



Speech hold at IUF-Konferenz, June 05.-07, 2009, Hamburg

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„What happens today?“

Corresponding and self-repeating Planetary Pictures

Alfred Witte presents in his articles^{1,2,3} the horoscope of ex-emperor Wilhelm II. (*27.01.1859, 10:07 OZ = 09:13:05 WZ, Berlin, +013°30'00"/+52°30'00"). He describes, how the event, the death of his wife Auguste Viktoria*, is shown.

Example for „corresponding Planetary Picture“:

<p>„In the halfsums of the progressive planets $\text{♁} \text{♃}$ 23°37' II and $\text{♃} \text{♁}$ 20°23' ♃ layed the transit sun and with the sun arc 62°23' greater point of the sun, which was decisively for his 63. year of life“ (S. 174³)</p>	<p>corresponding Planetary Picture</p> <p>$\text{♁} \text{♃}$ in the same axis:</p> <p>$\text{♁}_t \text{♃}_t = \text{♁}_p \text{♃}_p = \text{♁}_p \text{♁}_t$ 15°48' 16°13' 15°04'</p>
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Example for „self-repeating Planetary Picture“:

<p>„$\text{♃} \text{♃} = \text{♁} \text{♁}$, which was an impulsive awakening for the horoscope owner, if the same or similar picture is compiled by transits. The same picture, the moon, between uranus and cupido, stands around the hour of death of her emperor at the sky, specially the halfsum of transit planets ♁ 8°03' Pisces, Cupido 13°05' Leo = 25°34' Taurus, which were enclosed by the halfsum of transit moon 26°34' Taurus and of the progressive Meridian 23°30' Taurus.“ (p. 175³) [remark of the author: MCp 23°30' Taurus, based on Berlin]</p>	<p>self-repeating Planetary Picture</p> <p>$\text{♁} \text{♁} = \text{♃} \text{♃}$ in different axes:</p> <p>$\text{♁}_t \text{♁}_t = \text{♃}_t \text{♃}_t = \text{♃}_p \text{♃}_p$ 10°25' 10°59' 10°00'</p> <p>$\text{♁}_r \text{♁}_r = \text{♃}_r \text{♃}_r = \text{MC}_p \text{♁}_t$ 08°01' 09°22' 08°27'</p>
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*22.10.1858, 07:30 OZ (= 06:30 WZ), Castle Dolzig/Niederlausitz, Westpommern³, today: Dolsk/Lubsko, Woiwodschaft Lebus, +014°58'00"/+51°47'00"

27.02.1881, marriage, Berlin

15.06.1888, emperor by accession to the throne of her husband

†11.04.1921, 06:15 MEZ, Huis Doorn, NL, +005°20'19"/+52°01'53"

Retouching

Based on Witte's impulse we try to find out a methodically way of investigation. We are restricted to use only the setting of MCp-axis of the day.

Wilhelm II, event: Death of his wife at April 11th 1921

In four columns we draw up a list with all 22 factors with their positions within the signs of the zodiac and in 22°30'-mode.

	Radix	Progressiv	Sun arc	Transit
WZ	09:13:05	14:04:08	SOp 009°20'55	05:15:00
Datum	27.01.1859	30.03.1859	SOr 006°57'53	11.04.1921
Sternzeit	08:24:28	12:29:43		13:15:31
Index-Stz	23:11:23	22:25:35	SO-Bg 062°23'01	08:00:31
Index-Dat.	09.09.1858	28.08.1858		21.01.1921
RA	18:31:33	02:55:12		18:51:52

Fa.	MCH	TKZ	22°30'	TKZ	22°30'	TKZ	22°30'	TKZ	22°30'				
MC	10	07°15'	♌	07°15'	16°16'	♍	01°16'	09°38'	♋	02°08'	11°56'	♌	11°56'
☿	12	00°00'	♍	00°00'	00°00'	♍	00°00'	02°23'	♋	17°23'	00°00'	♍	00°00'
☽	10	06°58'	♌	14°28'	09°21'	♍	09°21'	09°21'	♍	09°21'	20°47'	♍	20°47'
AS	01	19°24'	♍	19°24'	27°47'	♌	12°47'	21°47'	♋	14°17'	00°18'	♍	07°48'
☾	08	24°22'	♌	09°22'	25°00'	♌	10°00'	26°45'	♌	04°15'	25°59'	♍	10°59'
♃	11	00°45'	♋	15°45'	27°27'	♌	12°27'	03°08'	♍	10°38'	27°42'	♌	05°12'
♀	10	13°13'	♌	13°13'	27°42'	♍	05°12'	15°36'	♋	08°06'	25°49'	♋	18°19'
♁	09	23°49'	♌	16°19'	25°40'	♌	10°40'	26°12'	♌	11°12'	08°21'	♍	15°51'
♂	12	26°40'	♋	19°10'	12°08'	♍	19°38'	29°03'	♍	14°03'	12°20'	♍	19°50'
♄	03	11°36'	♋	04°06'	15°47'	♋	08°17'	13°59'	♌	21°29'	09°51'	♍	02°21'
♅	05	08°52'	♌	16°22'	05°18'	♌	12°48'	11°15'	♌	11°15'	19°15'	♍	11°45'
♆	02	29°30'	♍	14°30'	00°36'	♋	15°36'	01°53'	♌	09°23'	08°04'	♋	00°34'
♇	12	23°14'	♋	15°44'	25°27'	♋	17°57'	25°37'	♍	10°37'	10°59'	♌	18°29'
♈	01	05°31'	♍	13°01'	06°20'	♍	13°50'	07°54'	♋	07°54'	06°53'	♋	06°53'
♉	02	16°32'	♍	01°32'	17°17'	♍	02°17'	18°55'	♋	18°55'	12°46'	♌	20°16'
♊	10	26°14'	♌	03°44'	27°17'	♌	04°47'	28°38'	♋	21°08'	29°24'	♋	21°54'
♋	03	10°23'	♋	02°53'	10°29'	♋	02°59'	12°46'	♌	20°16'	00°14'	♌	07°44'
♌	12	18°21'	♋	10°51'	19°21'	♋	11°51'	20°44'	♍	05°44'	02°32'	♍	10°02'
♍	04	22°15'	♌	22°15'	21°46'	♋	21°46'	24°38'	♍	17°08'	00°42'	♍	15°42'
♎	11	27°11'	♌	12°11'	28°04'	♌	13°04'	29°34'	♍	07°04'	03°58'	♍	03°58'
♏	01	03°02'	♍	10°32'	03°33'	♍	11°03'	05°25'	♋	05°25'	07°00'	♋	22°00'
♐	05	25°40'	♌	10°40'	25°03'	♌	10°03'	28°03'	♌	05°33'	25°25'	♍	17°55'

Next we transfer the 22°20'-mode positions in a „4-level-chart“. We overview all halfsums within the MCp-axis (MCp for Doorn, NL, because this is where the event happened, not in Berlin).

[1] Alfred Witte: „Die Auswertung eines aktuellen Planetenbildes.“ In: „Astrologische Rundschau“, 12. Jahrgang, Dez.-Januar 1921/1922, Heft 3-4, S. 42-48, Th. Verlagshaus Dr. H. Vollrath, Leipzig

[2] Alfred Witte: „Die Differenzierung der Planeten.“ In: „Astrologische Rundschau“, 16. Jahrgang, April 1924, Heft 1, S. 16-20

[3] Alfred Witte. Der Mensch - eine Empfangsstation kosmischer Suggestionen. (enthält alle Aufsätze von Witte, mit Kommentaren von Hermann Sporer) Ludwig Rudolph (WITTE-Verlag), Hamburg 1975, S. 139-145, 163, 171-175, ISBN 3-920807-11-1

On the levels R(adix), P(rogressiv), S(un arc), T(ransit), we find the follow corresponding and self-repeating planetary pictures in the MCp-axis:

$MCp|MCp =$

Two halfsums compile a planetary picture. There single factors compile at another position two halfsums and they compile a new planetary picture.

$MCp|MCp = MCp|2\text{r}|2\text{p}$, the single factors self-repeats in:

01°-column: $MCp|MCp = 2\text{r}|2\text{r}$ and

02°-column: $MCs|MCs = 2\text{p}|2\text{p}$ my marriage

$MCp|MCp = ASs|3\text{s}$, the single factors self-repeats in:

13°-column: $ASp|ASp = 3\text{p}|3\text{p}$ und

13°-column: $ASp|ASp = 3\text{t}|3\text{t}$ separation, farewell

$MCp|MCp = O\text{r}|D\text{r}$, the single factors self-repeats in:

09°-column: $O\text{p}|O\text{p} = D\text{p}|D\text{p}$ und

09°-column: $O\text{p}|O\text{p} = D\text{r}|D\text{r}$ means the marriage

$MCp|MCp = D\text{t}|3\text{t}$, corresponding halfsums founded with:

$D\text{p}|3\text{p} = D\text{r}|3\text{r}$ separate from a woman
and

the single factors self-repeats in:

11° column: $D\text{t}|D\text{t} = 3\text{s}|3\text{s}$ separate from a woman

D and r , the single factors self-repeats in:

04°-column: $D\text{s}|D\text{s} = \text{r}\text{t}|\text{r}\text{t}$ and

11°-column: $D\text{t}|D\text{t} = \text{r}\text{r}|\text{r}\text{r}$ death of a woman

$MCp|MCp = O\text{p}|3\text{p}$, the single factors self-repeats in:

10°-column: $O\text{p}|O\text{p} = 3\text{t}|3\text{t}$ and

12°-column: $O\text{s}|O\text{s} = 3\text{t}|3\text{t}$ separation

$MCp|MCp = \text{r}\text{p}|3\text{p}$, the single factors self-repeats in:

11°-column: $\text{r}\text{s}|\text{r}\text{s} = 3\text{t}|3\text{t}$ and

16°-column: $\text{r}\text{t}|\text{r}\text{t} = 3\text{r}|3\text{r}$ separation of love

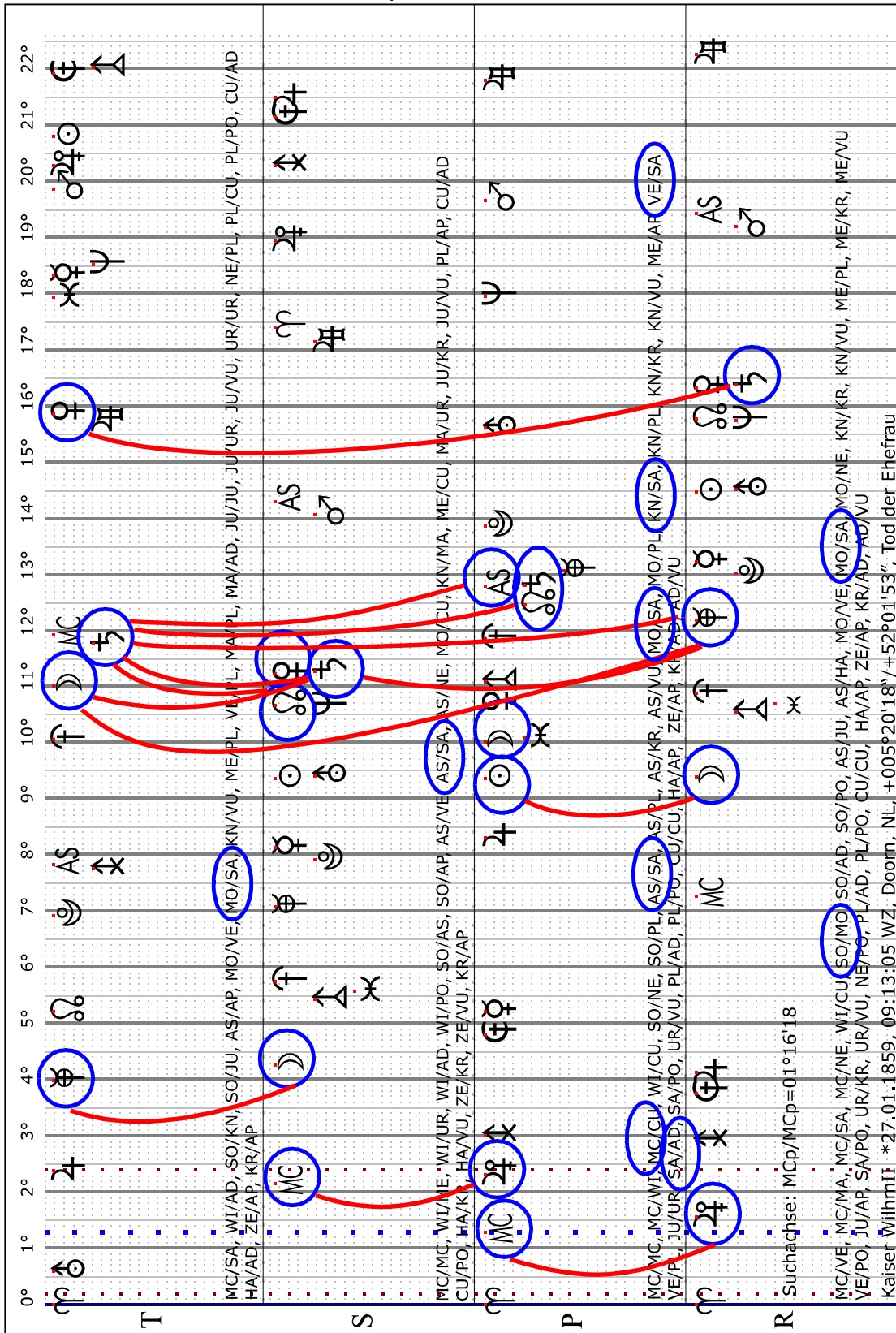
$MCp|MCp = 3\text{p}|\text{r}\text{p}$: the single factors self-repeats in:

11°-column: $3\text{t}|3\text{t} = \text{r}\text{r}|\text{r}\text{r}$ and

11°-column: $3\text{s}|3\text{s} = \text{r}\text{r}|\text{r}\text{r}$ something comes finallye at an end

The 22°30'-chart shows the four levels R, P, S, T with the mentioned constellations, which are specially marked.

Emperor Wilhelm II



Case: Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen

*Tuesday, 25.03.1845, 15:25:00 WZ/GMT (corr. by author., official: 16:00 LT = 15:31 WZ/GMT), Lennep, Germany, +007°15'36" E/+51°11'31" N

Discovery of the (*Roentgen-*), *x-rays*⁴

08.11.1895, Würzburg

Röntgen was repeating an experiment with cathode rays. He realize strange phenomenon. Some kind of unknown rays went through material. Within the next seven weeks he worked out the phenomenon.

01.01.1896, Würzburg

Röntgen sends prints of his short message *Vorläufigen Mitteilung* to about 90 colleagues around all of Europe. Twelve of the best known physicist received some pictures of the spectacular *X-ray*-photographs, included the »transparent« Hand.

03.01.1896

Emil Warburg, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Universitaet, Berlin, received the mail with the pictures, thanks Röntgen right away and announced to present them on the next day „ ... because of the 50th anniversary of the Foundation of the Physical Society ...“. (P. 158)

04.01.1896

The *X-ray*-photographs are shown at the meeting of the Physical Society, Berlin.

05.01.1896

The Vienna Newspaper *Die Presse* published a large article, called „A sensational Discovery“ (Reprint in German see page. 161-164)

Nobel Price

10.12.1901

Röntgen earned for his achievement in Stockholm, Schweden, the first Nobel Prize in Physics.

[4] Fölsing Albrecht: „Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen. Aufbruch ins Innere der Materie.“ gebunden, 383 S., Carl Hanser Verlag, München, 1995, S.333-337, ISBN3-446-18053-2

Friday, November 8th 1895, 12:00 GMT, Würzburg, Germany,
 +009°56'00" E/49°47'39" N

Roentgen's experiment

Roentgen was repeating an experiment with cathode rays. He realized strange phenomenons. Some kind of unknown rays went through material. Within the next seven weeks he worked out the phenomenons.

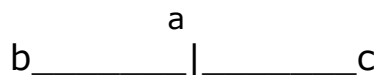
Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen

Radix	Progressiv	Sonnenbogen	Transit
25.03.1845	15.05.1845	049°23'06	08.11.1895
15:33:00	06:30:54		12:00:00
STZ 12:11:47	15:31:22		03:09:41
B: +51°11'31"N			+49°47'39
L: +007°15'36"E			+009°56'00
RA 04:13:49	22:42:00		15:49:25

Fa.	MC-Hs	TKZ	22°30'	TKZ	22°30'	TKZ	22°30'	TKZ	22°30'				
MC	10	05°23'	II	20°23'	08°54'	⋈	01°24'	24°46'	☽	02°16'	29°33'	♍	14°33'
☿	07	00°00'	☿	00°00'	00°00'	☿	00°00'	19°23'	♄	04°23'	00°00'	☿	00°00'
☼	07	04°52'	☿	04°52'	24°15'	♄	09°15'	24°15'	♄	09°15'	15°51'	♍	00°51'
AS	01	11°14'	♍	03°44'	09°55'	☽	09°55'	00°37'	♍	08°07'	29°13'	♄	06°43'
☾	02	28°06'	♄	05°36'	02°05'	♍	17°05'	17°30'	♄	10°00'	27°05'	☽	04°35'
♁	03	28°28'	♍	13°28'	25°47'	♍	10°47'	17°51'	♄	17°51'	09°21'	⋈	01°51'
♀	08	07°48'	☿	07°48'	14°29'	♄	21°59'	27°11'	♄	12°11'	27°08'	♄	04°38'
♁	07	21°28'	⋈	13°58'	23°59'	♄	08°59'	10°51'	♄	18°21'	01°08'	♄	01°08'
♂	05	10°26'	♄	10°26'	09°39'	≈	17°09'	29°50'	≈	14°50'	06°43'	♍	14°13'
♃	08	14°05'	☿	14°05'	26°05'	☿	03°35'	03°29'	II	18°29'	08°39'	♁	16°09'
♅	06	15°42'	≈	00°42'	18°44'	≈	03°44'	05°05'	☿	05°05'	10°43'	♍	18°13'
♁	08	06°09'	☿	06°09'	08°49'	☿	08°49'	25°32'	♄	10°32'	19°59'	♍	04°59'
♁	06	25°10'	≈	10°10'	26°11'	≈	11°11'	14°33'	☿	14°33'	17°27'	II	09°57'
♁	08	22°46'	☿	00°16'	23°56'	☿	01°26'	12°09'	II	04°39'	12°13'	II	04°43'
♁	08	28°11'	☿	05°41'	29°31'	☿	07°01'	17°34'	II	10°04'	09°58'	☽	09°58'
♁	05	13°08'	♄	13°08'	13°01'	♄	13°01'	02°31'	⋈	17°31'	02°11'	⋈	17°11'
♁	09	29°16'	♄	14°16'	00°04'	II	15°04'	18°39'	☽	18°39'	11°33'	☽	11°33'
♁	07	09°34'	⋈	02°04'	10°09'	⋈	02°39'	28°57'	☿	06°27'	14°21'	☿	14°21'
♁	11	13°00'	☽	13°00'	13°16'	☽	13°16'	02°23'	♍	17°23'	16°15'	♁	01°15'
♁	06	19°55'	≈	04°55'	20°14'	≈	05°14'	09°18'	☿	09°18'	18°15'	⋈	10°45'
♁	08	25°59'	☿	03°29'	26°40'	☿	04°10'	15°22'	II	07°52'	23°50'	♄	08°50'
⋈	12	18°13'	♁	03°13'	18°06'	♁	03°06'	07°36'	♄	07°36'	13°57'	♍	06°27'

Note to the style writing a Planetary Picture i.e. a/a = b/c :

A planetary picture might be composed by sums, halfsums or differences. We write it like an algebraical equation. The half of the sum comes out as a halfsum. This fact we like to perform also, if only two or three factors belong to a planetary picture. In case of three, one is in the middle (midpoint) of two of them:



As a sum we write:

$$a + a = b + c$$

As a halfsum we write:

$$a|a = b|c$$

As a difference we write:

$$a-b = c-a \text{ or } a-c = b-a$$

For this reason „a“ is doubled in the halfsum.

The 22°30'-chart with the 4 levels R, P, S, T shows to us in the MCp-axis:

MCp|MCp = Ot|Ot = ... today, on this day
 01°24' 00°51'

Fr|Fr = At|At = fs|fs ... a very important discovery
 02°04' 01°15'

the single factors f and A we'll find again (self-repeating) in:

02°-column: Fr|Fr = At|At and 14°-column: ft|ft = Ap|Ap

MCp|MCp = MCr|Ar = MCr|Dr sensational (MC|A = D|x)
 01°24' 00°41' 00°45'

the single factors D and A we'll find again (self repeating) in:

04°-column: Dt|Dt = Ap|Ap

05°-column: Dr|Dr = Ap|Ap

Also planetary pictures are formed, if the angle between two factors is adequate to the sun arc. Röntgens sun arc has 49°23', in 22°30'-mode the sun arc has, 49°23' - 45° = 04°23' (the position of As, 04°23')⁵.

In midpoint MCp|MCp, 01°24', is the difference of Radix = Fr - Ar, 01°42'. We find it again (self-repeating) in Transit, within between the 06° to 11°-column, At 06°27', ft 10°45'.

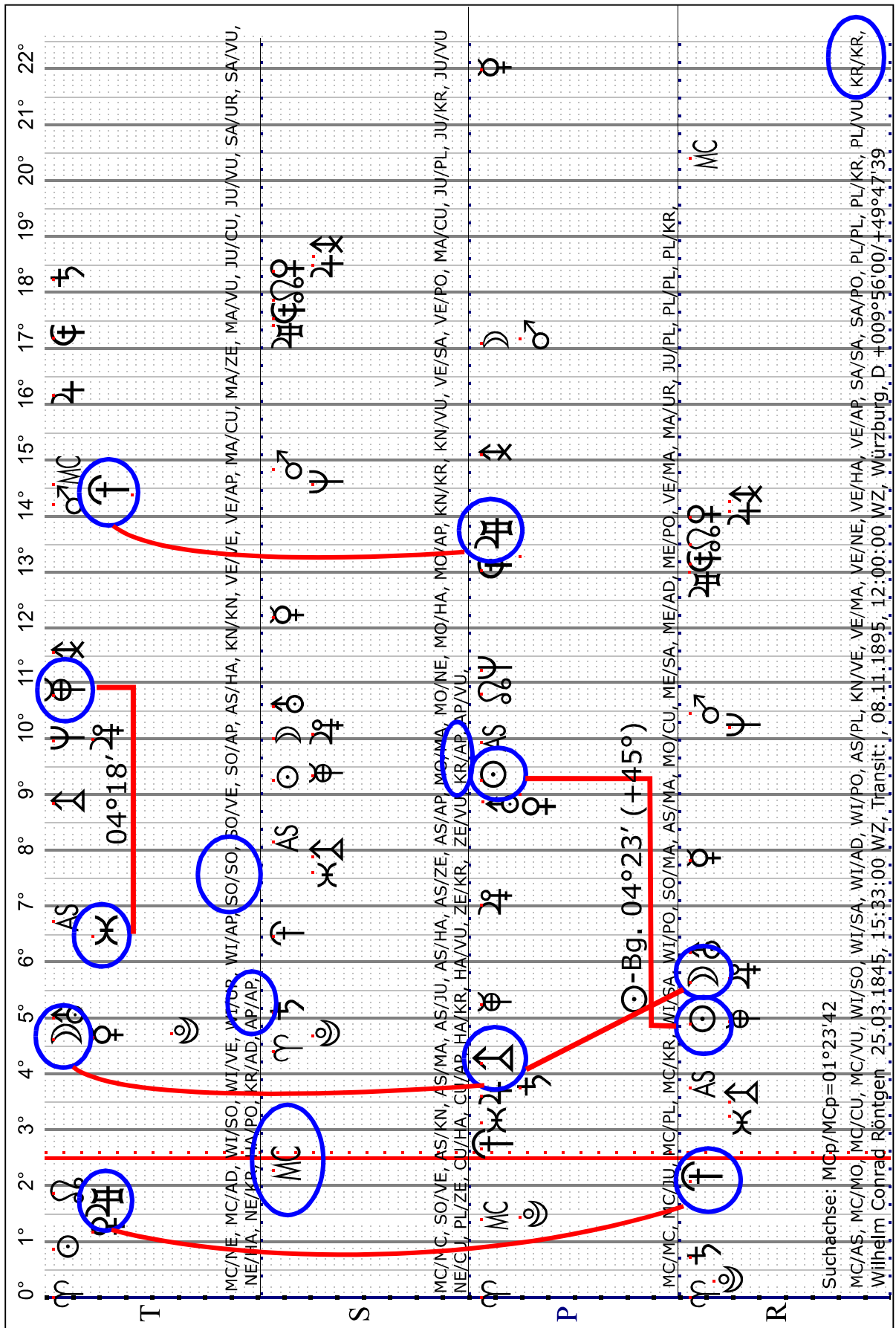
ft - At = At - Dt rays
 04°18' 04°14'

Differences may be transformed in sums and halfsums:

Sum: Dt+ft = At+At, in the axis stands As, will, direction, goal
 15°20' 15°16'

halfsum: Dt|ft = At|At = As|As = As|As, spiritual power
 07°40' 07°38' (angel 11°15'+ 07°38' = 18°53')

On next page 8 we see the chart in 22°30'-mode. Besides of the mentioned constellations we look at the 5° to 6°-column, there is the A-position. On the T-level there are A and D together, on the R-level there they are also together. They compiled a planetary picture: Dt|Dt = Ar|Ar und Dr|Dr = At|At
 We translate: awake, wake up, excited, interesting, attentive, eventful hour of tension and strain.



Sunday, January 5th, 1896, 12:00 GMT, Würzburg, +009°56'00"E/49°47'39"N



On January 1st Roentgen sent prints of his short message *Vorläufige Mitteilung* to about 90 colleagues around to all of Europe. Twelve of the best known physicist received some pictures of the spectacular X-ray-photographs, included the »transparent« Hand. The mail arrived around January 3rd and 4th. Already on January 4th the X-ray-photographs were shown because of the 50th anniversary of the Foundation of the Physical Society, Berlin. The first newspaper „Die Presse“ in Vienna published on Januar 5th very detailed („A Sensational Discovery.“) about Röntgens discovery. The article attracted great attention. The news spread all over the world within a few days. People were especially excited about the photographs. From now on for Röntgen nothing was the way it was before. The fact, that one can look into human being fascinated everyone including scientist, medical men, technical, politician, emperors and kings und other people worldwide. A sudden push turned around the world.

Picture: Hand of Bertha Röntgen, 22.12.1895

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen

Radix	Progressive	Sun arc	Transit
25.03.1845	15.05.1845	049°32'16	05.01.1896
15:33:00	10:19:33		12:00:00
STZ 12:11:47	15:32:00		06:58:21
B: +51°11'31" N			+49°47'39
L: +007°15'36" E			+009°56'00
RA 04:13:49	02:31:18		19:38:05

Fa	MCH	30	TKZ	22°30'	30	TKZ	22°30'	30	TKZ	22°30'	30	TKZ	22°30'	30	TKZ	22°30'
MC	10	05°23'	♈	20°23'	10°15'	♈	17°45'	24°55'	♉	02°25'	22°43'	♈	00°13'			
♃	07	00°00'	♃	00°00'	00°00'	♃	00°00'	19°32'	♈	04°32'	00°00'	♃	00°00'			
♄	07	04°52'	♃	04°52'	24°24'	♈	09°24'	24°24'	♈	09°24'	14°42'	♈	14°42'			
AS	01	11°14'	♈	03°44'	22°37'	♄	07°37'	00°47'	♈	08°17'	18°46'	♈	03°46'			
♅	02	28°06'	♄	05°36'	04°05'	♈	19°05'	17°39'	♄	10°09'	16°32'	♈	09°02'			
♆	03	28°28'	♈	13°28'	25°47'	♈	10°47'	18°00'	♈	18°00'	06°17'	♄	21°17'			
♇	08	07°48'	♃	07°48'	14°24'	♈	21°54'	27°20'	♈	12°20'	24°10'	♈	01°40'			
♈	07	21°28'	♄	13°58'	24°11'	♈	09°11'	11°00'	♈	18°30'	01°09'	♄	16°09'			
♉	05	10°26'	♈	10°26'	09°44'	♄	17°14'	29°59'	♄	14°59'	17°19'	♄	09°49'			
♊	08	14°05'	♃	14°05'	26°07'	♃	03°37'	03°38'	♈	18°38'	06°33'	♄	14°03'			
♋	06	15°42'	♄	00°42'	18°44'	♄	03°44'	05°14'	♃	05°14'	16°52'	♈	01°52'			
♌	08	06°09'	♃	06°09'	08°50'	♃	08°50'	25°41'	♈	10°41'	23°16'	♈	08°16'			
♍	06	25°10'	♄	10°10'	26°11'	♄	11°11'	14°42'	♃	14°42'	15°54'	♈	08°24'			
♎	08	22°46'	♃	00°16'	23°56'	♃	01°26'	12°19'	♈	04°49'	11°10'	♈	03°40'			
♏	08	28°11'	♃	05°41'	29°31'	♃	07°01'	17°43'	♈	10°13'	08°56'	♉	08°56'			
♐	05	13°08'	♈	13°08'	13°01'	♈	13°01'	02°40'	♄	17°40'	02°36'	♄	17°36'			
♑	09	29°16'	♈	14°16'	00°05'	♈	15°05'	18°49'	♉	18°49'	10°49'	♉	10°49'			
♒	07	09°34'	♄	02°04'	10°09'	♄	02°39'	29°06'	♃	06°36'	14°04'	♃	14°04'			
♓	11	13°00'	♉	13°00'	13°17'	♉	13°17'	02°32'	♈	17°32'	15°57'	♄	00°57'			
♈	06	19°55'	♄	04°55'	20°14'	♄	05°14'	09°27'	♃	09°27'	18°19'	♄	10°49'			
♉	08	25°59'	♃	03°29'	26°40'	♃	04°10'	15°31'	♈	08°01'	23°15'	♈	08°15'			
♊	12	18°13'	♄	03°13'	18°06'	♄	03°06'	07°45'	♄	07°45'	14°00'	♈	06°30'			

The 22°30'-chart with the 4 levels R, P, S, T shows us the MCp-axis:

$MCp MCp = \Upsilon s \Uparrow s = \Upsilon s \Downarrow s = \Downarrow r \Uparrow r$ $17^{\circ}45'$ $\Upsilon r \Uparrow t = \Uparrow t \Upsilon t = \Upsilon t \Uparrow t = \Upsilon s \Uparrow s =$ $\Uparrow p \Uparrow p = \Uparrow t \Uparrow t = \Uparrow r \Uparrow r =$ $MCr \Downarrow r = ASp \Downarrow p = ASp \Uparrow p = \Upsilon p \Downarrow p$	<p>spectacular big attention, exciting time</p> <p>nothing is the way it was before: en- lightening, change directions by a sudden, up-side-down changing, a great extent, fasten process, to be happy, day of joy</p>
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The single factors of the halfsums in the MCp-axis we'll find again in:

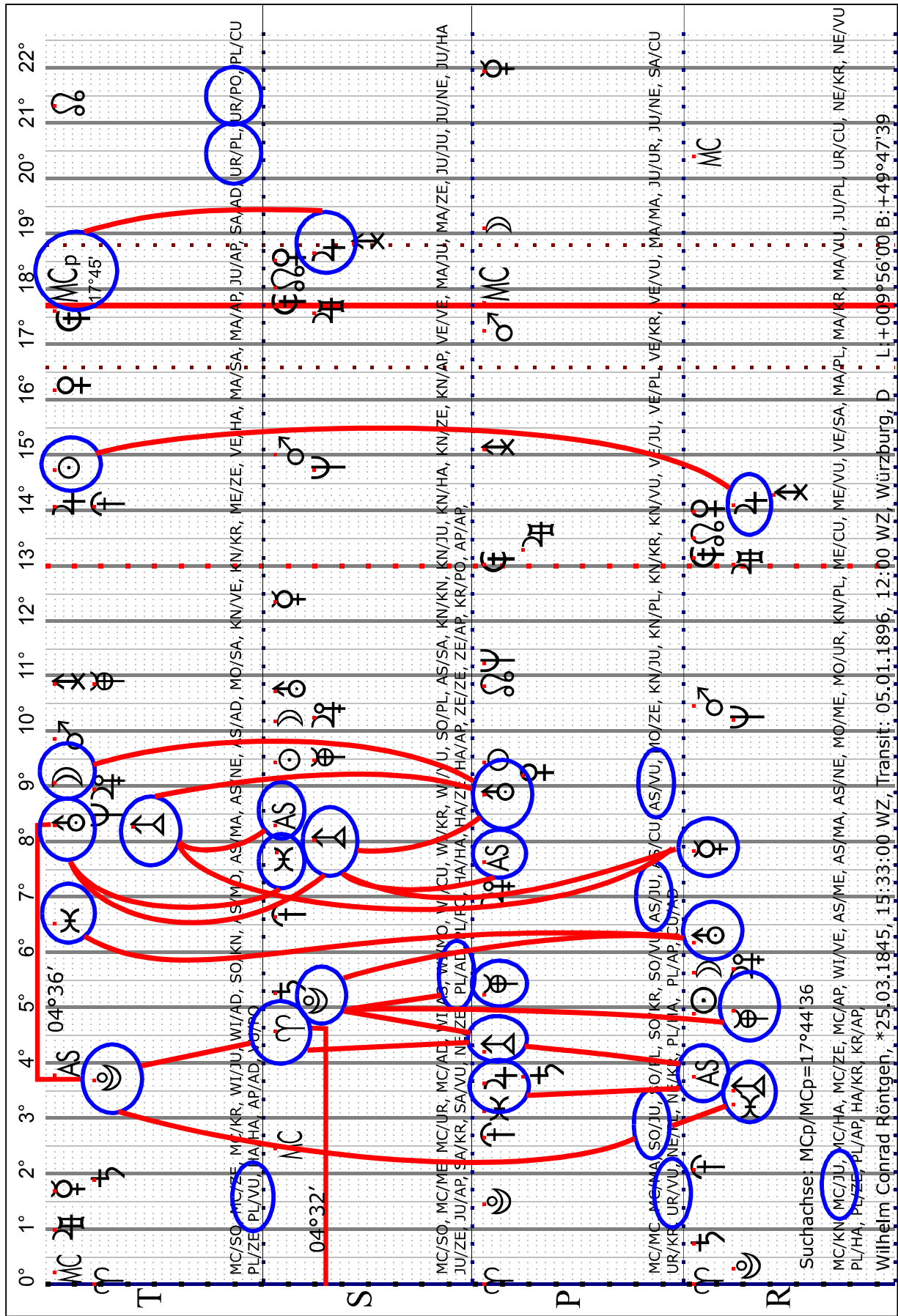
03° -column: $\Upsilon t \Upsilon t = \Uparrow r \Uparrow r$ 04° -column: $\Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \Uparrow p \Uparrow p$ 05° -column: $\Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \Uparrow r \Uparrow r$ 05° -column: $\Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \Uparrow p \Uparrow p$ 04° -column: $\Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \Upsilon t \Upsilon t$ 04° -column: $\Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \Uparrow p \Uparrow p$ 05° -column: $\Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \Uparrow r \Uparrow r$ 04° -column: $ASr ASr = \Downarrow p \Downarrow p$ 04° -column: $ASr ASr = \Uparrow p \Uparrow p$ 08° -column: $ASp ASp = \Uparrow s \Uparrow s$ 08° -column: $ASs ASs = \Uparrow t \Uparrow t$	06° -column: $\Uparrow r \Uparrow r = \Upsilon s \Upsilon s$ 06° -column: $\Uparrow r \Uparrow r = \Uparrow t \Uparrow t$ 08° -column: $\Uparrow t \Uparrow t = \Uparrow s \Uparrow s$ 08° -column: $\Uparrow t \Uparrow t = \Uparrow s \Uparrow s$ 09° -column: $\Uparrow p \Uparrow p = \Uparrow t \Uparrow t$ 08° -column: $\Uparrow r \Uparrow r = \Uparrow t \Uparrow t$ 09° -column: $\Downarrow t \Downarrow t = \Uparrow p \Uparrow p$ 14° -column: $\Upsilon t \Upsilon t = \Downarrow r \Downarrow r$ 18° -column: $MCp MCp = \Downarrow s \Downarrow s$
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Also planetary pictures are formed, if the angle between two factors is adequate to the sun arc. Röntgens sun arc has 49°32', in 22°30'-mode the arc, 49°32' - 45° = 04°32' (as the position of Υs , 04°32')⁵.

<p>In midpoint $MCp MCp$, 17°45', stands the difference in Radix = $\Upsilon r - \Uparrow r$, 16°37'. The difference we'll find again in Transit, within the 04° to 08°-column, Υt 03°40', $\Uparrow \Uparrow$ 08°16' = 04°36', almost as sun arc (04°32' plus 45° = 49°32').</p> <p>$\Uparrow t - \Uparrow \Uparrow$, 04°36' = nothing is the way it was before; suddenly direction changes, the line of directions has change unexpected</p>

[5] Alfred Witte. „Die Auswertung des Erdhoroskops und die Auslösung seiner sensitiven Punkte. In „Astrologische Rundschau“, 11. Jahrgang, Juni-Juli 1921, Heft 9-10. S. 137. - Nachdruck: Alfred Witte. Der Mensch, eine Empfangsstation kosmischer Suggestionen. Mit Kommentaren von Hermann Spörner. Ludwig Rudolph (WITTE-Verlag), Hamburg 1975, S. 123, ISDN 3-920807-11-1

[6] Alfred Witte. „Die Auswertung des Erdhoroskops und die Auslösung seiner sensitiven Punkte. In „Astrologische Rundschau“, 11. Jahrgang, Juni-Juli 1921, Heft 11-12. S. 180. - Nachdruck: Alfred Witte. Der Mensch ... , p. 130, ISDN 3-920807-11-1



Tuesday, December 10th, 1901, 12:00 GMT, Stockholm, S, +018°03'30" E/59°20'34" N

Roentgen earned for his achievement the first Nobel Prize in Physics.

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen

Radix	Progressiv	Sun arc	Transit
25.03.1845	21.05.1845	055°14'19	10.12.1901
15:33:00	08:35:15		12:00:00
STZ 12:11:47	15:55:22		05:14:03
B: +51°11'31" N			+59°20'33
L: +007°15'36" E			+018°03'30
RA 04:13:49	01:42:52		18:26:17

Fa MCH 30 TKZ	22°30' 30 TKZ	22°30' 30 TKZ	22°30' 30 TKZ	22°30' 30 TKZ	22°30'
MC 10 05°23' Ⅱ	20°23' 27°42' Ⅰ	05°12' 00°37' Ⅱ	08°07' 06°02' Ⅲ	06°02'	06°02'
Ⅰ 07 00°00' Ⅰ	00°00' 00°00' Ⅰ	00°00' 25°14' Ⅲ	10°14' 00°00' Ⅰ	00°00'	00°00'
☉ 07 04°52' Ⅰ	04°52' 00°06' Ⅱ	15°06' 00°06' Ⅱ	15°06' 17°46' Ⅳ	10°16'	10°16'
AS 01 11°14' Ⅲ	03°44' 19°54' Ⅱ	04°54' 06°29' Ⅲ	13°59' 25°30' Ⅰ	03°00'	03°00'
☾ 02 28°06' Ⅲ	05°36' 25°48' Ⅲ	10°48' 23°21' Ⅳ	15°51' 11°00' Ⅳ	03°30'	03°30'
♋ 03 28°28' Ⅲ	13°28' 25°28' Ⅲ	10°28' 23°42' Ⅲ	01°12' 11°38' Ⅲ	19°08'	19°08'
♀ 08 07°48' Ⅰ	07°48' 13°01' Ⅲ	20°31' 03°02' Ⅱ	18°02' 05°22' Ⅳ	20°22'	20°22'
♀ 07 21°28' Ⅳ	13°58' 01°29' Ⅱ	16°29' 16°42' Ⅲ	01°42' 04°56' Ⅳ	12°26'	12°26'
♂ 05 10°26' Ⅲ	10°26' 12°45' Ⅳ	20°15' 05°41' Ⅳ	20°41' 12°29' Ⅲ	12°29'	12°29'
♃ 08 14°05' Ⅰ	14°05' 27°26' Ⅰ	04°56' 09°20' Ⅱ	01°50' 16°32' Ⅲ	16°32'	16°32'
♄ 06 15°42' Ⅳ	00°42' 18°50' Ⅳ	03°50' 10°56' Ⅰ	10°56' 15°15' Ⅲ	15°15'	15°15'
♅ 08 06°09' Ⅰ	06°09' 09°05' Ⅰ	09°05' 01°24' Ⅱ	16°24' 17°10' Ⅳ	09°40'	09°40'
♆ 06 25°10' Ⅳ	10°10' 26°14' Ⅳ	11°14' 20°24' Ⅰ	20°24' 00°25' Ⅳ	00°25'	00°25'
♁ 08 22°46' Ⅰ	00°16' 24°03' Ⅰ	01°33' 18°01' Ⅱ	10°31' 17°40' Ⅱ	10°10'	10°10'
♂ 08 28°11' Ⅰ	05°41' 29°40' Ⅰ	07°10' 23°25' Ⅱ	15°55' 17°58' Ⅳ	17°58'	17°58'
♆ 05 13°08' Ⅲ	13°08' 12°57' Ⅲ	12°57' 08°22' Ⅳ	00°52' 08°19' Ⅳ	00°49'	00°49'
♃ 09 29°16' Ⅲ	14°16' 00°11' Ⅱ	15°11' 24°31' Ⅳ	02°01' 16°06' Ⅳ	16°06'	16°06'
♁ 07 09°34' Ⅳ	02°04' 10°11' Ⅳ	02°41' 04°48' Ⅲ	12°18' 18°21' Ⅰ	18°21'	18°21'
♂ 11 13°00' Ⅳ	13°00' 13°21' Ⅳ	13°21' 08°14' Ⅲ	00°44' 19°57' Ⅱ	04°57'	04°57'
♁ 06 19°55' Ⅳ	04°55' 20°14' Ⅳ	05°14' 15°09' Ⅰ	15°09' 21°41' Ⅳ	14°11'	14°11'
♃ 08 25°59' Ⅰ	03°29' 26°45' Ⅰ	04°15' 21°13' Ⅱ	13°43' 26°46' Ⅲ	11°46'	11°46'
♃ 12 18°13' Ⅱ	03°13' 18°07' Ⅱ	03°07' 13°27' Ⅲ	13°27' 16°59' Ⅲ	09°29'	09°29'

The 22°30'-chart with the 4 levels R, P, S, T shows us ☉t (10°16') standing above the Ⅰs (10°14'). That is a special position, Witte always indicated⁶. His instruction we'll follow step by step.

The transit shows us the difference ☉t - Ⅰs. We calculate: ☉t 17°46' Ⅳ = 257°46' - Ⅰs 25°14' Ⅲ = 55°14' = 202°32' = 22°32' Ⅲ.

With 360°-dial we figure out the position of the difference ☉t - Ⅰs:

1. The position of ☉t 17°46' Ⅳ on the dial is to be setting on Ⅰs 25°14' Ⅲ at the paper. Or
2. We put the axis between ☉t and Ⅰr (midpoint). The reflecting point of Ⅰr points to 22°32' Ⅲ .

With the dial we figure out the other difference, $\Gamma_s - \Theta_t$:

1. At the 360°-dial we put the position of Γ_s 25°14' \oslash on Θ_t 17°46' \nearrow at the paper. Or
2. We put the axis between Γ_s and Γ_r . The reflecting point of the Θ_t points to the position 07°28' \pitchfork .

Always both differences are together 30°00', like in this case too:

$$22^\circ 32' + 07^\circ 28' = 30^\circ 00'.$$

By calculate in 22°30'-mode we got the results

$$\Theta_t - \Gamma_s = \Gamma_s - \Theta_t \text{ (differences)}$$

$$00^\circ 01' \quad 22^\circ 29'$$

transformed

$$\Theta_t + \Theta_t = \Gamma_s + \Gamma_s \text{ (sums)}$$

$$20^\circ 31' \quad 20^\circ 29'$$

therefore the average is equal to the sum

$$\Gamma_s + \Theta_t, 20^\circ 30'$$

The position of the point of the sum of $\Gamma_s + \Theta_t$ lays at 13°00' \approx , accord to 22°30'-mode = 20°30'.

We calculate: Γ_s 25°14' \oslash (= 55°14') plus Θ_t 17°46' \nearrow (= 257°46') = 313°00' = 13°00' \approx , in 22°30'-mode = 20°30'.

By using the 360°-dial we'll find the sum $\Gamma_s + \Theta_t$, by setting the axis between Γ_s and Θ_t . The point of mirror of Γ_r is the point of sum of $\Gamma_s + \Theta_t$.

If in such a position M_{Cr} is located, then it is important like M_{Cp} for the answer of our question, „What happens today?“. We will prove it. M_{Cr} stands at 20°23. Our investigation is M_{Cr} -axis, the midpoint, we write: $M_{Cr}|M_{Cr}$.

$M_{Cr} M_{Cr} = A_{Sr} Z_r = A_{Sr} Z_r =$ $20^\circ 23' \quad \dots$	Other people will agree, accept, assent, they say „Yes!“ Popular, well known by many people ($A_{Sr} Z_r = A_{Sr} Z_r$).
$M_{Cp} \Theta_p = M_{Cp} \Psi_p = M_{Cp} Z_p =$	Success, reputation, honor, dignity, get decorated and honored
$\Theta_p Z_p = \Theta_p Z_s = \Theta_p \hat{\Delta}_p =$	(= $M_{Cp} Z_p = \Theta_p Z_p = \hat{\Gamma}_p Z_p$).
$\Gamma_r \Omega_t = \Gamma_r \sigma_p = \check{\Gamma}_t \check{\Gamma}_t = \check{\Gamma}_p \check{\Gamma}_p =$	Talks and discussions on a high level, above the average (= $\check{\Gamma}_t \hat{\Gamma}_t = \hat{\Gamma}_p Z_p$).
$\check{\Gamma}_p \sigma_p = \check{\Gamma}_s \Psi_s = \check{\Gamma}_t \hat{\Gamma}_t =$	
$Z_p Z_p = Z_r \hat{\Delta}_r =$	Happy feeling about leading position in his world of science. (= $\hat{\Gamma}_p Z_p = Z_p Z_p = Z_p \hat{\Delta}_r$).
$\hat{\Gamma}_p Z_p = Z_p \hat{\Delta}_p = Z_r \hat{\Delta}_r =$	

$$M_{Cr}|M_{Cr} = M_{Cp}|\Psi_p = \check{\Gamma}_s|\Psi_s$$

we translate: Unclear, cheat, not binding, without obligation, not determine.

Note for understanding: Because of the Nobel Prize Röntgen should deliver a written

speech. He agreed but never showed up with the manuscript. Either on the day of honor nor later, nor at all. So in the first book of Nobel Prize winners Röntgen's part is still missing.

Attention! Look how differences turned out into half sums. The provided planetary picture for Nobel Prize is

$$\boxed{4|\Psi = \Upsilon|x}$$

It is compiled in his Radix

$$\begin{aligned} 4|\Psi &= \Upsilon|\Upsilon = \Upsilon|AS = MC|\odot \\ \text{with the differences:} \\ &= \Upsilon-2\# = \text{♀}-\Upsilon = AS-4 = AS-2\# \\ &= MC-\text{♀} = \odot-4 = \Psi-MC = \uparrow-4 = \uparrow-2\# \end{aligned}$$

In the MCr-axis (our midpoint) we find on the day of honor the differences as half-sums:

$$\begin{aligned} MCr|MCr &= \\ &= 4p|\Psi p = \Upsilon p|2\# p = \text{♀} p|\Upsilon p = ASr|4r = ASr|2\# r = \\ &= \text{♀} t|\text{♀} t = \odot p|4s = MCp|\Psi p = 4r|\uparrow r = 2\# r|\uparrow r \end{aligned}$$

we translate:

Be honored with Nobel Prize ($4|\Psi = \Upsilon|2\#$), additional a big amount of money as a present ($\text{♀}|\Upsilon = 4|2\# = 4|\uparrow$).

The single factors of the halfsums in the MCr-axis we'll find again in:

04°-Spalte: ASr ASr = 2\#t 2\#t	08°-Spalte: MCs MCs = \text{♀}r \text{♀}r
05°-Spalte: ASp ASp = 2\#t 2\#t	20°-Spalte: MCr MCr = \text{♀}t \text{♀}t
04°-Spalte: 2\#t 2\#t = \uparrowr \uparrowr	20°-Spalte: MCr MCr = \text{♀}p \text{♀}p
05°-Spalte: 2\#t 2\#t = \uparrowp \uparrowp	10°-Spalte: \Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \text{♁}p \text{♁}p
13°-Spalte: 2\#p 2\#p = \uparrows \uparrows	10°-Spalte: \Upsilon s \Upsilon s = \text{♁}r \text{♁}r
13°-Spalte: 2\#r 2\#r = \uparrows \uparrows	12°-Spalte: \Upsilon s \Upsilon s = 2\#p 2\#p
05°-Spalte: MCp MCp = 2\#t 2\#t	12°-Spalte: \Upsilon s \Upsilon s = 2\#r 2\#r
05°-Spalte: \odot r \odot r = \uparrowp \uparrowp	14°-Spalte: 4r 4r = \uparrows \uparrows
05°-Spalte: \odot r \odot r = 4p 4p	18°-Spalte: \text{♀}s \text{♀}s = \Upsilon t \Upsilon t
15°-Spalte: \odot p \odot p = 4r 4r	20°-Spalte: \text{♀}t \text{♀}t = \text{♁}p \text{♁}p
05°-Spalte: ASp ASp = 4p 4p	20°-Spalte: \text{♀}p \text{♀}p = \text{♁}s \text{♁}s
14°-Spalte: ASs ASs = 4r 4r	20°-Spalte: MCr MCr = \Psi s \Psi s
05°-Spalte: 4p 4p = 2\#t 2\#t	
14°-Spalte: 4r 4r = 2\#p 2\#p	

The chart shows a 45°-mode, each side of the axis of symmetry has 22°30'. The midpoint position is MCr. We see the reflections of the factors on the levels R, P, S and T, how they formed halfsums, and more halfsums by using the levels crossover.

