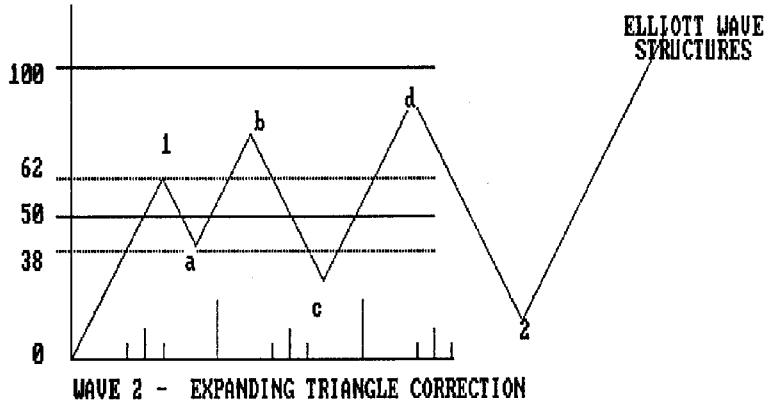
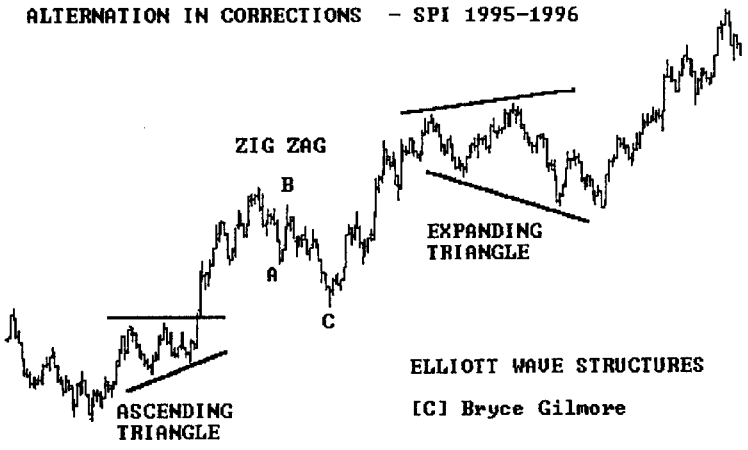
Expanding Triangle

The expanding triangle more often than not forms over long periods of time. The market continues to trade in ever expanding ranges making higher highs in the rallies and lower lows in the declines.

Expanding triangles are very hard to predict and only become obvious well after the outcome is known. Nevertheless as the triangle unfolds there will be definite time and price relationships formed between the legs either directly or via alternate wave relationships.





Bullish Consensus

Perhaps the most important consideration of Elliott Wave is how it takes the bullish consensus into account as a trend indicator.

Each type of wave formation holds a character all of its own.

Nevertheless I have noted in recent years, the patterns are becoming more complex due to the speed of communication, and the sophistication of analysis techniques aided by the computer power now available.

With todays computer power, volumes of trade are possible that were never experienced in Elliotts day. That is why I think the explosive moves generated by an overbalance of buyers and sellers are accomodated quickly and result in significant reversals of trend intra-day.

My Summary of Elliott Wave Strong Points

1. Wave 4's normally terminate in the area of the 4th wave of lesser degree.

2. Wave 4's generally retrace 38.2% of prior expansions.

3. Wave 3's are usually the longest and strongest waves, but never the shortest.

4. Wave 3's nearly always terminate with overbought or oversold trend indicator readings.

5. Alternation between corrective waves will be a guide to the position of the market.

6. Time and Price within future trends will be working out ratio relationships to trends that preceded them.

7. One of Elliott's main points was that bear markets endured or retraced 0.618 of the time or price of the preceding bull trend. This was an important observation considering the tools Elliott had to work with at the time.

12

Forecasting Future Dates for Change in Trend

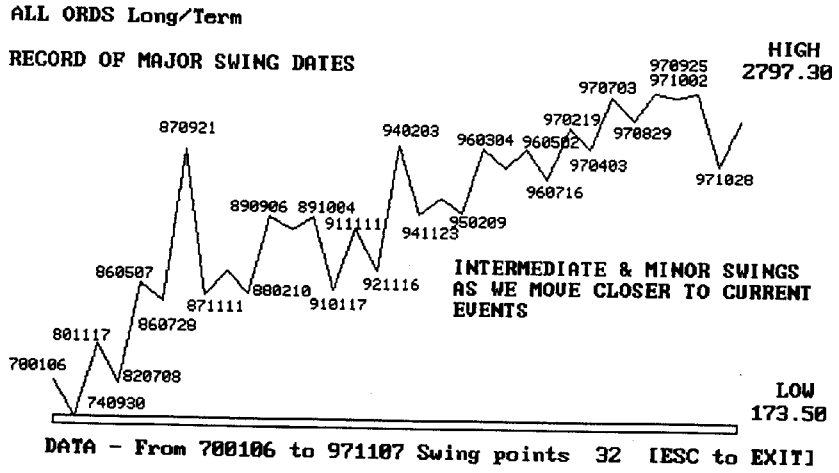
To begin with, I will repeat what I said in the TIME MEASURING TECHNIQUES chapter. The future proportional TIME CYCLE relationships between market trends (market highs to lows / and or / lows to highs / or lows to lows / or highs to highs) will relate as they have in the past, for the future is just a repetition of the past.

W.D. Gann has been quoted as saying, "There is nothing new under the Sun."

Relationships of time elapsed in bull and bear swings will form in one of 3 ways:-

1. **Alternating time cycles.**
2. **Direct time cycles.**
3. **Internal time cycles.**

If you are starting from scratch you will have to make a study of the market you are going to forecast and prepare a swing file of MAJOR, INTERMEDIATE and recent Minor degree swings. I call this an optimised SWING FILE.



The Random Approach

The random approach is to project multiples and divisions of all major cycles into the future, beginning from the end of the projected cycle. We then look for clusters of dates where conjunctions of cycles meet.

The CycleTrader has a time projection module which allows me to prepare time cycle projections. Either in calendar days or solar degrees, I then sort the results into chronological date order reports.

The only problem with this approach, is that, the more cycles you project the more information you add to the analysis. You can end up with a random calculation falling on just about every day of the year.

INFORMATION REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1997 B.T.GILMORE

TIME CYCLE	6467 DAYS	700106 - 870921
TIME CYCLE	4739 DAYS	740930 - 870921
TIME CYCLE	2499 DAYS	801117 - 870921
TIME CYCLE	1901 DAYS	820708 - 870921
TIME CYCLE	502 DAYS	860507 - 870921
TIME CYCLE	420 DAYS	860728 - 870921
TIME CYCLE	6518 DAYS	700106 - 871111
TIME CYCLE	4790 DAYS	740930 - 871111
TIME CYCLE	2550 DAYS	801117 - 871111
TIME CYCLE	1952 DAYS	820708 - 871111
TIME CYCLE	5455 DAYS	740930 - 890906
TIME CYCLE	3215 DAYS	801117 - 890906
TIME CYCLE	2617 DAYS	820708 - 890906
TIME CYCLE	716 DAYS	870921 - 890906
TIME CYCLE	665 DAYS	871111 - 890906
TIME CYCLE	3115 DAYS	820708 - 910117
TIME CYCLE	1163 DAYS	871111 - 910117
TIME CYCLE	498 DAYS	890906 - 910117
TIME CYCLE	470 DAYS	891004 - 910117
TIME CYCLE	1512 DAYS	870921 - 911111
TIME CYCLE	1461 DAYS	871111 - 911111
TIME CYCLE	796 DAYS	890906 - 911111
TIME CYCLE	768 DAYS	891004 - 911111
TIME CYCLE	298 DAYS	910117 - 911111
TIME CYCLE	1883 DAYS	870921 - 921116
TIME CYCLE	1832 DAYS	871111 - 921116
TIME CYCLE	1167 DAYS	890906 - 921116
TIME CYCLE	1139 DAYS	891004 - 921116
TIME CYCLE	669 DAYS	910117 - 921116
TIME CYCLE	371 DAYS	911111 - 921116

EXAMPLE OF RANDOM CYCLE PROJECTION TECHNIQUES

To illustrate the random approach I have taken 30 major cycles between 1970 and 1992. The projections are in calendar days, all the ratios from chapter 1 are used.

I have produced a report for the year 1994 to show the results.

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1997 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term

Major Direct Time Projections

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
3 Jan 1994	0.354	413.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
3 Jan 1994	0.618	413.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
15 Jan 1994	1.000	796.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
22 Jan 1994	0.236	432.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
23 Jan 1994	2.236	1600.0	870921 -	890906	716	DAYS
23 Jan 1994	0.354	1102.0	820708 -	910117	3115	DAYS
25 Jan 1994	0.382	435.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
30 Jan 1994	0.500	1607.0	801117 -	890906	3215	DAYS
3 Feb 1994	2.236	1113.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS
3 Feb 1994	0.236	444.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
4 Feb 1994	0.382	445.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
5 Feb 1994	0.667	446.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
9 Feb 1994	0.618	1617.0	820708 -	890906	2617	DAYS
17 Feb 1994	0.250	458.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
17 Feb 1994	1.236	458.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
25 Feb 1994	1.236	2349.0	820708 -	870921	1901	DAYS
1 Mar 1994	0.250	470.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
2 Mar 1994	0.577	842.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
2 Mar 1994	2.828	842.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
2 Mar 1994	1.272	471.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
3 Mar 1994	0.707	472.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
6 Mar 1994	0.354	2307.0	700106 -	871111	6518	DAYS
17 Mar 1994	0.500	2369.0	740930 -	870921	4739	DAYS
25 Mar 1994	1.000	1163.0	871111 -	910117	1163	DAYS
1 Apr 1994	0.577	872.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
9 Apr 1994	0.447	509.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
20 Apr 1994	0.382	1189.0	820708 -	910117	3115	DAYS
21 Apr 1994	0.447	521.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
23 Apr 1994	3.000	894.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
24 Apr 1994	1.414	524.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
25 Apr 1994	0.786	525.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
1 May 1994	0.618	902.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
5 May 1994	1.272	2418.0	820708 -	870921	1901	DAYS
26 May 1994	1.500	556.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
31 May 1994	2.618	1230.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
2 Jun 1994	0.500	2395.0	740930 -	871111	4790	DAYS
2 Jun 1994	0.618	934.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
4 Jun 1994	3.142	936.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
8 Jun 1994	0.500	569.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
12 Jun 1994	2.618	1740.0	871111 -	890906	665	DAYS
17 Jun 1994	0.667	1745.0	820708 -	890906	2617	DAYS
17 Jun 1994	1.236	949.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
19 Jun 1994	1.236	2412.0	820708 -	871111	1952	DAYS
22 Jun 1994	0.500	583.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
26 Jun 1994	0.382	2470.0	700106 -	870921	6467	DAYS
9 Jul 1994	1.618	600.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
12 Jul 1994	0.667	974.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
14 Jul 1994	1.272	976.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
19 Jul 1994	0.333	610.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
21 Jul 1994	1.236	983.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
25 Jul 1994	1.000	2499.0	801117 -	870921	2499	DAYS

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ALL ORDS Long/Term

Direct Major Time Cycles Cont.

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
30 Jul 1994	3.330	992.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
5 Aug 1994	5.000	2510.0	860507 -	870921	502	DAYS
5 Aug 1994	0.333	627.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
12 Aug 1994	2.618	1303.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS
15 Aug 1994	0.667	1008.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
19 Aug 1994	1.272	1012.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
20 Aug 1994	1.732	642.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
26 Aug 1994	0.354	648.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
27 Aug 1994	0.333	1816.0	740930 -	890906	5455	DAYS
28 Aug 1994	1.272	2482.0	820708 -	871111	1952	DAYS
4 Sep 1994	0.382	2489.0	700106 -	871111	6518	DAYS
4 Sep 1994	0.577	657.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
7 Sep 1994	2.828	1329.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
8 Sep 1994	0.707	1032.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
13 Sep 1994	0.354	666.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
16 Sep 1994	1.000	669.0	910117 -	921116	669	DAYS
20 Sep 1994	0.577	673.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
30 Sep 1994	0.707	1850.0	820708 -	890906	2617	DAYS
5 Oct 1994	0.577	1855.0	801117 -	890906	3215	DAYS
14 Oct 1994	0.707	1068.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
16 Oct 1994	0.382	699.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
20 Oct 1994	0.618	703.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
22 Oct 1994	1.902	705.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
24 Oct 1994	2.618	1874.0	870921 -	890906	716	DAYS
30 Oct 1994	2.828	1880.0	871111 -	890906	665	DAYS
31 Oct 1994	1.414	1085.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
4 Nov 1994	1.000	2550.0	801117 -	871111	2550	DAYS
5 Nov 1994	0.382	719.0	870921 -	921116	1883	DAYS
7 Nov 1994	0.618	721.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
9 Nov 1994	0.447	1392.0	820708 -	910117	3115	DAYS
25 Nov 1994	2.828	1408.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS
27 Nov 1994	3.000	1410.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
28 Nov 1994	2.000	742.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
10 Dec 1994	1.414	1125.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
15 Dec 1994	0.667	759.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
19 Dec 1994	2.058	763.0	911111 -	921116	371	DAYS
20 Dec 1994	0.354	1931.0	740930 -	890906	5455	DAYS
24 Dec 1994	1.236	1437.0	871111 -	910117	1163	DAYS
2 Jan 1995	0.786	1148.0	871111 -	911111	1461	DAYS
3 Jan 1995	0.667	778.0	890906 -	921116	1167	DAYS
6 Jan 1995	1.500	1152.0	891004 -	911111	768	DAYS
30 Jan 1995	1.414	2688.0	820708 -	870921	1901	DAYS
30 Jan 1995	0.707	805.0	891004 -	921116	1139	DAYS
1 Feb 1995	3.142	1476.0	891004 -	910117	470	DAYS
4 Feb 1995	1.272	1479.0	871111 -	910117	1163	DAYS
11 Feb 1995	0.786	1188.0	870921 -	911111	1512	DAYS
12 Feb 1995	0.447	818.0	871111 -	921116	1832	DAYS
13 Feb 1995	0.618	1986.0	801117 -	890906	3215	DAYS
15 Feb 1995	4.000	1192.0	910117 -	911111	298	DAYS
17 Feb 1995	1.500	1194.0	890906 -	911111	796	DAYS
19 Feb 1995	3.000	1494.0	890906 -	910117	498	DAYS

press any key

To reduce the confusion created by using so many ratios you could reduce the report to only KEY ratios such as:-

0.333, 0.382, 0.447, 0.500, 0.577, 0.618, 0.667, 0.707, 1.000, 1.4142, 1.618, 2.000

The 1994 high fell on the 3rd February with the bear market low on the 23rd November 1994. A bear market double bottom fell on 9th February 1995.

The time cycle relationships for the 1994 high and the 1995 low are illustrated in the **TIME ANALYSIS section 4**. You can see how much easier trend changes are to identify, after the event, than with this simple direct wave approach.

To complete the RANDOM APPROACH, projection tables for ALTERNATE CYCLES are also required.

If one were forecasting a date for the 1994 high you would need to project ratios of all major expansion cycles from 1974 to 1992 off the 1991 and 1992 low. To forecast the dates of the 1994 and 1995 lows one needs to project ratios of all major declines from the 1994 high.

The only Alternate wave projections falling on the 1994 high were 0.667 of the 871111 - 890906 time from the 1992 low and 1.500 times the 910117 - 911111 time from the 1992 low.

PROJECTING ALTERNATE BEAR MARKETS from the 1994 high.

Bear Campaign			Days	Degrees
700106	-	740930	1728	1701
801117	-	820708	598	591
870921	-	871111	51	51
870921	-	880210	142	143
890906	-	910117	498	493
891004	-	910117	470	465
911111	-	921116	371	366

1994 BEAR MARKET TERMINATED on the following times.

940203	-	941123	293	287
940203	-	950209	371	366

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SOLAR TCR	1701	940203
SOLAR TCR	591	940203
SOLAR TCR	51	940203
SOLAR TCR	143	940203
SOLAR TCR	493	940203
SOLAR TCR	465	940203
SOLAR TCR	366	940203

PRIOR BEAR MARKET CYCLES PROJECTED FROM THE 1994 HIGH DATE

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1997 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term — Alternate Bear Market TCR's

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
5 Nov 1994	0.577	268.3	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
8 Nov 1994	1.902	272.0	143 -	940203	143	SOLAR
11 Nov 1994	0.750	274.5	366 -	940203	366	SOLAR
21 Nov 1994	0.577	284.5	493 -	940203	493	SOLAR
22 Nov 1994	2.000	286.0	143 -	940203	143	SOLAR
23 Nov 1994	0.486	287.2	591 -	940203	591	SOLAR
24 Nov 1994	0.618	287.4	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
24 Nov 1994	0.786	287.7	366 -	940203	366	SOLAR
30 Nov 1994	2.058	294.3	143 -	940203	143	SOLAR
2 Dec 1994	0.500	295.5	591 -	940203	591	SOLAR
2 Dec 1994	0.636	295.7	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
2 Dec 1994	0.809	296.1	366 -	940203	366	SOLAR
11 Dec 1994	0.618	304.7	493 -	940203	493	SOLAR
16 Dec 1994	0.667	310.1	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
19 Dec 1994	0.636	313.5	493 -	940203	493	SOLAR
25 Dec 1994	2.236	319.8	143 -	940203	143	SOLAR
26 Dec 1994	0.875	320.3	366 -	940203	366	SOLAR
3 Jan 1995	0.667	328.8	493 -	940203	493	SOLAR
3 Jan 1995	0.707	328.8	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
15 Jan 1995	0.577	341.0	591 -	940203	591	SOLAR
23 Jan 1995	0.707	348.5	493 -	940203	493	SOLAR
23 Jan 1995	0.750	348.8	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
8 Feb 1995	0.618	365.2	591 -	940203	591	SOLAR
8 Feb 1995	0.786	365.5	465 -	940203	465	SOLAR
9 Feb 1995	1.000	366.0	366 -	940203	366	SOLAR
13 Feb 1995	0.750	369.8	493 -	940203	493	SOLAR
17 Feb 1995	2.618	374.4	143 -	940203	143	SOLAR
19 Feb 1995	0.636	375.9	591 -	940203	591	SOLAR

It wasn't surprising that the 23rd November 1994 was a significant low day. Within a 3 day band Time "squared" 4 prior bear marktets. The important observation is they related on the Geometric Series, 0.486, 0.618 and 0.786. Then the 2.000 to 1 with the 1987-88 time range within a degree.

The 9th February 1995 low formed a similar relationship with 3 prior bear market projections "squaring", 0.618, 0.786 and 1.000.

The power of Elliott's theory, "All waves of similar degree will relate in time amplitude", becomes more of a reality when you witness situations like this.

The 4 Cycle Wave Projection Approach

If you have not studied past market cycles the best approach to find possible future dates of importance is to follow a systematical approach. Each future reversal of trend should relate to TIME ratios of the time between the past 4 market pivot dates of similar degree.

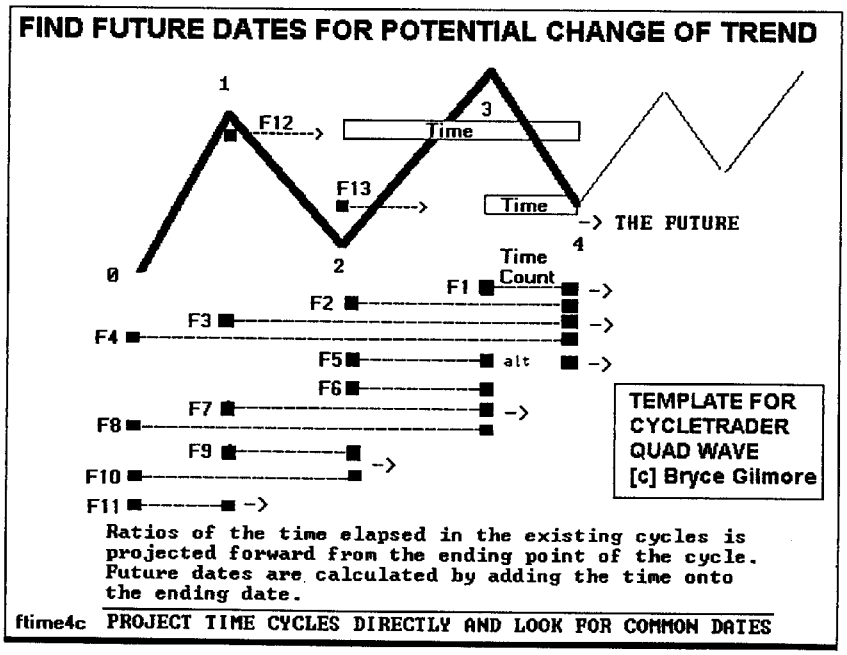
Once you know this is possible you can predict the intersection dates in advance.

The degrees of prior change in trend swings can be reduced to:-

1. Minor
2. Intermediate
3. Major

The way you go about finding the future dates and how strong a harmonic relationship they have to the past is simple.

1. You project ratio combinations of the cycles already formed in the past 4 market trends, into the future.
2. You can then test dates where vibrations are clustering to see how they relate to past cycles of Intermediate and Major degree.

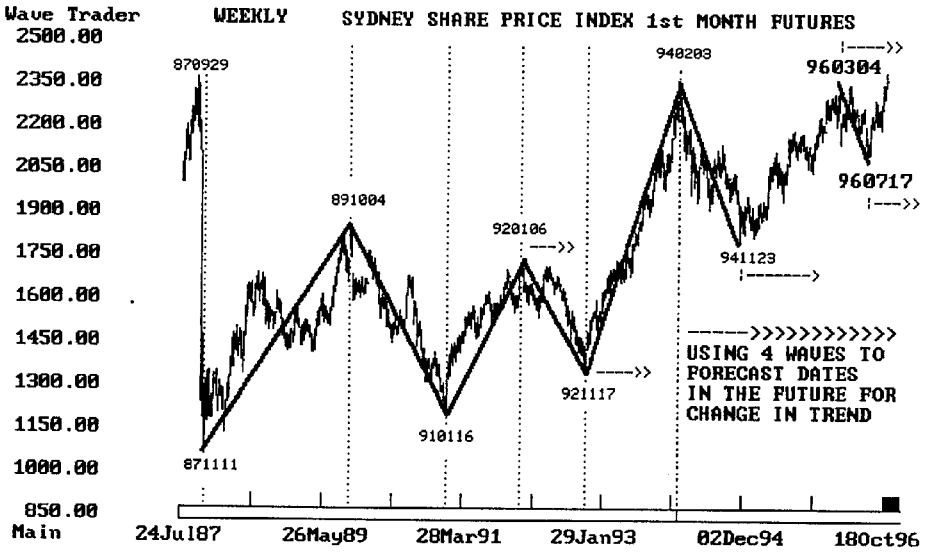


Combine 4 Swing Cycles with Alternate Wave Projections

If you follow this practice it is impossible for any important change in trend "signal day" to escape your analysis.

Any student of Elliott Wave understands the significance of **ALTERNATE WAVE** relationships. Here you are comparing the time in the prior trend of similar direction to the current trend in progress.

When you project future dates from long term cycles you are better equipped to filter random and non random dates.



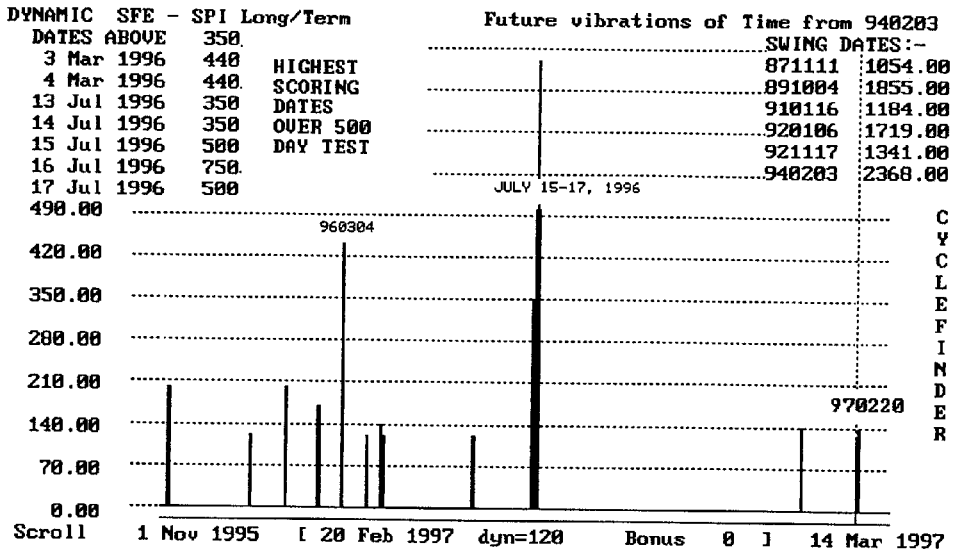
If you want to predict future dates, follow these examples. You can forget about anything else you have learnt, you don't need it. If you want to identify market change in trend dates as they occur you will need a CycleTrader.

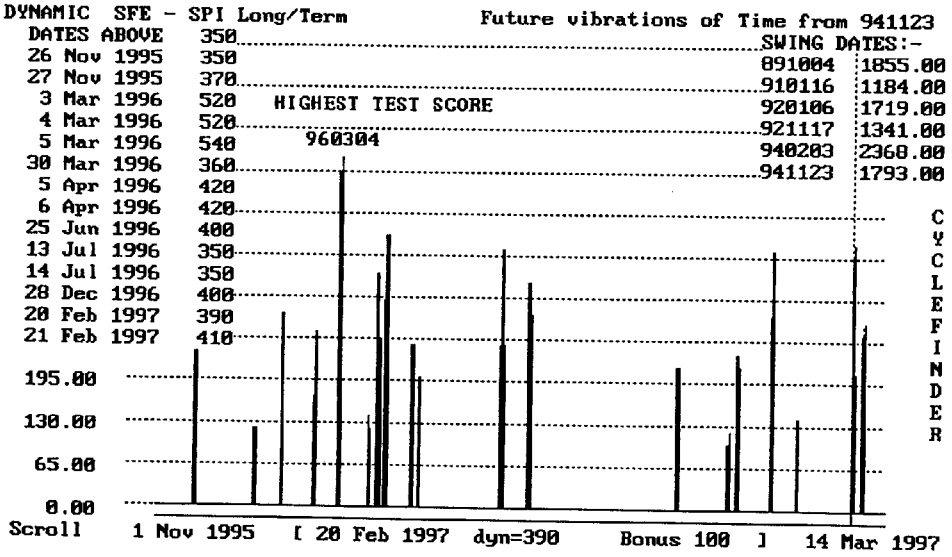
Project TIME CYCLE RATIOS of important cycles from relevant chart points and observe dates where there are clusters of geometric and harmonic relationships.

The future is only a repetition of the past in some geometric form or ratio. Gann says, " there is nothing new under the Sun."

CycleTrader CYCLEFINDER Reports

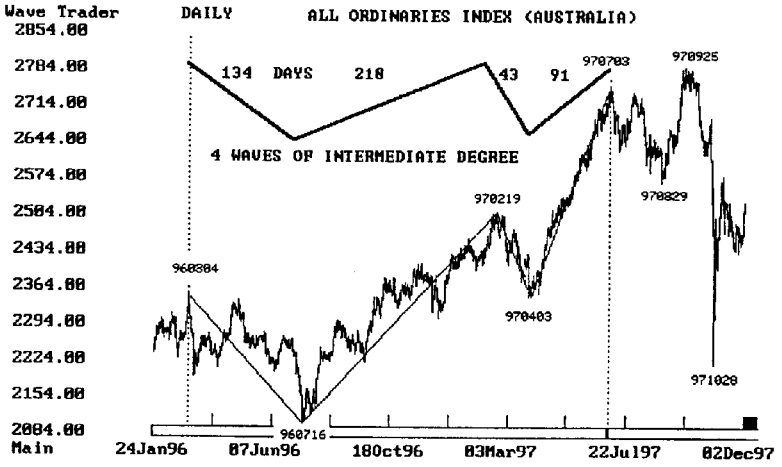
I have automated my template approach to uncover future dates of importance. It takes me about 2 minutes to run these routines over a 500 day test period.



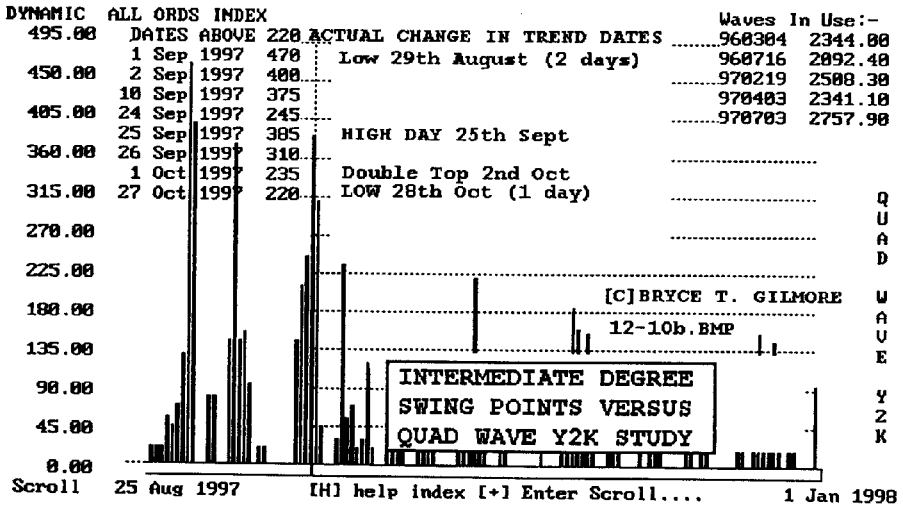


4 Waves (Quad Wave) of Intermediate Degree Approach

Future change in trend dates should be evident by the ratio relationships found between the waves of intermediate degree. The Elliott Wave theory states, "All waves of similar degree will relate in TIME AMPLITUDE". My 4 cycle wave approach weights the relationships using a scoring approach.



Here is an example below of the CycleTrader Quad Wave report using the swing points listed in the upper right corner of the display. The forecast dates can be compared with the actual dates of the future swings.



CycleTrader Y2K TIME CYCLE RATIO REPORT [C] 1999 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term TCR REPORT for... 1997 09 25

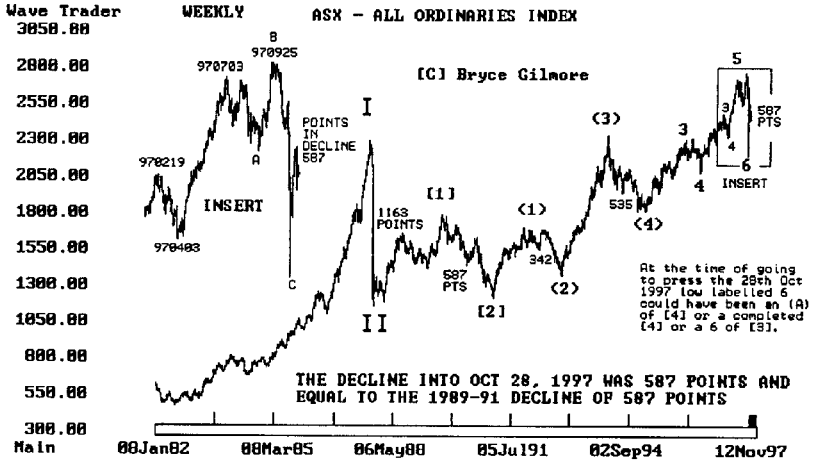
Strikes	TIME CYCLE DATES	TC	ProJ Days	ratio	TC	ProJ Degrees	ratio
0.618	970219 to 970703	134	84	0.627	130.6	81.0	0.620
0.236	960716 to 970703	352	84	0.239	347.4	81.0	0.233
0.667	960716 to 970403	261	175	0.670	259.5	168.9	0.651
0.447	960304 to 970403	395	175	0.443	389.6	168.9	0.433
1.000	960716 to 970219	218	218	1.000	216.7	211.6	0.977
0.618	960304 to 970219	352	218	0.619	346.8	211.6	0.610

Report produced using CycleFinder [Alt X (5-2)] routine and the 4 waves.

Elliott Wave Counting

The advantage of using an Elliott Wave approach to market swings is that it helps put the TIME CYCLE calculations into a degree of relative importance.

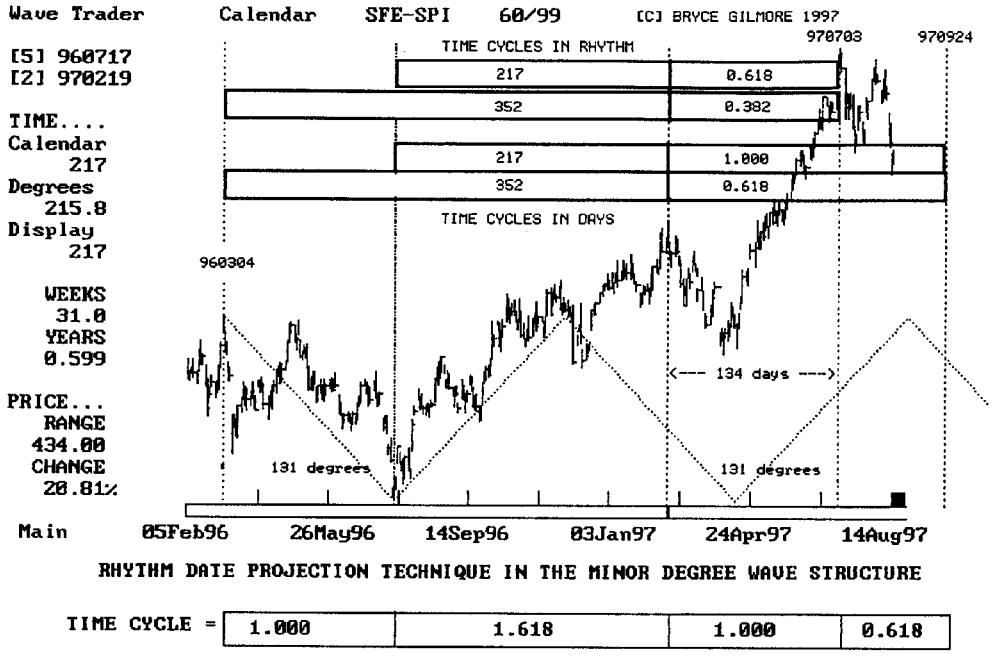
Over long periods of time the MAJOR DEGREE SWINGS stand out quite clearly.



Try and maintain an Elliott Wave count so your future time projection calculations can be rated for importance.

The Rhythm Approach

A studious analyst can sometimes (not always) predict whether the future date calculation will be a market high or low, depending on the way the past sequences have unfolded.



RHYTHM DATE PROJECTION TECHNIQUE IN THE MINOR DEGREE WAVE STRUCTURE

TIME CYCLE =	1.000	1.618	1.000	0.618

Situations like the one that exists above, where a rhythm between 3 swing highs and the July 96 swing low, allows for an easy calculation of the next rhythm date.

960304 - 970219	=	352	0.382=134	= 970703
960717 - 970219	=	217	0.618=134	= 970703

The continuation of the geometric RHYTHM would give the following dates.

960304 - 970219	=	352	0.618=217	= 970924
960717 - 970219	=	217	1.000=217	= 970924

Future RHYTHM dates could be termed "signal" days or "pressure" days.

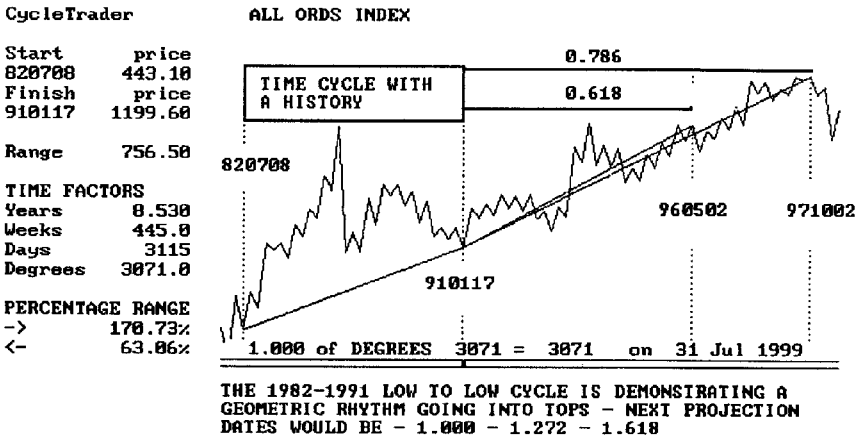
Future progressions can be calculated from any 3 points if you found an arithmetic or harmonic ratio combination signalling a 4th swing high or low.

Search out reliable time sequences

Each of the following time cycle events are now "written in stone" so to speak. If we use the knowledge gained from the past market movement, the future will be less complicated for us to analyse.

What I am trying to teach you to do, is to find a MAJOR cycle that has a history of working a series of ratios into tops or bottoms. Then use it for your future forecasts.

If you can uncover an existing repetitive pattern in any market it allows you to become an insider. Next time the same pattern repeats, and the market is in a position to change trend, it gives you a massive edge.

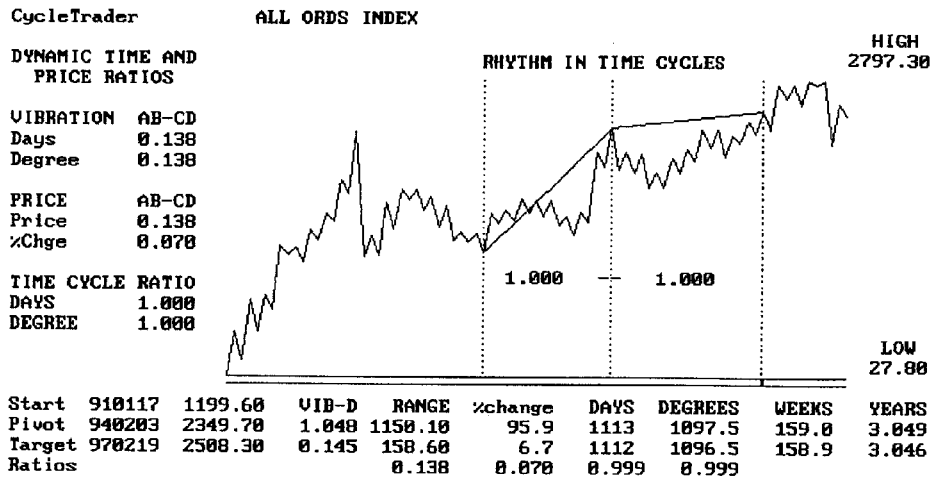


Given that the 1982 to 1991, low to low cycle of 3115 days has synchronised with two subsequent market tops on a projection ratio of 0.618 and 0.786 we can assume that future "pressure points" will fall on ratios of 1.000, 1.272 and 1.618.

A cycle projection of 1.000 will fall on 29th - 31st July 1999, ie., 3115 days from the 1991 low date.
The 1.272 or (3115 * 1.272 = 3962 days from the 1991 low) falls on the 22nd November 2001. The 1.618 ratio projection falls on the 4th November 2004.

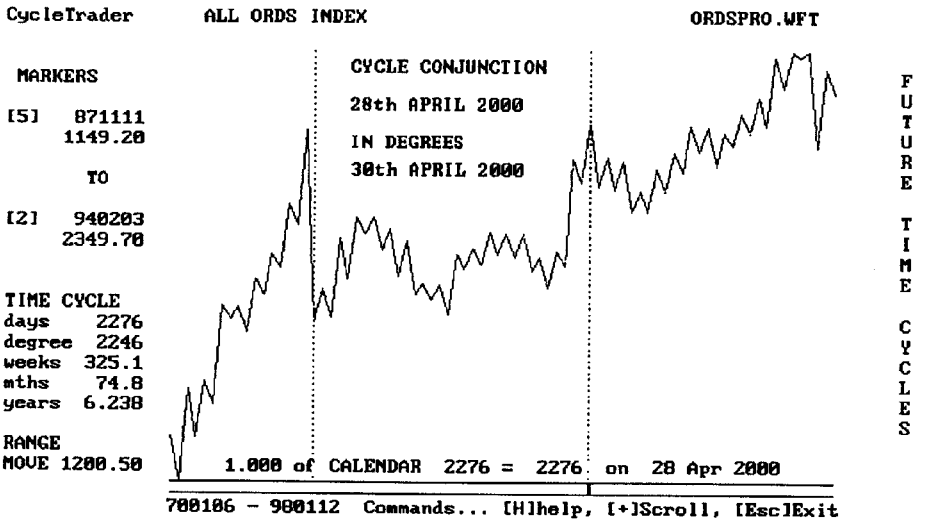
These "pressure dates" (within 5 days - because of the long term nature of the calculations) should be monitored for market "highs", in the case of a low I would still respect the cycle - but wait for a confirmation.

Dynamic Cycle Times 1.000 to 1.000, 1.618 & 2.000



1.000 to 1.000, 1.618 and 2.000 cycle projections are very important conjunction dates for change of trend. Often you can find a major market pivot that has demonstrated a reliable performance. In this case any future 1.00 to 1.00 Time Cycle Ratio Date with the ASX-All Ordinaries 3rd February, 1994 high date could be an important "signal day".

I am always monitoring dates that cycle at 1.00 to 1.00 off the 1994 high.



Example of Future Dates using 2 major Pivots

If you work with MAJOR degree pivots you can be prepared DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS and even YEARS in advance.
We already know, from the market activity, that the 1994 high and low were major reversals of trend basis Elliott Wave. If we were to project ratios of time, off these two pivots and every prior swing of similar degree, we can isolate future dates that may be important.

Using the CycleTrader, we can test the future dates and examine how they fit in with the rest of the market cycles.

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term Long term cycle dates - 1994 pivots

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE
11 Jan 1998	0.618	1438.0	870921 -	940203	2327 DAYS
11 Feb 1998	0.618	1176.0	890906 -	941123	1904 DAYS
27 Feb 1998	1.618	1192.0	921116 -	941123	737 DAYS
15 Apr 1998	0.500	1239.0	880210 -	941123	2478 DAYS
30 May 1998	0.500	1284.0	871111 -	941123	2569 DAYS
25 Jun 1998	0.500	1310.0	870921 -	941123	2620 DAYS
3 Jul 1998	1.000	1611.0	890906 -	940203	1611 DAYS
22 Jul 1998	2.000	1630.0	911111 -	940203	815 DAYS
30 Aug 1998	1.500	1669.0	910117 -	940203	1113 DAYS
29 Sep 1998	1.000	1406.0	910117 -	941123	1406 DAYS
6 Dec 1998	2.000	1474.0	921116 -	941123	737 DAYS
8 Jan 1999	1.618	1800.0	910117 -	940203	1113 DAYS
1 Feb 1999	0.618	1531.0	880210 -	941123	2478 DAYS
29 Mar 1999	0.618	1587.0	871111 -	941123	2569 DAYS
30 Apr 1999	0.618	1619.0	870921 -	941123	2620 DAYS
12 Jun 1999	1.500	1662.0	911111 -	941123	1108 DAYS
20 Oct 1999	1.618	1792.0	911111 -	941123	1108 DAYS
18 Nov 1999	0.500	2114.0	820708 -	940203	4228 DAYS
28 Jan 2000	1.000	2185.0	880210 -	940203	2185 DAYS
9 Feb 2000	1.000	1904.0	890906 -	941123	1904 DAYS
9 Mar 2000	2.000	2226.0	910117 -	940203	1113 DAYS
28 Apr 2000	1.000	2276.0	871111 -	940203	2276 DAYS
18 Jun 2000	1.000	2327.0	870921 -	940203	2327 DAYS
1 Sep 2000	1.500	2109.0	910117 -	941123	1406 DAYS
12 Sep 2000	0.500	2413.0	801117 -	940203	4826 DAYS
15 Sep 2000	1.500	2416.0	890906 -	940203	1611 DAYS
17 Dec 2000	2.000	2216.0	911111 -	941123	1108 DAYS
30 Jan 2001	0.500	2260.0	820708 -	941123	4521 DAYS
13 Feb 2001	1.618	2274.0	910117 -	941123	1406 DAYS
24 Mar 2001	1.618	2606.0	890906 -	940203	1611 DAYS
30 Mar 2001	0.618	2612.0	820708 -	940203	4228 DAYS
5 Sep 2001	1.000	2478.0	880210 -	941123	2478 DAYS
25 Nov 2001	0.500	2559.0	801117 -	941123	5119 DAYS
5 Dec 2001	1.000	2569.0	871111 -	941123	2569 DAYS

Projecting future dates using existing RHYTHM cycles

Take any 1.000 to 1.000, 0.750, 0.707, 0.667, 0.618, 0.500 existing cycle and check back to see if it has similar rhythm with the past in Arithmetic, Geometric or Harmonic ratios.

If it does then project the next ratio in the family for a rhythm date.

Geometric rhythm:

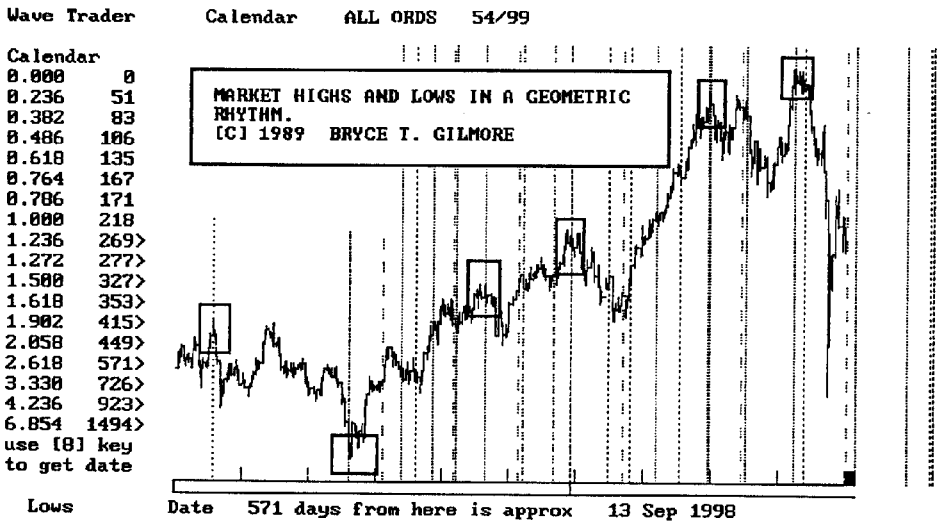
1.272	1.618	2.058	2.618	3.33	4.236

Harmonic rhythm:

1.000	1.4142	2.000	2.828	4.000	5.66

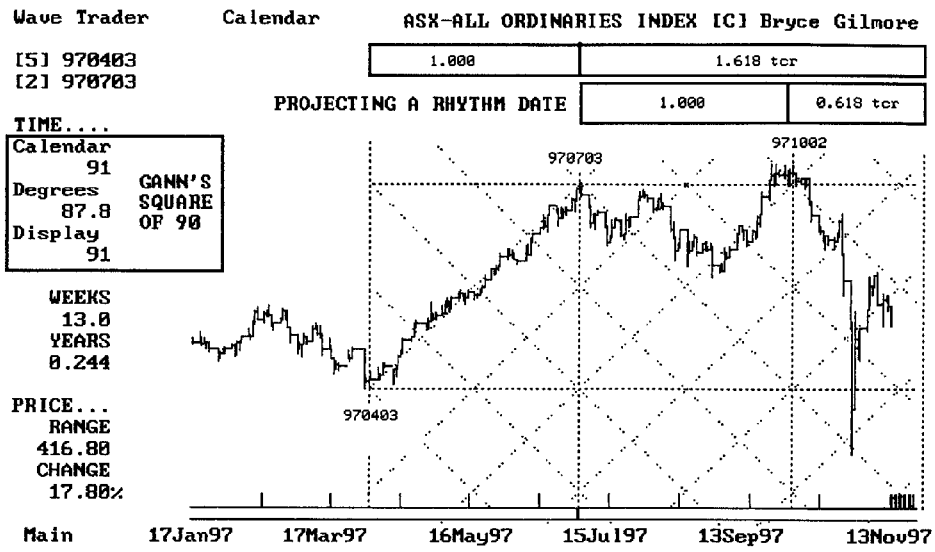
Arithmetic rhythm:

1.333	1.500	1.667	1.750	2.000	3.000



Take any 1.000 to 0.618 existing cycle and project future dates using the following ratios.

1.000	1.618	2.618	4.236



The double top on 971002 came in as the highest high in the Sydney Futures Share Price Index. Both 970925 and 971002 are legitimate cycle pivot highs.

These three swing dates - 970403 low - 970703 high and the 971002 high are square in time, ie., 91 days and 91 days and 87.8 and 87.9 degrees.

The next RHYTHM "squares" on these individual TIME CYCLES are:-

970403-970703	**970703-971002**	**970403-971002**
91 days / 87.8 deg	91 days / 87.9 deg	182 days / 176 deg
from 970703	971002	971002
1.500	0.500	0.250
1.618	0.618	0.309
2.000	**1.000**	**0.500**
2.618	**1.618**	**0.809**
3.000	**2.000**	**1.000**
3.236	**2.236**	**1.118**
4.000	3.000	1.500

On page 12-18 you can see the date projections in degrees, how many students can calculate these dates by hand. Further on in this section there are tables for you to use to calculate future dates. Tables are included for both Calendar and Solar degree time counts.

Identifying RHYTHM and calculating future conjunctions isolates important future dates.

This technique allows one to eliminate the randomness and noise associated with simple ratio projection methods.

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS INDEX RHYTHM PIVOTS 970403-970703-971002

FUTURE TCR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
3 Feb 1998	0.707	124.3	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
3 Feb 1998	1.414	124.3	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
10 Feb 1998	0.750	131.8	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
10 Feb 1998	1.500	131.9	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
17 Feb 1998	0.786	138.2	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
20 Feb 1998	2.618	230.0	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
21 Feb 1998	0.809	142.2	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
21 Feb 1998	1.618	142.3	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
25 Feb 1998	1.667	146.6	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
3 Mar 1998	1.732	152.3	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
4 Mar 1998	1.750	153.9	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
10 Mar 1998	2.828	248.4	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
25 Mar 1998	3.000	263.5	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
26 Mar 1998	1.000	175.8	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
26 Mar 1998	2.000	175.9	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
31 Mar 1998	2.058	181.0	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
15 Apr 1998	3.236	284.3	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
16 Apr 1998	1.118	196.5	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
16 Apr 1998	2.236	196.6	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES
24 Apr 1998	3.330	292.5	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
24 Jun 1998	4.000	351.4	970403 -	970703	88	DEGREES
24 Jun 1998	1.500	263.6	970403 -	971002	176	DEGREES
24 Jun 1998	3.000	263.8	970703 -	971002	88	DEGREES

LOOK FOR THE TRIPLE HITS FOR RHYTHM REPEATING AGAIN AND AGAIN

TEST THE FUTURE DATES WITH THE BIG PICTURE CYCLES

CycleTrader TIME CYCLE REPORT [C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term TCR REPORT for... 19980221

Ratios	DAYS	DEGREES	TIME CYCLE DATES	DAY TC - DAY PJ		DEG TC - DEG PJ	
1.250	1.250	1.250	700106 to 820708	4566	5707	4500.2	5626.7
0.577	0.576	0.577	700106 to 871111	6518	3755	6422.9	3704.1
3.330	3.331	3.314	921116 to 940203	444	1479	440.0	1458.3

To do this I use a longterm swing chart and the search routine in the CycleFinder module - mark out the range to test with the [5]-[2] markers and invoke the Alt X routine - type in the future date to test and let the computer do the work.

CycleTrader TIME CYCLE REPORT [C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term TCR REPORT for... 19980325

Ratios	DAYS	DEGREES	TIME CYCLE DATES	DAY TC - DAY PJ		DEG TC - DEG PJ	
2.828	2.829	2.830	740930 to 801117	2240	6337	2208.3	6249.3
0.707	0.707	0.707	801117 to 910117	3713	2624	3661.6	2587.7
0.447	0.446	0.447	801117 to 921116	4382	1955	4319.1	1930.2

CycleTrader TIME CYCLE REPORT [C] 1998 B.T. GILMORE

ALL ORDS Long/Term TCR REPORT for... 19980416

Ratios	DAYS	DEGREES	TIME CYCLE DATES	DAY TC - DAY PJ		DEG TC - DEG PJ	
0.577	0.576	0.577	740930 to 890906	5455	3144	5376.9	3102.4
2.058	2.059	2.059	801117 to 860728	2079	4280	2049.8	4221.2
1.618	1.619	1.619	860728 to 910117	1634	2646	1611.8	2609.4
0.250	0.250	0.250	870921 to 960304	3087	773	3046.2	762.1
0.486	0.486	0.488	871130 to 941123	2550	1240	2513.2	1225.3
0.500	0.500	0.502	880210 to 941123	2478	1240	2440.0	1225.3
1.118	1.119	1.122	911111 to 941123	1108	1240	1092.3	1225.3
0.236	0.236	0.236	921116 to 970403	1599	378	1579.3	372.5
4.236	4.232	4.276	940203 to 941123	293	1240	286.6	1225.3
0.447	0.442	0.452	960716 to 971002	443	196	435.3	196.8
0.875	0.871	0.900	970219 to 971002	225	196	218.6	196.8
1.118	1.077	1.120	970403 to 971002	182	196	175.8	196.8

If you follow my examples you will be able to forecast future dates where market cycles conjunct and change in trend is possible. If you do your work properly you should be able to isolate at least 2 days each month where a reversal of trend is possible. When you get close to the dates the market action will tell you how important they are going to be.

One word of warning for traders I need to stress is:-
Just because the cycles are conjunct does not in itself mean there will definitely be a change in trend, the daily patterns will give the hint. There have been many times I expected to see a change in trend and it did not eventuate. You can use that to your advantage just the same. If a change in trend does not occur within 1 trading day of your strong conjunctions stay with the prevailing trend for the cycles are extending.

Note to software developers:-
These methodologies are my own and are subject to my copyright - the CycleTrader is the only software capable of, and approved for use of these copyright methodologies. Any infringements of my copyrights will be subject to litigation. My personal research and development of the time cycle relationships present in tradable markets has been on record since 1986.

Counting time by degrees

It is very important to monitor time counts and time cycle relationships in both CALENDAR days and SOLAR degrees.

This table will make it easy for you to COUNT time by degrees.

NOTE:
You will have to make an allowance when you are in a leap year for the 29th February.

EXAMPLE 1.
Time between two dates in the same year:
April 3rd to July 3rd

July 3rd	=	182
April 3rd	=	94
Difference	=	88 degrees

EXAMPLE 2.
Finding a future date in the same year:
February 19th plus 144 degrees

February 19th	=	51		
	=	51+144	=	195
July 17th	=	195		

EXAMPLE 3.
Finding a future date in another year:
July 3rd plus 216 degrees

July 3rd	=	182		
	=	182+216	=	398
over 360	=	398-360	=	38 in the next year
February 6th	=	38		

EXAMPLE 4.
Counting degrees between 21st September 1987 and 3rd February 1994

September 21st = 259	December 31st = 360	360-259 =	101
1988-1993	6 years by 360	360 x 6 =	2160
February 3rd = 35	add 35		35
Total Degrees between 21/9/87 and 3/2/94 is.....			**2296**

SOLAR DEGREE TABLE

01-Jan	1	01-Mar	61	01-May	121	01-Jul	180	01-Sep	239	01-Nov	300
02-Jan	2	02-Mar	62	02-May	122	02-Jul	181	02-Sep	240	02-Nov	301
03-Jan	3	03-Mar	63	03-May	123	03-Jul	182	03-Sep	241	03-Nov	302
04-Jan	4	04-Mar	64	04-May	124	04-Jul	183	04-Sep	242	04-Nov	303
05-Jan	5	05-Mar	65	05-May	125	05-Jul	184	05-Sep	243	05-Nov	304
06-Jan	6	06-Mar	66	06-May	126	06-Jul	185	06-Sep	244	06-Nov	305
07-Jan	7	07-Mar	67	07-May	127	07-Jul	186	07-Sep	245	07-Nov	306
08-Jan	8	08-Mar	68	08-May	128	08-Jul	186	08-Sep	246	08-Nov	307
09-Jan	9	09-Mar	69	09-May	129	09-Jul	187	09-Sep	247	09-Nov	308
10-Jan	10	10-Mar	70	10-May	130	10-Jul	188	10-Sep	248	10-Nov	309
11-Jan	11	11-Mar	71	11-May	131	11-Jul	189	11-Sep	249	11-Nov	310
12-Jan	12	12-Mar	72	12-May	132	12-Jul	190	12-Sep	250	12-Nov	311
13-Jan	13	13-Mar	73	13-May	133	13-Jul	191	13-Sep	251	13-Nov	312
14-Jan	14	14-Mar	74	14-May	134	14-Jul	192	14-Sep	252	14-Nov	313
15-Jan	15	15-Mar	75	15-May	135	15-Jul	193	15-Sep	253	15-Nov	314
16-Jan	17	16-Mar	76	16-May	135	16-Jul	194	16-Sep	254	16-Nov	315
17-Jan	18	17-Mar	77	17-May	136	17-Jul	195	17-Sep	255	17-Nov	316
18-Jan	19	18-Mar	78	18-May	137	18-Jul	196	18-Sep	256	18-Nov	317
19-Jan	20	19-Mar	79	19-May	138	19-Jul	197	19-Sep	257	19-Nov	318
20-Jan	21	20-Mar	80	20-May	139	20-Jul	198	20-Sep	258	20-Nov	319
21-Jan	22	21-Mar	81	21-May	140	21-Jul	199	21-Sep	259	21-Nov	320
22-Jan	23	22-Mar	82	22-May	141	22-Jul	200	22-Sep	260	22-Nov	321
23-Jan	24	23-Mar	83	23-May	142	23-Jul	201	23-Sep	261	23-Nov	322
24-Jan	25	24-Mar	84	24-May	143	24-Jul	201	24-Sep	262	24-Nov	323
25-Jan	26	25-Mar	85	25-May	144	25-Jul	202	25-Sep	263	25-Nov	324
26-Jan	27	26-Mar	86	26-May	145	26-Jul	203	26-Sep	264	26-Nov	325
27-Jan	28	27-Mar	87	27-May	146	27-Jul	204	27-Sep	265	27-Nov	326
28-Jan	29	28-Mar	88	28-May	147	28-Jul	205	28-Sep	266	28-Nov	327
29-Jan	30	29-Mar	89	29-May	148	29-Jul	206	29-Sep	267	29-Nov	328
30-Jan	31	30-Mar	90	30-May	149	30-Jul	207	30-Sep	268	30-Nov	329
31-Jan	32	31-Mar	91	31-May	150	31-Jul	208	01-Oct	269	01-Dec	330
01-Feb	33	01-Apr	92	01-Jun	151	01-Aug	209	02-Oct	270	02-Dec	331
02-Feb	34	02-Apr	93	02-Jun	152	02-Aug	210	03-Oct	271	03-Dec	332
03-Feb	35	03-Apr	94	03-Jun	153	03-Aug	211	04-Oct	272	04-Dec	333
04-Feb	36	04-Apr	95	04-Jun	154	04-Aug	212	05-Oct	273	05-Dec	334
05-Feb	37	05-Apr	96	05-Jun	155	05-Aug	213	06-Oct	274	06-Dec	335
06-Feb	38	06-Apr	97	06-Jun	156	06-Aug	214	07-Oct	275	07-Dec	336
07-Feb	39	07-Apr	98	07-Jun	157	07-Aug	215	08-Oct	276	08-Dec	337
08-Feb	40	08-Apr	99	08-Jun	158	08-Aug	216	09-Oct	277	09-Dec	338
09-Feb	41	09-Apr	100	09-Jun	159	09-Aug	217	10-Oct	278	10-Dec	339
10-Feb	42	10-Apr	101	10-Jun	160	10-Aug	218	11-Oct	279	11-Dec	340
11-Feb	43	11-Apr	102	11-Jun	161	11-Aug	219	12-Oct	280	12-Dec	341
12-Feb	44	12-Apr	103	12-Jun	162	12-Aug	220	13-Oct	281	13-Dec	342
13-Feb	45	13-Apr	104	13-Jun	163	13-Aug	221	14-Oct	282	14-Dec	343
14-Feb	46	14-Apr	105	14-Jun	164	14-Aug	222	15-Oct	283	15-Dec	344
15-Feb	47	15-Apr	106	15-Jun	164	15-Aug	223	16-Oct	284	16-Dec	345
16-Feb	48	16-Apr	106	16-Jun	165	16-Aug	223	17-Oct	285	17-Dec	346
17-Feb	49	17-Apr	107	17-Jun	166	17-Aug	224	18-Oct	286	18-Dec	347
18-Feb	50	18-Apr	108	18-Jun	167	18-Aug	225	19-Oct	287	19-Dec	348
19-Feb	51	19-Apr	109	19-Jun	168	19-Aug	226	20-Oct	288	20-Dec	349
20-Feb	52	20-Apr	110	20-Jun	169	20-Aug	227	21-Oct	289	21-Dec	350
21-Feb	53	21-Apr	111	21-Jun	170	21-Aug	228	22-Oct	290	22-Dec	351
22-Feb	54	22-Apr	112	22-Jun	171	22-Aug	229	23-Oct	291	23-Dec	352
23-Feb	55	23-Apr	113	23-Jun	172	23-Aug	230	24-Oct	292	24-Dec	353
24-Feb	56	24-Apr	114	24-Jun	173	24-Aug	231	25-Oct	293	25-Dec	354
25-Feb	57	25-Apr	115	25-Jun	174	25-Aug	232	26-Oct	294	26-Dec	355
26-Feb	58	26-Apr	116	26-Jun	175	26-Aug	233	27-Oct	295	27-Dec	356
27-Feb	59	27-Apr	117	27-Jun	176	27-Aug	234	28-Oct	296	28-Dec	357
28-Feb	60	28-Apr	118	28-Jun	177	28-Aug	235	29-Oct	297	29-Dec	358
		29-Apr	119	29-Jun	178	29-Aug	236	30-Oct	298	30-Dec	359
		30-Apr	120	30-Jun	179	30-Aug	237	31-Oct	299	31-Dec	360
						31-Aug	238				

Counting Calendar Days

This table will make it easy for you to COUNT time in calendar days.

NOTE:
You will have to make an allowance when you are in a leap year for the 29th February.

EXAMPLE 1.
Time between two dates in the same year:
April 3rd to July 3rd

July 3rd	=	184
April 3rd	=	93
Difference	=	91 days

EXAMPLE 2.
Finding a future date in the same year:
February 19th plus 144 days

February 19th	=	50		
	=	50+144	=	194
July 13th	=	194		

EXAMPLE 3.
Finding a future date in another year:
July 3rd plus 216 days

July 3rd	=	184		
	=	184+216	=	400
over 365	=	400-365	=	35 in the next year
February 4th	=	35		

EXAMPLE 4.
Counting days between 21st September 1987 and 3rd February 1994

September 21st = 264	December 31st = 365	365-264 =	101
1988-1993	6 years by 365	365 x 6 =	2190
Leap years	1988 & 1992		2
February 3rd = 34	add 34		34
Total Days between 21/9/87 and 3/2/94 is.....			**2327**

CALENDAR DAY COUNTER

01-Jan	1	01-Mar	60	01-May	121	01-Jul	182	01-Sep	244	01-Nov	305
02-Jan	2	02-Mar	61	02-May	122	02-Jul	183	02-Sep	245	02-Nov	306
03-Jan	3	03-Mar	62	03-May	123	03-Jul	184	03-Sep	246	03-Nov	307
04-Jan	4	04-Mar	63	04-May	124	04-Jul	185	04-Sep	247	04-Nov	308
05-Jan	5	05-Mar	64	05-May	125	05-Jul	186	05-Sep	248	05-Nov	309
06-Jan	6	06-Mar	65	06-May	126	06-Jul	187	06-Sep	249	06-Nov	310
07-Jan	7	07-Mar	66	07-May	127	07-Jul	188	07-Sep	250	07-Nov	311
08-Jan	8	08-Mar	67	08-May	128	08-Jul	189	08-Sep	251	08-Nov	312
09-Jan	9	09-Mar	68	09-May	129	09-Jul	190	09-Sep	252	09-Nov	313
10-Jan	10	10-Mar	69	10-May	130	10-Jul	191	10-Sep	253	10-Nov	314
11-Jan	11	11-Mar	70	11-May	131	11-Jul	192	11-Sep	254	11-Nov	315
12-Jan	12	12-Mar	71	12-May	132	12-Jul	193	12-Sep	255	12-Nov	316
13-Jan	13	13-Mar	72	13-May	133	13-Jul	194	13-Sep	256	13-Nov	317
14-Jan	14	14-Mar	73	14-May	134	14-Jul	195	14-Sep	257	14-Nov	318
15-Jan	15	15-Mar	74	15-May	135	15-Jul	196	15-Sep	258	15-Nov	319
16-Jan	16	16-Mar	75	16-May	136	16-Jul	197	16-Sep	259	16-Nov	320
17-Jan	17	17-Mar	76	17-May	137	17-Jul	198	17-Sep	260	17-Nov	321
18-Jan	18	18-Mar	77	18-May	138	18-Jul	199	18-Sep	261	18-Nov	322
19-Jan	19	19-Mar	78	19-May	139	19-Jul	200	19-Sep	262	19-Nov	323
20-Jan	20	20-Mar	79	20-May	140	20-Jul	201	20-Sep	263	20-Nov	324
21-Jan	21	21-Mar	80	21-May	141	21-Jul	202	21-Sep	264	21-Nov	325
22-Jan	22	22-Mar	81	22-May	142	22-Jul	203	22-Sep	265	22-Nov	326
23-Jan	23	23-Mar	82	23-May	143	23-Jul	204	23-Sep	266	23-Nov	327
24-Jan	24	24-Mar	83	24-May	144	24-Jul	205	24-Sep	267	24-Nov	328
25-Jan	25	25-Mar	84	25-May	145	25-Jul	206	25-Sep	268	25-Nov	329
26-Jan	26	26-Mar	85	26-May	146	26-Jul	207	26-Sep	269	26-Nov	330
27-Jan	27	27-Mar	86	27-May	147	27-Jul	208	27-Sep	270	27-Nov	331
28-Jan	28	28-Mar	87	28-May	148	28-Jul	209	28-Sep	271	28-Nov	332
29-Jan	29	29-Mar	88	29-May	149	29-Jul	210	29-Sep	272	29-Nov	333
30-Jan	30	30-Mar	89	30-May	150	30-Jul	211	30-Sep	273	30-Nov	334
31-Jan	31	31-Mar	90	31-May	151	31-Jul	212	01-Oct	274	01-Dec	335
01-Feb	32	01-Apr	91	01-Jun	152	01-Aug	213	02-Oct	275	02-Dec	336
02-Feb	33	02-Apr	92	02-Jun	153	02-Aug	214	03-Oct	276	03-Dec	337
03-Feb	34	03-Apr	93	03-Jun	154	03-Aug	215	04-Oct	277	04-Dec	338
04-Feb	35	04-Apr	94	04-Jun	155	04-Aug	216	05-Oct	278	05-Dec	339
05-Feb	36	05-Apr	95	05-Jun	156	05-Aug	217	06-Oct	279	06-Dec	340
06-Feb	37	06-Apr	96	06-Jun	157	06-Aug	218	07-Oct	280	07-Dec	341
07-Feb	38	07-Apr	97	07-Jun	158	07-Aug	219	08-Oct	281	08-Dec	342
08-Feb	39	08-Apr	98	08-Jun	159	08-Aug	220	09-Oct	282	09-Dec	343
09-Feb	40	09-Apr	99	09-Jun	160	09-Aug	221	10-Oct	283	10-Dec	344
10-Feb	41	10-Apr	100	10-Jun	161	10-Aug	222	11-Oct	284	11-Dec	345
11-Feb	42	11-Apr	101	11-Jun	162	11-Aug	223	12-Oct	285	12-Dec	346
12-Feb	43	12-Apr	102	12-Jun	163	12-Aug	224	13-Oct	286	13-Dec	347
13-Feb	44	13-Apr	103	13-Jun	164	13-Aug	225	14-Oct	287	14-Dec	348
14-Feb	45	14-Apr	104	14-Jun	165	14-Aug	226	15-Oct	288	15-Dec	349
15-Feb	46	15-Apr	105	15-Jun	166	15-Aug	227	16-Oct	289	16-Dec	350
16-Feb	47	16-Apr	106	16-Jun	167	16-Aug	228	17-Oct	290	17-Dec	351
17-Feb	48	17-Apr	107	17-Jun	168	17-Aug	229	18-Oct	291	18-Dec	352
18-Feb	49	18-Apr	108	18-Jun	169	18-Aug	230	19-Oct	292	19-Dec	353
19-Feb	50	19-Apr	109	19-Jun	170	19-Aug	231	20-Oct	293	20-Dec	354
20-Feb	51	20-Apr	110	20-Jun	171	20-Aug	232	21-Oct	294	21-Dec	355
21-Feb	52	21-Apr	111	21-Jun	172	21-Aug	233	22-Oct	295	22-Dec	356
22-Feb	53	22-Apr	112	22-Jun	173	22-Aug	234	23-Oct	296	23-Dec	357
23-Feb	54	23-Apr	113	23-Jun	174	23-Aug	235	24-Oct	297	24-Dec	358
24-Feb	55	24-Apr	114	24-Jun	175	24-Aug	236	25-Oct	298	25-Dec	359
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26-Feb	57	26-Apr	116	26-Jun	177	26-Aug	238	27-Oct	300	27-Dec	361
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28-Feb	59	28-Apr	118	28-Jun	179	28-Aug	240	29-Oct	302	29-Dec	363
		29-Apr	119	29-Jun	180	29-Aug	241	30-Oct	303	30-Dec	364
		30-Apr	120	30-Jun	181	30-Aug	242	31-Oct	304	31-Dec	365
						31-Aug	243				

FUTURE DATES TO MONITOR .....

01-Jan	01-Mar	01-May	01-Jul	01-Sep	01-Nov
02-Jan	02-Mar	02-May	02-Jul	02-Sep	02-Nov
03-Jan	03-Mar	03-May	**03-Jul**	03-Sep	03-Nov
04-Jan	04-Mar	04-May	**04-Jul**	04-Sep	04-Nov
05-Jan	05-Mar	05-May	05-Jul	05-Sep	05-Nov
06-Jan	06-Mar	06-May	06-Jul	06-Sep	06-Nov
07-Jan	07-Mar	07-May	07-Jul	07-Sep	07-Nov
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15-Jan	15-Mar	15-May	15-Jul	15-Sep	15-Nov
16-Jan	16-Mar	16-May	16-Jul	16-Sep	16-Nov
17-Jan	17-Mar	17-May	17-Jul	17-Sep	17-Nov
18-Jan	18-Mar	18-May	18-Jul	18-Sep	18-Nov
19-Jan	19-Mar	19-May	19-Jul	19-Sep	19-Nov
20-Jan	**20-Mar**	20-May	20-Jul	20-Sep	20-Nov
21-Jan	**21-Mar**	21-May	21-Jul	**21-Sep**	21-Nov
22-Jan	22-Mar	22-May	22-Jul	**22-Sep**	22-Nov
23-Jan	23-Mar	23-May	23-Jul	23-Sep	23-Nov
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30-Jan	30-Mar	30-May	30-Jul	30-Sep	30-Nov
31-Jan	31-Mar	31-May	31-Jul		
01-Feb	01-Apr	01-Jun	01-Aug	01-Oct	01-Dec
02-Feb	02-Apr	02-Jun	02-Aug	02-Oct	02-Dec
03-Feb	03-Apr	03-Jun	03-Aug	03-Oct	03-Dec
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18-Feb	18-Apr	18-Jun	18-Aug	18-Oct	18-Dec
19-Feb	19-Apr	19-Jun	19-Aug	19-Oct	19-Dec
20-Feb	20-Apr	20-Jun	20-Aug	20-Oct	20-Dec
21-Feb	21-Apr	**21-Jun**	21-Aug	21-Oct	**21-Dec**
22-Feb	22-Apr	**22-Jun**	22-Aug	22-Oct	**22-Dec**
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27-Feb	27-Apr	27-Jun	27-Aug	27-Oct	27-Dec
28-Feb	28-Apr	28-Jun	28-Aug	28-Oct	28-Dec
	29-Apr	29-Jun	29-Aug	29-Oct	29-Dec
	30-Apr	30-Jun	30-Aug	30-Oct	30-Dec
			31-Aug	31-Oct	31-Dec

13

Forecasting Future Price Levels For Change in Trend

Section 3, **Price Measuring Techniques** provides the basis for the following techniques.

There are so many ways price highs and lows can relate to each other it makes the mind bogle. Once one begins to make projections of price levels in minor, intermediate and primary degree the possibilities become endless.

What we have to work with is the Elliott Wave and Gann Methodologies applied to waves of similar degree.

The Elliott Wave, Gann and Gilmore procedures we will use are:-
1. Expansions of a prior range.
2. Alternate wave projections.
3. Internal wave projections.

Once all the calculations have been completed you will then have to assess the results to see how they fit logically.

Let's define the objective:-

To forecast price resistance levels in a rising market.

The best way I can illustrate my method is to recount the calculations I made for the Sydney Share Price Index, prior to my talk at the SFE Expo in Melbourne on Monday, May 5th 1997.

At the Expo I gave a 50 minute talk based on Elliott Wave Principles. I stated in front of 250 odd people I was bullish on the current market position, and my next major price objective for the 1st Month futures was 2820. The markets all time high at that date had been 2526 just the week before, 6 points higher than the 19th February 1997 high.

I noted at the time their were a lot of bearish people in the audience.

Price Resistance Levels Based on Past Ranges

The first step is to calculate all the EXPANSIONS and ALTERNATE wave PROJECTION levels of the Intermediate degree ranges.

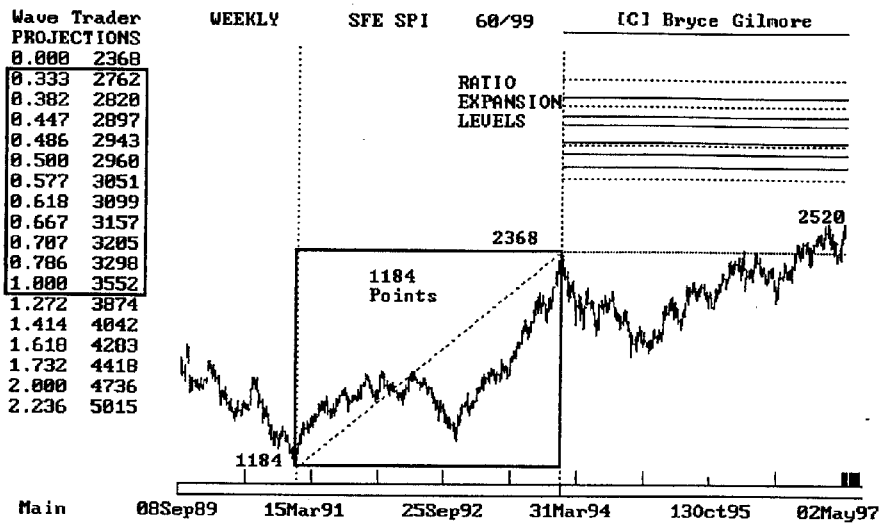


FIG 13.01 DIRECT EXPANSION 1991-94 RANGE FOR FUTURE RESISTANCE LEVELS

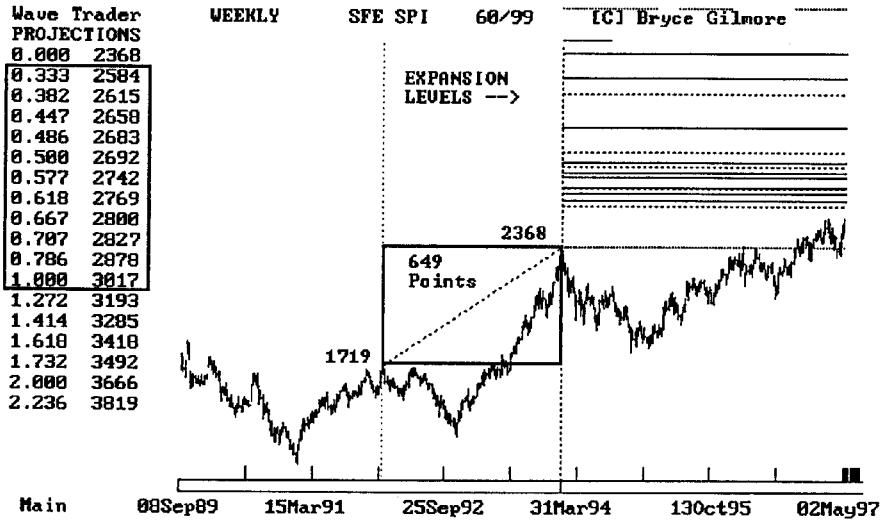


FIG 13.02 RATIO EXPANSION OF THE 1992 HIGH - 1994 HIGH RANGE RESISTANCE

Each of the charts and price projection levels are self explanatory. Once the calculations have been observed you look for clusters at the same price level.

You must remember, that prior to these calculations being made, we already have the knowledge there is an existing Geometry between the ranges we are using.

FIG 13.01		FIG 13.02		FIG 13.03	
2762	**0.333**	2742		2709	
2820	**0.382**	**2769**	**0.618**	**2760**	**0.382**
2897		2800		**2827**	**0.447**
2943		**2827**	**0.707**	2867	
2960	0.500	**2878**	0.786	**2881**	0.500
3051	0.577	3017		**2960**	0.577
3099	0.618	3193		3002	
3157		3285		**3053**	0.667
3205		3418		**3094**	0.707

Strongest resistance levels with 3 hits are:-
2760-69 2820-2827

Second preferences with 2 hits are:-
2878-2881 2960 3051-3 3094-99

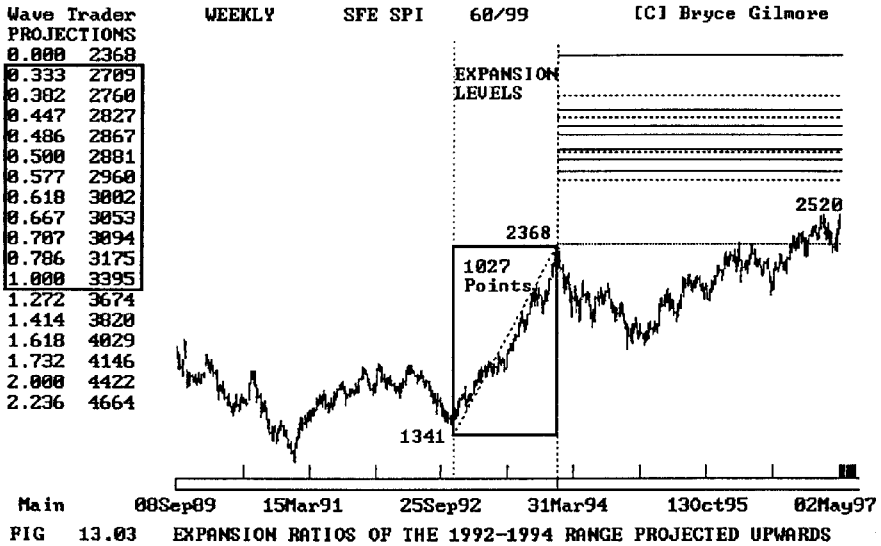


FIG 13.03 EXPANSION RATIOS OF THE 1992-1994 RANGE PROJECTED UPWARDS

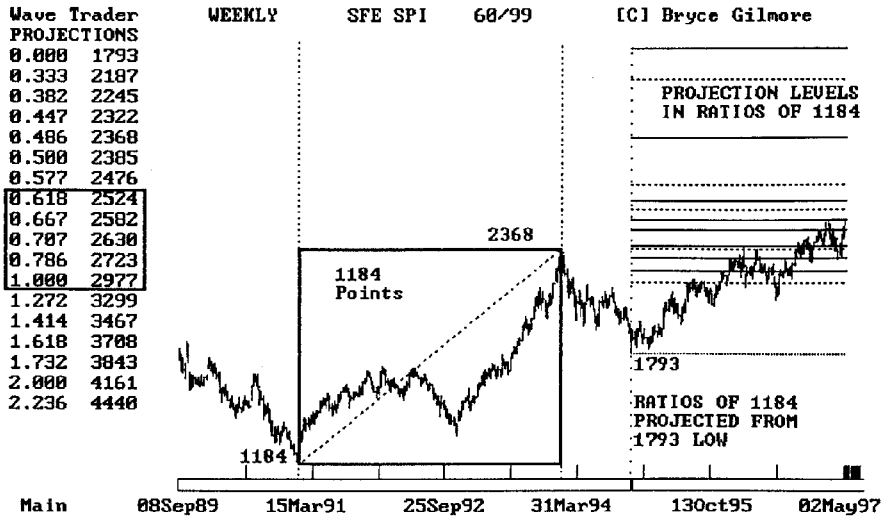


FIG 13.04 ALTERNATE PRICE PROJECTION OF 1184 POINTS FROM 1793 LOW

It is interesting to note that the range projections in Figs 13.04 and 13.05 had conjunctions at 2524 and 2519 on ratios of 0.618 and 0.707.

The next harmonic ratio 1.000 in Fig 13.05 falls at 2820.

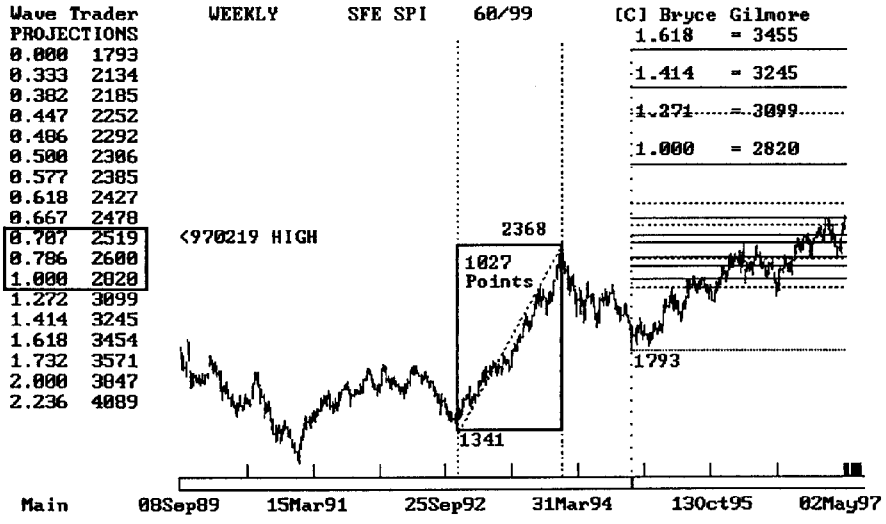


FIG 13.05 ALTERNATE WAVE PROJECTION 1992-94 RANGE FROM THE 1994 LOW

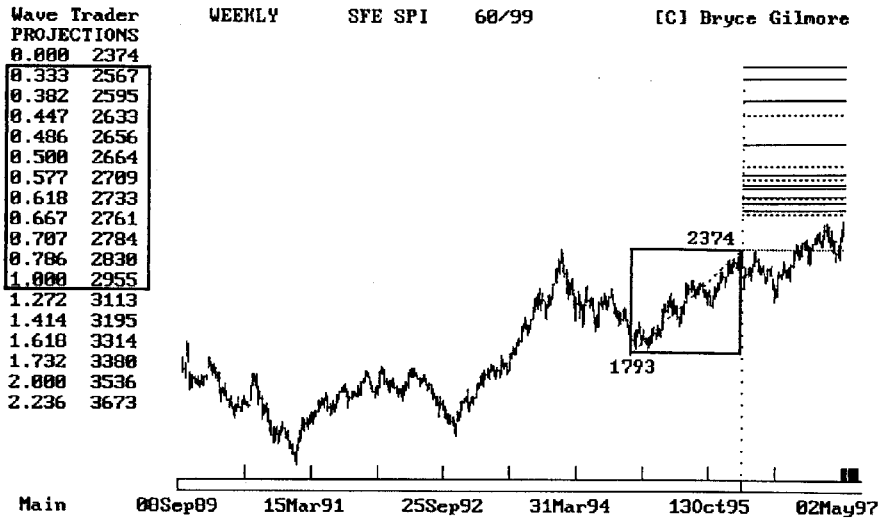


FIG 13.06 EXPANSION OF 1994-1996 RANGE FOR FUTURE RESISTANCE LEVELS

The RHYTHM projections in Fig 13.06 and 13.07 are 0.786 and 1.272 at 2830 and 2825.

FIG 13.07 ALTERNATE WAVE PROJECTION 1994-1996 RANGE FROM JULY 1996 LOW

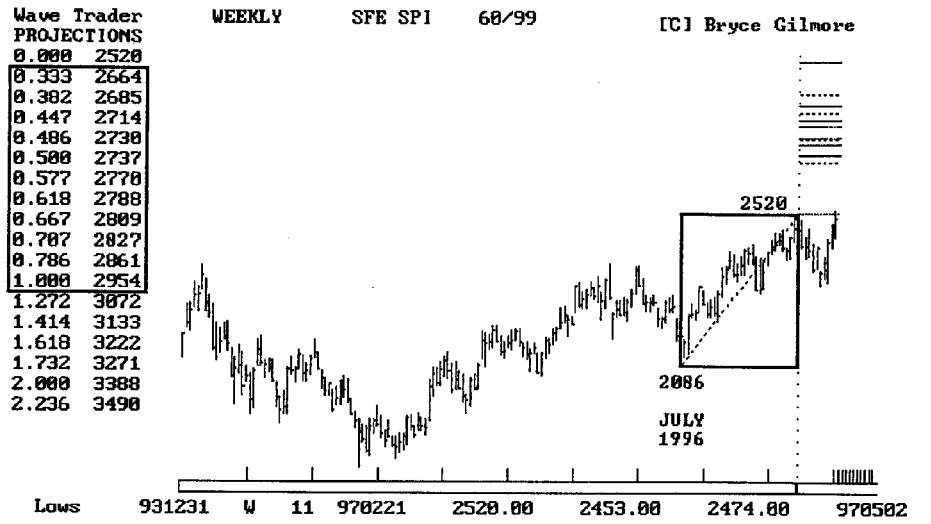


FIG 13.08 EXPANSION OF INTERMEDIATE DEGREE RANGE JULY 1996 - FEBRUARY 1997

When I began to focus on the Minor Degree geometry I found a double hit at 2827 as a 0.707 projection in Fig 13.08 and a diagonal projection of 2.236 in Fig 13.09.

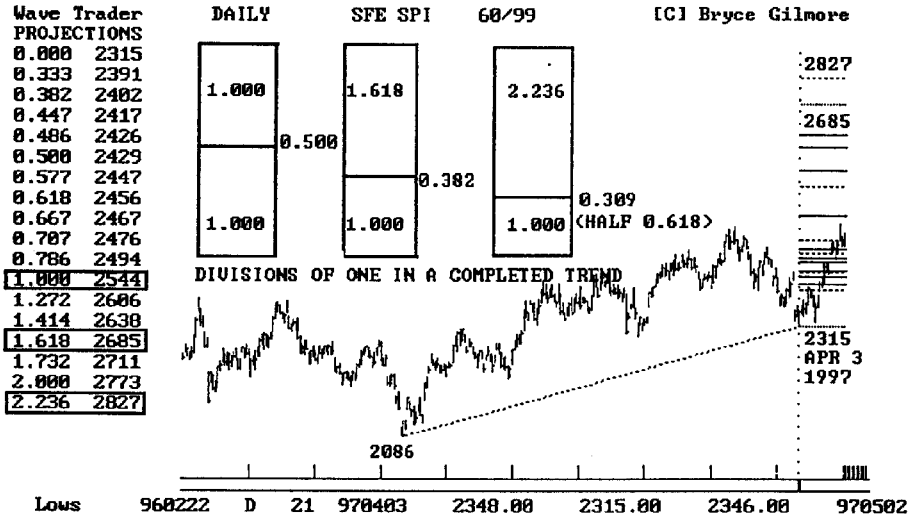


FIG 13.09 INTERNAL PRICE PROJECTIONS (DIAGONAL See 3.2, 3.4)

Summary of Charts 13.01 to 13.09

Fig 13.01	2762	**2820**
Fig 13.02	2769	**2827**
Fig 13.03	2760	**2827**
Fig 13.04	2723	2977
Fig 13.05		**2820**
Fig 13.06	2761	**2830**
Fig 13.07		**2825**
Fig 13.08	2770	**2827**
Fig 13.09	2773	**2827**

The target prices calculated in the range 2760-2773 fell in 6 out of the 9 charts, 2820-2830 was projected in 8 out of the 9 charts.

This is not an after the event demonstration, as I am on record, at both the 5th May 1997, Sydney Futures Exchange, Melbourne Expo, and my own Dynamic Time and Price Trading Seminar, held in Melbourne Saturday, May 10th 1997. At both venues I supplied my next major price target for the SPI 1st month futures as 2820. This is fact, it is written in stone and the calculations were made **5 months in advance.**

The market finally reached the outside target of 2827 (intra-day high) on the 2nd October 1997 and fell 617 points in 26 days.

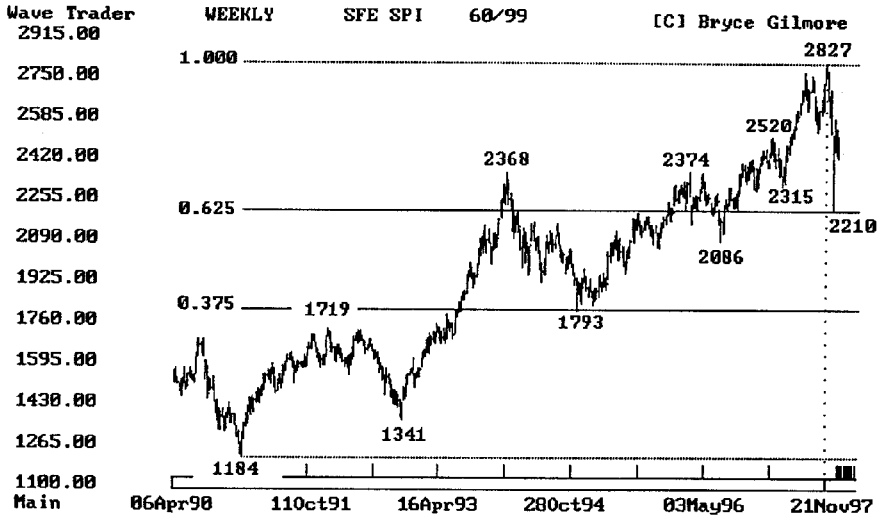


FIG 13.10 SHARE PRICE INDEX MADE HIGH AT 2827 ON OCTOBER 2nd 1997

PRICE PROJECTION LEVELS For future high targets Sydney Share Price Index 1st Month

	13.01	13.02	13.03	13.04	13.05	13.06	13.07	13.08	13.09	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW
START	1184	1719	1341	1184	1341	1793	1793	2086	2086	1793	1793	2086	2368
END	2368	2368	2368	2368	2368	2374	2374	2520	2315	2827	2827	2827	2827
FROM	2368	2368	2368	1793	1793	2374	2086	2520	2315	2827	2210	2827	2827
RANGE	1184	649	1027	1184	1027	581	581	434	229	1034	1034	741	459
D-A-I wave	D	D	D	A	A	D	A	D	I	D	A	D	D
0.25	2664	2530	2625	2089	2050	**2519**	2231	2629	2372	3086	2469	3012	2942
0.3	2723	2563	2676	2148	2101	2548	2260	2650	2384	3137	**2520**	3049	2965
0.333	2762	2584	2710	2187	2135	2567	2279	2665	2391	3171	2554	3074	2980
0.382	**2820**	2616	2760	2245	2185	2596	2308	2686	2402	3222	2605	3110	3002
0.447	2897	2658	**2827**	2322	2252	2634	2346	2714	2417	3289	2672	3158	3032
0.486	2943	2683	2867	2368	2292	2656	2368	2731	2426	3330	2713	3187	3050
0.5	2960	2693	2882	2385	2307	2665	2377	2737	2430	3344	2727	3198	3057
0.577	3051	2742	2961	2476	2386	2709	2421	2770	2447	3424	2807	3255	3092
0.618	3100	2769	3003	**2525**	2428	2733	2445	2788	2457	3466	2849	3285	3111
0.667	3158	2801	3053	2583	2478	2762	2474	2809	2468	3517	2900	3321	3133
0.707	3205	**2827**	3094	2630	**2519**	2785	2497	**2827**	2477	3558	2941	3351	3152
0.75	3256	2855	3138	2681	2563	2810	**2522**	2846	2487	3603	2986	3383	3171
0.786	3299	2878	3175	2724	2600	**2831**	2543	2861	2495	3640	3023	3409	3188
0.875	3404	2936	3267	**2829**	2692	2882	2594	2900	**2515**	3732	3115	3475	3229
1	3552	3017	3395	2977	**2820**	2955	2667	2954	2544	3861	3244	3568	3286
1.272	3874	3194	3674	3299	3099	3113	**2825**	3072	2606	4142	3525	3770	3411
1.414	4042	3286	3820	3467	3245	3196	2908	3134	2639	4289	3672	3875	3476
1.618	4284	3418	4030	3709	3455	3314	3026	3222	2686	4500	3883	4026	3570
1.732	4419	3492	4147	3844	3572	3380	3092	3272	2712	4618	4001	4110	3622
2	4736	3666	4422	4161	3847	3536	3248	3388	2773	4895	4278	4309	3745
2.236	5015	3819	4664	4440	4089	3673	3385	3490	**2827**	5139	4522	4484	3853
2.5	5328	3991	4936	4753	4361	3827	3539	3605	2888	5412	4795	4680	3975
2.618	5468	4067	5057	4893	4482	3895	3607	3656	2915	5534	4917	4767	4029
2.828	5716	4203	5272	5141	4697	4017	3729	3747	2963	5751	5134	4923	4125
3	5920	4315	5449	5345	4874	4117	3829	3822	3002	5929	5312	5050	4204
4	7104	4964	6476	6529	5901	4698	4410	4256	3231	6963	6346	5791	4663
5	8288	5613	7503	7713	6928	5279	4991	4690	3460	7997	7380	6532	5122

Examine these tables for price clusters once the Sydney Share Price Index trades higher than the 2827 high.

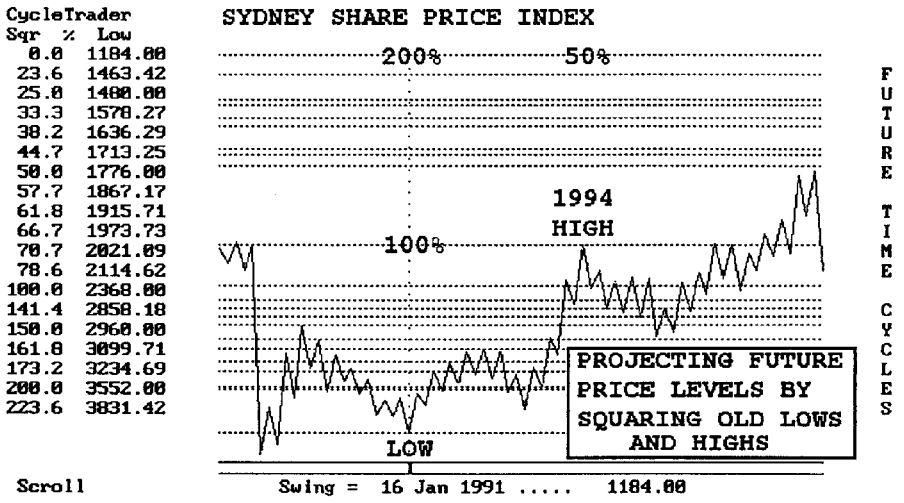
Notes:-

Forecasting using Percentage Change to Price

In addition to the price projection techniques just explained you can back up your calculations by calculating important percentage change levels from major highs and lows.

It is quite common for past highs and lows to "SQUARE" ratio gains and declines with future change in trend levels.

The Sydney Share Price Index made an exact 100% gain from the 1991 low into the 1994 high. This would indicate to me that any future "squarings" of these two levels, ie., 1991 low, 1184 and 1994 high, 2368 would be important. For instance the 150% level from the 1991 low is the same level as a 25% increase from the 1994 high, 2960. Likewise 200% and 50% would give a target price of 3552.



The same principles also apply for "squaring" percentage declines into lows, refer to 3-7 and 10.9. The strongest level in a decline is a 50% fall in value.

I have included a table of percentage increases for the SPI for important highs and lows from the 1991 low up until the Oct 1997 low. You can look for clusters of levels and evaluate their future relationships with the price projection methods.

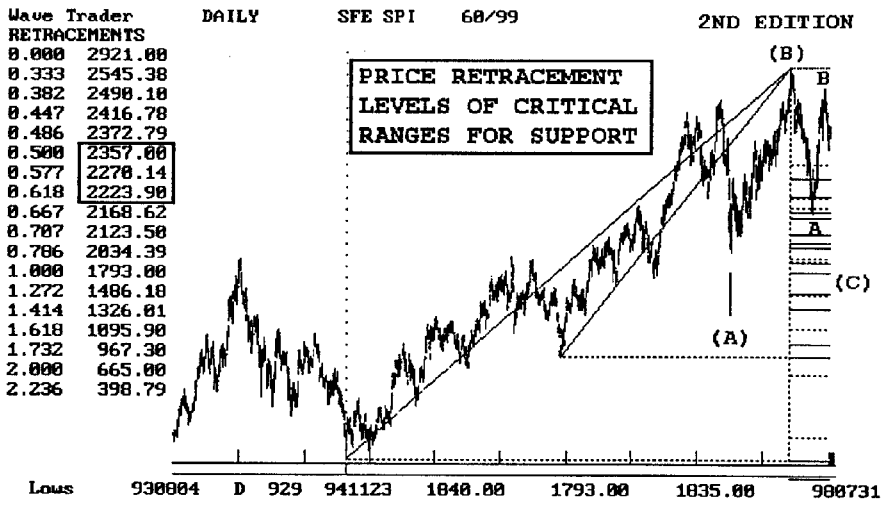
Percentage Change to Price Levels

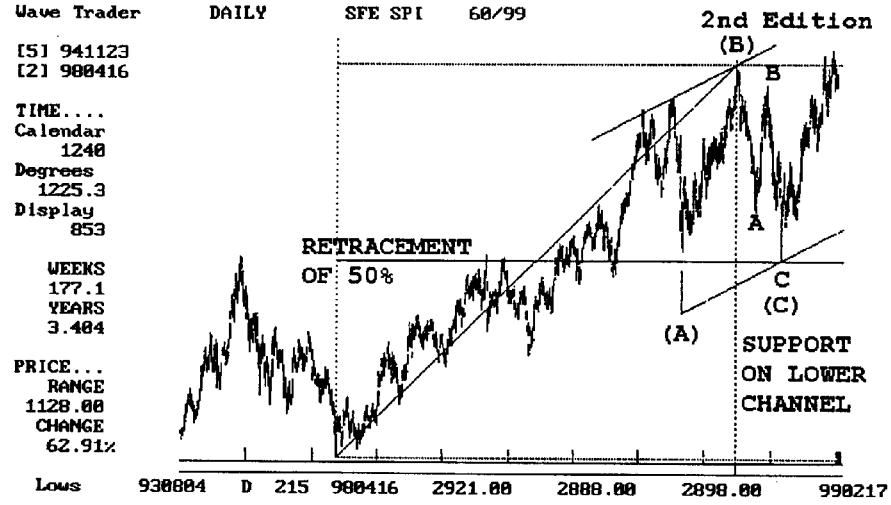
highs		1719		2368		2374		2520		2827	
lows	1184		1341		1793		2086		2315		2210
20.0%	1421	2063	1609	2842	2152	2849	2503	3024	2778	3392	2652
23.6%	1463	2125	1657	2927	2216	2934	2578	3115	2861	3494	2732
25.0%	1480	2149	1676	2960	2241	2968	2608	3150	2894	3534	2763
33.3%	1578	2291	1788	3157	2390	3165	2781	3359	3086	3768	2946
38.2%	1636	2376	1853	3273	2478	3281	2883	3483	3199	3907	3054
44.7%	1713	2487	1940	3426	2594	3435	3018	3646	3350	4091	3198
48.6%	1759	2554	1993	3519	2664	3528	3100	3745	3440	4201	3284
50.0%	1776	2579	2012	3552	2690	3561	3129	3780	3473	4241	3315
57.7%	1867	2711	2115	3734	2828	3744	3290	3974	3651	4458	3485
61.8%	1916	2781	2170	3831	2901	3841	3375	4077	3746	4574	3576
66.7%	1974	2866	2235	3947	2989	3957	3477	4201	3859	4713	3684
70.7%	2021	2934	2289	4042	3061	4052	3561	4302	3952	4826	3772
75.0%	2072	3008	2347	4144	3138	4155	3651	4410	4051	4947	3868
78.6%	2115	3070	2395	4229	3202	4240	3726	4501	4135	5049	3947
87.5%	2220	3223	2514	4440	3362	4451	3911	4725	4341	5301	4144
100.0%	**2368**	3438	2682	4736	3586	4748	4172	5040	4630	5654	4420
111.8%	2508	3641	2840	5015	3798	5028	4418	5337	4903	5988	4681
125.0%	2664	3868	3017	5328	4034	5342	4694	5670	5209	6361	4973
133.3%	2762	4010	3129	5525	4183	5539	4867	5879	5401	6595	5156
141.4%	2858	4150	3237	5716	4328	5731	5036	6083	5588	6824	5335
150.0%	2960	4298	3353	5920	4483	5935	5215	6300	5788	7068	5525
161.8%	3100	4500	3511	6199	4694	6215	5461	6597	6061	7401	5786
166.7%	3158	4585	3576	6315	4782	6331	5563	6721	6174	7540	5894
173.2%	3235	4696	3664	6469	4898	6486	5699	6885	6325	7723	6038
175.0%	3256	4727	3688	6512	4931	6529	5737	6930	6366	7774	6078
200.0%	3552	5157	4023	7104	5379	7122	6258	7560	6945	8481	6630
223.6%	3831	5563	4339	7663	5802	7682	6750	8155	7491	9148	7152
250.0%	4144	6017	4694	8288	6276	8309	7301	8820	8103	9895	7735
261.8%	4284	6219	4852	8567	6487	8589	7547	9117	8376	10228	7996
282.8%	4532	6580	5133	9065	6864	9088	7985	9647	8862	10822	8460
300.0%	4736	6876	5364	9472	7172	9496	8344	10080	9260	11308	8840

Forecasting Price Levels in a falling Market (2nd Edition)

Start by making price retracement calculations for the critical ranges working back from the high.

Look for levels common to 2 or more ranges.





How to Forecast Support in the next SPI Bear Market (2nd Edition)

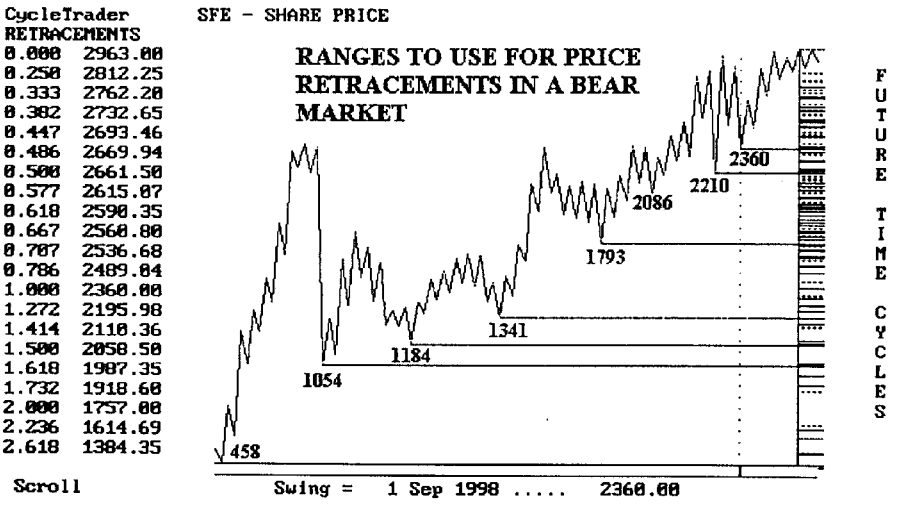
It is now 18th February 1999 and I have been making additions to this chapter for a second edition printing. A high of 2963 was made in the SPI on the 4th February, 1999. Exactly 5 years from the 1994 high.

As yet this high has not been confirmed as a major bull market high, although if you review all of the prior calculations the 2960 level was a critical resistance point in this markets structure.

The first step you will take to forecast support for the next MAJOR bear market is to take the last major range up and calculate ratio retracement levels. This range begins from the 1st September, 1998 low 2360. You can then take the major ranges starting from:-

28th October, 1997	-	low	2210
17th July, 1996	-	low	2086
23rd November, 1994	-	low	1793
16th November, 1992	-	low	1341
17th January, 1991	-	low	1184
11th November, 1987	-	low	1054
CONTRACT LOW			458

A realistic expectation would be a 38.2% retracement of the range beginning from the 1184 low and the ultimate high.



Previous Bear Market Ranges and % Declines

It will pay you to become familiar with the point and % change declines, in prior bear markets of similar degree, as future declines will most likely relate to one or more of them.

For instance the major bear markets and sharp declines in the **Share Price Index** have been:-

1987 crash	1333.5	55.9%
1989 - 1991	671	36.2%
1992	378	22%
1994	575	24.3%
1997	617	21.8%
1998	561	19.2%

Falls in value of between 19% and 24% are common and should be viewed as a minimum objective in any future bear market.

I would also repeat these processes for the Cash (**All Ordinaries Index**) and monitor them as well.

1970 - 1974	275	61.3%
1980 - 1982	303	40.6%
1987 crash	1163	50.3%
1989 - 1991	587	32.9%
1992	342	20.2%
1994	535	22.8%
1997	587	21%
1998	508	17.6%

An interesting co-incidence I have observed is that you can add some of these together and relate them as groups. For instance 275+303+587 = 1165, 587+342+535 = 1464 and 303+1163 = 1466.

In any case, always bear in mind the Elliott Wave Theory of markets, which suggests, any major decline in prices should terminate in the vicinity of the 4th wave of lesser degree. In the case of the Australian Share Market this would be somewhere between the 1994 high 2368, and the 1994 low 1793, basis the Share Price Index.

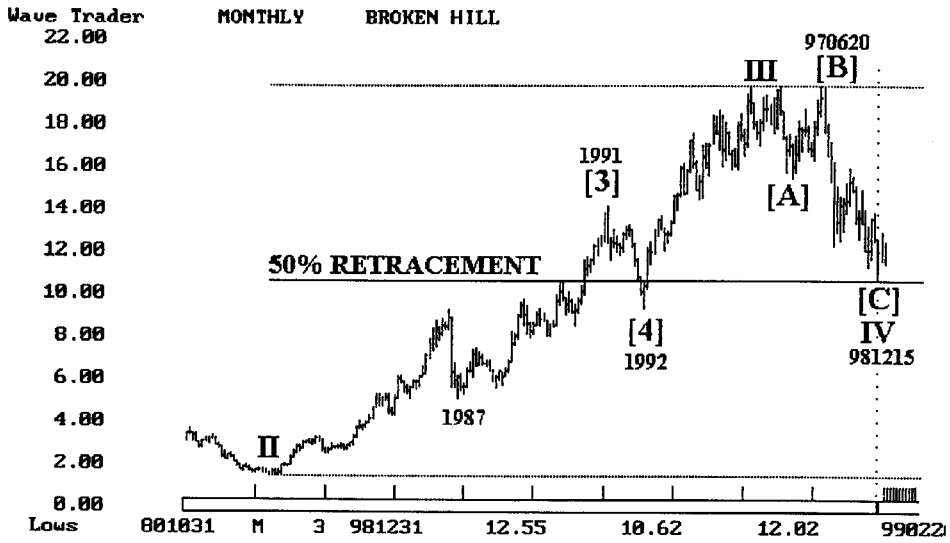
Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd (Updated)

In an earlier section of this manual I used BHP to demonstrate ways to count Elliott Waves. At the time of printing the 1st edition of this manual, BHP was entrenched in a bear market which began from a double top at $20.05 on the 20th June, 1997. See 11-7 which was written over a year ago.

Over the past year the decline continued with major restructuring taking place within the company. On the 15th December 1998, BHP made low at $10.62 and has held this support for over 2 months.

It looks like the rot has been contained and the technical position is perfect as the 50% retracement for a IV wave of cycle degree has terminated in the vicinity of the 4th wave of lesser degree.

Alternately if the low of $10.62 is taken out the next support is at the 50% retracement of the range up from the 1974 low or at the 50% decline in value from the June 20, 1997 high.



14
Planetary Cycles

The seasons spring, summer, fall and winter, on the Earth, are the direct effect of our planetary movement around the Sun. Tidal movement is the result of gravity forces from the Moon in orbit around the Earth.

There is a line of thought called **financial astrology** that claims market cycles can be predicted from the planetary cycles and planetary aspects.

Personally, I have witnessed instances, where the length of a bull market or bear market has terminated in the time of a Mercury, Venus or Mars year or a ratio thereof. I'm not so sure that one needs to utilize this information in an analysis, but I will provide the necessary information anyway.

Planetary Years
The planets of our solar system orbit the Sun; planets in order of closest to furtherest from the Sun are:-

SUN	Days	Years
Mercury	88	
Venus	225	
Earth	365	1
Mars	687	1.88
Jupiter	4331	11.86
Saturn		29.46
Uranus		84.01
Neptune		164.7
Pluto		247.69

Planets travel around the Sun in eliptical paths speeding up and slowing down the rate of travel through the circle of 360 degrees relative to calendar days.
This means that a fraction of a year, say 90° of the orbit, will be longer or shorter in calendar days than another segment of 90°.

It is important for new students of financial astrology to understand how to plot the positions of the planets. For this we use an Ephemeris.

Heliocentric Planetary Positions

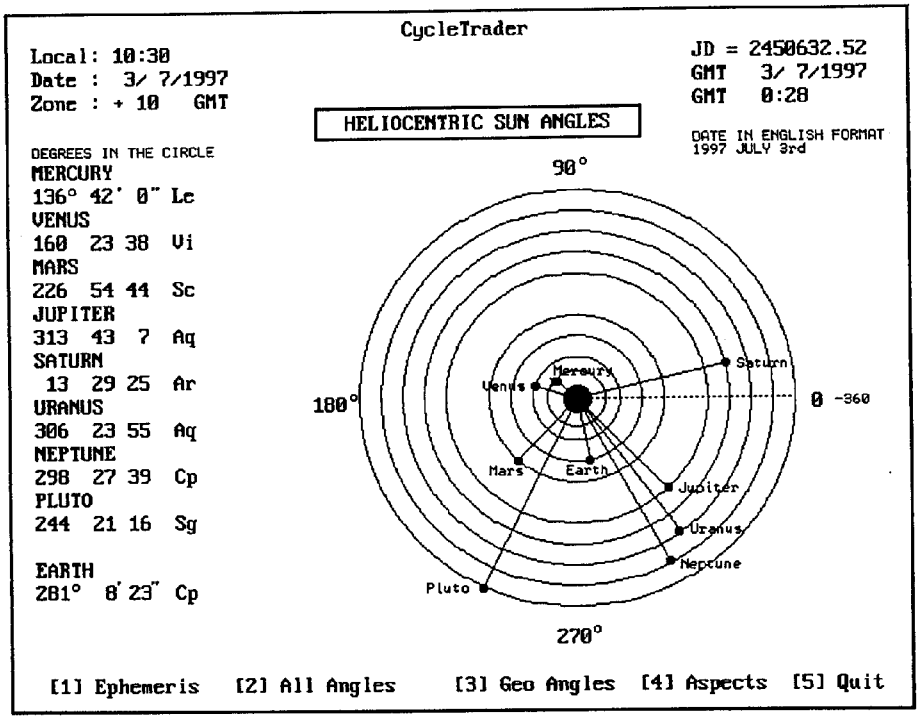
CycleTrader contains an ephemeris to plot planetary positions between 4000 BC and 4000 AD.

The 0° (degree) of the circle represents the location of the Earth and Sun at the September 22nd, Equinox. 90° is the December 22nd, Solstice.
180° is the March 21st, Equinox. 270° is the June 21st, Solstice.

An **Equinox** occurs twice a year when the Earth is on equal plane, ie., upright in axis with the Sun - Daylight hours are equal to darkness hours.

A **Solstice** occurs twice a year and marks when the Earth is at maximum tilt to the Sun - It is either the shortest daylight hours or longest daylight hours of the year, depending on which side of the equator you live on.

W.D. Gann taught that the Equinox and Solstice dates were important natural cycle dates and it was possible to get a change of trend on these dates in seasonal markets.



Geocentric Planetary Positions

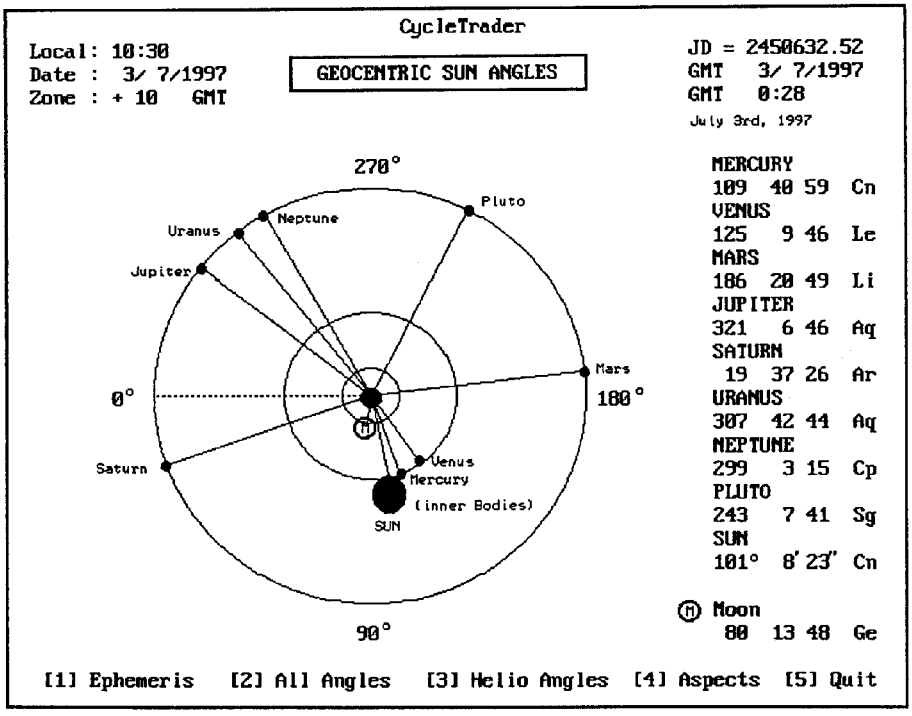
Geocentric planetary positions relate to the co-ordinates of the planets relative to someone on Earth looking out at the location of the planets.

The 0° (degree) position of the Sun represents the March 21st, Equinox. The Sun to Earth angles are 180° opposed to the heliocentric co-ordinates.

The other planets co-ordinates from Earth have to be calculated by vectors from their heliocentric position relative to the Sun and the Earth's position.

Much of the work I have seen on financial astrology is based on geocentric planetary cycles. One approach available is a book by Donald Bradley, "Stock Market Prediction". Another is "Astro-economics" written by L.J. Jensen.

Astro Economics is the study of regular economic cycles as they relate to planetary positions. Some schools of thought have devised ways of weighting planetary aspects as either positive or negative. Results are compared with the past and future predictions are based on the past observations.



Planetary Aspects

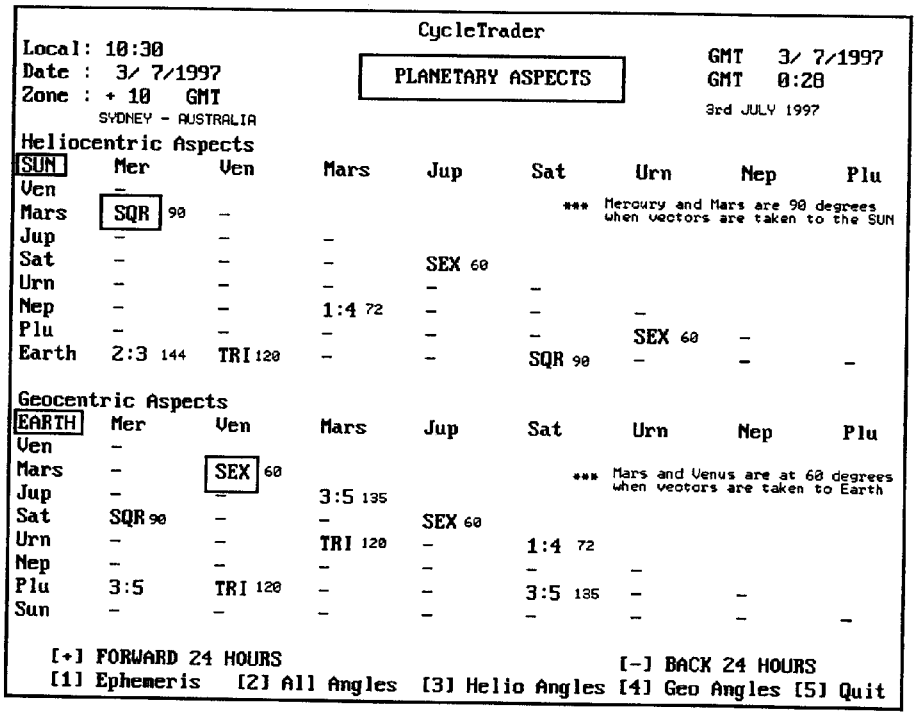
An Aspect is the term given to an angular relationship (degrees in the 360° circle) between two planets when sighted from a third planetary body.

There are **8 aspects** of importance according to **JOHANNES KEPLER** (1571-1630).

CONJUNCT	**0°**	**360°**	**RATIOS**
SEXTILE	**60°**	**1:5**	**60:300**
QUINTILE	**72°**	**1:4**	**72:288**
QUADRATURE	**90°**	**1:3**	**90:270**
TRINE	**120°**	**1:2**	**120:240**
SESQUIQUADRATURE	**135°**	**3:5**	**135:225**
BIQUINTILE	**144°**	**2:3**	**144:216**
OPPOSITION	**180°**	**1:1**	**180:180**

The **90°** aspect is often referred to as **SQUARE.**

This is most probably **the origin of W.D. Gann's *Time by Degree* counts.** Not because of the aspects, but because of Kepler's laws of mathematical form. If you view the RATIOS column, I have inserted, it all appears to fit like a glove.



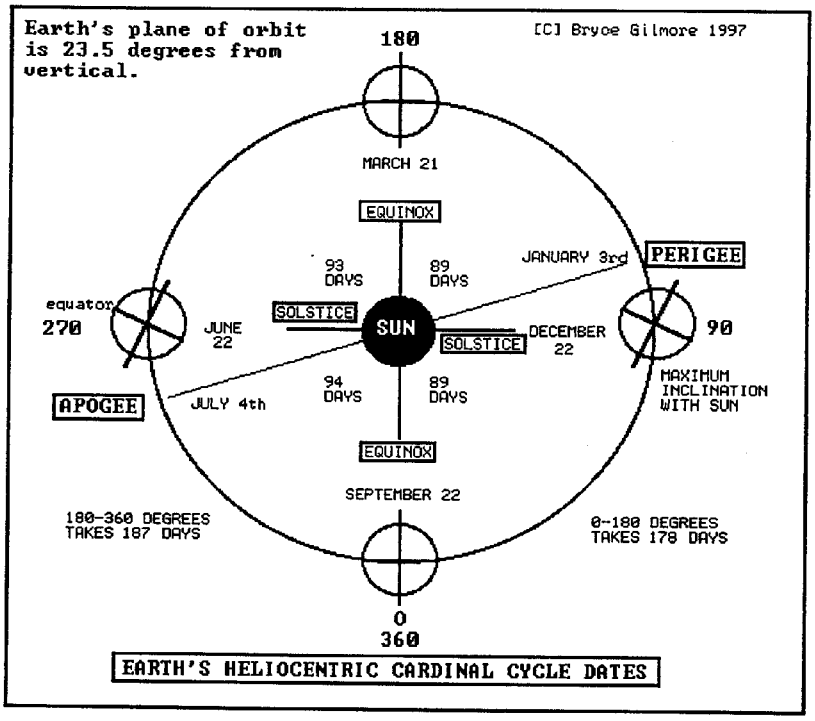
Perigee, Apogee, Equinox and Solstice

The **Perigee** is the point in a planets orbit where it reaches its closest distance to the Sun.
The **Apogee** is the point in a planets orbit where it reaches its furthermost distance from the Sun.

Earth's perigee occurs in early January and the apogee in early July. The rate of change between degrees and calendar days progressively speeds up between the apogee and the perigee. Likewise it progressively slows down between the perigee and the apogee.

The **Perigee, January 3rd**, each year is another cyclic date to remember for a possible change in trend.
The **Apogee, July 4th**, each year is also equally important.

Solstice and Equinox dates are also important natural cycle dates each year. Equinoxes fall on September 22 and March 21, Solstices fall on December 22 and June 22 each year, within 1 day.



Lunar Cycles - Solar Eclipse

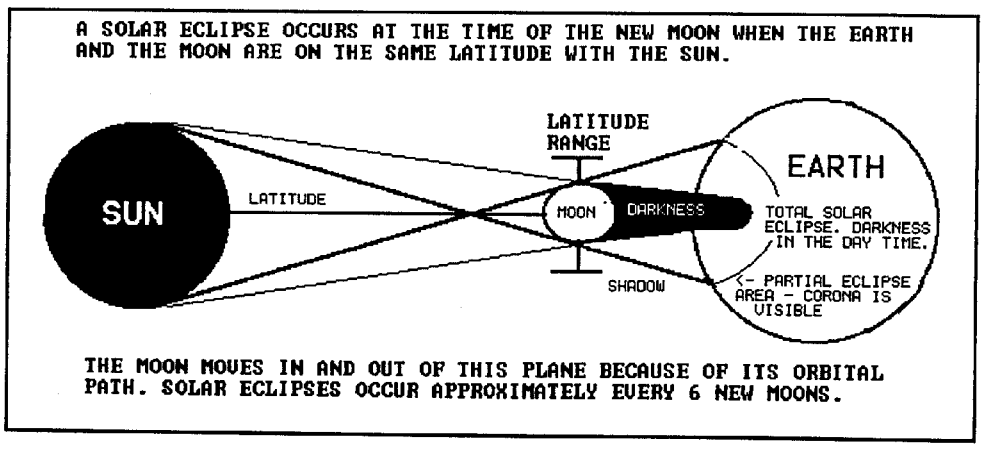
The new Moon occurs every 29.53 days, so does the full Moon, they are 14.76 days apart, and never vary.

The gravity effect of the Moon's position in its orbit creates a variation for the tidal forces on the Earth. The gravity effect is not restricted to the oceans but also to the Earth's crust. It has been proven that the most forceful effect of the Moon is at the new Moon period when the Moon is directly between the Sun and the Earth. This is the time when the Sun and the Moon join forces with their gravity effect

Gravity effects water more visually than any other Earth bound compound, and as we know water is the life blood of the planet. People are 80% water!

The solar eclipse cycle is normally every 177 days or 6 new moons. Although it can reduce to 5 or expand to 7 cycles. The most powerful effects are felt when the Moon is exactly on the same latitude to the Sun as the Earth is.

I have seen numerous articles endeavouring to correlate market change in trend with new and full moons, perhaps the most outstanding are those correlations with the new Moon on a solar eclipse.
My recommendation is that every market timer should monitor the new Moon periods and the solar eclipse dates and see how they figure in the dynamic time cycles of that market.
The technical public have already been conditioned to look to "buy on a full Moon and sell on a new Moon".



Lunar Eclipse

A lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon is behind the Earth on the same latitude and the shadow of the Earth causes the full moon to go into darkness. If this phenomena occurs at night it has an unsettling effect on nature.

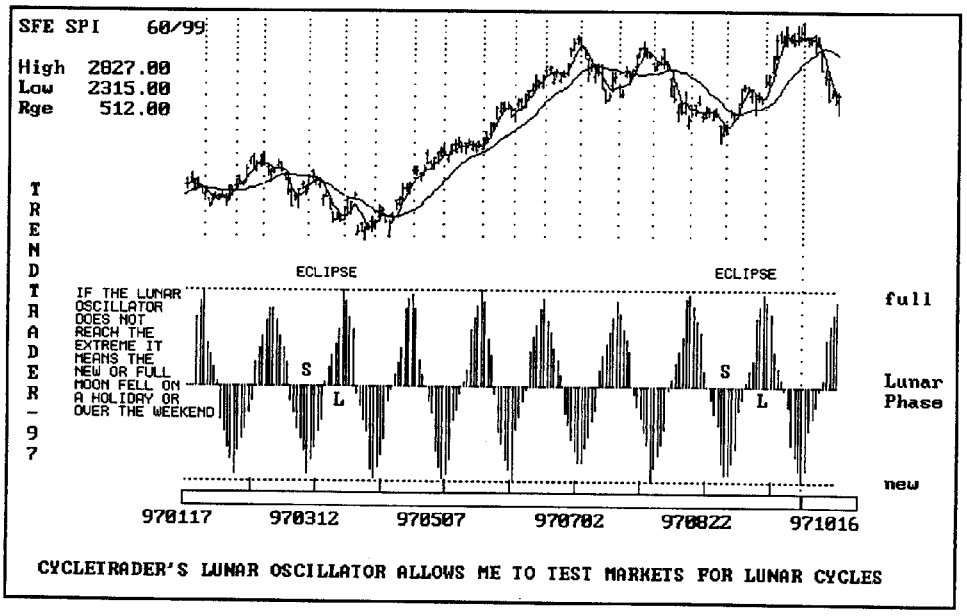
In my research of market activity I have not really found the lunar eclipse to be anymore useful, as a signal day, than an ordinary full moon.

Nevertheless it is in everyone's interest to monitor such activity and examine how these times fit into the dynamic structure of each market.

When dynamic cycle times and natural cycle times CONJUNCT then it could be a very important time signal, always be observant.

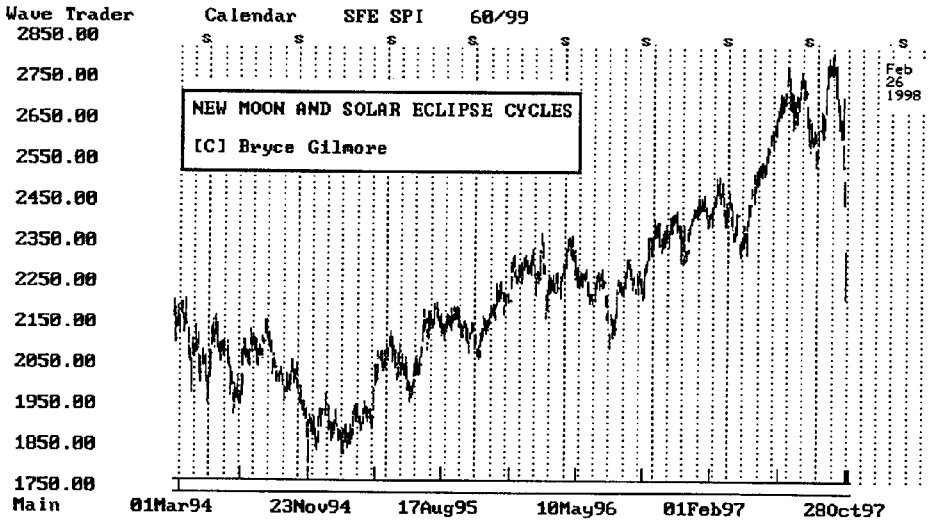
Monitor future dates for-
Combinations of Lunar cycles (New/Full/Eclipse) happening at the same time as other events such as Equinox, Solstice, Apogee, Perigee or Time by degree counts.

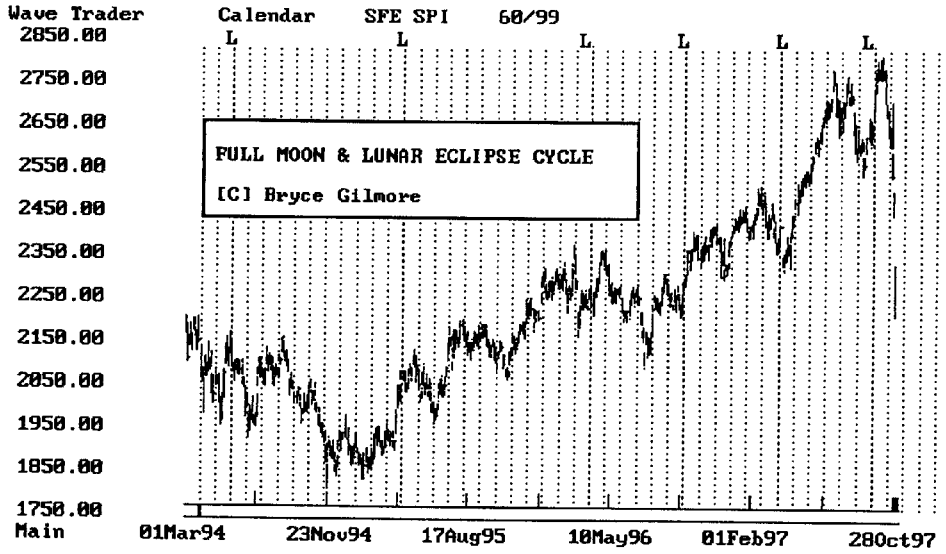
Below is an example of the new/full moon oscillations for 9 months, which included 2 eclipse periods.



New and Full Moon cycles

I have constructed a SHARE PRICE INDEX chart between March 1st, 1994 and October 28th 1997 so you can see if the New or Full moon cycle is a useful timing tool.





Example of Equinox & Solstice Cycles

Although this is not an exhaustive test it does cover a three and one half year time frame. You can judge for yourself if these natural cycles represent an important timing tool.