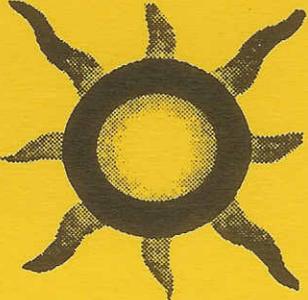
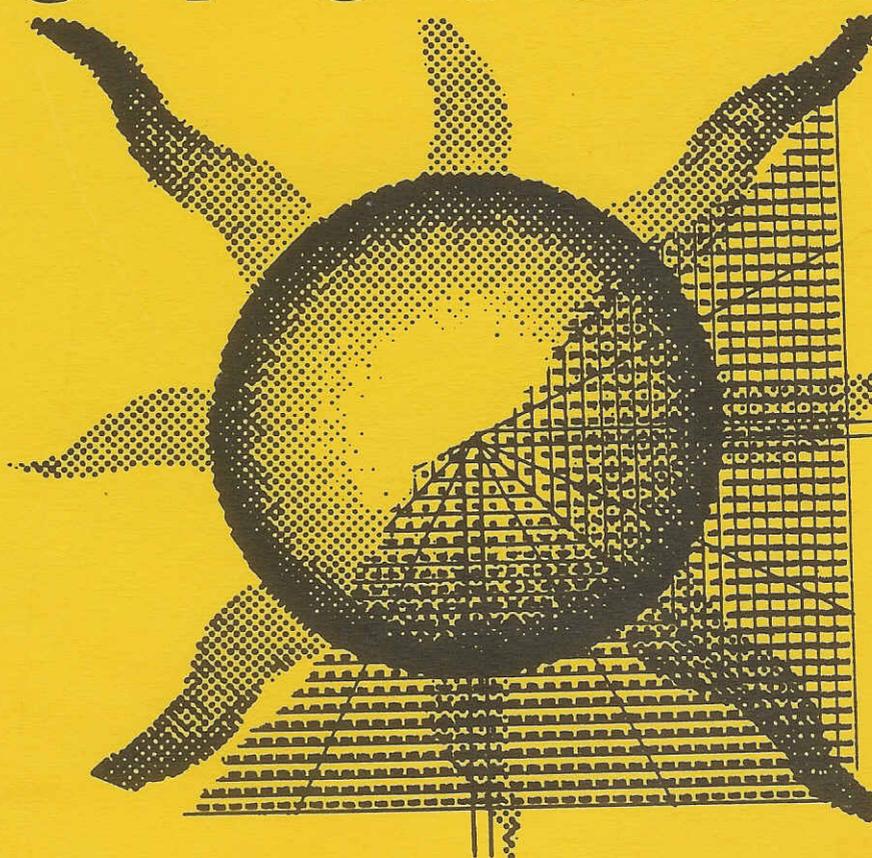


**S**  **L A R**  
*GUIDANCE*  
*SYSTEM*



*BY DR. RUTH MILLER  
AND IAN WILLIAMS*

# ***THE SOLAR GUIDANCE SYSTEM***

by

Dr. Ruth Miller and Ian Williams

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The assumption should not be made that past performance or results will equal or guarantee future results. No profits can be guaranteed and no assurance is made against sustaining future losses. Futures trading involves considerable risk and should only be attempted by those in the proper financial condition who are able to assume the inherent risk involved.

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**MANY THANKS**

To Libby Miller, my grand-daughter, who designed our book cover

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## INTRODUCTION

Briefly, this is my background. I am a retired Home Economics Professor from Indiana State University. Previous to my 25 years at ISU, I taught 14 years in the community high schools. My undergraduate and graduate degrees are from ISU. My Doctorate is from Purdue. I refer to myself as an early and late "bloomer" as I received my BS degree while still 19, my Doctorate was not completed until 1969 at age 48.

The summer months of my early childhood were spent in various hospitals to correct a serious burn suffered when 10 months old. My severely burned hands required many skin grafts. I am most fortunate that this physical handicap is not very noticeable except in some physical activities.

My invalid grandfather taught me to read all the books in the house by age five. He instilled in me the desire to learn, and I shall be a professional student the rest of my life. I can't possibly live long enough to pursue all the things that interest me.

My first husband of 31 years died of lung cancer in 1976. He was a teacher and school administrator. He was also a weekend farmer, and this part of our life exposed us to the futures market. He hedged our corn and beans. To say that I became mildly interested in the markets is an understatement. I became addicted.

I am still a part of the farm operation. My son, brother in law, and I formed a farm corporation after my husband's death. Getting the crops sold at the right time is just as important as producing a good crop.

Three years after John's death, and after 39 years in the classroom, I realized I was "burned out" on teaching. I planned to retire and get my commodity broker's license. I was just ready to take my exam when I met and married my second husband. I gave up the broker's license for a marriage license, but not the interest in the markets. We would be living in Florida for six months and Illinois six months.

Do you believe in miracles? I certainly do. In the park in Florida where we lived, I met a young man who was also interested in commodities. His father was trading in sugar when sugar sky-rocketed. We spent many hours pouring over charts, sharing our information, and reading materials.

Joe attended a seminar in Orlando that was conducted by an astrologer. On his return, Joe convinced me that astrology held the key to the markets. I spent the summer in self-study. All of my friends thought that the study of astrology was off limits, so to speak. I didn't know enough to contact a society and eagerly waited for my return to Florida so that I could converse with Joe. I am forever indebted to Joe, for without his help I would never have become interested in astrology. Consequently, I would not have prepared a corn trading manual, or written this present book.

Miracle Number Two. About ten years ago, a friend gave me a set of the Earl Nightingale tapes. I played these 10 tapes over and over. I became hypnotized with the possibilities. The SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND theory had me convinced that it was worth a try. There were also rules to be developed for achieving your goal. I wrote mine as was directed. I kept it in front of me, and made it a part of my life. My goal was not to earn money, become beautiful, start a new occupation, or travel to parts unknown -- but it was this: To unlock the secret of successful soybean trading.

I bought the daily price records of corn, wheat, and beans starting from 1971 on. I made charts and more charts. I made daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly charts. I bought books, the Gann Commodity course, attended seminars, and lived and dreamed the commodity world. I drew 26, 30, 45, 60, and 90 degree angles. I found some interesting facts, but only partial answers. My finding did not come in one glorious vision, but rather small bits and pieces.

I am indebted to the person who shared the article written about W. D. Gann and his wheat trading in 1906. Gann knew that wheat would go off the board at \$1.20. Little did they know that this information would open up a whole new world for traders some 80 years later.

Larry Pesavento has been a long time family friend. One day I sent him a memo telling him that October bean oil would trade at 13.80 on September 15. This was in the middle of the summer. He taped the note to his computer screen, and waited. When my predicted price was confirmed, Larry was on a plane from California immediately. Surprise! Surprise! Larry became my first astrology student. Larry became convinced that astrology could be used to trade the markets profitably. He now publishes a monthly newsletter, called ASTRO-CYCLES. He has authored 3 books that incorporate astrological timing and is a Fibonacci expert.

In the meantime I had started to research 20 years of corn data astrologically, and had found certain planetary aspects had a short term

effect on the market. Combining this knowledge with some of W. D. Gann's work gave me an advantage any trader would be envious of.

When I told Larry that I would like to publish this information, he offered to help me. As an unheard of in the commodity world, I appreciated this very much. In the summer of 1989, I wrote the Ruth Miller Method of Trading Corn Manual. In September 1989, we held the seminar in Chicago where I presented my trading system.

Many copies have been sold all over the world. In 1990, a young Englishman, named Ian Williams, purchased the corn manual and entered my life.

After studying the manual for several months he saw some additional possibilities using astrological concepts in the market place. Ian had spent many years researching and trading the markets. During this period he had been through the school of hard knocks by allowing others to trade his account when he could not devote enough time to trading. He vowed never to let anyone trade his money again.

During our many daily telephone conversations we discussed certain new ideas that might bring about new trading opportunities. Ian was researching full time at this point, and slowly but surely the pieces of the puzzle began to fall in place.

While researching full time, Ian became interested in gambling as a way of adding to his income. After much searching and correspondence he found a retired gentleman who was rather adept at playing roulette. Adept was an understatement!! This man could beat the casino on every game of roulette he played. He had never lost a game in 8 years of daily visits. After much correspondence, the old gentleman became interested in Ian as he displayed a business sense to winning at gambling, so in late 1990 he decided to teach Ian all he could about the game. Ian was shocked at what he learned from the gentleman. Every roulette wheel in the world had a design flaw that gave him a 10% advantage over the casino. Ian agreed after a few minutes study that the person who had designed the wheel, had left a flaw. Ian was taught everything he needed to know about roulette, money management and playing etiquette. While researching the markets full time, he would venture into the casino during his spare time and win enough to keep body and soul together.

During the summer of 1990, I had to place my husband, Kenneth, in a nursing home due to Alzheimer's Disease, and now had more time to devote to extensive research.

In early 1992, Ian came from England to spend some time with me. It was during this period that we made what we believe to be one of the greatest market discoveries of the century -- even Gann would have been proud of us.

We had been researching for 5 days when during a lull in our work I showed Ian a small drawing of something I had been experimenting with. Ian studied this for several minutes and suggested a different approach. With this new suggestion in mind, we began to work. By the early hours of the morning, we knew we were on to something good, but at the time we didn't know how good. During the following weeks, we researched 21 years of soybean data and found that our work had never failed. We were elated. We needed one more clue to aid us in our trading decisions. Ian returned to England, and we both continued our search for the final link to finish the goal I had set out for myself many years earlier, this goal was To unlock the secret of successful soybean trading. Many months later, 7 to be exact, Ian phoned at 4:00 am to tell me he had found what we were looking for. (Hallelujah --We can all get some sleep now.)

He immediately booked another plane ticket, and in October 1992, Ian came to stay for 6 weeks. During his stay we decided to put this project on hold as we did not want to rush into making any decisions that we might regret later. Given the right opportunity, millions of dollars will be made with our new discovery.

It was during this time period that we researched and published our book, PRACTICAL ASTRO-A GUIDE TO PROFITABLE TRADING, which deals with the astrological analysis that we use in our daily trading decisions. All of the people who have purchased this book should have made a reasonable profit as our O.B.E. Indicator performed up to its usual high standard.

We were both undecided whether to publish our new material; however, without sharing ideas we would not have reached the stage that we have so far in our work. Use our work prudently, experiment, be unconventional, and you may find "the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow".

Ruth Miller, April 1995

## THE SOLAR SYSTEM

As the title of our book indicates the basis of our work is centered upon the movement of the Sun in the solar system. The solar system consists of the Sun at the center of the universe. Orbiting the Sun are various planets including our own earth.

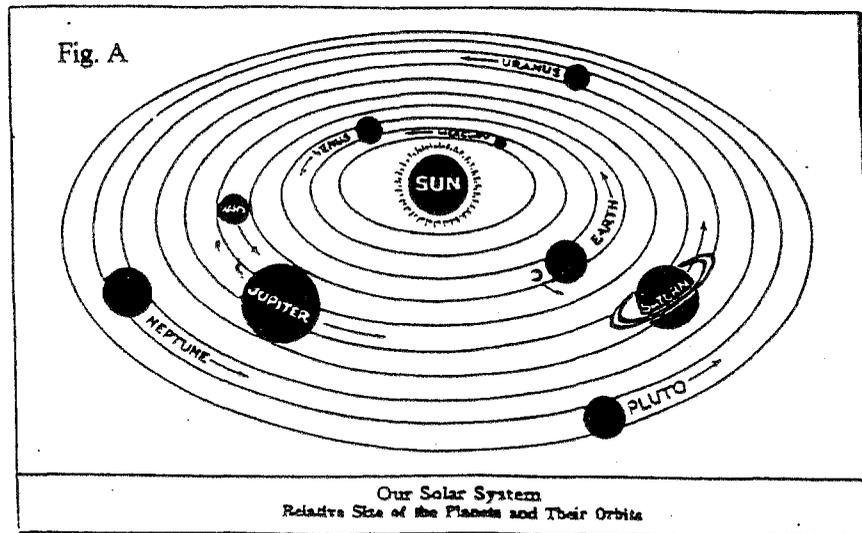


Figure A. is taken from the A to Z Horoscope Maker and Delineator by Llewellyn George which shows our solar system and the various planetary orbits.

## THE PLANETS

A planet is classified as a heavenly body which circles the sun. There are nine known major planets in the solar system. These are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. The Sun and moon are not classed as planets, but are called "luminaries". However, in astrology, both are considered planets. All planets move in the same counter clockwise direction around the Sun. Some of the planetary orbits are more circular than others.

Night and day is derived from the fact that approximately every twenty four hours the earth rotates on its own axis  $360^\circ$  (making one complete revolution).

Most of the planets orbits are located on about the same plane as the earth's. These are within a  $3^\circ$  incline; however, Pluto has sharp incline of  $17^\circ$  and Mercury has a  $7^\circ$  incline. The Moon is a satellite of the earth. The path followed by the planets is called the "ecliptic".

Imagine standing at the center of a horse racing track. You being the earth, the horse track being the path which the planets follow. All the planets move at different speeds; however, planets that are closer to the Sun move faster than the far out planets. Because of these variations, planets will be located at different positions on the race track at different times. The faster planets like Mercury and Venus will circle the race track more often, overtaking the slower planets. The slower planets can literally take many years to make one complete lap. (Please refer to Planetary Revolutions)

As astrologers, we are interested in where these planets are located in relation to each other and to earth.

#### REVOLUTIONS OF PLANETS AROUND THE SUN IN SIDEREAL TIME

Mercury	88 days
Venus	225 days
Earth	365 1/4 days
Mars	687 days
Jupiter	12 years
Saturn	29 years
Uranus	84 years
Neptune	165 years
Pluto	248 years

The sidereal day is 23 hours 56 minutes in comparison with the solar day of 24 hours. One complete revolution of the earth ( on its own axis) to a fixed star takes 23 hours and 56 minutes. However, one complete revolution taken from a fix from the Sun at noon time to noon time on the following day takes 24 hours and is thus called "solar time".

This discrepancy is due to the fact as viewed from earth (geo-centric view) the Sun is also moving around us by  $1^\circ$  per day, and will thus take an additional 4 minutes to catch up each day.

Looking at the sidereal time in the ephemeris tells us how many hours and minutes sidereal time is ahead of solar time. We have not used sidereal time in our research, although some astrologers may use this information.

## THE CELESTIAL SPHERE

The Moon Observers Handbook by F. W. Price, has given us the best introduction to the orbital sphere that we have ever read. Anyone who needs to understand the orbital sphere, the moon, and its eccentricities would find this book extremely informational. His explanations are concise and simple to understand, even for us.

As we stand on earth and look up at the night sky, all the stars and other celestial bodies optically seem to be attached to the inner surface of a big hemispherical bowl. Standing on earth we seem to be at the center of a more or less plane surface which extends out to the horizon with the inverted bowl of the sky and stars being above us. Under our feet and out of sight is the other half of the bowl, and it is continuous with the hemisphere above. This great heavenly globe is called the "celestial sphere".

Back on earth as we stand and look at the night sky, the stars drift slowly in an east to west direction while retaining the same positions relative to each other, in the well known patterns called "constellations".

The whole of the celestial sphere from our view point looks to be rotating slowly. Of course, there is really no celestial sphere as all the other planets and stars are immense distances from earth. What we are actually seeing is an optical illusion as seen when we sit down in a planetarium, and look at the stars projected onto the inner surface of a sphere.

Although the concept of the celestial sphere is fictitious, we have found it useful to describe positions of all the celestial bodies.

It is earth rotating in a west to east direction (anti-clockwise) about its axis that gives the appearance in the sky of the stars rising in the east and setting in the west.

At the ends of the earth's axis are the north and south poles. When projected out on to the great celestial sphere they intersect the sphere at what is called the north and south celestial poles.

It is around this extension of the earth's axis that the celestial sphere appears to rotate.

The equator divides the earth into two halves, the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere. When the earth's equator is projected on to the celestial sphere, it is called the "celestial equator".

Note: Latitude on earth must not be confused with the latitude column in the ephemeris. The declination column in the ephemeris gives us the angular distance of a planet north or south of the celestial equator. The latitude column next to it give us the angular distance north or south of the ecliptic.

More complications arise with the fact that the axis of the earth is tilted (inclined) at an angle of  $23 \frac{1}{2}$  degrees to the plane of the earth's orbit around the Sun (ecliptic).

It takes one year ( $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days) for the earth to make one complete journey around the Sun. As the earth rotates, the Sun appears to drift in a west to east direction against the background of the fixed stars. This movement as seen from earth, is approximately one degree per day.

The apparent path of the Sun as it moves around the earth (geo-centric view) can be projected on to the celestial sphere, and is called the "ecliptic".

This path is inclined to the celestial equator at  $23 \frac{1}{2}$  degrees and it intersects the plane of the celestial equator at two points during its yearly journey. These points are called the "EQUINOXES". Due to the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon, the equinoxes drift slowly around the ecliptic in a westerly (anti-clockwise) direction. This movement is called the "precession of the equinoxes".

On March 20th or 21st of each year, the Sun is at what we call the VERNAL (spring) EQUINOX. This is the point at which the Sun crosses the equator from south to north.

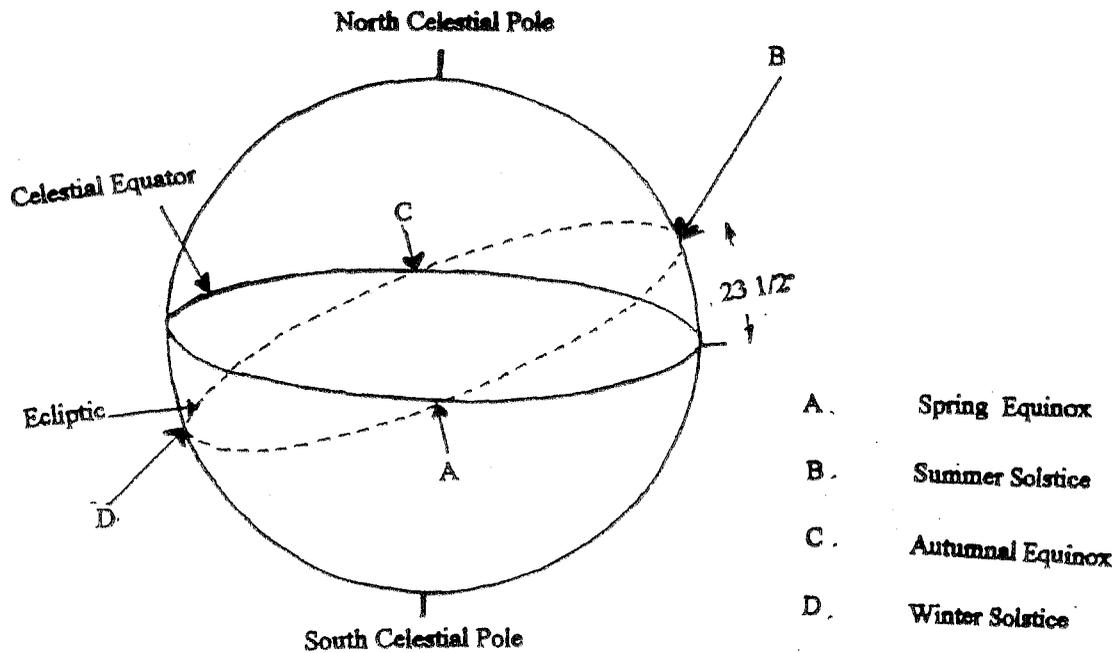
On June 20th or 21st, the Sun is at the half-way point on the ecliptic between the two equinoxes and is at its maximum declination of  $23 \frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of the celestial equator. It is therefore at its highest point in the sky at a given latitude as seen from earth (northern hemisphere).

From June 21st the Sun keeps moving along the ecliptic, but the declination of the Sun starts to decrease as it moves along its path.

On Sept 21st or 22nd, (AUTUMNAL EQUINOX) the Sun on its path (ecliptic) has reached the celestial equator (0 degrees) and crosses it moving south.

On approximately December 22nd, the Sun has reached its maximum declination south of the celestial equator ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees S) and is again midway between the two equinoxes.

From December 21, the Sun's declination degree decreases until the 20th or 21st of March, when it will cross the equator going north and the whole yearly cycle will be repeated.

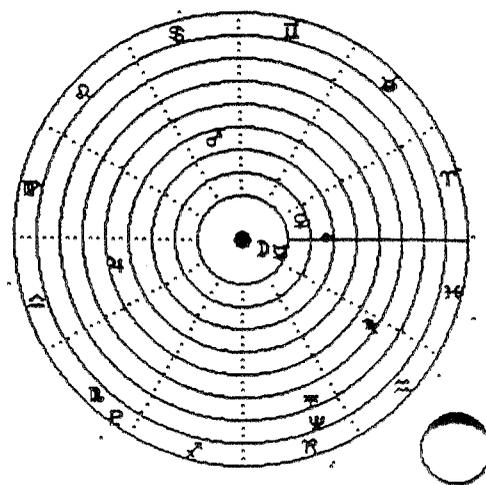
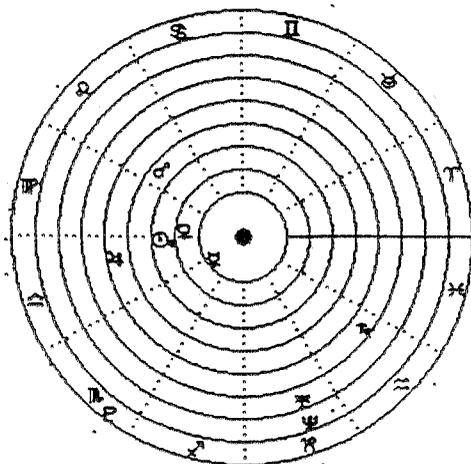


In the earlier part of this section, we have discussed various planetary movements in the solar system. There are two ways of viewing the planet's movements as they move around the Sun.

**Helio-centric View:** If you view the planets moving around the Sun using the Sun as the central focus point, then this is called the Helio-Centric View. Helios is taken from the Greek word for Sun and centron meaning center. Although there may be many things which affect us helio-centrally, many astrologers, including ourselves, prefer to use the geocentric method.

Geo-centric View: As the planets move around the Sun, the geo-centric view is that of using the earth as the central focal point. As we look at the planets from earth they appear to be in entirely different positions than when viewed from the sun. This may seem a little difficult to understand at first. When viewed from earth, we see the optical illusion of the Sun moving around us, where as we know as discussed previously we are moving around the Sun.

To help you in your understanding of Geo-centric and Helio-centric views, we have drawn a geo-centric view and helio-centric view for March 21, 1993.



Heliocentric Sun Angles		Me	Ue	Ea	Ma	Ju	Sa	Ur	Ne	Pl	Mo	Geocentric Earth Angles	
Mer	213.78 83 Sc 46' 37	g	-	-	t5	-	C	s	s	t	ci	Mer	348.34 18 Pi 28' 38
Ven	173.95 23 Vi 56' 47	-	g	-	Q4	07	s8	q4	q3	-	-	Ven	17.92 17 Ar 55' 11
Ear	188.88 88 Li 52' 58	-	C7	o	q	o	-	S	S	T7	-	Sun	8.88 88 Ar 52' 58
Mar	148.48 28 Le 24' 87	s	-	-	o	Q4	-	o7	o7	t	T4	Mar	184.73 14 Cn 43' 48
Jup	189.11 89 Li 86' 51	-	-	C9	s	u	t	q	q	-	-	Jup	198.94 18 Li 56' 39
Sat	322.19 22 Aq 11' 87	t	-	-	02	T	z	-	-	Q1	-	Sat	325.54 25 Aq 32' 31
Ura	288.93 18 Cp 55' 43	q	t6	t	-	Q	-	z	C1	s4	S	Ura	291.66 21 Cp 39' 18
Nep	289.18 19 Cp 86' 87	q	t5	t	-	Q	-	C0	w	s4	S	Nep	298.88 28 Cp 52' 46
Plu	233.15 23 Sc 88' 51	-	s1	s8	Q3	-	Q1	S5	S5	P	T	Plu	234.75 24 Sc 44' 57
Moo	188.88 88 Li 52' 58	-	C7	co	-	c9	-	T	T	S8	D	Moo	341.28 11 Pi 16' 35

To help you understand where the planets are located, instead of writing the names, the planets are given certain symbols which are universally used. These symbols must be learned and memorized if you wish to become proficient in reading the ephemeris.

### Planet Symbols and Names

☉ Sun	♂ Mars	♇ Pluto
☾ Moon	♃ Jupiter	
♌ Moon's Node	♄ Saturn	
☿ Mercury	♅ Uranus	
♀ Venus	♆ Neptune	

### THE ZODIAC

The definition as described in Doubleday's dictionary is as follows:  
"An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about 8 degrees on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the orbits of the Moon, Sun and larger planets. It is divided into twelve parts called the signs of the zodiac, which formerly corresponded to 12 constellations."

### THE ZODIAC MAP

As our ancestors needed some sign posts in the sky to identify the place of the planet, they looked beyond the planet and found fixed stars which did not move.

These fixed stars or constellations appeared as animal shapes and were named the Ram, the Fish, the Lion, etc. Soon a backdrop of 12 signs evolved.

Today we think of this band as the "zodiac" which is divided into twelve equal parts each measuring 30 degrees. With these 12 divisions astronomers could now describe the location of a planet in one of the signs.

Each 30 degree segment is called a "sign". Every sign has its own name and specific influences.

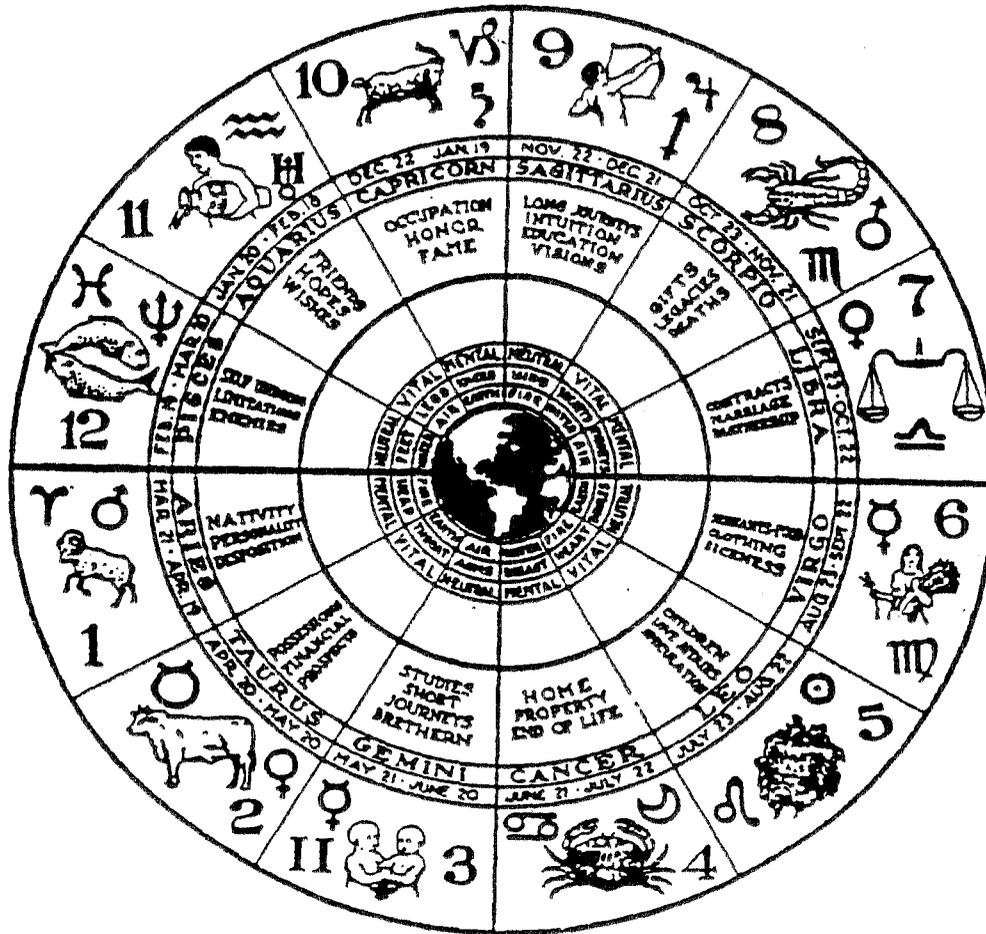
The earth moves around the Sun once a year allowing the Sun to pass through each of the twelve signs, where it finally returns to its starting point, (0° Aries-March 20th or 21st) which was designated by early astronomers as the beginning point. (Geo-centric view). Please refer to the diagram of the Standard Astrological symbols.

0° Aries is March 20/21, and starts on the left hand section of the zodiac.

Please note the dates on the inside of the circle. These dates are approximately when the Sun enters and leaves the signs. For the exact dates and time you must consult the ephemeris (planetary calendar).

It is necessary that you learn to identify the signs and their symbols for ease of recognition in the ephemeris. There is extra information that is included in the diagram on the following page that is not necessary for our study. The extras are key words ascertaining to each individual sign, plus planetary rulers of the individual signs.

# STANDARD ASTROLOGICAL SYMBOLS



## THE ZODIACAL SIGNS

Symbol	Sign	Symbol	Sign
♈ 0-30	Aries	♎ 180	Libra
♉ 30-60	Taurus	♏ 210	Scorpio
♊ 60-90	Gemini	♐ 240	Sagittarius
♋ 90	Cancer	♑ 270	Capricorn
♌ 120	Leo	♒ 300	Aquarius
♍ 150	Virgo	♓ 330	Pisces

## EPHEMERIS SECTION

In addition to our manual you will need a source of astrological data which can be obtained by using either an astrological software program or an ephemeris. The Ephemeris is merely a planetary calendar which gives the location of the major planets in the various signs for each day of the year. For our work it is necessary that you use a geo-centric Ephemeris. The planet's locations are given in degrees, minutes and seconds as viewed from the planet earth. It can be compared to a road map of the sky.

Most Ephemerides have the times calculated for GMT (Greenwich Mean Time). It will be necessary to adjust the times given in the Ephemeris depending upon which exchange you are trading. (Chicago is 5 or 6 hours behind London: GMT) depending on Standard or Daylight Saving Time.

It is important to know which geographic location is being used for calculating the data as well as the hour of the day. (midnight or noon calculation)

The American Ephemeris (10 year edition) has been the basis for our daily trading and research. The current 1991-2000 edition (available from ACS Publications Box 16430, San Diego, Ca. 92116) is reasonably priced at under \$15. There are other various printed Ephemerides on the market. We have attempted to identify the differences which exist between some publications. The American Ephemeris for the 20th Century by Neil Michelsen is published by Astro Computing Services, Box 16430, San Diego, Ca 92116. This has 100 years of planetary data. The aspects (distance between planets) are not computed for you. Declinations and parallels have been omitted also. Planet ingress is listed (when a planet enters a new sign). Moon aspects are included.

Dell Horoscope is an astrological magazine published monthly. It can be secured at most magazine counters or by a yearly subscription. The aspect section and the time conversions are computed for Eastern Standard time.

Subscription: Horoscope, PO Box 53352, Boulder, Co. 80322-3352 or phone 1-800-627-7577.

Traders Astrological Almanac - published yearly by Jeanne Long. In addition to the ephemeris pages, she has included various aspect research for various commodities as well as interesting articles from other traders. Published by Professional Astrology Service, Inc. 757 S E 17th St., Suite 272, Fort Lauderdale, Fl. 33316.

Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris (yearly) This company has published a yearly ephemeris since 1821, and copies are available for any year from 1860 to date. The tabulations are for GMT. One interesting part of the organization of the book is that the lunar aspects are separated from other planetary aspects. Another bonus feature is a section on planetary motion. The publisher is: W. Foulsham & Co., Ltd., Yeovil Road, Slough, Berks, England. It is also obtainable through most US bookstores.

Any of the above publications contain the necessary data that is used in our work.

## INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM EPHEMERIS PAGE

A complete page has been reproduced from the American Ephemeris 1991-2000 to aid us in explaining how to arrive at the basic information necessary for your calculations.

Many thanks go to Astro Communications Services, Inc. PO Box 34487, San Diego, Ca. 92163 for permission to print a page from the American Ephemeris 1991-2000. Copyright 1980. Anyone wishing to order the Ephemeris may write to the publisher or call 1-800-888-9983.

Note the February 1995 Ephemeris data is found on the following page. In our study you need only to calculate the Sun degree from the third column  $\odot$  found in the longitude section. The day of the month is listed in column 1, and in column 3 there are four kinds of information given- the sign the Sun is in on that day, the degree, the minutes, and the seconds. We ignore the seconds as it will make little difference in our calculation.

Examine the data for February 1. The Sun is at  $11^{\circ} 38' 57''$ . ( $11^{\circ} 38' \text{ Aq.}$ ) This equals  $311^{\circ} 38$  minutes. To arrive at this number it is necessary to be able to find cumulative degrees. The following chart shows how to compute cumulative degrees.

### COMPUTING CUMULATIVE DEGREES

When the Sun is in Aries  $\text{♈}$  use only the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Taurus  $\text{♉}$  add 30 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Gemini  $\text{♊}$  add 60 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Cancer ♋ add 90 to the degree listed for the date

When the Sun is in Leo ♌ add 120 to the degree listed for that date

When the Sun is in Virgo ♍ add 150 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Libra ♎ add 180 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Scorpio ♏ add 210 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Sagittarius ♐ add 240 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Capricorn ♑ add 270 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Aquarius ♒ add 300 to the degree listed for that date.

When the Sun is in Pisces ♓ add 330 to the degree listed for that date.

Examples using ACS 10 year Ephemeris

March 27-95 Sun at 5 ♈ 51' 26" = 5 degrees

June 1-95 Sun at 10 ♋ 3' 41" = 70 degrees

Sept. 11-95 Sun at 17 ♌ 47' 55" = 167 degrees

Dec. 4 -95 Sun at 11 ♍ 20' 52" = 251 degrees

Feb 29- 96 Sun at 9 ♎ 41' 15" = 339 degrees

You should now be able to compute a cumulative degree number for the Sun for any date of the year using the ephemeris data listed. Should you wish to find the cumulative degree of any other planet the same basic procedure is applied.

We have not used the number in the minute column to arrive at our answer in the examples above. Should we have done so? Our answer is yes, for we have found examples in our work where 1 degree can make a difference. (you will understand this problem later).

Let us examine the March 27 data listed above. The Sun is at 5 degrees, but to be exact it is at 5 degrees and 51 minutes at midnight .

When the Sun has moved 9 minutes in longitude the minute column will total 60 ( 51+9). 60 minutes = 1 degree, therefore the Sun will be at 6 degrees during the day.

It is very difficult to give a specific rule in deciding how many minutes must appear in the minute column before we add 1° to the cumulative degree. One might consider that the Sun moves approximately 1 degree per day or stated another way--60 minutes. We can therefore assume that the Sun would move 2 1/2 minutes per hour (2 1/2 x 24 hours = 60).

For trading in the US markets you can also determine that by the close of market hours (1:00 PM Chicago CST = 7:00PM London GMT) and therefore we can calculate how many minutes must be added to the minute column to determine the exact Sun degree. When the minutes given for the day are more than 15 we would advise you to use both Sun degree numbers for your work.

Looking back at the previous examples you will note that one example has less than 15 minutes in its minute column. On June 1 you would use only 70° as your Sun degree number. In all the other examples there is more than 15 minutes in their minute columns and you may wish to consider both numbers.

For convenience and research purposes we have developed a Sun degree sheet based on a ten year average. The Sun degree for the dates listed should not vary more than one degree from the exact ephemeris data.

WE WOULD ADVISE YOU TO CROSS CHECK THE SUN DEGREE ON OUR SUN DEGREE SHEET WITH THE EPHEMERIS TO BE CONFIDENT IN YOUR DAILY CALCULATIONS.

LONGITUDE

DAY	SID. TIME	☉	☽	☽ 12 Hour	MEAN Ω	TRUE Ω	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
1 W	8 42 56	11 38 57	25 20 12	2M 13 51	10 7.5	9 54.6	18 21	25 43.2	27 10.9	10 19.9	11 4.0	27 17.4	23 44.0	0 192				
2 Th	8 46 53	12 39 53	25 1 41	15 43 26	10 4.4	9 43.1	16 57.9	26 49.8	26 49.3	10 29.3	11 10.7	27 20.8	23 46.2	0 20.2				
3 F	8 50 49	13 40 47	22 19 1	28 48 30	10 1.2	9 32.8	15 48.6	27 56.5	26 27.3	10 38.5	11 17.5	27 24.3	23 48.3	0 21.3				
4 Sa	8 54 46	14 41 40	5T 12 5	11 7 30 5	9 58.0	9 27.2	14 36.2	29 3.5	26 4.9	10 47.6	11 24.3	27 27.7	23 50.5	0 22.3				
5 Su	8 58 42	15 42 31	17 42 55	23 51 6	9 54.8	9 23.3	13 22.8	0M 10.6	25 42.2	10 56.5	11 31.2	27 31.1	23 52.7	0 23.2				
6 M	9 2 39	16 43 21	29 55 13	5S 55 54	9 51.6	9 21.7	12 10.2	1 17.2	24 55.8	11 5.4	11 38.1	27 34.5	23 54.8	0 24.2				
7 Tu	9 6 35	17 44 10	11 53 50	17 49 43	9 48.5	9 21.4	11 1.2	2 25.4	24 32.2	11 14.1	11 45.0	27 37.9	23 56.9	0 25.1				
8 W	9 10 32	18 44 57	23 44 14	29 38 5	9 45.3	9 21.3	9 56.4	3 33.0	24 32.2	11 22.7	11 52.0	27 41.3	23 59.1	0 25.9				
9 Th	9 14 29	19 45 43	5M 31 59	11 26 36	9 42.1	9 20.2	8 57.5	4 40.8	24 8.5	11 31.2	12 59.0	27 44.6	24 1.2	0 26.8				
10 F	9 18 25	20 46 27	17 22 34	23 20 28	9 38.9	9 17.4	8 5.4	5 48.8	23 44.7	11 39.6	12 6.0	27 48.0	24 3.3	0 27.6				
11 Sa	9 22 22	21 47 10	29 20 52	5S 24 15	9 35.8	9 12.0	7 20.9	6 56.9	23 20.8	11 47.8	12 13.1	27 51.3	24 5.3	0 28.3				
12 Su	9 26 18	22 47 51	11 31 1	17 41 32	9 32.6	9 3.8	6 44.3	7 5.1	22 56.8	11 55.9	12 20.1	27 54.6	24 7.4	0 29.1				
13 M	9 30 15	23 48 31	23 56 2	0Q 14 44	9 29.4	8 53.2	6 15.8	8 13.5	22 32.9	12 3.9	12 27.2	27 57.9	24 9.4	0 29.8				
14 Tu	9 34 11	24 49 9	6M 37 41	13 4 54	9 26.2	8 40.9	5 55.3	10 22.1	22 9.0	12 11.7	12 34.4	28 1.2	24 11.5	0 30.4				
15 W	9 38 8	25 49 45	19 36 17	26 11 41	9 23.0	8 27.9	5 42.6	11 30.7	21 45.2	12 19.5	12 41.5	28 4.4	24 13.5	0 31.0				
16 Th	9 42 4	26 50 20	20 50 52	33 33 33	9 19.9	8 15.4	5D 37.4	12 39.6	21 21.5	12 27.0	12 48.7	28 7.6	24 15.5	0 31.6				
17 F	9 46 1	27 50 54	16 19 24	23 8 6	9 16.7	8 4.7	5 39.4	13 48.5	20 58.0	12 34.5	12 55.9	28 10.8	24 17.5	0 32.2				
18 Sa	9 49 58	28 51 26	29 59 16	6S 52 37	9 13.5	7 56.6	5 48.2	14 57.6	20 34.8	12 41.8	13 3.1	28 14.0	24 19.4	0 32.7				
19 Su	9 53 54	29 51 57	13 47 48	20 44 34	9 10.3	7 51.4	5 3.2	16 6.8	20 11.8	12 48.9	13 10.3	28 17.2	24 21.4	0 33.2				
20 M	9 57 51	30 52 26	27 42 41	4M 41 58	9 7.1	7D 49.1	6 24.2	17 16.1	19 49.1	12 56.0	13 17.5	28 20.3	24 23.3	0 33.6				
21 Tu	10 1 47	31 53 54	11 42 17	18 43 29	9 4.0	7 48.8	6 50.6	18 25.5	19 26.8	13 2.8	13 24.8	28 23.4	24 25.2	0 34.0				
22 W	10 5 44	32 54 27	25 45 30	24 48 13	9 0.8	7R 49.3	7 22.0	19 35.0	19 4.9	13 9.5	13 32.1	28 26.5	24 27.1	0 34.4				
23 Th	10 9 40	33 54 47	5S 45 34	16 55 21	8 57.6	7 49.4	8 57.6	7 49.4	7 58.2	13 15.2	13 39.4	28 29.5	24 29.0	0 34.8				
24 F	10 13 37	34 54 11	23 59 35	1M 3 53	8 54.4	7 47.9	8 54.4	7 47.9	8 38.7	13 22.6	13 46.7	28 32.6	24 30.8	0 35.1				
25 Sa	10 17 33	35 54 34	8M 8 4	15 11 48	8 51.3	7 44.1	9 23.1	23 4.3	18 1.7	13 28.9	13 54.0	28 35.6	24 32.7	0 35.4				
26 Su	10 21 30	6 54 56	22 14 40	29 16 17	8 48.1	7 37.7	10 11.3	24 13.3	17 41.7	13 35.0	14 1.3	28 38.6	24 34.5	0 35.6				
27 M	10 25 27	7 55 16	6M 16 8	13 13 43	8 44.9	7 29.1	11 2.9	25 24.3	17 22.3	13 41.0	14 8.7	28 41.5	24 36.3	0 35.8				
28 Tu	10 29 23	8M 55 34	20 8 33	27 0 7	8M 41.7	7M 19.1	11M 57.6	26M 34.4	17M 3.4	13M 46.8	14M 16.0	28M 44.4	24M 38.0	0M 36.0				

1st of Month Julian Day # 2449749.5 Delta T 58.8° Obliquity 23°26'17" SVP 05M19'29" Galactic Center 26°46.9 Chiron 25058.4R

DECLINATION and LATITUDE

DAY	☉	☽	☽ 12Hr	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
1 W	17S17	BS31	4NS0	6S21	12S29	3M 5	20S32	2NS0	16N38	4N27	21S14	0M46	9S 3	1S46	
2 Th	17 0	4 8	4 22	1 53	12 37	3 17	20 37	2 47	16 46	4 29	21 15	0 46	9 0	1 46	
3 F	16 43	0M21	3 42	2M32	12 49	3 26	20 42	2 44	16 55	4 29	21 17	0 46	8 57	1 46	
4 Sa	16 25	4 40	2 50	6 43	13 3	3 33	20 46	2 40	17 3	4 30	21 18	0 46	8 55	1 46	
5 Su	16 8	8 41	1 52	10 31	13 19	3 38	20 50	2 37	17 12	4 31	21 19	0 46	8 52	1 46	
6 M	15 49	12 13	0 50	13 47	13 37	3 40	20 52	2 33	17 20	4 31	21 20	0 46	8 49	1 45	
7 Tu	15 31	15 11	OS13	16 26	13 56	3 40	20 53	2 30	17 29	4 32	21 21	0 46	8 47	1 45	
8 W	15 12	17 29	1 16	18 21	14 16	3 37	20 57	2 26	17 37	4 32	21 23	0 46	8 44	1 45	
9 Th	14 53	19 1	2 14	19 29	14 36	3 32	20 59	2 22	17 45	4 33	21 24	0 47	8 41	1 45	
10 F	14 34	19 44	3 7	19 46	14 55	3 26	21 0	2 19	17 53	4 33	21 25	0 47	8 39	1 45	
11 Sa	14 15	19 34	3 52	19 8	15 14	3 18	21 1	2 15	18 1	4 33	21 26	0 47	8 36	1 45	
12 Su	13 55	18 30	4 28	17 37	15 32	3 9	21 1	2 11	18 9	4 33	21 27	0 47	8 33	1 45	
13 M	13 35	16 32	4 51	15 14	15 49	2 59	21 0	2 7	18 17	4 33	21 28	0 47	8 31	1 45	
14 Tu	13 15	13 45	5 1	12 5	16 5	2 48	20 59	2 3	18 25	4 33	21 29	0 47	8 28	1 45	
15 W	12 55	10 15	4 56	8 17	16 19	2 36	20 57	1 59	18 32	4 32	21 30	0 47	8 25	1 45	
16 Th	12 34	6 11	4 35	3 60	16 32	2 24	20 55	1 55	18 40	4 31	21 31	0 47	8 22	1 45	
17 F	12 13	1 45	3 58	OS33	16 44	2 11	20 52	1 51	18 47	4 31	21 32	0 47	8 20	1 45	
18 Sa	11 52	2S51	3 7	5 8	16 54	1 59	20 49	1 47	18 54	4 30	21 33	0 47	8 17	1 45	
19 Su	11 31	7 21	2 4	9 29	17 3	1 46	20 45	1 43	19 0	4 29	21 33	0 47	8 14	1 45	
20 M	11 10	11 30	0 54	13 21	17 10	1 34	20 41	1 35	19 7	4 28	21 34	0 47	8 11	1 45	
21 Tu	10 48	15 1	ON21	16 28	17 15	1 21	20 36	1 35	19 13	4 27	21 35	0 47	8 8	1 45	
22 W	10 27	17 40	1 34	18 36	17 19	1 9	20 30	1 31	19 15	4 26	21 36	0 47	8 6	1 45	
23 Th	10 5	19 15	2 42	19 36	17 22	0 57	20 24	1 27	19 25	4 25	21 37	0 47	8 3	1 45	
24 F	9 43	19 38	3 40	19 21	17 23	0 45	20 17	1 23	19 30	4 24	21 37	0 47	8 0	1 45	
25 Sa	9 21	18 47	4 25	17 55	17 22	0 33	20 10	1 19	19 35	4 22	21 38	0 47	7 57	1 45	
26 Su	8 58	16 46	4 54	15 23	17 20	0 22	20 2	1 15	19 40	4 21	21 39	0 47	7 54	1 45	
27 M	8 36	13 47	5 4	12 0	17 17	0 11	19 54	1 11	19 45	4 20	21 39	0 47	7 52	1 45	
28 Tu	8S13	10S 4	4MS7	8S 1	17S12	0M 1	19S45	1M 7	19M49	4M18	21S40	0M47	7S49	1S46	

☽ PHENOMENA	VOID OF COURSE D	LAST ASPECT	D INGRESS
PERIGEE/APOGEE	1 3am 7 00	1 M	8am 5
dy hr kilometr	3 11am 22 00	3 T	2pm 13
8 18 a 484417	5 7pm 20 00	6 S	0am 10
23 2 p 37M181	8 8am 5 00	8 M	12pm 45
	10 12pm 24 00	11 S	1am 18
	13 7am 43 00	13 M	11am 32
	15 12pm 16 00	15 S	6am 53
MAX/O DECL	17 8pm 55 00	20 S	0am 1
dy hr mn	2 22:08 0	20 M	3am 56
	10 7:26 19M47	22 S	7am 14
	17 9:08 0	23 M	10am 12
	23 19:27 19S39	26 S	1pm 15
	27 6pm 45 00	28 M	5pm 17
MAX/O LAT	dy hr mn	PHASE	
	6 18:53 0	7 12:55 18017 D	
	16 3:41 5S01	15 12:16 25021 C	
	20 17:21 0	22 13:05 30226 C	
	27 1:57 5N04		

DAILY ASPECTAR

## THE SUN DEGREE SHEET

As you study the Sun degree sheet you will notice certain deviations in the numbering sequence of the Sun degrees. It is not a clerical error that some numbers are repeated and others omitted, as there is a deliberate reasoning behind the numbering sequence.

In a calendar year we will either have 365 or 366 days. The zodiac circle consists of 360 degrees. We now have a slight technical difficulty. In the Ephemeris the Sun's movement is calculated in degrees based on a 360 degree circle. In constructing the Sun Degree sheet we needed to average the 360 degrees of the Sun's movement into 365 calendar days as accurately as possible.

It was therefore necessary that extra Sun degrees be manipulated throughout the calendar year. These adjustments were made on the following dates: April 11/12, May 17/18, June 10/11, July 2/3, 24/25, Sept 17/18, by repeating the Sun degree number. On Dec. 20th we advanced the Sun degree by 1 increment, and on Jan 30, the same procedure was applied. This achieved our objective of placing 360 degrees in a 365 day calendar.

Let's take a look at the Sun degree sheet so that you can locate the average Sun degree for a particular date. The Months are listed across the top of the sheet from left to right with the days of the month listed down the left hand side.

To find the Sun degree on 5th of February locate day 5 in the left hand column and move across from left to right until you reach the February column. You have now found 316 which is the Sun degree for Feb. 5.

You should now be confident in finding the Sun degree for any particular date, and be reasonably certain that this number will be accurate to within 1 degree.

SUN DEGREE BY DATE

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

IN CSV FILE CALL ALL SUN DEGREES

## THE SQUARE OF NINE

The use of the square of nine is credited to a famous trader and author in the early 1900's by the name of W.D. Gann.

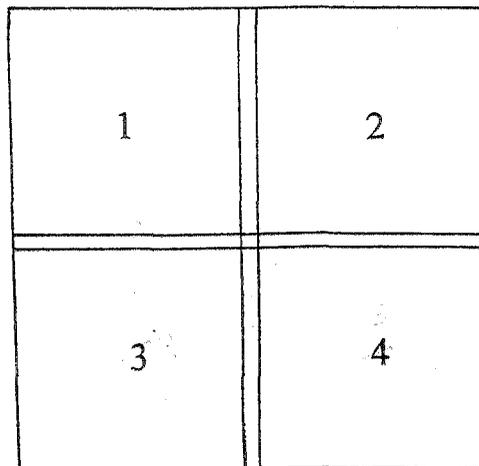
Interesting rumors still persist about its discovery. These range from finding it in an Egyptian pyramid, a Buddhist temple, and even linked to the early Greek mathematical concepts. Who knows?

Many people have attempted to incorporate the Square of Nine into their trading methodologies. Our discovery concerning the use of the square of nine is most unique, simple, and refreshingly unconventional. For what you are about to receive, may the Lord make you truly thankful.

As you look at the square of nine the first prominent feature you will notice is that number 1 is in the very center. All the other numbers are placed in such a fashion that the sequence of increasing numbers rotates in a clockwise manner.

There are various division lines drawn on the square, the most prominent being the lines which divide the square into quarters. These sets of horizontal and vertical lines are called "cardinal lines".

In order to identify which quarter of the square we are referring to we coined the name "quadrant", and started the numbering from the left hand top corner in a clockwise manner.

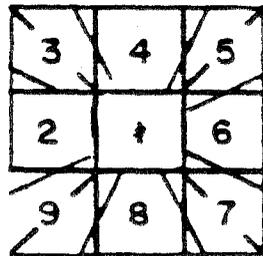


# SQUARE OF NINE

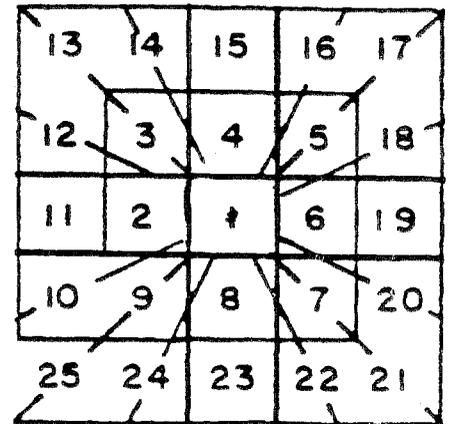
993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	
992	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	1026	
991	870	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	902	1027	
990	869	756	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	1028
989	868	755	650	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	678	787	904	1029	
988	867	754	649	552	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	578	679	788	905	1030	
987	866	753	648	551	462	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	486	579	680	789	906	1031	
986	865	752	647	550	461	380	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	402	487	580	681	790	907	1032	
985	864	751	646	549	460	379	306	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	326	403	488	581	682	791	908	1033	
984	863	750	645	548	459	378	305	240	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	258	327	404	489	582	683	792	909	1034	
983	862	749	644	547	458	377	304	239	182	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	198	259	328	405	490	583	684	793	910	1035	
982	861	748	643	546	457	376	303	238	181	132	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	146	199	260	329	406	491	584	685	794	911	1036	
981	860	747	642	545	456	375	302	237	180	131	90	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	102	147	200	261	330	407	492	585	686	795	912	1037	
980	859	746	641	544	455	374	301	236	179	130	89	56	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	66	103	148	201	262	331	408	493	586	687	796	913	1038	
979	858	745	640	543	454	373	300	235	178	129	88	55	30	13	14	15	16	17	38	67	104	149	202	263	332	409	494	587	688	797	914	1039	
978	857	744	639	542	453	372	299	234	177	128	87	54	29	12	3	4	5	18	39	68	105	150	203	264	333	410	495	588	689	798	915	1040	
977	856	743	638	541	452	371	298	233	176	127	86	53	28	11	2	1	6	19	40	69	106	151	204	265	334	411	496	589	690	799	916	1041	
976	855	742	637	540	451	370	297	232	175	126	85	52	27	10	9	8	7	20	41	70	107	152	205	266	335	412	497	590	691	800	917	1042	
975	854	741	636	539	450	369	296	231	174	125	84	51	26	25	24	23	22	21	42	71	108	153	206	267	336	413	498	591	692	801	918	1043	
974	853	740	635	538	449	368	295	230	173	124	83	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	72	109	154	207	268	337	414	499	592	693	802	919	1044	
973	852	739	634	537	448	367	294	229	172	123	82	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	73	110	155	208	269	338	415	500	593	694	803	920	1045		
972	851	738	633	536	447	366	293	228	171	122	81	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	74	111	156	209	270	339	416	501	594	695	804	921	1046		
971	850	737	632	535	446	365	292	227	170	121	80	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	75	112	157	210	271	340	417	502	595	696	805	922	1047		
970	849	736	631	534	445	364	291	226	169	120	79	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	76	113	158	211	272	341	418	503	596	697	806	923	1048		
969	848	735	630	533	444	363	290	225	168	119	78	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	77	114	159	212	273	342	419	504	597	698	807	924	1049		
968	847	734	629	532	443	362	289	224	167	118	77	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	78	115	160	213	274	343	420	505	598	699	808	925	1050		
967	846	733	628	531	442	361	288	223	166	117	76	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	79	116	161	214	275	344	421	506	599	700	809	926	1051		
966	845	732	627	530	441	360	287	222	165	116	75	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	80	117	162	215	276	345	422	507	600	701	810	927	1052		
965	844	731	626	529	440	359	286	221	164	115	74	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	81	118	163	216	277	346	423	508	601	702	811	928	1053		
964	843	730	625	528	439	358	285	220	163	114	73	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	82	119	164	217	278	347	424	509	602	703	812	929	1054		
963	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	930	1055	
962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	1056	
1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	

A line is drawn from the upper left hand corner of quadrant 1 to the lower right hand corner of quadrant 3. We have another line drawn from the upper right hand corner of quadrant 2 to the lower left corner of quadrant 4. These lines are called diagonal lines. Note that they are also 45 degree lines which will divide the square into eighths.

Additional lines are also added that divide the square into sixteenths. These are called 22 1/2 degree lines. All these lines can be utilized in your trading, and an explanation of their use will be included in a later section.



A



B

Looking more closely at the numbering sequence note that nine numbers are used in forming the first square in above diagram A.

The second square is also completed when the numbers 10 to 25 have been used.(diagram B). You will also notice that the last numbers of these squares are situated on a 45 degree line in quadrant 4; however, they are not corner numbers in a true sense as the next or following number is still on the same horizontal line. Special techniques will be used to deal with this unique design feature.

## SOLAR VIBRATION POINTS—SVP

As the Sun moves clockwise around the Square of Nine we are looking for the price and the Sun to align with each other according to predetermined rules.

Do not be alarmed by thinking that this concept is difficult. Once understood the SVP (Solar Vibration Point) will be easily identified, and when combined with the SNAPP indicator ( to be explained later) will produce projected prices which are obtained in seconds.

As mentioned earlier the Square of Nine is produced in such a way that some numbers fall on 45 degree lines. In quadrants 1, 2, and 3 these will be referred to as corner numbers. Quadrant 4 is a special case whereby the next number to the left of the 45 degree angle is the "corner number".

The Sun Degree for June 4th is 73 as found on Sun degree sheet. Now locate this number on the Square. Note this number is in quadrant 3 and on the 45 degree line (corner). For the next nine days the Sun will be moving left to right across the square and into quadrant four. The Sun will be at 82 degrees on June 14th. On the 15th when the Sun is at 83 degrees it will have passed the corner number of 82, and is now moving up the square. On June 23, the Sun reaches 91 and this is also a corner number. For the next ten days the Sun will move across the top of the square (from left to right) until it reaches the corner number of 101 on the 4th of July. When the Sun has moved down the square to the 111 corner on the 14th of July one revolution around the square has been completed since June 4th. The Sun will make 9 revolutions around the square per year.

In order to determine if a SVP has occurred we need to place the Sun degree on the Square, and the price range of the specific commodity contract you are trading.

Rule 1. When the Sun is moving across the square from <sup>Right</sup> ~~left~~ to <sup>left</sup> ~~right~~ an SVP is established when both the Sun degree number and one of the prices of the days trading range are aligned in the same vertical column. Both numbers must be in the same quadrant.

Example: With the Sun at 114 any time during the day the price of an individual commodity trades in this column (directly below 114) a Solar Vibration Point (SVP) is established.

7-17 Range of Nov. beans 520 high 513 low SVP=516

7-17 Range of July beans 625 high 609 low SVP=611

Simple to find! We hope so.

1	8	19	40	69	106	151	204	265	334	411	496	589	690	799	916	1041		
8	7	20	41	70	107	152	205	266	335	412	497	590	691	800	917	1042		
23	22	21	42	71	108	153	206	267	336	413	498	591	692	801	918	1043		
48	45	44	43	72	109	154	207	268	337	414	499	592	693	802	919	1044		
77	76	75	74	73	110	155	208	269	338	415	500	593	694	803	920	1045		
116	115	114	113	112	111	156	209	270	339	416	501	594	695	804	921	1046		
163	162	161	160	159	158	157	210	271	340	417	502	595	696	805	922	1047		
218	217	216	215	214	213	212	211	272	341	418	503	596	697	806	923	1048		
281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274	273	342	419	504	597	698	807	924	1049		
352	351	350	349	348	347	346	345	344	343	420	505	598	699	808	925	1050		
431	430	429	428	427	426	425	424	423	422	421	506	599	700	809	926	1051		
518	517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	800	701	810	927	1052		
613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	702	811	928	1053		
718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	812	929	1054
827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	930	1055		
946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	1056		
1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055

Rule 1

977	858	743	638	541	452	371	296	233	178	127	86	53	28	11	2
978	859	742	637	540	451	370	297	232	179	126	85	52	27	10	3
979	854	741	636	539	450	369	298	231	174	125	84	51	26	25	24
974	853	740	635	538	449	368	299	230	173	124	83	50	49	48	47
973	852	739	634	537	448	367	294	229	172	123	82	81	80	79	78
972	851	738	633	536	447	366	293	228	171	122	81	80	79	78	77
971	850	737	632	535	446	365	292	227	170	121	80	79	78	77	76
970	849	736	631	534	445	364	291	226	170	120	79	78	77	76	75
969	848	735	630	533	444	363	290	225	169	119	78	77	76	75	74
968	847	734	629	532	443	362	289	224	168	118	77	76	75	74	73
967	846	733	628	531	442	361	288	223	167	117	76	75	74	73	72
966	845	732	627	530	441	360	287	222	166	116	75	74	73	72	71
965	844	731	626	529	440	359	286	221	165	115	74	73	72	71	70
964	843	730	625	528	439	358	285	220	164	114	73	72	71	70	69
963	842	729	624	527	438	357	284	219	163	113	72	71	70	69	68
962	841	728	623	526	437	356	283	218	162	112	71	70	69	68	67
961	840	727	622	525	436	355	282	217	161	111	70	69	68	67	66
960	839	726	621	524	435	354	281	216	160	110	69	68	67	66	65
959	838	725	620	523	434	353	280	215	159	109	68	67	66	65	64
958	837	724	619	522	433	352	279	214	158	108	67	66	65	64	63
957	836	723	618	521	432	351	278	213	157	107	66	65	64	63	62
956	835	722	617	520	431	350	277	212	156	106	65	64	63	62	61
955	834	721	616	519	430	349	276	211	155	105	64	63	62	61	60
954	833	720	615	518	429	348	275	210	154	104	63	62	61	60	59
953	832	719	614	517	428	347	274	209	153	103	62	61	60	59	58
952	831	718	613	516	427	346	273	208	152	102	61	60	59	58	57
951	830	717	612	515	426	345	272	207	151	101	60	59	58	57	56
950	829	716	611	514	425	344	271	206	150	100	59	58	57	56	55
949	828	715	610	513	424	343	270	205	149	99	58	57	56	55	54
948	827	714	609	512	423	342	269	204	148	98	57	56	55	54	53
947	826	713	608	511	422	341	268	203	147	97	56	55	54	53	52
946	825	712	607	510	421	340	267	202	146	96	55	54	53	52	51
945	824	711	606	509	420	339	266	201	145	95	54	53	52	51	50
944	823	710	605	508	419	338	265	200	144	94	53	52	51	50	49
943	822	709	604	507	418	337	264	199	143	93	52	51	50	49	48
942	821	708	603	506	417	336	263	198	142	92	51	50	49	48	47
941	820	707	602	505	416	335	262	197	141	91	50	49	48	47	46
940	819	706	601	504	415	334	261	196	140	90	49	48	47	46	45
939	818	705	600	503	414	333	260	195	139	89	48	47	46	45	44
938	817	704	599	502	413	332	259	194	138	88	47	46	45	44	43
937	816	703	598	501	412	331	258	193	137	87	46	45	44	43	42
936	815	702	597	500	411	330	257	192	136	86	45	44	43	42	41
935	814	701	596	499	410	329	256	191	135	85	44	43	42	41	40
934	813	700	595	498	409	328	255	190	134	84	43	42	41	40	39
933	812	699	594	497	408	327	254	189	133	83	42	41	40	39	38
932	811	698	593	496	407	326	253	188	132	82	41	40	39	38	37
931	810	697	592	495	406	325	252	187	131	81	40	39	38	37	36
930	809	696	591	494	405	324	251	186	130	80	39	38	37	36	35
929	808	695	590	493	404	323	250	185	129	79	38	37	36	35	34
928	807	694	589	492	403	322	249	184	128	78	37	36	35	34	33
927	806	693	588	491	402	321	248	183	127	77	36	35	34	33	32
926	805	692	587	490	401	320	247	182	126	76	35	34	33	32	31
925	804	691	586	489	400	319	246	181	125	75	34	33	32	31	30
924	803	690	585	488	399	318	245	180	124	74	33	32	31	30	29
923	802	689	584	487	398	317	244	179	123	73	32	31	30	29	28
922	801	688	583	486	397	316	243	178	122	72	31	30	29	28	27
921	800	687	582	485	396	315	242	177	121	71	30	29	28	27	26
920	799	686	581	484	395	314	241	176	120	70	29	28	27	26	25
919	798	685	580	483	394	313	240	175	119	69	28	27	26	25	24
918	797	684	579	482	393	312	239	174	118	68	27	26	25	24	23
917	796	683	578	481	392	311	238	173	117	67	26	25	24	23	22
916	795	682	577	480	391	310	237	172	116	66	25	24	23	22	21
915	794	681	576	479	390	309	236	171	115	65	24	23	22	21	20
914	793	680	575	478	389	308	235	170	114	64	23	22	21	20	19
913	792	679	574	477	388	307	234	169	113	63	22	21	20	19	18
912	791	678	573	476	387	306	233	168	112	62	21	20	19	18	17
911	790	677	572	475	386	305	232	167	111	61	20	19	18	17	16
910	789	676	571	474	385	304	231	166	110	60	19	18	17	16	15
909	788	675	570	473	384	303	230	165	109	59	18	17	16	15	14
908	787	674	569	472	383	302	229	164	108	58	17	16	15	14	13
907	786	673	568	471	382	301	228	163	107	57	16	15	14	13	12
906	785	672	567	470	381	300	227	162	106	56	15	14	13	12	11
905	784	671	566	469	380	299	226	161	105	55	14	13	12	11	10
904	783	670	565	468	379	298	225	160	104	54	13	12	11	10	9
903	782	669	564	467											

Rule 3. As the Sun moves around the corner and is moving left to right an SVP will be established if the Price and the Sun degree are in the same vertical column. The price will be directly above the Sun and in the same quadrant.

Example: On October 2nd the Sun is at 188. The price of March soybeans ranged from 565 high to a low of 553, with an SVP at 563.

993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
992	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
991	870	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771
990	869	756	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
989	868	755	850	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865
988	867	754	849	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
987	866	753	848	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863
986	865	752	847	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862
985	864	751	846	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861
984	863	750	845	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
983	862	749	844	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859
982	861	748	843	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
981	860	747	842	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857
980	859	746	841	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856
979	858	745	840	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855
978	857	744	839	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854
977	856	743	838	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853

Rule 3

1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025
867	868	869	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902
772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	902	907
645	646	647	648	649	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	786	903	1023
566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	678	787	904	1024
475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	402	407	500	681	790	907	1025
250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	328	403	488	581	682	791	908	1026
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	258	327	404	489	582	683	792	909	1027
140	141	142	143	144	145	198	259	328	405	490	583	684	793	910	1028
97	98	99	100	101	146	199	260	329	406	491	584	685	794	911	1029
62	63	64	65	102	147	200	261	330	407	492	585	686	795	912	1030
35	36	37	68	103	148	201	262	331	408	493	586	687	796	913	1031
16	17	38	67	104	149	202	263	332	409	494	587	688	797	914	1032
5	18	39	66	105	150	203	264	333	410	495	588	689	798	915	1033
6	19	40	69	106	151	204	265	334	411	496	589	690	799	916	1034

Rule 4

Rule 4. As the Sun moves around the corner and down the square an SVP will be established when the price and Sun degree are in the same horizontal column. The price must be to the right of the Sun degree and in the same quadrant.

Example: On the 23rd of August the Sun degree will be 149. The price of November soybeans ranged from a high of 799 to a low of 790, with an SVP at 797.

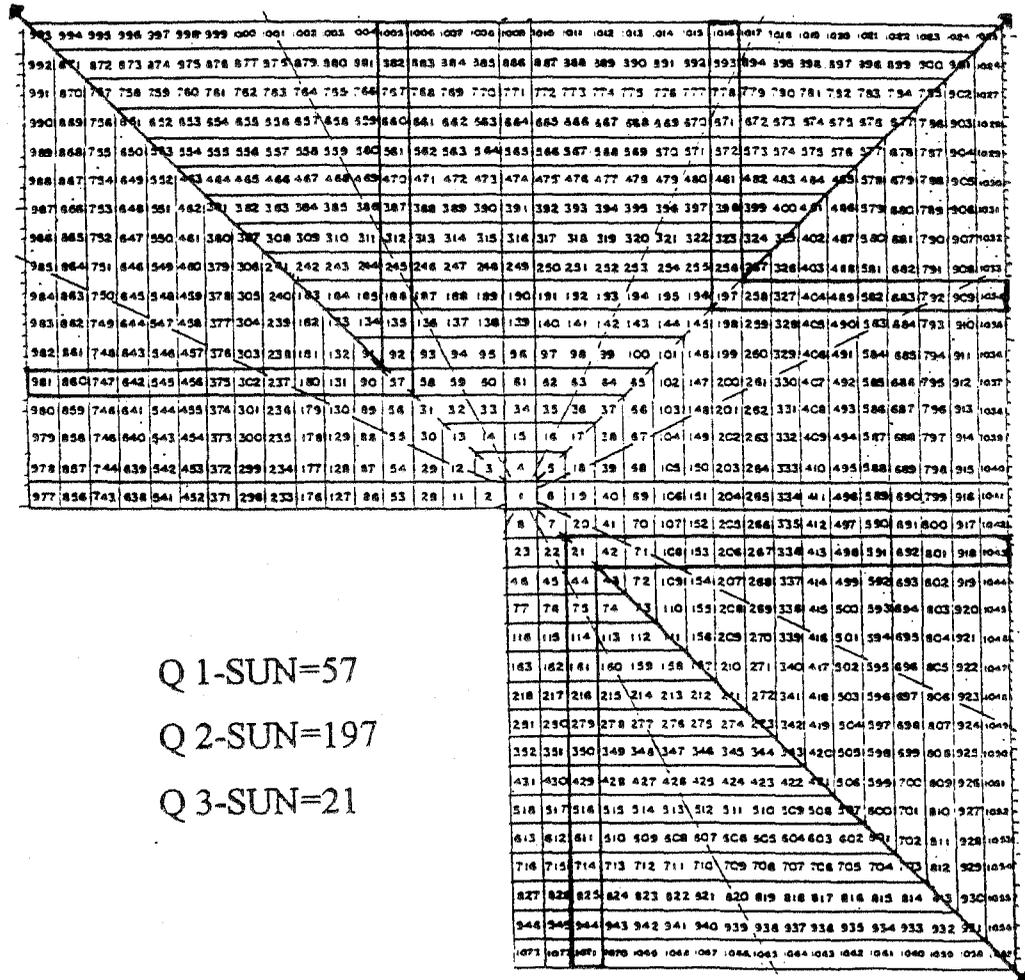
These rules only apply during the times when the Sun degree is moving in between corners. When the Sun degree is on a corner there are more chances of an SVP being achieved as we are about to show you.

# SVP and CORNERS IN QUADRANTS 1, 2, AND 3

Whenever the Sun degree is on a corner in quadrants 1, 2, or 3 there will 3 possible opportunities for an SVP to occur instead of the usual one.

Example: If the Sun is at 57 in quadrant 1, prices can align to the left of the Sun on the horizontal line, along the 45 degree angle itself or in the vertical column directly above the number. As you can see in the following diagrams you have a 3 to 1 chance of having an SVP if a commodity is trading in this area.

The same rules apply to quadrants 2 and 3.



## SVP and QUADRANT 4

As mentioned earlier due to the construction of the square of nine we need a specific set of rules when the Sun is on the 45 degree line in quadrant 4 and the corner number to the left of it.

Whenever the Sun degree is on the 45 degree line in quadrant 4 there are only two possible SVP's. For example if the Sun degree is at 81 an SVP will only occur if the price is also on the 45 degree line or in the vertical column directly below.

976	855	742	637	540	451	370	297	232	175	126	85	52	27	10	9	8
973	854	741	636	539	450	369	296	231	174	125	84	51	26	25	24	23
974	853	740	635	538	449	368	295	230	173	124	83	50	49	48	47	46
973	852	739	634	537	448	367	294	229	172	123	82	49	48	47	46	45
972	851	738	633	536	447	366	293	228	171	122	81	48	47	46	45	44
971	850	737	632	535	446	365	292	227	170	121	80	47	46	45	44	43
970	849	736	631	534	445	364	291	226	169	120	79	46	45	44	43	42
969	848	735	630	533	444	363	290	225	168	119	78	45	44	43	42	41
968	847	734	629	532	443	362	289	224	167	118	77	44	43	42	41	40
967	846	733	628	531	442	361	288	223	166	117	76	43	42	41	40	39
966	845	732	627	530	441	360	287	222	165	116	75	42	41	40	39	38
965	844	731	626	529	440	359	286	221	164	115	74	41	40	39	38	37
964	843	730	625	528	439	358	285	220	163	114	73	40	39	38	37	36
963	842	729	624	527	438	357	284	219	162	113	72	39	38	37	36	35
962	841	728	623	526	437	356	283	218	161	112	71	38	37	36	35	34
961	840	727	622	525	436	355	282	217	160	111	70	37	36	35	34	33
960	839	726	621	524	435	354	281	216	159	110	69	36	35	34	33	32
959	838	725	620	523	434	353	280	215	158	109	68	35	34	33	32	31
958	837	724	619	522	433	352	279	214	157	108	67	34	33	32	31	30
957	836	723	618	521	432	351	278	213	156	107	66	33	32	31	30	29
956	835	722	617	520	431	350	277	212	155	106	65	32	31	30	29	28
955	834	721	616	519	430	349	276	211	154	105	64	31	30	29	28	27
954	833	720	615	518	429	348	275	210	153	104	63	30	29	28	27	26
953	832	719	614	517	428	347	274	209	152	103	62	29	28	27	26	25
952	831	718	613	516	427	346	273	208	151	102	61	28	27	26	25	24
951	830	717	612	515	426	345	272	207	150	101	60	27	26	25	24	23
950	829	716	611	514	425	344	271	206	149	100	59	26	25	24	23	22
949	828	715	610	513	424	343	270	205	148	99	58	25	24	23	22	21
948	827	714	609	512	423	342	269	204	147	98	57	24	23	22	21	20
947	826	713	608	511	422	341	268	203	146	97	56	23	22	21	20	19
946	825	712	607	510	421	340	267	202	145	96	55	22	21	20	19	18
945	824	711	606	509	420	339	266	201	144	95	54	21	20	19	18	17
944	823	710	605	508	419	338	265	200	143	94	53	20	19	18	17	16
943	822	709	604	507	418	337	264	199	142	93	52	19	18	17	16	15
942	821	708	603	506	417	336	263	198	141	92	51	18	17	16	15	14
941	820	707	602	505	416	335	262	197	140	91	50	17	16	15	14	13
940	819	706	601	504	415	334	261	196	139	90	49	16	15	14	13	12
939	818	705	600	503	414	333	260	195	138	89	48	15	14	13	12	11
938	817	704	599	502	413	332	259	194	137	88	47	14	13	12	11	10
937	816	703	598	501	412	331	258	193	136	87	46	13	12	11	10	9
936	815	702	597	500	411	330	257	192	135	86	45	12	11	10	9	8
935	814	701	596	499	410	329	256	191	134	85	44	11	10	9	8	7
934	813	700	595	498	409	328	255	190	133	84	43	10	9	8	7	6
933	812	699	594	497	408	327	249	189	132	83	42	9	8	7	6	5
932	811	698	593	496	407	326	248	188	131	82	41	8	7	6	5	4
931	810	697	592	495	406	325	247	187	130	81	40	7	6	5	4	3
930	809	696	591	494	405	324	246	186	129	80	39	6	5	4	3	2
929	808	695	590	493	404	323	245	185	128	79	38	5	4	3	2	1
928	807	694	589	492	403	322	244	184	127	78	37	4	3	2	1	0
927	806	693	588	491	402	321	243	183	126	77	36	3	2	1	0	-1
926	805	692	587	490	401	320	242	182	125	76	35	2	1	0	-1	-2
925	804	691	586	489	400	319	241	181	124	75	34	1	0	-1	-2	-3
924	803	690	585	488	399	318	240	180	123	74	33	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
923	802	689	584	487	398	317	239	179	122	73	32	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
922	801	688	583	486	397	316	238	178	121	72	31	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
921	800	687	582	485	396	315	237	177	120	71	30	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
920	799	686	581	484	395	314	236	176	119	70	29	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8
919	798	685	580	483	394	313	235	175	118	69	28	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9
918	797	684	579	482	393	312	234	174	117	68	27	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
917	796	683	578	481	392	311	233	173	116	67	26	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11
916	795	682	577	480	391	310	232	172	115	66	25	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12
915	794	681	576	479	390	309	231	171	114	65	24	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13
914	793	680	575	478	389	308	230	170	113	64	23	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14
913	792	679	574	477	388	307	229	169	112	63	22	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15
912	791	678	573	476	387	306	228	168	111	62	21	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16
911	790	677	572	475	386	305	227	167	110	61	20	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17
910	789	676	571	474	385	304	226	166	109	60	19	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18
909	788	675	570	473	384	303	225	165	108	59	18	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19
908	787	674	569	472	383	302	224	164	107	58	17	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
907	786	673	568	471	382	301	223	163	106	57	16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21
906	785	672	567	470	381	300	222	162	105	56	15	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22
905	784	671	566	469	380	299	221	161	104	55	14	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23
904	783	670	565	468	379	298	220	160	103	54	13	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24
903	782	669	564	467	378	297	219	159	102	53	12	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25
902	781	668	563	466	377	296	218	158	101	52	11	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26
901	780	667	562	465	376	295	217	157	100	51	10	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27
900	779	666	561	464	375	294	216	156	99	50	9	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28
899	778	665	560	463	374	293	215	155	98	49	8	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29
898	777	664	559	462	373	292	214	154	97	48	7	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
897	776	663	558	461	372	291	213	153	96	47	6	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31
896	775	662	557	460	371	290	212	152	95	46	5	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32
895	774	661	556	459	370	289	211	151	94	45	4	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33
894	773	660	555	458	369	288	210	150	93	44	3	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34
893	772	659	554	457	368	287	209	149	92	43	2	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35
892	771	658	553	456	367	286	208	148	91	42	1	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36
891	770	657	552	455	366	285	207	147	90	41	0	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37
890	769	656	551	454	365	284	206	146	89	40	-1	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38
889	768	655	550	453	364	283	205	145	88	39	-2	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39
888	767	654	549	452	363	282	204	144	87	38	-3	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40
887	766	653	548	451	362	281	203	143	86	37	-4	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41
886	765	652	547	450	361	280	202	142	85	36	-5	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42
885	764	65														

## SNAPP INDICATOR (SI)

One of the problems we encountered in trading and in our research was how to utilize any contract in combination with the Sun degree at a particular time. With this problem in mind, we set about researching how we might get over this hurdle. The answer was so easy and simple once we acquired some additional information.

Throughout the year various commodity contracts will be coming on the board, and various contracts will end or expire (go off the board). With this natural birth /death cycle we can use this information to our advantage when combined with the Sun degree and square of nine. This combination will produce price projections with a high accuracy.

Our SNAPP INDICATOR ( coined from Significant Number and Price Projector) is based on utilizing the actual market day number when the Sun-price alignment has occurred. This market day number is calculated by counting trading days from the first day that a contract is traded.

The first information you therefore need to find is the first day that the specific contract traded. MOST IMPORTANT!!! Phoning the research department of the commodity exchange is the most accurate way of locating this information.

Due to the fact that most of our work has been in the soybean complex we contacted the Chicago Board of Trade for the first trade dates.

Do not rely on newspapers or chartbooks for this information as they do not print some contract data until there is sufficient open interest.

With the correct first trade date for the particular contract you wish to research start a market day count from that day. This day count is based on whenever there was a trading day for that contract.

There could be several ways you may wish to organize your data. One that we have used includes the market day number (SI), the date, the open, high, low and closing price with the Sun degree to the right of the data..

Below is our example of November 1983 soybean data.

MD(SI)	SOYBEANS					SUN
				11/83		
1	820823	633.000	633.000	633.000	633.000	149
2	820824	637.500	640.000	637.000	640.000	150
3	820825	638.000	638.000	631.000	635.000	151
4	820826	632.000	632.000	626.000	628.000	152
5	820827	623.000	623.000	614.000	617.000	153
6	820830	611.000	611.000	608.000	610.000	156
7	820831	614.000	616.500	612.000	616.000	157
8	820901	616.000	620.500	613.000	620.500	158
9	820902	622.000	624.000	622.000	623.000	159
10	820903	625.000	625.000	616.250	616.500	160

The first trading day of Nov. 1983 beans was 8-23-1982. This is where we will start the market day count for this particular contract, and consecutive numbering will continue until the contract expires.

When a solar vibration point occurs in the contract being studied, the market day number on that day will become our SNAPP indicator number.

Having established that an SVP has occurred locate the SNAPP indicator number on the Square of Nine. Regardless of where the price is currently trading we can expect that before the contract expires it will trade in that particular area of the square. What direction will prices move to get there is another matter. The price can move in a clockwise or anti-clockwise direction to achieve its objective. How reliable is this information? In our 23 years of November Soybean data we have a 95% reliability that an objective will be met before the contract expires.

Let's examine some data from the November 1984 contract to assist you in using the SNAPP INDICATOR.

November Soybeans 1984

Date	O	H	L	C	Sun	SI	SVP
1-11-84	719	727	719	725.75	290	113	725

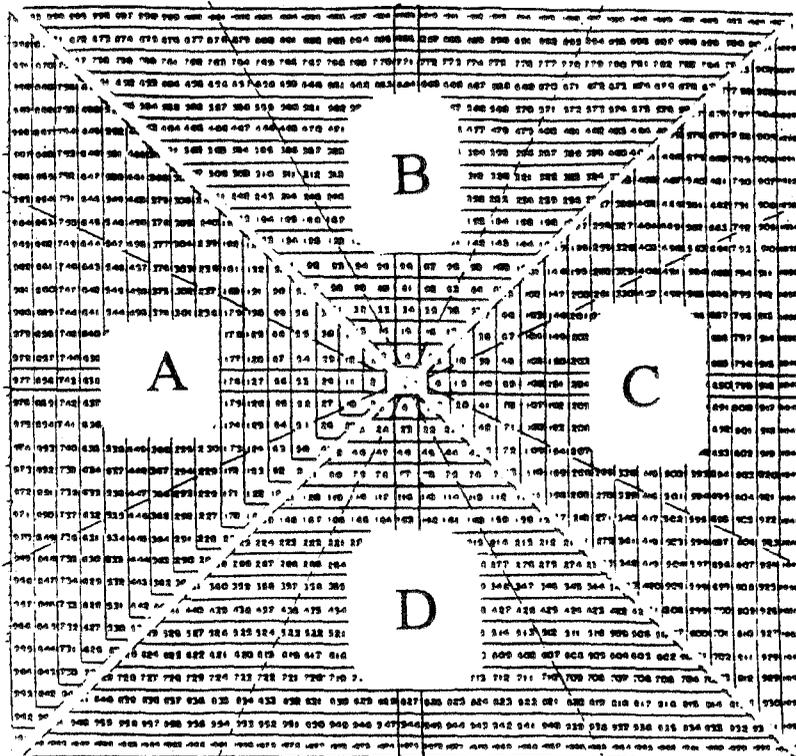
Looking at the data above you can see that on Jan 11 an SVP was confirmed at 725. The SNAPP indicator for that day was 113. You will find 113 in quadrant 3 on the square. Remember in the previous section about how an SVP was established, now using the same general principal look at the numbers directly underneath 113 in the vertical column.

7	20	41	70	107	152	205	264	335	412	497	590	691	800	917	1042
22	21	42	71	108	153	206	267	336	413	498	591	692	801	918	1043
45	44	43	72	109	154	207	268	337	414	499	592	693	802	919	1044
76	75	74	73	110	155	208	269	338	415	500	593	694	803	920	1045
115	114	113	112	111	156	209	270	339	416	501	594	695	804	921	1046
162	161	160	159	158	157	210	271	340	417	502	595	696	805	922	1047
217	216	215	214	213	212	211	272	341	418	503	596	697	806	923	1048
290	275	276	277	276	275	274	273	342	419	504	597	698	807	924	1049
391	390	349	348	347	346	345	344	343	420	505	598	699	808	925	1050
430	425	426	427	426	425	424	423	422	421	506	599	700	809	926	1051
517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	600	701	810	927	1052
612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	702	811	928	1053
715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	812	929	1054
826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	930	1055
945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	1056
1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057

November beans will move clockwise to this column or move anti-clockwise. Since we do not know which direction soybeans will take to reach this column, we must therefore make a note of the two numbers which encompass the SVP of 725. The two numbers are 713 and 824.

*These are the two price  
productions.  
We always watch for  
to an expansion market  
direction.*

The following diagram will aid in determining which area of the square to use in calculating your price projection numbers.



The following rules will apply when the SNAPP indicator is situated in between the corners on the square of nine.

- (1) When an SVP occurs and the SNAPP indicator is in section A, our price projections will be in the same horizontal column and to the left of our number.
- (2) When an SVP occurs and the SNAPP indicator is in Section B our price projections will be in the same vertical column and above our number.
- (3) When an SVP occurs and the SNAPP indicator is in Section C our price projections will be in the same horizontal column and to the right of our number.
- (4) When an SVP occurs and the Snapp indicator is in Section D our price projections will be in the same vertical column and underneath our number.

! Exception: When  $SNAPP > SVP$  then we must be aware of values to be found. Hence, you must look for price projections along the diagonal from '1' to SNAPP. ie,  $\sqrt{SNAPP - 2}^2$  is the next smallest value on the diagonal. Perfect until you find price targets that encompass the SVP.

Remember! Only use the SNAPP indicator number on the day when an SVP has occurred for that particular contract.

THE PROJECTED PRICES MUST BE IN THE SAME QUADRANT AS THE SNAPP INDICATOR.

The image shows a large grid of numbers, likely a calendar or a data table, with a large 'X' drawn over it. The 'X' is formed by two diagonal lines intersecting in the center. The numbers are arranged in rows and columns, with some numbers appearing to be dates or specific indicators. The grid is partially obscured by the 'X', but the numbers are clearly visible in the quadrants.

- EXAMPLES: SECTION A SNAPP INDICATOR =51
- SECTION B SNAPP INDICATOR =312
- SECTION C SNAPP INDICATOR =155
- SECTION D SNAPP INDICATOR=44

## SNAPP INDICATOR NUMBERS ON CORNERS

Some confusion may arise when a SNAPP indicator number falls on a corner. When a SNAPP indicator number falls on a corner in quadrants 1, 2, and 3 you will be faced with multiple price projections. We formulated a rule which we think is a logical way of minimizing your price projections. We hope you agree.

Examples are necessary at this point to aid us in our explanations.

On July 29th with the Sun degree at 125 an SVP was established for November soybeans at 539.

The SNAPP indicator for that day was 183. Note that 183 is on a corner in quadrant 1. We have 3 possible price projection alignments- one to the left horizontally, one on the 45 degree line itself and the last above in the vertical column. The six price projection numbers that will encompass the SVP of 539 are as follows:

Quadrant 1

983	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
992	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
991	870	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771
990	869	756	841	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
988	868	755	850	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865
988	867	754	849	852	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874
987	866	753	848	851	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873
986	865	752	847	850	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872
985	864	751	846	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861
984	863	750	845	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
983	862	749	844	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859
982	861	748	843	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
981	860	747	842	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857
980	859	746	841	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856
979	858	745	840	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855
978	857	744	839	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854
977	856	743	838	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853

Horizontally we have 548 and 459. On the 45 degree line we have 553 and 463, and vertically above 183 we have 558 and 467.

The 3 highest numbers are 548, 553 and 558. With beans trading at 539 the first number to be reached in this series would be 548. As 548 is the lowest number in the series and is therefore our first upside target. The downside targets are 467, 463 and 459. Should beans trade into the \$4.00 area, our first target to be reached would be 467. This is how we arrive at our projected numbers when our SNAPP indicator is on a corner.

Wm. Blain  
 11-27-2008  
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In conclusion, we are therefore using the lowest number of the high number series and the highest number in the low number series-- confused-- we hope not, but with practice it will become clear.

The same basic concepts are used in quadrants 2 and 3.

1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025
887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902
772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787
645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561
475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332
250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	19	40	69	108	151	204	265	334	411	496	589	690	799	916	1041

Quadrant 2

5	20	41	70	107	152	205	266	335	412	497	590	691	800	917	1042			
23	22	21	42	71	108	153	206	267	336	413	498	591	692	801	918	1043		
44	45	44	72	109	154	207	268	337	414	499	592	693	802	919	1044			
77	76	75	74	110	155	208	269	338	415	500	593	694	803	920	1045			
118	115	114	113	112	111	156	209	270	339	416	501	594	695	804	921	1046		
163	162	161	160	159	158	157	210	271	340	417	502	595	696	805	922	1047		
218	217	216	215	214	213	212	211	272	341	418	503	596	697	806	923	1048		
281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274	273	342	419	504	597	698	807	924	1049		
352	351	350	349	348	347	346	345	344	343	420	505	598	699	808	925	1050		
431	430	429	428	427	426	425	424	423	422	421	506	599	700	809	926	1051		
518	517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	600	701	810	927	1052		
613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	702	811	928	1053		
718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	812	929	1054
827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	930	1055		
944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	1056				
1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057				

Quadrant 3

Another example of a corner number in quadrant 2 is as follows:  
 On 11-27 the Sun degree is 244 and an SVP occurs when May soybeans traded at 659. The SNAPP number for that day was 257. The numbers projected in the vertical column above 257 would be 573/672, on the 45 degree line the numbers are 577/677. In the horizontal column to the right of 257 are 581 and 682.

The numbers in the lower series include 573, 577 and 581. The higher number series include 672, 677 and 682. Note that 672 is the lowest number in the high number series and 581 is highest number of the low series. The two projected numbers are therefore 581 and 672.

Another example is included showing computation when the SNAPP number falls on the number 21 in quadrant 3. On the 21st of August the Sun degree is 147 and the SVP was 585. The numbers projected in the vertical column below 21 are 516 and 611.

The numbers projected on the 45 degree line are 507 and 601. The numbers projected to the right of 21 in the horizontal column are 498 and 591.

The lowest high number and the highest low number of the series will give us 516 and 591.

As you can guess Quadrant 4 requires special treatment as it did in the SVP section. Let us first examine how we can deal with a SNAPP number occurring on this 45 degree line. In this instance we have two possible projections, whereas in the other quadrants we had 3 possible targets.

Let us work through another example to demonstrate the basic concepts used. On August 8 the Sun degree was 135 and an SVP was established at 561. The SNAPP number was nine (09). Our projections will include using the numbers beneath the number 9 in the same vertical column and the number located on the 45 degree angle. We have now only 4 numbers to deal with.

The numbers derived for this projection include 529 and 625 on the 45 degree line and 519 and 614 in the vertical column. Taking the highest low price and the lowest high price of these numbers will give us an answer of 529 and 614.

Special situation for quadrant 4 corner:

If we have had an SVP at a price of 584 and the SNAPP number for that day was 226, you will note that this is on the true corner to the left of the 45 degree line. We will therefore have two possible price projections from this point. We will use the horizontal column to the left of the number and the vertical column directly below. With this concept in mind, let us find the projected numbers for the above example. The numbers to the left of 226 are 534 and 631. The numbers in the vertical column are 526 and 621. Now our projections are 534 and 621 based on using the highest low and lowest high of the series.

By now you may think that we have covered every possibility. Not so. A situation could arise whereby the solar vibration point and the snapp number are in the same corner area. Let us give an example so that you may see the problem we have.

On 9-13 the Sun degree is 170 with an SVP of 535. The SNAPP indicator is 82. Here we find the number to the left of 82 is 537 and the number below 82 will be 523. In this case the range is very small, and will normally be of no significant use as we are 2 cents from the target of 537, and only 12 cents from the other projection of 523: however, if this problem should arise in the last days of a contracts life it may be possible that neither of these objectives may be fulfilled. These numbers would then be important in the following years contract. We will discuss unfulfilled objectives in a following section.

## PRACTICE SECTION

By now we hope you have grasped all the elements needed to establish SVPs and use of the SNAPP indicator. We have included the following section for your practice. No pain--no gain. On the data print-out for November 1983 soybeans we have marked the Sun degree numbers and the market day numbers so that you can concentrate on finding SVPs and make the price projections using the SNAPP indicator. You will find extra data collection sheets in the appendix section should you wish to use them.

The November 1983 bean data was selected for you to practice with as it contains almost every type of situation you will encounter.

This November 1983 contract came on the board on August 23, 1982 at a price of 633. This date is therefore the start of our market day count.

As you look at the data collection sheet in this section, you will see in the first three lines we have given you the date of the first three SVPs with all other relevant information. As you work through the November soybean data and discover that an SVP has occurred, list the date in column 1. In column 2 list the Sun degree. In column 3 list the price of the SVP. In column 4 record the SNAPP number (market day number). List the two projected prices using the SNAPP number in columns 5 and 6.

The sun degree numbers listed on the printed data sheet have been taken from the sun degree sheet; however, on 10-14-82 (SVP date) the sun degree of 201 does not match the sun degree sheet number of 200. This is due to the fact that during market hours the sun would have been at 201 as calculated from the Ephemeris.

All the other SVP dates will however have the same sun degree number as the sun degree sheet.

As you work through the data you will occasionally need to use the large square of nine as prices moved into a higher range. This larger square should be used in the same way as the smaller square of nine.

Speed in completing this exercise is not of paramount importance, however accuracy in identifying SVPs and projecting prices correctly is your primary goal. Check your answers against the November 1983 data sheets found in the research section. If you have missed any SVPs, go back to the data and find out why.

If you have any failures or wrong price projections we suggest you return to the previous instruction section for clarification and study. If all your answers are correct, Congratulations, move on to the next section.

