

PRICE RESISTANCE LEVELS

The one-half point of the highest selling price and one-half between the high and low are very great because these equal the 45 degree angle or the gravity center. For May Beans these prices are $218 \frac{3}{8}$, $240 \frac{3}{8}$, $251 \frac{7}{8}$ and $319 \frac{1}{8}$.

On the weekly or monthly chart, use the date when the extreme high or extreme low is made and draw a 45 degree angle up and down starting from the above half-way points. These angles are very important for determining highs and lows and a change in trend.

From the extreme lows or extreme highs, you add or subtract the proportionate parts of the circle, as given below.

44 added to 360 gives 404. From 404 subtract 90 gives 314, and the degree in the sign is 14 degrees Aquarius. 90 degrees or square from this is 234 or 16 degrees Scorpio.

$436 \frac{3}{4}$ minus 360 gives $76 \frac{3}{4}$ or 16 degrees 45' in the sign Gemini. Subtract 120 gives 16 degrees 45' Aquarius or a price of $316 \frac{3}{4}$. A square or 90 degrees from this is 16 degrees 45' Scorpio, price $226 \frac{3}{4}$.

The lows of 67, 68 and 69 equal 7, 8 and 9 degrees in Gemini. 120 degrees subtracted gives 307, 308 and 309, the triangle points which are 7, 8 and 9 degrees Aquarius. Subtract 90 degrees from these prices gives 217, 218 and 219 or 7, 8 and 9 degrees in Pisces.

131 high, add 180, gives 311 or 11 degrees Aquarius. Subtract 90 gives 221 or 11 degrees Scorpio.

October 5, 1936, futures trading started in Soy Beans. The first sale was 120. Add 180 gives 300 or 30 degrees in Capricorn.

$218 \frac{3}{8}$ is 8 degrees 22' Scorpio. Add 90 gives $308 \frac{3}{8}$ or $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees in Aquarius.

$240 \frac{3}{8}$ is 0 degrees 22' in Sagittarius. Add 60 gives $300 \frac{3}{8}$. Add 90 gives $330 \frac{3}{8}$.

$251 \frac{7}{8}$ is 12 degrees in Sagittarius. Add 60 gives $311 \frac{7}{8}$ or 12 degrees Aquarius. Add 90 gives 348 or 12 degrees Pisces.

1930, June high 216. Equals 6 degrees Scorpio. Add 90 gives 306 or 6 degrees Aquarius. Add 225 gives 441, which is the square of 21, and 441 is 21 degrees in the sign Gemini, which is 81 more than 360, the square of 9.

$436 \frac{3}{4}$, subtract 135, gives $201 \frac{3}{4}$ or 1 degree 45' Aquarius. Subtract 180

gives $256 \frac{3}{4}$ or 16 degrees 45' Sagittarius. Subtract 225 gives $221 \frac{3}{4}$ or 1 degree 45' Sagittarius. Subtract $236 \frac{1}{4}$ gives $200 \frac{1}{4}$ or 20 degrees 15 Min. Libra. The low on May Beans in Feb. 1949 was $201 \frac{1}{2}$.

$344 \frac{1}{2}$, subtract $33 \frac{3}{4}$ gives $310 \frac{3}{4}$ or 10 degrees 45' Aquarius. Subtract 45 gives $299 \frac{1}{2}$ or 29 degrees 30' Capricorn.

120, add 90 gives 210 or 30 degrees Scorpio. Add 125 gives 255 or 15 degrees Sagittarius. Add 180 gives 300 or 30 degrees Capricorn.

67, add 90 gives 157 or 7 degrees Virgo. Add 135 gives 202 or 22 degrees Libra. Add 120 gives 127 or 7 degrees Libra. Add 180 gives 247 or 7 degrees Sagittarius. Add 225 gives 292 or 22 degrees Capricorn. Add 240 gives 307 or 7 degrees Aquarius. Add 270 gives 337 or 7 degrees Pisces. Add 315 gives 382 or 22 degrees Aries. Add 360 gives 427 or 7 degrees Gemini. Add $271 \frac{1}{4}$ gives $438 \frac{1}{4}$. High on May beans was $436 \frac{3}{4}$. After that high the next extreme low was $201 \frac{1}{2}$. Note that 67 plus 125 gives 202, and that one-half of 405 is $202 \frac{1}{2}$, and 180 plus $22 \frac{1}{2}$ is $202 \frac{1}{2}$, which are the mathematical reasons why May Soy Beans made bottom at $201 \frac{1}{2}$.

All of the above price levels can be measured in Time Periods of days, weeks and months, and when the time periods come out at these prices, it is important for a change in trend, especially if confirmed by the geometrical angles from highs and lows.

ACTIVE ANGLES AND DEGREES

By live or active angles is meant Prices and Time Periods where the Longitude of the major planets are or where the squares, triangles, oppositions are to these planets.

The averages of the six major planets Heliocentric and Geocentric are the most powerful points for Time and Price resistance. Also the Geocentric and Heliocentric average of the five major planets with Mars left out, is of great importance and should be watched.

You should also calculate the averages of eight planets which move around the Sun as this is the first most important odd square. The square of "1" is one, and "1" is the Sun. 8 added to "1" gives 9, the square of 3 and completes the first important odd square, which is important for Time and Price.

Examples of live, active angles: At the present writing, Jan. 18, 1954, Saturn Geo. is 8 to 9 degrees Scorpio. Add the square or 90 degrees gives 8 to 9 degrees Aquarius and equals the price 309-309, for May Beans. The planet Jupiter is at 21 degrees Gemini, which is 81 degrees in longitude from "0" the square of 9. Subtract 135 degrees from Jupiter gives 306 or 6 degrees Aquarius. This is why Soy Beans have met resistance so many times between 306 and $311 \frac{1}{4}$. The Price Resistance levels come out strong around these degrees and prices and the Geometrical angles come out on daily, weekly and monthly, but the power of Saturn and Jupiter aspects, working out Time to these Price Resistance Levels, is what halts the advance in Soy Beans.

24 Revolutions of Time and Price The earth makes one revolution on its axis in 24 hours, moving 360 degrees in Longitude. One hour of Time equals 15 degrees in Longitude, and for one hour of Time, we use one cent of Price. This is for daily active markets but can be used for weekly and monthly time periods, as

you can see by the Master Charts.

The Longitude of the Planets and the Longitude of the average of the planets determine the Resistance Levels as the price moves around each cycle of 24 cents per bushel. You mark on the Master Chart all low prices with a red circle around them and place around all high prices a green circle. Then note the Angles of 45, 60, 90, 120, 135, 180, 225, 240, 270, 300, 315 and 260 from each high and low. Then check the Longitude of the Planets and the Longitude of the average of the planets to see when the Price reaches these degrees or aspects and meets resistance.

Example: Dec. 2, 1953, May Soy Beans high $311\frac{1}{4}$. This equalled 18 degrees 45' in Pisces, close square or 90 degrees of Jupiter, 135 degrees to Saturn and 180 degrees of the averages, and 120 degrees of Uranus.

300 price equals 30 degrees Virgo. 302 equals 30 degrees Libra. 304 equals 30 degrees Scorpio. On Jan. 18, 1954, the planet Saturn Geo. is 8 degrees 30' Scorpio, and 15 degrees Scorpio gives a price of 303, therefore when May Beans decline to 302, they will be below the body or longitude of Saturn and will indicate lower. At the same time, using the Earth's annual revolution of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to move around the Sun, a price of $308\frac{1}{2}$ is 90 degrees or square to Saturn. As long as the price is below $308\frac{1}{2}$ it is within the square and in position to go lower. But by the 24 revolution, when the price breaks below 304, it is in the bear sign Scorpio, a fixed sign and will indicate lower prices.

Study and analyze all options of all commodities in the same way as we have analyzed May Beans. Remember, when these Resistance Points are met you must give the market time to show that it is making tops or bottoms and getting ready to make a change in trend. Do not guess, wait until you get a definite indication of a change in trend before deciding that the main trend has changed. You can buy or sell against these resistance levels and place a stop loss order. Having before you all the information outlined above, you would certainly have gone short of May Soy Beans on Dec. 2, 1953 and cover your shorts on Dec. 17 at 296 because the price was down to the 45 degree angle from 44 on the Monthly high and low chart.

24 CENT MOVES OR MORE

It is very important to watch the action on the daily and weekly chart when the price is up or down 24 cents from any high or low, 48 cents, 72 cents most important because three times 24, 96 cents, 120 or 5 times 24; 144 of great importance because 6 times 24 and the square of 12, 168 which is 7 times 24 - very important. You can also use one-half of 24, which is 12, and watch 36, 60, 84, etc. which equals 180 degrees or half the circle or cycle.