02:01	15Sc D	Sun/Plu
Jan 19	07:06	15Sc D	Mer/Sat	May 15	14:06	00Ar D	Mar	Sep 28	23:56	00Cn D	Mar
Jan 20	00:17	00Cp D	Mar/Plu	May 17	15:35	15Aq D	Mar/Plu	Oct 2	07:35	00Li D	Mer/Ven
Jan 20	19:04	15Aq D	Mer/Ven	May 19	02:50	15Ta D	Ven/Ura	Oct 7	00:17	00Li D	Mar/Plu
Jan 21	23:02	15Aq D	Mer/Nep	May 20	05:46	00Cn D	Mer/Ven	Oct 8	00:32	00Cp D	Sun/Ura
Jan 24	04:49	15Aq D	Mer	May 20	06:10	00Li D	Ven/Jup	Oct 8	07:38	15Sc D	Sun/Jup
Jan 24	16:36	15Aq D	Sun/Ven	May 24	06:02	15Ta D	Mer/Mar	Oct 16	16:53	00Li D	Sun/Ven
Jan 27	13:23	15Sc D	Sun/Sat	May 29	01:04	00Cn D	Mer	Oct 18	11:49	00Li D	Sun/Sat
Jan 28	08:02	15Aq D	Sun/Mer	May 29	06:14	00Cn D	Sun/Ven	Oct 29	15:51	15Le D	Ven/Mar
Jan 31	02:32	15Aq D	Sun/Nep	May 30	14:36	00Li D	Mer/Plu	Oct 30	05:29	00Li D	Mar/Jup
Feb 4	05:18	15Aq D	Sun	May 30	21:06	00Ar D	Mar/Ura	Oct 31	13:19	00Li R	Mer/Sat
Feb 6	07:46	00Cp D	Mar/Jup	Jun 4	08:37	15Aq D	Mar/Jup	Nov 2	12:45	00Li D	Mer/Sat
Feb 8	01:14	15Aq D	Ven/Mar	Jun 5	09:12	15Ta D	Sun/Mar	Nov 3	13:40	00Cp D	Sun/Nep
Feb 8	10:33	15Aq D	Mar/Ura	Jun 10	17:17	00Cn D	Sun/Mer	Nov 7	19:23	15Sc D	Sun
Feb 12	18:10	15Aq D	Mer/Mar	Jun 13	10:26	15Ta D	Mer/Ura	Nov 8	21:04	00Li D	Ven
Feb 21	08:21	00Ar D	Ven	Jun 14	05:43	15Ta D	Ven/Nep	Nov 11	08:01	15Sc D	Ven/Plu
Feb 22	01:18	15Aq D	Sun/Mar	Jun 15	10:48	15Le D	Ven/Sat	Nov 15	16:16	15Sc D	Ven/Jup
Feb 22	11:51	15Aq D	Ven/Plu	Jun 18	17:12	15Ta R	Mer/Ura	Nov 16	05:32	15Sc D	Sun/Mer
Mar 3	02:10	15Aq D	Ven/Jup	Jun 21	18:06	00Cn D	Sun	Nov 19	00:53	00Cp D	Mer/Nep
Mar 5	18:03	00Ar D	Sun/Ven	Jun 22	02:35	15Le D	Ven	Nov 21	21:25	15Sc D	Mer
Mar 5	19:50	00Ar D	Ven/Ura	Jun 24	08:45	00Li D	Sun/Plu	Nov 22	16:55	00Cp D	Ven/Ura
Mar 10	10:49	15Aq D	Mar/Nep	Jul 3	14:06	00Cn D	Ven/Mar	Nov 28	12:25	00Li D	Ven/Sat
Mar 11	22:44	15Sc D	Mar/Sat	Jul 3	15:43	15Ta D	Sun/Ura	Nov 29	13:41	15Sc D	Sun/Ven
Mar 17	18:46	15Aq D	Mar	Jul 4	23:58	00Cn D	Mar/Sat	Dec 3	05:44	15Sc D	Mer/Ven
Mar 18	02:33	00Ar D	Mer/Ven	Jul 6	15:10	00Ar D	Mar/Nep	Dec 14	06:02	00Cp D	Ven/Nep
Mar 21	00:07	00Ar D	Sun	Jul 7	05:20	00Li R	Mer/Plu	Dec 16	11:30	00Li D	Sun/Mar
Mar 22	01:43	15Aq D	Sun/Plu	Jul 11	16:59	00Li D	Sun/Jup	Dec 17	00:34	00Li D	Mer/Mar
Mar 25	07:55	00Ar D	Ven/Nep	Jul 13	11:05	00Li D	Mer/Plu	Dec 18	20:11	00Cp D	Jup
Mar 25	11:34	00Ar D	Ven/Mar	Jul 15	23:57	15Ta D	Mar	Dec 18	06:23	15Sc D	Ven
Mar 27	08:29	00Cn D	Ven/Sat	Jul 20	23:55	15Le D	Sun/Ven	Dec 20	14:42	00Cp D	Mer
Mar 30	09:46	15Ta D	Ven	Jul 24	13:52	15Ta D	Mer/Ura	Dec 20	09:20	00Cp D	Mer/Jup
Mar 31	08:58	15Aq D	Sun/Jup	Jul 28	00:39	15Le D	Sun/Sat	Dec 21	06:07	00Cp D	Sun/Mer
Apr 2	16:13	00Ar D	Sun/Mer	Jul 29	08:40	00Cn D	Sun/Mar	Dec 21	09:38	00Cp D	Mer/Plu
Apr 3	20:14	00Ar D	Sun/Ura	Jul 30	05:13	00Li D	Mer/Jup	Dec 21	15:04	00Cp D	Sun/Jup
Apr 10	23:04	00Ar D	Mer	Aug 1	16:06	15Ta D	Sun/Nep	Dec 22	06:07	00Cp D	Sun
Apr 11	14:44	15Aq D	Mer/Plu	Aug 3	16:22	15Le D	Mer/Ven	Dec 23	09:52	00Cp D	Sun/Plu
Apr 14	06:25	00Ar D	Sun/Mar	Aug 5	08:24	00Cn D	Mer/Mar	Dec 23	21:36	00Cp D	Jup/Plu
Apr 15	21:46	15Ta D	Sun/Ven	Aug 6	10:54	15Le D	Mer/Sat	Dec 29	01:39	00Li R	Mar/Plu
Apr 17	01:55	15Aq D	Mer/Jup	Aug 7	21:31	15Le D	Sun	Dec 29	19:04	15Aq D	Mer/Ura
Apr 18	12:01	00Ar D	Mer/Ura	Aug 9	07:29	15Ta D	Mer/Nep	Dec 31	16:02	00Cn R	Mar
Apr 21	10:38	00Ar D	Mer/Mar	Aug 10	18:27	15Le D	Sun/Mer				
Apr 21	16:02	15Ta D	Mer/Ven	Aug 12	02:32	15Le D	Mer				

Major Declination Events

Lunar Declinations

As 2007 opens, we are several months past the 18.6-year lunar standstill declination peaks of 2006. However, even at the close of 2007, the maximum monthly declinations of the Moon are still coming within 49' of their 2006 peaks. The result is that, in 2007, just as it was in 2005, the Moon is still Out of Bounds (beyond 23°26', the maximum declination of the Sun) for nearly a third of each month. As the Moon gyrates from far south to far north each month in 2007, there are apt to be unusually volatile swings of mood. The Moon will continue to go Out-of-Bounds twice a month, for gradually lessening amounts of time, until 2011.



This graph shows the wide variation in monthly maximum Moon declinations over an 18.6 declination cycle. At the center is the Minor Standstill of 1997, when the Moon's maximum monthly declinations were at their lowest. At the ends are the Major Standstills of 1987 and 2006. As you can see, in years adjacent to a major standstill the monthly maximums are almost the same.

The Significance of an Out of Bounds Moon. On the personal level, Kt Boehrer observes that people born with an Out of Bounds Moon seem to experience a higher than average amount of insecurity, both mental and physical. Perhaps as a result of this, they often become over-achievers. Keywords for OOB placements include "beyond normal expectations" and non-compliance with normal expected patterns. Frances McEvoy notes also a love of freedom and solitude, and a reluctance to be fenced in (*Geocosmic Magazine*, Spring, 1998, pp. 39-41 and 44). (You can quickly figure whether a person has an OOB Moon by looking at the table of OOB years on page 53. If, during an OOB year, the Moon was in Gemini or Cancer, Sagittarius or Capricorn -- the signs surrounding the solstices -- there is a high probability that it will be OOB.)

In the table of 2006 lunar declinations below, the Out-of-Bounds periods are highlighted in gold.

Table 16: 2007 Lunar Declination Cycles

Date	Time	Decl.	
Jan 2	12:01	28°N 24'	Max North dec.; turns South
Jan 4	23:57	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Jan 9	14:06	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Jan 14	07:42	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Jan 16	22:09	28°S 27'	Max South dec.; turns North
Jan 19	08:26	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Jan 23	07:09	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Jan 27	07:15	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Jan 29	18:23	28°N 30'	Max North dec.; turns South
Feb 1	07:43	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Feb 5	21:30	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Feb 10	15:08	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Feb 13	07:33	28°S 34'	Max South dec.; turns North
Feb 15	18:55	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Feb 19	15:14	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Feb 23	11:57	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Feb 25	23:38	28°N 36'	Max North dec.; turns South
Feb 28	14:24	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Mar 5	04:34	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Mar 9	22:11	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Mar 12	16:13	28°S 37'	Max South dec.; turns North
Mar 15	05:24	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Mar 19	01:53	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Mar 22	20:02	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Mar 25	05:42	28°N 35'	Max North dec.; turns South
Mar 27	19:48	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Apr 1	10:52	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Apr 6	05:04	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Apr 8	23:05	28°S 31'	Max South dec.; turns North
Apr 11	13:35	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Apr 15	12:50	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Apr 19	06:35	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Apr 21	13:40	28°N 27'	Max North dec.; turns South
Apr 24	01:28	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Apr 28	16:36	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
May 3	11:23	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
May 6	04:24	28°S 21'	Max South dec.; turns North
May 8	18:35	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
May 12	21:48	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
May 16	17:38	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
May 18	23:03	28°N 17'	Max North dec.; turns South
May 21	08:12	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
May 25	22:24	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
May 30	17:54	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Jun 2	09:31	28°S 13'	Max South dec.; turns North
Jun 4	22:49	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Jun 9	04:02	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Jun 13	02:53	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Jun 15	08:29	28°N 13'	Max North dec.; turns South
Jun 17	16:29	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Jun 22	04:57	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Jun 27	00:10	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Jun 29	15:43	28°S 13'	Max South dec.; turns North

Date	Time	Decl.	
Jul 2	04:03	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Jul 6	08:43	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Jul 10	09:29	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Jul 12	16:38	28°N 15'	Max North dec.; turns South
Jul 15	01:25	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Jul 19	12:24	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Jul 24	07:15	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Jul 26	23:26	28°S 18'	Max South dec.; turns North
Jul 29	12:02	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Aug 2	14:08	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Aug 6	14:19	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Aug 8	23:04	28°N 21'	Max North dec.; turns South
Aug 11	09:24	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Aug 15	20:17	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Aug 20	14:35	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Aug 23	08:05	28°S 23'	Max South dec.; turns North
Aug 25	21:25	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Aug 29	21:55	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Sep 2	19:43	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Sep 5	04:28	28°N 23'	Max North dec.; turns South
Sep 7	15:47	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Sep 12	03:45	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Sep 16	22:12	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Sep 19	16:26	28°S 21'	Max South dec.; turns North
Sep 22	06:51	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Sep 26	08:00	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Sep 30	03:33	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Oct 2	10:22	28°N 18'	Max North dec.; turns South
Oct 4	20:47	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Oct 9	10:06	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Oct 14	05:40	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Oct 16	23:19	28°S 12'	Max South dec.; turns North
Oct 19	14:26	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Oct 23	18:46	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Oct 27	14:02	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Oct 29	18:10	28°N 07'	Max North dec.; turns South
Nov 1	01:55	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Nov 5	15:28	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Nov 10	12:04	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Nov 13	04:39	28°S 00'	Max South dec.; turns North
Nov 15	19:14	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Nov 20	03:55	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Nov 24	01:31	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Nov 26	04:01	27°N 58'	Max North dec.; turns South
Nov 28	08:59	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Dec 2	20:49	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South
Dec 7	18:15	23°S 26'	Goes OOB heading South
Dec 10	09:41	27°S 55'	Max South dec.; turns North
Dec 12	23:31	23°S 26'	Goes IB heading North
Dec 17	10:13	00°N 00'	0 dec. heading North
Dec 21	11:23	23°N 26'	Goes OOB heading North
Dec 23	14:28	27°N 55'	Max North dec.; turns South
Dec 25	18:30	23°N 26'	Goes IB heading South
Dec 30	03:36	00°S 00'	0 dec. heading South

Historical Correlations. On a mundane level, having the Moon Out of Bounds seems to contribute to mass excitability and instability. On the physical level it may contribute to earthquakes and floods. For clues to the wider cultural significance of super-high lunar declinations, let's look at recent occurrences of the standstill cycle. In each 18.6-year cycle there is a major standstill when the Moon reaches a maximum declination of 28°44' north or south, and then, midway between, a minor standstill, when it reaches a monthly maximum of only 18°09' or 18°10'. Recent dates of minor and major standstills, and periods when the Moon goes out of bounds every month, are shown below:

Table 17: Lunar Standstill Periods, 1920-2020

Minor Standstills (maximum monthly declinations reach 18°09' or 18°10')	Major Standstills (maximum monthly declinations reach 28°44')	Out of Bounds Years (maximum monthly declinations exceed 23°26')
1922	1931-32	1927-37
1941	1950	1945-55
1959	1969	1964-74
1978	1987	1982-92
1997	2006	2001-11

Looking at the years when the Moon went Out of Bounds, you can see that these are historical periods of great and far-reaching change -- the Roaring Twenties lurching into the Great Depression; the post WWII boom, the cultural ferment of the late 60s and early 70s, and the Information Technology revolution in the 80s and early 90s. In the years surrounding a major standstill, energies seem intensified, situations destabilized, and history seems to move at a quickened pace.

In the years of exact standstill there seem to be especially pivotal historical events: In **1931-32**, the Japanese invasion of Manchuria (which is said to have led to Pearl Harbor), famines and bank failures, worldwide depression, marches of the hungry and unemployed, and the election of FDR; in **1950**, the start of the Korean War, Truman's ordering the development of the H-bomb, the start of investigations by the House Un-American Activities Committee (interestingly, recalled in George Clooney's 2005 movie *Good Night and Good Luck*), and the introduction of the Schuman Plan, which eventually led to the European Common Market; in **1969**, the My Lai massacre and protests against the Vietnam War, Nixon elected President, man's first landing on the Moon, and the Woodstock festival; and in **1987**, Gorbachev's drastic reforms in Russia, the Iran-Contra hearings, an October stock-market collapse. That year also witnessed the winding-down of the Iran-Iraq war, of Russian fighting in Afghanistan, and of car bombings in Beirut. (For all this and more, see Ken Gillman's list in "Stations of the Moon" in *Geocosmic Magazine*, Spring, 1998.) In *Valliere's Natural Cycles Almanac 2006* Jim Valliere connected most of these years with various stock market crashes, panics and depressions.

As said above, Major Standstill declinations stay about the same for a 3-year period. Not until after 2007 will there be a noticeable difference in the Moon's monthly maximums. After that, the extreme lunar energies will increasingly damp down as we approach 2011, the year when the Moon ceases to go Out of Bounds and we head toward the Minor Standstill or lunar declination minimum in 2015.

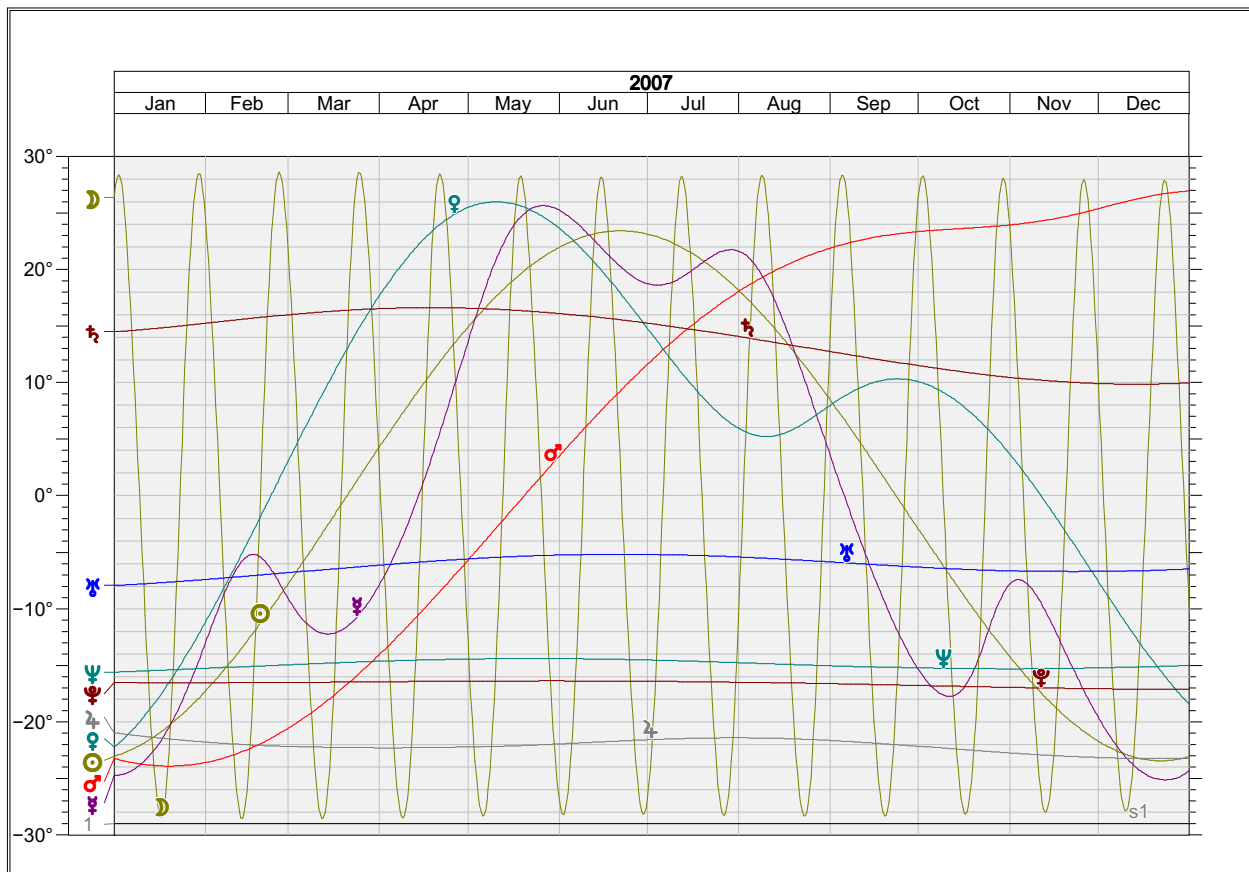
Planetary Declinations

As 2007 begins, the pileup of declinations in which Mercury, Mars, Sun, Venus and Jupiter are all between about 20° and 26° South is breaking up and will not be repeated during the year.

The great Neptune-Pluto parallel of 2006 is no longer exact, but it is still close enough to be restimulated by parallels from the Sun, Venus, Mercury and Mars at various times during the year (see the table of 2007 parallels and contraparallels on pages 57-59).

For most of the year Pluto remains near the 16°20' declination "power point" that Leigh Westin points out is the declination of the Sun when it is on the 15° Fixed-sign arm of the Cardinal Axis. Saturn also hovers near the northern 16°20' declination point for most of the spring. The table on pages 57-59 highlights all the parallels that occur between 16° and 17° degrees north or south. The spring is particularly rich in these "power point" configurations, with 5 parallels or contraparallels taking place in this degree range in both Mar and May. Leigh Westin proposes that declination transits to 16°20' are likely to have the same effect as longitude transits to the Cardinal Axis. If this is true, we should definitely add them to our predictive toolkit.

Mars supplies the most noticeable planetary declination action of 2007. Starting from its Jan 19 declination station just barely Out of Bounds South, it travels northward all year, reaching 26°N56' on Jan 1 2008 prior to attaining a peak declination of 26°N59' on Jan 7 2008. Mars is shown by the upward-sloping red line in the 2007 declination graph below.



Note the Sun's declination line, which is at its furthest South on December 22 and its furthest North on June 21. When other bodies go beyond these maximum declinations of the Sun, they are Out of Bounds. The line marked 1 and S1 at the graph's bottom shows the declination of the Galactic Center, currently about 29°S01'. In 2005-07, the years surrounding the Major Standstill, the Moon is nearly parallel the GC every month.

Zero and Out of Bounds Declinations. In the table of planetary declination cycles below, 0° declinations are highlighted in aqua, and Out of Bounds periods are highlighted in gold. When making a station in declination (turning North or South), a planet, particularly an outer planet, can remain at the same degree, minute and second for days. For outer-planet declination stations we have therefore chosen to list the time of the station as the middle of the date/time range when the planet was listed at the turning-point degree, minute and second.

Table 18: 2007 Planetary Declination Cycles

Date	Time	Declin.	
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Sun

Mar 21	00:09	00°N 00'	0 Declination heading North (Spring Equinox)
Jun 21	18:01	23°N 26'	Turns North (Summer Solstice)
Sep 23	09:52	00°S 00'	0 Declination heading South (Fall Equinox)
Dec 22	06:09	23°S 26'	Turns South (Winter Solstice)

Mercury

Jan 1	00:00	24°S 44'	In South declination traveling South
Jan 1	00:02	24°S 45'	Turns North
Jan 11	09:45	23°S 26'	Goes In Bounds heading North
Feb 17	04:42	05°S 12'	Turns South
Mar 14	12:24	12°S 13'	Turns North
Apr 14	06:37	00°N 00'	0 Declination heading North
May 15	11:05	23°N 26'	Goes Out of Bounds heading North
May 26	14:08	25°N 39'	Turns South
Jun 9	19:35	23°N 26'	Goes In Bounds heading South
Jul 4	09:17	18°N 37'	Turns North
Jul 29	08:46	21°N 46'	Turns South
Sep 5	19:15	00°S 00'	0 Declination heading South
Oct 11	11:46	17°S 45'	Turns North (near Pluto)
Nov 3	20:49	07°S 26'	Turns South (near Uranus)
Dec 11	11:35	23°S 26'	Goes Out of Bounds heading South
Dec 23	18:30	25°S 09'	Turns North
Jan 1 08	00:00	24°S 18'	In South declination traveling North

Venus

Jan 1	00:00	22°S 15'	In South declination traveling North
Feb 23	04:06	00°N 00'	0 Declination heading North
Apr 19	1:14	23°N 26'	Goes Out of Bounds heading North
May 10	16:03	26°N 00'	Turns South
Jun 2	02:11	23°N 26'	Goes In Bounds heading South
Aug 10	09:39	05°N 14'	Turns North
Sep 23	22:16	10°N 20'	Turns South
Nov 11	15:22	00°S 00'	0 Declination heading South
Jan 1 08	00:00	18°S 28'	In South declination traveling South
Mars			
Jan 1	00:00	23°S 14'	In South declination traveling South
Jan 3	20:51	23°S 26'	Goes Out of Bounds heading South
Jan 19	13:05	23°S 56'	Turns North
Feb 4	00:54	23°S 26'	Goes In Bounds heading North

May 20	04:36	00°N 00'	0 Declination heading North
Oct 3	18:55	23°N 26'	Goes Out of Bounds heading North
Jan 1 08	00:00	26°N 56'	In North declination traveling North

Jupiter

Jan 1	00:00	20°S 59'	In South declination heading South
Apr 4		22°S 19'	Turns North
Jul 30		21.4199	Turns South
Dec 22		23°S 15'	Turns North
Jan 1 08	00:00	23°S 14'	In South declination traveling North

Saturn

Jan 1	00:00	14°N 30'	In North declination traveling North
Apr 18		16°N 38'	Turns South
Dec 14		09°N 52'	Turns North
Jan 1 08	00:00	09°N 58'	In North declination traveling North

Uranus

Jan 1	00:00	07°S 56'	In South declination traveling North
Jun 21		05°S 12'	Turns South
Nov 22		06°S 43'	Turns North
Jan 1 08	00:00	06°S 28'	In South declination traveling North

Neptune

Jan 1	00:00	15°S 37'	In South declination traveling North
May 23		14°S 24'	Turns South
Nov 1		15°S 19'	Turns North
Jan 1 08	00:00	15°S 00'	In South declination traveling North

Pluto

Jan 1	00:00	16°S 32'	In South declination traveling South
Jan 23		16°S 33'	Turns North
May 29		16°S 23'	Turns South
Jan 1 08	00:00	17°S 09'	In South declination traveling South

Parallels and Contraparallels. When two planets are parallel in declination, it means that they spend an equal amount of time above the horizon -- in other words, the length of their "day" is the same. When they are contraparallel, the day-length of one planet is equal to the other's "night" (the time that a planet spends below the horizon in each 24-hour period). In other words, parallels and contraparallels indicate that two planets are linked because they are marching to the same diurnal rhythm.

In Table 19 below you will find the parallels and contraparallels made by all the planets except the Moon during 2007. To show periods of higher declination activity, we have highlighted dates when there are two or more declination events happening within a 24-hour period. To make adjacent periods of high activity stand out from each other, we've alternated the highlighting between blue and gold. We've also highlighted some of the declinations to point out the aspects that take place between 16° and 17° declination (i.e., those that happen very close to the 16°20' declination "power points").

Table 19: 2007 Parallels and Contraparallels in Declination, Excluding the Moon

Date	Time (UT)	Point 1 declin.	Point 2 declin.	Pt 1 sign	Pt 2 sign	
Jan 5	15:29	-21°08'	-21°08'	Aq	Sg	Venus parallel Jupiter
Jan 10	01:55	-23°45'	-23°45'	Cp	Sg	Mercury parallel Mars
Jan 14	04:01	-21°23'	-21°23'	Cp	Sg	Sun parallel Jupiter
Jan 17	07:56	-21°28'	-21°28'	Aq	Sg	Mercury parallel Jupiter
Jan 19	12:41	-16°33'	-16°33'	Aq	Sg	Venus parallel Pluto
Jan 20	02:33	-20°13'	-20°13'	Cp	Aq	Sun parallel Mercury
Jan 22	10:11	-15°23'	-15°23'	Aq	Aq	Venus parallel Neptune
Jan 23	07:41	-15°01'	+15°01'	Aq	Le	Venus contraparallel Saturn
Jan 26	16:43	-16°33'	-16°33'	Aq	Sg	Mercury parallel Pluto
Jan 28	14:25	-15°19'	-15°19'	Aq	Aq	Mercury parallel Neptune
Jan 28	19:52	-15°10'	+15°10'	Aq	Le	Mercury contraparallel Saturn
Feb 1	14:55	+15°16'	-15°16'	Le	Aq	Saturn contraparallel Neptune
Feb 3	12:21	-16°33'	-16°33'	Aq	Sg	Sun parallel Pluto
Feb 7	05:02	-15°26'	+15°26'	Aq	Le	Sun contraparallel Saturn
Feb 7	22:43	-15°12'	-15°12'	Aq	Aq	Sun parallel Neptune
Feb 9	02:13	-07°15'	-07°15'	Pi	Pi	Venus parallel Uranus
Feb 9	22:01	-07°14'	-07°14'	Pi	Pi	Mercury parallel Uranus
Feb 18	14:35	-22°04'	-22°04'	Cp	Sg	Mars parallel Jupiter
Feb 24	05:07	-06°55'	-06°55'	Pi	Pi	Mercury parallel Uranus
Feb 27	11:29	-08°23'	-08°23'	Pi	Aq	Sun parallel Mercury
Mar 3	18:44	-06°45'	-06°45'	Pi	Pi	Sun parallel Uranus
Mar 6	07:12	-05°47'	+05°47'	Pi	Ar	Sun contraparallel Venus
Mar 8	00:28	+06°40'	-06°40'	Ar	Pi	Venus contraparallel Uranus
Mar 18	18:06	-11°56'	+11°56'	Pi	Ta	Mercury contraparallel Venus
Mar 21	22:56	-16°28'	-16°28'	Aq	Sg	Mars parallel Pluto
Mar 22	03:30	-16°26'	+16°26'	Aq	Le	Mars contraparallel Saturn
Mar 24	17:56	+16°28'	-16°28'	Le	Sg	Saturn contraparallel Pluto
Mar 24	19:59	+14°42'	-14°42'	Ta	Aq	Venus contraparallel Neptune
Mar 26	11:18	+15°25'	-15°25'	Ta	Aq	Venus contraparallel Mars
Mar 28	22:31	+16°27'	-16°27'	Ta	Sg	Venus contraparallel Pluto
Mar 29	02:12	+16°31'	+16°31'	Ta	Le	Venus parallel Saturn
Mar 29	13:51	-14°40'	-14°40'	Aq	Aq	Mars parallel Neptune
Apr 4	15:17	-06°04'	-06°04'	Pi	Pi	Mercury parallel Uranus
Apr 5	00:41	+05°51'	-05°51'	Ar	Pi	Sun contraparallel Mercury
Apr 5	13:01	+06°03'	-06°03'	Ar	Pi	Sun contraparallel Uranus
Apr 14	15:41	+22°18'	-22°18'	Ge	Sg	Venus contraparallel Jupiter
Apr 16	05:23	+09°59'	-09°59'	Ar	Pi	Sun contraparallel Mars
Apr 21	18:00	+05°45'	-05°45'	Ar	Pi	Mercury contraparallel Uranus
Apr 24	03:25	+07°44'	-07°44'	Ar	Pi	Mercury contraparallel Mars
Apr 29	13:48	+14°27'	-14°27'	Ta	Aq	Sun contraparallel Neptune
May 1	10:45	-05°36'	-05°36'	Pi	Pi	Mars parallel Uranus
May 2	01:11	+14°27'	-14°27'	Ta	Aq	Mercury contraparallel Neptune
May 3	11:49	+15°39'	+15°39'	Ta	Ta	Sun parallel Mercury
May 4	09:59	+16°23'	-16°23'	Ta	Sg	Mercury contraparallel Pluto
May 4	15:08	+16°34'	+16°34'	Ta	Le	Mercury parallel Saturn
May 6	01:50	+16°23'	-16°23'	Ta	Sg	Sun contraparallel Pluto
May 6	14:58	+16°33'	+16°33'	Ta	Le	Sun parallel Saturn
May 12	19:25	+22°09'	-22°09'	Ge	Sg	Mercury contraparallel Jupiter
May 19	01:16	+16°23'	-16°23'	Le	Sg	Saturn contraparallel Pluto
May 22	00:52	+25°19'	+25°19'	Ge	Cn	Mercury parallel Venus

May 31	20:58	+21°57'	-21°57'	Ge	Sg	Sun contraparallel Jupiter
Jun 5	19:42	+22°34'	+22°34'	Ge	Le	Sun parallel Venus
Jun 7	00:58	+05°14'	-05°14'	Ar	Pi	Mars contraparallel Uranus
Jun 8	14:42	+21°52'	-21°52'	Le	Sg	Venus contraparallel Jupiter
Jun 11	05:48	+23°03'	+23°03'	Ge	Cn	Sun parallel Mercury
Jun 15	23:47	+21°46'	-21°46'	Cn	Sg	Mercury contraparallel Jupiter
Jun 26	08:25	+16°24'	-16°24'	Le	Sg	Venus contraparallel Pluto
Jun 29	13:00	+15°19'	+15°19'	Le	Le	Venus parallel Saturn
Jul 1	19:13	+14°32'	-14°32'	Le	Aq	Venus contraparallel Neptune
Jul 6	11:29	+12°56'	+12°56'	Le	Ta	Venus parallel Mars
Jul 13	23:39	+14°37'	-14°37'	Ta	Aq	Mars contraparallel Neptune
Jul 14	16:14	+14°46'	+14°46'	Ta	Le	Mars parallel Saturn
Jul 15	22:49	+21°28'	-21°28'	Cn	Sg	Sun contraparallel Jupiter
Jul 17	18:52	+14°39'	-14°39'	Le	Aq	Saturn contraparallel Neptune
Jul 20	06:14	+20°43'	+20°43'	Cn	Cn	Sun parallel Mercury
Jul 23	01:16	+16°28'	-16°28'	Ta	Sg	Mars contraparallel Pluto
Jul 24	14:00	+21°26'	-21°26'	Cn	Sg	Mercury contraparallel Jupiter
Aug 1	05:25	+18°06'	+18°06'	Le	Ta	Sun parallel Mars
Aug 2	14:56	+21°25'	-21°25'	Cn	Sg	Mercury contraparallel Jupiter
Aug 5	00:27	+05°29'	-05°29'	Vi	Pi	Venus contraparallel Uranus
Aug 7	05:34	+16°31'	-16°31'	Le	Sg	Sun contraparallel Pluto
Aug 9	05:40	+19°21'	+19°21'	Le	Ge	Mercury parallel Mars
Aug 12	22:04	+14°52'	-14°52'	Le	Aq	Sun contraparallel Neptune
Aug 14	09:30	+16°33'	-16°33'	Le	Sg	Mercury contraparallel Pluto
Aug 16	22:12	+14°54'	-14°54'	Le	Aq	Mercury contraparallel Neptune
Aug 17	14:31	+05°39'	-05°39'	Le	Pi	Venus contraparallel Uranus
Aug 17	17:57	+13°22'	+13°22'	Le	Le	Sun parallel Saturn
Aug 19	05:22	+13°18'	+13°18'	Le	Le	Mercury parallel Saturn
Aug 20	06:25	+12°33'	+12°33'	Le	Vi	Sun parallel Mercury
Aug 27	09:56	+07°09'	+07°09'	Vi	Le	Mercury parallel Venus
Aug 28	14:14	+21°36'	-21°36'	Ge	Sg	Mars contraparallel Jupiter
Aug 29	03:42	+05°49'	-05°49'	Vi	Pi	Mercury contraparallel Uranus
Sep 1	22:30	+08°09'	+08°09'	Vi	Le	Sun parallel Venus
Sep 7	20:56	+05°58'	-05°58'	Vi	Pi	Sun contraparallel Uranus
Sep 11	22:32	+04°26'	-04°26'	Vi	Li	Sun contraparallel Mercury
Sep 14	07:51	-06°04'	-06°04'	Li	Pi	Mercury parallel Uranus
Sep 20	23:26	-10°17'	+10°17'	Li	Le	Mercury contraparallel Venus
Sep 23	14:56	-11°48'	+11°48'	Li	Vi	Mercury contraparallel Saturn
Sep 30	17:00	-15°14'	-15°14'	Sc	Aq	Mercury parallel Neptune
Oct 5	06:35	-16°49'	-16°49'	Sc	Sg	Mercury parallel Pluto
Oct 10	00:59	-06°26'	-06°26'	Li	Pi	Sun parallel Uranus
Oct 14	18:45	-08°13'	+08°13'	Li	Vi	Sun contraparallel Venus
Oct 16	16:44	-16°53'	-16°53'	Sc	Sg	Mercury parallel Pluto
Oct 20	00:12	-15°19'	-15°19'	Sc	Aq	Mercury parallel Neptune
Oct 21	19:32	-10°46'	+10°46'	Li	Vi	Sun contraparallel Saturn
Oct 22	01:26	+06°34'	-06°34'	Vi	Pi	Venus contraparallel Uranus
Oct 24	21:38	-11°51'	-11°51'	Sc	Li	Sun parallel Mercury
Oct 26	13:29	-10°37'	+10°37'	Li	Vi	Mercury contraparallel Saturn
Nov 4	10:38	-15°19'	-15°19'	Sc	Aq	Sun parallel Neptune
Nov 10	02:42	-17°00'	-17°00'	Sc	Sg	Sun parallel Pluto
Nov 13	01:50	-10°11'	+10°11'	Sc	Vi	Mercury contraparallel Saturn

Nov 22	11:33	-15°17'	-15°17'	Sc	Aq	Mercury parallel Neptune
Nov 25	19:46	-17°04'	-17°04'	Sc	Sg	Mercury parallel Pluto
Nov 28	20:58	-06°43'	-06°43'	Li	Pi	Venus parallel Uranus
Dec 6	20:55	-09°53'	+09°53'	Sc	Vi	Venus contraparallel Saturn
Dec 9	06:24	-22°47'	-22°47'	Sg	Sg	Sun parallel Mercury
Dec 10	17:48	-23°13'	-23°13'	Sg	Sg	Mercury parallel Jupiter
Dec 15	03:49	-23°14'	-23°14'	Sg	Sg	Sun parallel Jupiter
Dec 21	01:01	-15°06'	-15°06'	Sc	Aq	Venus parallel Neptune
Dec 27	09:06	-17°09'	-17°09'	Sc	Sg	Venus parallel Pluto
Dec 29	07:11	-23°15'	-23°15'	Cp	Cp	Sun parallel Jupiter

Mercury and Venus Phases

Mercury and Venus are known as the inferior planets because, unlike the other planets, they orbit between the Earth and the Sun. This makes their cycle of phases with the Sun different from the cycles of the superior planets, Mars through Pluto, which lie beyond the Earth's orbit. Unlike the superior planets, Mercury and Venus actually exhibit Moon-like phases (crescent, quarter, gibbous, full, etc.) if you look at them through a telescope at various stages in their trip around the Sun. Also, instead of conjunctions, oppositions and squares to the Sun, Mercury and Venus make two types of conjunction (inferior and superior), and they never get separated far enough from the Sun to make squares, sextiles, trines or oppositions with the Sun.

When seen from Earth, all planets have their cycles of relationship with the Sun, and, as pointed out by Michael Munkasey in the Dec 2006-Jan 2007 *NCGR Memberletter*, these cycles can be broken down into ten phases. Mercury and Venus also have ten phases, but their cycles are particularly intricate and interesting. Their phases are as follows:

1. We have chosen to start each cycle at the **inferior conjunction** with the Sun. This is the conjunction that occurs when Mercury or Venus lies between the Sun and the Earth. At this point Mercury or Venus appears from Earth to be traveling retrograde in a westward direction. It appears to be going very fast because here we see it going opposite to the direction of the Earth's travel. At the conjunction, the planet is completely obscured by the Sun's rays, so that the planet is invisible.
2. Eventually, after a few days, the planet travels retrograde far enough west of the Sun to become visible rising the East just before the Sun rises. The planet is now a Morning Star. This first appearance of the planet after a conjunction with the Sun is called its **heliacal rising in the east**. In the tables below the heliacal rising is put at the date when the planet reaches an 11°30' separation from the Sun.

We have added heliacal risings and settings to our tables this year in response to a number of requests. However, unlike the other phases in the cycle, the dates of heliacal risings and settings can only be given very approximately. The date when a planet actually becomes visible depends on many factors: the brightness of the planet (Mercury is dim enough to be rarely visible at all), your eyesight, atmospheric conditions, and the combination of your latitude on earth and the declinations of the Sun and the planet involved. (For example, on page 55 of her book *Venus: The Evolution of the Goddess and Her Planet* Ronnie Gale Dreyer cites a Babylonian text that says Venus's period of invisibility around its inferior conjunction was 3 days in the summer -- when the Sun has high north declination -- and 2

weeks in the winter -- when the Sun is far south.) Michael Munkasey says that in his practical experience doing celestial navigation in the Navy, he found that a planet started to become visible when its separation from the Sun got to be from 10° to 13°. In trying to decide what convention to adopt for the date of heliacal rising, I also looked at older astrological traditions. On pages 118-19 of her book *Classical Astrology for Modern Living*, Lee Lehman says that most sources defines Combust as a planet being from about 17' to 8° from the Sun (when it is always invisible), and Under the Sun's Beams as being about 8° to 17° from the Sun, "when the planet can be seen if the viewing conditions are good." Taking this information into account, I have arbitrarily defined the heliacal risings and settings here as when a planet's separation from the Sun reaches 11°30'.

3. The next phase, the **direct station**, comes as Mercury or Venus "rounds the corner" and starts its way around the far side of the Sun. After the station it is traveling in the same direction as the Earth, but outstripping it because it travels considerably faster.
4. This is followed very shortly by the **greatest elongation**, when Mercury or Venus reaches its maximum possible separation from the Sun. When viewed from Earth, Mercury is never seen more than about 28° from the Sun, and Venus is never seen more than about 46° away. While greatest elongations are seldom if ever given in astrological ephemerides, astrologers might wish to take note of them, because this is as close as an inferior planet can get to a square. While terminology seems to differ, astronomers call the elongation after the inferior conjunction the **greatest western elongation**, because at this stage in its cycle Mercury or Venus is west of the Sun.
5. After greatest elongation, the angular distance from the Sun starts to decrease. As the planet approaches the superior conjunction, you see it getting closer and closer to the Sun with each successive sunrise. Eventually comes the **heliacal setting in the east**, when the planet once more becomes obscured by the Sun's rays. Again, we have arbitrarily put the heliacal setting at the date when the angular separation from the Sun becomes less than 11°30'.
6. Then comes the **superior conjunction**, when Mercury or Venus, now traveling direct, conjoins the Sun on the far side from the Earth.
7. When Mercury or Venus has moved more or less 11°30' ahead of the Sun, it emerges from the Sun's beams, and starts to become visible just after sunset as an Evening Star. This stage is called the **heliacal rising in the west**.
8. Still moving direct, the planet gets as far east of the Sun as it can get. This is its **greatest eastern elongation**.
9. Shortly afterward, it rounds the corner and starts to appear to be traveling in the opposite direction from Earth. This marks the **retrograde station**.
10. Moving retrograde, it starts appearing closer and closer to the Sun after each sunset. Eventually, as it gets to about an 11°30' separation from the Sun, comes the **heliacal setting in the west**, and the Evening Star phase is over. In a few days, while still retrograde, it will make another inferior conjunction, and a new cycle and a new Morning Star phase will begin.

Table 21: Current Mercury Cycles

Nov 8 06	21:31	16°Sc20' R	Inferior conjunction
Nov 14 06 (ca.)		≈10°Sc21' R	Heliacal rising in the east; emerges as Morning Star
Nov 18 06	00:26	09°Sc05' D	Direct station
Nov 25 06	14:36	13°Sc25' D	Greatest western elongation
Dec 17 06 (ca.)		≈13°Sg49' D	Heliacal setting in the east; Morning Star disappears from view
Jan 7	06:03	16°Cp33' D	Superior conjunction
Jan 24 (ca.)		≈15°Aq46' D	Heliacal rising in the west; emerges as Evening Star
Feb 7	16:02	06°Pi43' D	Maximum eastern elongation
Feb 14	04:38	10°Pi13' R	Retrograde station
Feb 17 (ca.)		≈09°Pi30' R	Heliacal setting in the west; Evening Star disappears from view
Feb 23	04:43	04°Pi11' R	Inferior conjunction
Feb 28 (ca.)		≈28°Aq25' R	Heliacal rising in the east; emerges as Morning Star
Mar 8	04:45	25°Aq25' D	Direct station
Mar 21	22:53	03°Pi13' D	Greatest western elongation
Apr 22 (ca.)		≈20°Ar31' D	Heliacal setting in the east; Morning Star disappears from view
May 3	04:03	12°Ta22' D	Superior conjunction
May 13 (ca.)		≈03°Ge25' D	Heliacal rising in the west; emerges as Evening Star
Jun 2	13:23	04°Cn57' D	Maximum eastern elongation
Jun 15	23:41	11°Cn35' R	Retrograde station
Jun 20 (ca.)		≈10°Cn43' R	Heliacal setting in the west; Evening Star disappears from view
Jun 28	18:40	06°Cn42' R	Inferior conjunction
Jul 6 (ca.)		≈02°Cn54' R	Heliacal rising in the east; emerges as Morning Star
Jul 10	02:16	02°Cn29' D	Direct station
Jul 20	22:41	07°Cn39' D	Greatest western elongation
Aug 5 (ca.)		≈00°Le53' D	Heliacal setting in the east; Morning Star disappears from view
Aug 15	19:58	22°Le37' D	Superior conjunction
Aug 28 (ca.)		≈15°Vi57' D	Heliacal rising in the west; emerges as Evening Star
Sep 29	10:33	01°Sc45' D	Maximum eastern elongation
Oct 12	04:01	09°Sc04' R	Retrograde station
Oct 18 (ca.)		≈06°Sc19' R	Heliacal setting in the west; Evening Star disappears from view
Oct 23	23:55	00°Sc12' R	Inferior conjunction
Oct 29 (ca.)		≈24°Li23' R	Heliacal rising in the east; emerges as Morning Star
Nov 1	22:59	23°Li23' D	Direct station
Nov 8	20:06	27°Li11' D	Greatest western elongation
Nov 26 (ca.)		≈22°Sc41' D	Heliacal setting in the east; Morning Star disappears from view
Dec 17	15:26	25°Sg18' D	Superior conjunction
Jan 6 08 (ca.)		≈26°Cp42' D	Heliacal rising in the west; emerges as Evening Star
Jan 22 08	06:00	20°Aq13' D	Maximum eastern elongation
Jan 28 08	20:31	23°Aq51' R	Retrograde station
Jan 31 08 (ca.)		≈22°Aq57' R	Heliacal setting in the west; Evening Star disappears from view

Table 22: Current Venus Cycles

Jan 13 06	23:58	23°Cp40' R	Inferior conjunction
Jan 21 06 (ca.)		≈19°Cp30' R	Heliacal rising in the east; emerges as Morning Star
Feb 3 06	09:19	16°Cp01' D	Direct station
Mar 25 06	17:42	18°Aq26' D	Greatest western elongation
Sep 13 06 (ca.)		≈09°Vi26' D	Heliacal setting in the east; Morning Star disappears from view
Oct 27 06	17:50	04°Sc10' D	Superior conjunction
Dec 13 06 (ca.)		≈02°Cp46' D	Heliacal rising in the west; emerges as Evening Star
Jun 9	08:37	03°Le30' D	Maximum eastern elongation
Jul 27	17:28	02°Vi57' R	Retrograde station
Aug 10 (ca.)		≈29°Le11' R	Heliacal setting in the west; Evening Star disappears from view

Aug 18	03:40	24°Le51' R	Inferior conjunction
Aug 25 (ca.)		≈20°Le29' R	Heliacal rising in the east; emerges as Morning Star
Sep 8	16:15	16°Le36' D	Direct station
Oct 28	14:18	18°Vi19' D	Greatest western elongation
Apr 27 08 (ca.)		≈25°Ar37' D	Heliacal setting in the east; Morning Star disappears from view
Jun 9 08	04:17	18°Ge43' D	Superior conjunction
Jul 21 08 (ca.)		≈10°Le07' D	Heliacal rising in the west; emerges as Evening Star
Jan 14 09	23:27	12°Pi04' D	Maximum eastern elongation
Mar 6 09	17:18	15°Ar27' R	Retrograde station
Mar 20 09 (ca.)		≈11°Ar34' R	Heliacal setting in the west; Evening Star disappears from view

Mar 27 09			Inferior conjunction
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A Grand Finale in December

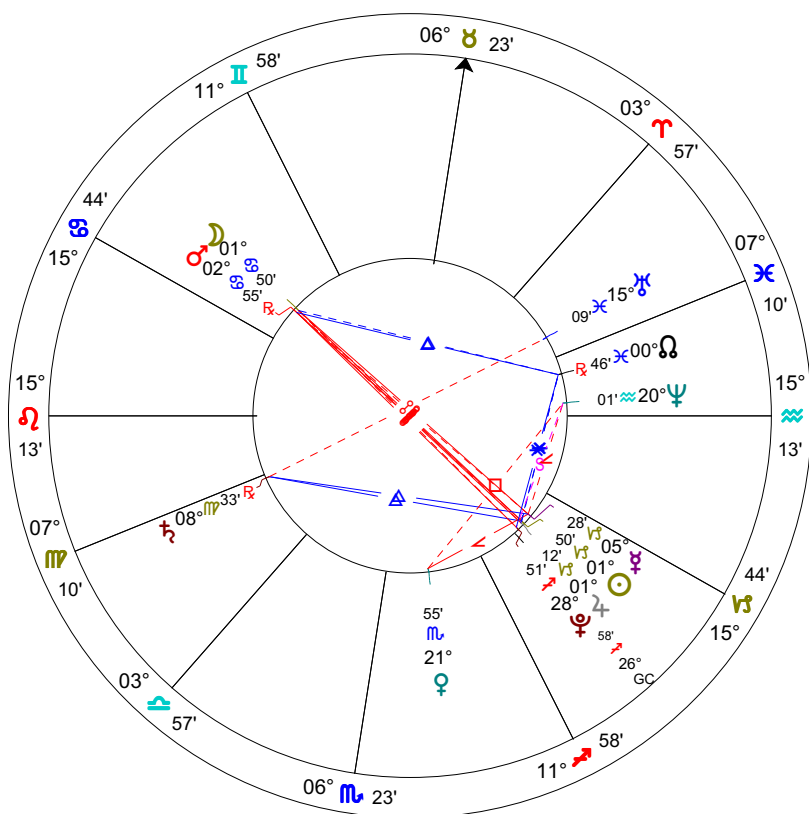
A week before the end of 2007 there is a unique combination of events that dramatically ties the cosmic implications of the Neptune-Pluto-Galactic center complex to the more Earthly energies of Jupiter, Saturn, the Sun, Moon and Mars. This reaches a climax at the Dec 24 Full Moon.

In the weeks leading up to this Full Moon, Pluto, Jupiter, the Sun and Mercury each conjoin the Galactic Center (from Oct 28 to Dec 19) and make septiles to Neptune (Dec 4 to 20).

Full Moon Dec 24 2007

Event Chart
Dec 24 2007
01:15:35 UT +0:00
Washington, DC
38°N53'42" 077°W02'12"
Geocentric
Tropical
Placidus
Mean Node

Point	Decl.
Sun	23°S 26'
Mon	27°N 42'
Mer	25°S 09'
Ven	16°S 06'
Mar	26°N 44'
Jup	23°S 15'
Sat	09°N 54'
Ura	06°S 33'
Nep	15°S 05'
Plu	17°S 08'
Nod	11°S 12'



The Full Moon itself occurs on Dec 24 at 1:16 UT, only 25 hours after the Winter Solstice. The Moon has just opposed Jupiter an hour before, and it will not only conjoin Mars -- but also occult it -- less than 2 hours later.

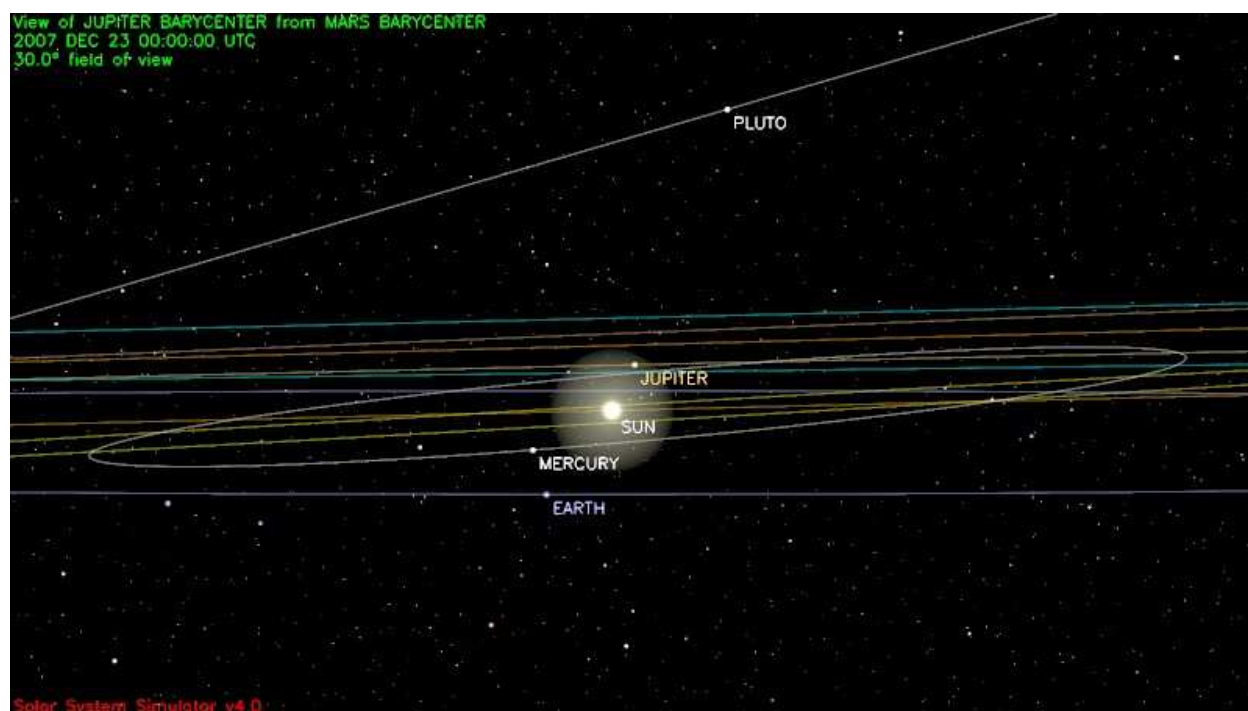
In the period from 8 hours before the Full Moon to 7 hours after it, the Moon sweeps through all its oppositions to the grand conjunction, in turn contacting the Galactic Center, Pluto, Jupiter, the Sun and Mercury. Mars slowly retrogrades through the conjunction in the other direction, starting by opposing Mercury at the Solstice on Dec 22 and ending by opposing Pluto on Jan 2 and the Galactic center on Jan 10.

Adding to the Full Moon chart's massive conjunction-opposition configuration is a striking trine-sextile-trine pattern, plus a rather exact Venus-Neptune square that is bisected by Mercury.

In a year that started out less eventful than previous years, this Full Moon chart and the transits surrounding it provide a spectacular ending. One wonders whether this is one of those cosmic exclamation points, something to draw our attention to Pluto, Neptune and the Galactic Center and prepare the way for Pluto's ingress into Capricorn on Jan 26 2008.

I am indebted to a recent Wikipedia article which, in pointing out this remarkable planetary configuration with the Galactic Center, makes reference to the stunning NASA solar system simulation below. Set for 0 hours on Dec 23, this shows the grand conjunction as seen from Mars, about 25 hours before the Full Moon.

(See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inferior_conjunction#Superior_and_inferior.)



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