



**BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GEOCOSMIC STUDIES FOR  
FINANCIAL MARKET TIMING  
(HOW TO READ AND USE AN EPHEMERIS FOR TRADERS)**

**THE MMTA INTRODUCTORY COURSE FOR MMTA 2.0  
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**I: Introduction**

Welcome to the workshop on BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GEOCOSMIC STUDIES FOR FINANCIAL MARKET TIMING (HOW TO READ AND USE AN EPHEMERIS FOR TRADERS).

As the title implies, we have one primary purpose this weekend: to learn how to read an ephemeris.

Let's talk about why this important, what we will cover this workshop, as well what we will not cover because it doesn't serve the underlying purpose.

- 1) We will not go into great detail about astronomy and how the universe operates. We will briefly discuss the universe and solar system so that you can visually see and intellectually grasp the basis for the position of the planets as shown in any ephemeris. But as you proceed with your studies on geocosmic signatures, you will inevitably enter into the study of astrology, whose framework is based upon the principles of astronomy. But astronomy is a vast subject, as is astrology.
- 2) We will not go deeply into many of the principles that are practiced in astrology either, like houses, which are based upon the rotation of the Earth and determined by the time of day in which one is born or an event takes place. There will be a point in the second year of our studies where this will become important for those of you who wish to be intraday traders, for the times of the day in which various planets are aligned with the horizon of the earth do oftentimes mark important intraday highs and lows in the various indices.

By the term "Geocosmic studies," we are referring to the position of planets as seen from the Earth, and in some cases, the Sun. We will introduce you to the concept of aspects, which pertains to specific mathematical and spatial distances between planets.

We are examining the relationship of the planets to the signs of the zodiac, that circular band of constellation that envelopes the movement of planets in our solar system.

We are identify those times in which planets move from one sign to another – known as an "ingress" – and also when planets form certain mathematical relationships in space to one another, as seen from earth, known as an "aspect."

The major reason why we want to know about the times when planets make ingresses (change signs) and the time in which planets make aspects to one another, is because they often highlight periods in which markets either reverse or the investment community makes a shift in their focus on what sectors of human experience become more important.

Another part geocosmic studies that we wish to know pertains to the "retrograde" and "direct" dates of planets. These are the times that planets appear to change the direction of their orbit around the Sun *as seen from earth*. When a planet appears to changing its direction of movement, it is known as its "station," and it highlights the principles of that planet for a limited amount of time – often enough time, however, to coincide with a change in market trend.

Now as you pursue your studies in astrology and astronomy, you will come across many areas where the two conflict. It can be confusing if you allow it to. For instance, you will come across these various areas of apparent conflicts:

1. Sidereal versus Tropical zodiacs. Sidereal is used mostly in the Far East and relates to the position of planets in the foreground of the actual constellation. Tropical is used in the Western countries, like the Americas and Europe. It looks at the position of planet related to the signs – not actual constellations – of the zodiac. Hence on March 21, we say the Sun enters the sign of Aries and begins the season of Spring in the Northern Hemisphere. But in Vedic or Sidereal Astrology, it is not the constellation of Aries that is in the background of the Sun on March 21. It is actually about 5-6 degrees of Pisces. So, we say March begins the sign of Aries, and the Vedics say that won't begin for another 25 days. *Don't let this confuse you.*
2. You will also come across arguments that there are more than 12 constellations, or signs, to the zodiac. Some will say there are 13 or even 14 signs. Well, its true that the zodiac belt overlaps with some other constellations. But it doesn't matter for our purposes because we are studying the "signs" not the "constellations", and signs are based on a different view of astronomy than constellations are. So, don't let this

argument confuse you. *It has nothing to do with what we are using geocosmic studies for.*

3. You will come across arguments that planets should be notated according to their position as seen from the Sun, not the earth. Actually, we know that and we take that into account. It is the difference between heliocentric and geocentric astrology. We use mostly geocentric, but we want to also be aware of the heliocentric position of planets, especially when they change signs.
4. And of course, once you pursue this path of learning, others will inevitably try to dissuade you from it on the basis that it is superstitious, unscientific, the work of the devil, etc. None of that matters to us because 1) it is untrue and 2) you will see it works through own direct experience with it. Those who are skeptic are 99.9% without any knowledge or direct experience and frankly, you cannot argue with some who is ignorant. The basis for their position really comes down to this— "Astrology doesn't work because it shouldn't work." You could say the same thing about God, or the birth or death of any religious leader throughout history My point is: there is subjective and objective truths, and there are beliefs. We are interested in objective truths. Does it work? Can it be documented?

So what is it we are interested in learning? We want to know the following:

- 1.) Where are the planets, as seen from Earth (and also as seen from the Sun), in relation to the signs of the zodiac? What is the degree and sign they are in at any given moment?
- 2.) When do these planets ingress into a new sign – both geocentric and heliocentric? What does this imply in terms of collective psychological dynamics and how might this affect world markets?
- 3.) When do these planets form a major aspect to one another? How does that play into a critical reversal date for all financial markets?
- 4.) When do planets go retrograde and then back to direct? What are the dates of planetary stations and what do they imply?

In short, in this course you will learn how to...

1. read an ephemeris
2. calculate aspects
3. identify dates of planetary ingresses
4. identify dates of retrograde and direct planetary motions
5. identify new and full moons
6. identify planetary combinations of sun and moon signs
7. read an Aspectarian

So, let's get right into this. We will start by reviewing the symbols and order of planets according to closeness to the Sun. We will start with the Sun and Moon, even though they are not planets. But as you will soon see, they are the first two bodies that start the ephemeris.

## II: Planets

In our work with geocosmic studies, we will need to memorize the symbols of the planets as used in the ephemeris.

The ephemeris, however, usually starts with a listing of the position for the Sun, Moon, and then the Moon's North Node before it lists the planets. After the Sun, Moon, and Node, the planets appear in order of their closeness to the Sun in our solar system. This means the planets appear in the order of the speed in their orbit around the Sun. In other words, as the planet closest to the Sun, Mercury orbits the Sun in the shortest amount of time of any planet, followed by Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

Pluto moves the slowest, except during the time when its orbit is closer to the Sun than Neptune's. During those years, Pluto moves faster than Neptune. This happens for about 20 years in the 248-year orbit of Pluto around the Sun. It last happened February 7, 1979 until February 11, 1999.

An important concept to understand is that faster moving planets have a shorter duration of influence upon the affairs of Man. The slower the planet's movement, the longer and hence stronger its correspondence is likely to be to human activity. The same is true with market correlation. That is: the longer the planet is in a sign or aspect to another planet, or the longer it lasts in its "station" (retrograde or direct motion) the more pronounced its dynamic will appear in the affairs upon earth, and the more likely it is to correlate with a longer-term market cycle.

Thus, it is useful to know the orbital cycle of each planet. Understand that when we talk about the Sun, we are really referring to the Earth's orbit, for in geocentric astrology, the Sun is what appears to move in the skies as seen from Earth. The movement to the Sun in geocentric astrology is the same as the movement to the Earth in heliocentric astrology.

Hence the following is the order of planets, and duration of their orbits around the Sun *heliocentrically*, that we will use:

SUN		<b>1 year</b>
MOON		<b>27-1/3 days</b>
MERCURY		<b>88 days</b>
VENUS		<b>225 days</b>
MARS		<b>23 months</b>
JUPITER		<b>11.9 years</b>
SATURN		<b>29.5 years</b>

URANUS	♅	<b>84 years</b>
NEPTUNE	♆	<b>164.8 years</b>
PLUTO	♇ or ♇	<b>248.4 years</b>
MOON'S NORTH NODE	♁	<b>18.73 years</b>

Remember that these orbital cycles of planets (not the Moon) are based on heliocentric viewing, as seen from the Sun as the center of the solar system. Geocentric orbital cycles are much different, as the "inner planets" of Mercury and Venus will be closer to the Earth's orbit. they will never appear too far away from the Sun as seen from earth. In fact, we don't really have geocentric orbits of the planets around the Sun. However, the time it takes planets beyond the Earth's orbit – Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto - to go through the 12 signs of the zodiac, are very similar to the duration of their orbits around the Sun. The time it takes the inner planets of Mercury and Venus to go through the zodiac will be similar to the Sun (or Earth), because they never appear to be far away from the Sun as seen from Earth.

When we get to the geocentric ephemeris, you will see that Mercury is never more than one sign removed from the Sun, and Venus is never more than 2 signs removed.

Also understand that the Moon's Node is not a planet. It is a point of intersection between the Earth's orbit around the Sun and Moon's orbit around the Earth.

For now, our focus is not so much on astronomy as it is to simply learn how to read an ephemeris for purposes of developing a very valuable market timing tool. Let us understand how to read an ephemeris first, and then we can contemplate the mechanics of the universe that the ephemeris depicts.

### **III: SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC**

Planets move in the foreground of a circular band of constellations known as the zodiac. There are 12 constellations which are assigned 30 degrees each. Thus, there are 360 degrees in the circle, or zodiac.

Planetary positions are therefore denoted by what sign and what degree and even what minute and second of that sign they are located in. We are mainly interest in the nearest degree of a particular zodiac sign to identify a planet's position.

For example, let us assume we want to know where the Sun is today, September 15, 2012. If we look up September 15, 2012 in the American Ephemeris for midnight GMT, it will say it located in 22° of Virgo, 33 minutes and 31 seconds. Since there 30 degrees in Virgo (and every sign), it is thus about ¾ of the way

through Virgo. By the way, notice that we said there are 30 degrees to a "sign." Not all "constellations" actually have 30 degrees to them, but "signs" do because they are based on equal divisions of the sky as measured from the start of the seasons. Some "constellations" are actually larger and some are smaller than 30 degrees. Hence, we refer to it as 22 degrees of the "sign" of Virgo, and not the "constellation" of Virgo.

For purposes of this course, however, we will simply say that at midnight, GMT, and for much of September 15, the Sun is in 22 degrees of Virgo. It will actually be in 22 degrees of Virgo from about noon on September 14 through noon on September 15, since the Sun moves about one degree per day. There are 365 days in the year and 360 degrees in the zodiac, and the Sun takes almost exactly one full year to move through all 12 signs of the zodiac.

The signs of the zodiac are in order, starting with Aries and with their glyphs, as follows:

<b>ARIES</b>	♈	<b>0 - 30</b>
<b>TAURUS</b>	♉	<b>30 - 60</b>
<b>GEMINI</b>	♊	<b>60 - 90</b>
<b>CANCER</b>	♋	<b>90 - 120</b>
<b>LEO</b>	♌	<b>120 - 150</b>
<b>VIRGO</b>	♍	<b>150 - 180</b>
<b>LIBRA</b>	♎	<b>180 - 210</b>
<b>SCORPIO</b>	♏	<b>210 - 240</b>
<b>SAGITTARIUS</b>	♐	<b>240 - 270</b>
<b>CAPRICORN</b>	♑	<b>270 - 300</b>
<b>AQUARIUS</b>	♒	<b>300 - 330</b>
<b>PISCES</b>	♓	<b>330 - 360</b>

Here they are divided by their season according to Sun sign, which may make it easier to understand and memorize:

<b>Spring is</b>	♈♉♊
<b>Summer is</b>	♋♌♍
<b>Fall is</b>	♎♏♐
<b>Winter is</b>	♑♒♓

But we also divide the signs into quadruplicities and triplicities for ease of understanding their basic principles.

#### IV: Qualities of the Zodiac

Quadruplicities are also known as the "qualities." They are based on the seasons. The Sun sign that begins each season is known as a *cardinal sign*. Hence Aries, which begins spring, is a cardinal sign. And so are Cancer (summer), Libra (fall), and Capricorn (winter).

The middle sign of each season is known as a "fixed sign." Hence Taurus (which is the middle of spring), Leo (summer), Scorpio (fall), and Aquarius (Winter).

The last sign that ends each season are known as the "mutable signs." They are Gemini (spring), Virgo, (summer), Sagittarius (fall) and Pisces (winter).

Generally speaking, cardinal signs correspond to the principle of starting things, initiating activities. They are the doers, the ones who get things going. In markets, trends may get underway when several planets are in cardinal signs.

Fixed signs pertain to things being "fixed," or stable, steady, and locked in. It is a principle of maintaining or finishing that which was started in cardinal signs. It is said that matters do not change easily when many planets are in fixed signs. People with a lot of planets in fixed signs are said to be firm, maybe even rigid and stubborn, but reliable. They stay with things until they are finished, unlike the mutable signs which are easily distracted from finishing their tasks.

Mutable signs pertain to changes, the state of preparing to leave one set of activities and do another. It is mental, thinking, adaptable, but restless and perhaps nervous and a little more unstable or less committed than the other signs. It seeks change, and it likes the freedom to change its direction as things arise. Market can be unstable when many planets are in mutable signs, which large price swings

**IMPORTANT!!! Hard aspects occur when planets are in the same degree of the same quality!!!** This will become important when we figure aspects between planets, which are the most important factor in identifying critical reversal dates in financial markets!

#### V: Elements of the Signs of the Zodiac

Elements, or triplicities, are assigned as fire, earth, air, and water signs. **Every fourth sign beginning with Aries is a fire sign** ( $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\times$ ). Fire signs represent the principle of energy, optimism, growth, creative spirit, and enthusiasm. Generally speaking, stock markets are bullish when many planets are in fire signs, and they become more bullish when planets enter (ingress) them.

**Every fourth sign beginning with Taurus is an earth sign** (♉, ♋, ♌, ♍). Earth signs represent the principles of logic, realism, practicality, earthiness, methodical, rules-based, caution, skepticism and doubt. Generally speaking, stock markets are bearish when many planets are in earth signs, and they become more bearish when planets enter (ingress) them.

**Every third sign beginning with Gemini is an air sign** (♊, ♌, ♍, ♎). Air signs represent the principle of intelligence, communication, commerce, and trading. It is fast thinking. Generally speaking, stock markets are bullish when many planets are in air signs, and they become more bullish when planets enter (ingress) them.

**Every fourth sign beginning with Cancer is a water sign** (♋, ♌, ♍, ♎). Water signs represent the principles of emotions, feelings, nurturing, caring, romance, idealism, intuition, and sensitivity (sometimes oversensitive) Generally speaking, stock markets are bearish when many planets are in water signs, and they become more bearish when planets enter (ingress) them.

**IMPORTANT!!! Soft (or harmonious) aspects occur when planets are in the same degree of the same element!!!** This will become important when we determine aspects between planets, which are the most important of geocosmic factors in identifying critical reversal dates in financial markets!

Thus, every sign is assigned one quality and one element, which combine to describe a principle of that sign. Aries is the only sign that is both cardinal and fire, so it is naturally a sign of leadership: it starts activities and it is energetic by nature. Knowing these principles will help you when you try to decipher what is going on in the world and in financial markets.

As interesting as this is, however, it is not important to our immediate task at hand, which is to learn to read an ephemeris. It will be more important in our future classes – our two-year, 8 course, study program in the MMTA – that will begin in April. Between now and then, your task is to make sure you know five things 1) the symbols and basic principles of planets, 2) signs, 3) aspects, and that you know 4) how to read an ephemeris and 5) an Aspectarian.

## THE EPHEMERIS

Now that we have identified the symbols for the planets and signs of the zodiac, their order in the heavens and as presented in an ephemeris, we can begin the learning of "How to Read an Ephemeris."

An ephemeris is a table of planetary positions, as seen at a specific time from a specific location on earth. Most ephemerides show tables that are based upon midnight or noon, GMT, which stands for Greenwich Mean Time.

GMT is based on the zero (0°) longitude. All time zones of the world are based on a 15° longitudinal difference from Greenwich Mean Time, or the 0° longitude. As you know, clock time is one hour later from every time zone one goes east of Greenwich, and one earlier for each time zone one goes west of Greenwich. Central European Time (CET) for example, is based on a longitude that is 15° east of Greenwich, so it is always one degree later in CET than GMT. But Eastern Standard Time (EST) is based on a longitude of 75° west longitude, so the clock time there is usually 5 hours earlier than GMT.

As a further example, let us assume it is noon in London, whose clock time is based on GMT. In Berlin, whose clock time is based on CET or 15° east longitude, it would be 1:00 PM. But in New York City, which is based on Eastern Standard Time and 75° west longitude, the clock time at the same moment will be 7:00 AM, or five hours earlier.

There are two types of ephemerides we will be using. The most common is a geocentric ephemeris, which denotes the position of planets and the Moon as seen from Earth. We will also occasionally refer to heliocentric ephemeris, which gives the position of planets as seen from the Sun, and does not include the Moon. It gives the position of the Earth as seen from the Sun, whereas the geocentric ephemeris will give the position of the Sun as seen from Earth.

The ephemeris that we will specifically use for this course is The New American Ephemeris, 2020-2030. The ephemeris that we will use is based upon the planetary positions at 0-hour GMT, or midnight. That is, every date listed will be followed by that planet's position at midnight of that day, GMT – which will be 7:00 PM EST, or 8:00 PM EDT the day before.

Let's take a look of a past example below from The New American Ephemeris, 2007-2020.

In the below example, the first page of tables is for January 2007. It will say, at the top of the page, **LONGITUDE** in the center, and then **January 2007** on the far right.



0-30, as there are 30 degrees to a sign. The ` indicates the minutes into the next degree. There are 60 minutes (') in a sign, so this will be a number from 0-60. At 60', it forwards to the next degree. The same thing with seconds ("). There are 60" to a minute of a degree. For our purposes of financial astrology, it is enough to get to the nearest degree, let alone the nearest minute or second. When we do calculations, we will round off no further than the nearest minute, and in most cases, even the nearest degree, especially as we have at our disposal an Aspectarian, which we will discuss later and will help us determine the exact time of an aspect or an ingress.

Thus, underneath the symbol for the Sun and the degree, minute and seconds, you will see  $10^{\circ} \overline{6} 10 24$ , which represents 10 degrees of Capricorn, 10 minutes and 24 seconds.

In astrology, the Sun "moves" about 1 degree per day, as discussed before. So the next day you will see the Sun about one degree further into Capricorn. In fact, on January 2, it shows the Sun at  $11^{\circ} \overline{6} 11' 32''$ .

The next column is titled  $\text{☾}$ , and it shows where the moon was located, as seen from earth, at midnight January 1, 2007. It was at  $7^{\circ} \text{II} 24' 41''$ . The next column shows where the moon was 12 hours latter, or at noon, GMT. It is listed at  $14^{\circ} \text{II} 22' 13''$ .

For now, we will skip the next two columns, which indicate the position of the Mean and True Node (North Node) of the Moon.

After that it shows the sign, degree, and minutes (to the nearest 10<sup>th</sup> of a minute) of all the planets, Mercury through Pluto. What degree and minute (to the nearest tenth) is Mercury? Answer:  $6^{\circ} \overline{6} 30.5'$ . How about Saturn?  $24^{\circ} \text{♄} 27.5'$ . What does the Rx stand for? It means Saturn is retrograde as of January 1, 2007.

Let's now jump ahead to today, September 15, 2012. Where is the Sun at midnight, GMT, on September 15, 2012? Where is the Moon, and all the other planets at the start of September 15, GMT?

### **Calculations of Moon's Degree for New York City (EST)**

This is the part of the course where most astrology teachers will run and hide. It is math. And although it is true you no longer need to know the "math" in order to calculate planetary positions any more since the advent of astrological software programs, we are still going to do it. I am still going to teach it. Why? Because I can, and this is my course. Actually, I think it is useful for you to know where the moon is at any given moment by "eyeballing" the ephemeris, and not having to boot up your astrology software program on your iPhone to find it out for you.

Besides, to be able to do this keeps your mind young and vibrant. I don't want lazy students. So, indulge me in this part of the workshop and see if you can "get it."

Follow these steps:

1. Determine if the clock time in NYC is standard time or daylight savings time.
2. Add 5 hours if standard time or 4 hours if daylight saving time to get GMT time of either 4:00 or 5:00 PM.
3. Calculate how far the moon moves in that 12-hour period, from noon of the day you are on, to midnight of the next day, GMT. That is, subtract the midnight position of the moon on the day after from the noon position of the day of.
4. Convert to total minutes. That is, multiply the degrees by 60' and add it to the existing number of minutes.
5. Divide this total by 12 (hours) to get the hourly rate of change for the Moon this day.
6. Multiply the hourly rate of motion by 4 (if NYC is on daylight savings time) or 5 (if on standard time).
7. Convert this number (in minutes) back to degrees and minutes.
8. Add it to the Moon's position at noon GMT, and you will get the position of the Moon at noon that day for NYC. It will be about 2-3 degrees further into the zodiac than it was in GMT.

Let's figure out where the moon is at noon, NYC, September 15, 2012.

First of all, is it daylight savings or standard time in NYC? It is daylight savings.

So what time is it in London, or Greenwich, when it is noon in NYC today? It is four hours later, or 4:00 PM.

Now let's subtract the position of the moon at noon today (Sept 15) in Greenwich, from its position at midnight tomorrow, Sept 16. How far has the moon moved in these twelve hours?

$$9/16/12, \text{ midnight GMT} = 22^{\circ} 20' \text{ (round it off to nearest minute)}$$

$$9/15/12, \text{ noon GMT} = \underline{15^{\circ}} \underline{16'}$$

$$\text{Rate of motion} = 7^{\circ} 04' \text{ in 12 hours}$$

$$\text{Convert this to total minutes: } 7^{\circ} \times 60' = 420'$$

$$\text{Add the rest of the minutes''} = \underline{4'}$$

$$\text{Total minutes traveled in 12 hours} = 424'$$

Now determine the hourly movement. Since the moon moved 424' in 12 hours, that means it moves  $424' / 12 = 35.33'/\text{hour}$

Now multiply that by 4 hours, since it is 4 hours after noon in Greenwich:

$$35.33' \times 4 = 141.33'$$

Convert this to degrees and minutes.

$$141.33/60 = 2.355 \text{ degrees.}$$

$$.355 \text{ degrees} \times 60 = 21.33'. \text{ We round it off to } 21'.$$

Thus in those 4 hours, the Moon moved  $2^\circ 21'$

This makes sense since the general rule we use is that the Moon moves about one degree every 2 hours. Oftentimes it is slightly more, as in this case, and less often it is slightly less.

Add this to the noon position of the Moon in GMT, and you will have the position of the Moon at noon in NYC. Thus...

Moon at Noon 9/15 in Greenwich was:	$15^\circ \text{♍} 16'$
Add	$\underline{2^\circ \quad 21'}$

Moon's position at noon in NYC 9/15 is:  $17^\circ \text{♍} 37'$

Why is this important? Because 1) the studies we conducted on the solar-lunar combinations related to reversals in stock indices and Silver were based on the Moon's sign at noon in NYC, and 2) this will help you to become more fully aware and attuned to when the Moon changes signs or makes aspects to certain planets.

Now let's try to calculate a more challenging example. Let's calculate where the moon will be at noon in NYC on Wednesday, January 16, 2013?

First of all, is it not daylight savings. It is standard time in both Greenwich and New York – unless we are under martial law...

So what time is it in London, or Greenwich, when it is noon in NYC on January 16, 2013? It is five hours later, or 5:00 PM. This is between noon January 16 and midnight January 17 in Greenwich, so we will use the Moon's position for those two times.

So, let's subtract the position of the moon on January 16 in Greenwich, from its position at midnight tomorrow, January 17. How far has the moon moved in these twelve hours?

1/17/13, midnight GMT =	$04^\circ \text{♍} 14'$ (round it off to nearest minute)
1/16/13, noon GMT =	$\underline{27^\circ \text{♋} 45'}$

This is a tricky question because 1) the Moon changes signs and 2) it starts a new zodiac cycle.

Since there are 12 signs to the zodiac, we will represent the Jan 17 midnight position as a sign number, where Aries is sign #1 and Pisces is sign # 12. Also, since Aries starts a new zodiac cycle, we can represent it as the 13<sup>th</sup> sign, rather than first, for subtraction purposes. That is, in cases like this, when you can't subtract assign number, you can add 12 signs to make it work.

In the same way, if you cannot subtract the minutes of a degree, you may need to borrow 60' and subtract one degree, since there are 60' to a degree.

This is basic arithmetic, which I suspect some of you forgot from the third grade, and others will think this is very elementary. But bear with me as we go through this simple exercise because it will become important when we calculate aspects between planets alter on. We are going from third-grade to college in this course, and right now, we are just at the third-grade level.

So now the subtraction becomes like this:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1/17/13, \text{ midnight GMT} & = & 13S \ 04^\circ \ 14' \\ 1/16/13, \text{ noon GMT} & = & 12S \ \underline{27^\circ \ 45'} \end{array}$$

Let's subtract 1 sign and add 30 degrees, so it becomes:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1/17/13, \text{ midnight GMT} & = & 12S \ 34^\circ \ 14' \\ 1/16/13, \text{ noon GMT} & = & 12S \ \underline{27^\circ \ 45'} \end{array}$$

And now let us take away one degree for 1/17 and add 60' so it subtracts easily. Thus it becomes:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1/17/13, \text{ midnight GMT} & = & 12S \ 33^\circ \ 74' \ (\text{round it off to nearest minute}) \\ 1/16/13, \text{ noon GMT} & = & 12S \ \underline{27^\circ \ 45'} \\ \text{Rate of motion} & = & 6^\circ \ 29' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Convert this to total minutes: } 6^\circ \times 60' & = & 360' \\ \text{Add the rest of the minutes''} & = & \underline{29'} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Total minutes traveled in 12 hours} = 389'$$

Now determine the hourly movement. Since the moon moved 389' in 12 hours, that means it moves  $389' / 12 = 32.41'/\text{hour}$

Now multiply that by 5 hours, since it is 5 hours after noon in Greenwich:

$$32.41' \times 5 = 162.08'$$



<b>SEMI-SEXTILE</b> ( $\sphericalangle$ )	<b>30°</b>
<b>SEMI SQUARE</b> ( $\sphericalangle$ )	<b>45°</b>
<b>QUINTILE</b> (Q)	<b>72°</b>
<b>SESQUIQUADRATE</b> ( $\square$ )	<b>135°</b>
<b>QUINCUNX</b> ( $\overline{\sphericalangle}$ )	<b>150°</b>

These minor aspects, plus the sextile, were not found to be too important as correlations to reversal in financial markets, at least from a short-term trading perspective. However, with long-term stock market cycles, the longer-term planetary cycles in the semi-square and sesquiquadrate aspect were found to be rather important. So, we will have to know these by the time we get to the second course of the training.

For now, however, we are just going to focus on the major aspects, less the sextile. Or, the hard aspects plus the trine.

## **VII: Calculating Aspects**

Our goal here is to determine the exact date in which two planets make an exact aspect. We can do this one of two ways: the "long-hand" way and the "quick" way.

The "long-hand" way involves calculating the distance between two planets mathematically. This is the method used in Chapter Six in the "Basic Principles of Geocosmic Studies For Financial Market Timing." I would highly recommend you learn this way to determine the distance between two planets, and hence the aspect, because it gives you a greater appreciation for how planets move in relationship to one another from one day to the next.

However, we are not going to teach that method here, because it takes too much time, and it is one of those things that can get us bogged down in minute details if we have anyone who is mathematically challenged. I don't want that to get in our way of an easy and exceptional workshop, so we will instead focus on the "quick and easy" way to identify an aspect. It will be sufficient enough for this pre-training course.

The "Quick and Easy" way to determine the aspects that we are going use involves:

1. Remembering the order of the zodiac, where Aries is #1 – the first sign - and Pisces is #12 – the last sign.



(excluding Chiron, Ceres, Mercury, and the North Node of the Moon), and see which dates they are in 7 or 8 degrees of a sign.

Start with Neptune. You will see Neptune stays at 0° Pisces all month. So there is no exact aspect between Neptune to Pluto in November.

Now look to Uranus. Is Uranus in 7-8° this month? No. It is between 4-5° of Aries all month.

Skip Chiron and look at Saturn. It starts the month at 3° Scorpio and ends the month at 6° Scorpio. If you turn the page, you will see that in December, Saturn will be in the same degree and minute as Pluto. When is that? What degree and minute? How many signs apart are they? What aspect does it form? Dec 26, sextile, at 9° Scorpio to Capricorn, which is two signs apart, and hence a sextile.

Next go to Jupiter. What is the first thing you note about Jupiter that is different than the planets we looked at so far? It is retrograde. It goes backwards from 15° of Gemini back to 11° Gemini. Once again, it does not enter the range of 7-8° of a sign, so no major aspect with Pluto. But if you go to the next page (December), you will see it goes back to 7-9° of Gemini and it will be in an aspect to Pluto. Which day is that, and what degree and aspect does it form? Dec 21, quincunx.

The next column to examine is Mars. On November 27, Mars goes from 7 to 8° of Capricorn. This is the same sign and degree as Pluto, so what aspect is it? Yes, it is a powerful conjunction, which is a war-like signature.

Now go to Venus where you will discover two dates in which this planet will cross 7-8° of a sign – two different signs. When and what aspects are they?

And finally, the Sun. What date does the Sun cross 7-8° of a sign, and which aspect does this form to Pluto? For the month, then, which dates do we find major aspects to Pluto, and from which planets?

## **IX: Planetary Stations**

As seen from the earth, in the geocentric view of the solar system, all planets will go through periods in which they appear to be moving backwards through the zodiac. Of course, they are not moving backwards, but because all planets are orbiting the Sun in a circular or elliptical pattern, but in different orbits that have different distances from the Sun, they will appear to go backwards through the zodiac at certain points along their orbits. It is like a race track, where all runners are going in the same direction, but a runner on the inner track will appear to be going past a runner on the outer track, who then appears to be moving backwards, but in fact is still running forward.

When a planet appears to be going backwards through the zodiac as seen from Earth, it is said to be "**retrograde.**" The date that it starts its retrograde motion is

denoted in the ephemeris with the symbol "Rx" or "R." If a planet is retrograde as the month starts, then the "R" will appear in the ephemeris on the second day of that month. It does not mean it turned retrograde that day. It means it is already retrograde as the month begins.

When planet appears to be changing back to its forward motion through the zodiac as seen from Earth, it is said to be turning "direct." The date that it starts its forward motion is denoted in the ephemeris with the symbol "D."

The dates that planets change direction, from direct to retrograde or retrograde back to direct, are known as **planetary stations**.

A planetary station is as important as an aspect. That date, and the surrounding days, highlight the principles of that planet as follows:

**Mercury** ♀ : Communications. When retrograde, it highlights a three-week period of misunderstandings, miscommunications, conflicting messages that correlate with market uncertainty. Decisions are oftentimes made that have to be changed, modified, or let go of altogether afterwards. Technical buy and sell signals are oftentimes violated here. Support and resistance zone are often barely broken, as in fake-outs. When Mercury is station and about to go retrograde, it is a time of high intuition. When it is about to return to direct motion, it is a time of low intuition and narrow price ranges, unless other planets are in aspect that negate this, like Mars, Jupiter and/or Uranus. It goes Rx about three times per year, about every 3-4 months, for about three weeks.

Look up in your ephemeris and find the next time that Mercury goes Rx? When does it then go direct again?

**Venus** ♀ : Agreements and relationships; the urge for harmony. Venus also rules money and assets of value, and one's net worth. When it is at its station, it highlights the urge to come to an agreement. But as it turns retrograde, those agreements usually fade in importance. This is a time when central bankers often announce new monetary policy changes. They can raise or lower interest rates. They can make a decision to inflate or deflate the money supply. Such announcements are not always popular. But since they represent major changes in monetary policy, many financial markets will make major reversals of trends around these dates. A station of Venus are two of the most powerful correlations we know of that pertain to reversals in financial markets. The stock market low of March 6, 2009, ended the bear market and begin a 4-year bull market in stocks.

**Mars** ♂ : Mars rules aggression, hostilities, and conflicts. When it is station it represents a time of increased military tensions. However, the aggressor is usually the loser. It is not a favorable time to start a conflict or initiate an argument.

**Jupiter** ♃ : Jupiter rules expansion, optimism, good luck, but also greed, exaggeration and excess. When it is stationary, it highlights a period of optimism or hysteria. Everything happens big; things are exaggerated – from optimism to fears.

**Saturn** ♄ : Saturn rules fear and contraction. It depresses prices and coincides with worry and anxieties about the future. It is a fear of loss and the atmosphere seems too serious, cold, and heavy. Yet when it turns retrogrades, financial markets often change their trends within a couple of days. It's a big one for market timing. Any market that is falling into a Saturn highlighted period is a candidate for reversing into a big rally.

**Uranus** ♅ : Uranus pertains to abrupt disruptions and unexpected events or conditions that have suddenly arisen. It is highly individualistic and independent, and not indicative of agreements. It rules earthquakes and high winds as well as electrical blackouts. In financial markets, it corresponds to either sudden reversals or breakouts way above resistance or below support. It coincides with breakouts as well as reversals. Uranus stations are also one of the more important correlates to major market reversals within just a couple of days. It is usually a very wild period.

**Neptune** ♆ : Neptune stations highlight the period of rumors and imaginative thoughts, but not necessarily realistic. It is an urge to sacrifice for the betterment of others (i.e. world peace), but it can also be a time of treachery and deceptive practices. Trust is an important issue, and often in short supply. It is a time of romantic infatuation, but also floods and lots of emotions. It heightens confusion and is considered highly irrational.

**Pluto** ♇ or ♇ M Pluto's dynamic is to tear down, reform, terminate, or destroy. It is driven and can't seem to stop itself once it starts. It pertains to debt, deficits, downgrades, and defaults, the four D's. It also has dominion over taxes. When Pluto is station, there is often reports of crop damage.

## PLANETARY INGRESSES

When a planet moves from one sign to another, it is known as an "ingress."

In the ephemeris, this is denoted by the symbol of the new sign listed between the degree and minutes of the planet on the day of the ingress.

Every planet has a collective psychological dynamic associated with it., In fact, this is true with each planet and each sign, as we have seen already. But beyond that, planets denote actions, or activities, associated with psychological dynamics.

Signs, on the other hand, are like attitudes associated with these psychological dynamics. So, when a planet is in a sign, the actions of that planet are tempered by the attitudes associated with that sign. Mars in Aries is lot more bold and impulsive in its actions than say Mars in Taurus or Capricorn, which will be more cautious and “think before acting.”

In financial markets, planets changing signs tends to correspond with investors and traders changing their focus of attention. With Mars in Aries, for instance, the attention may be upon geopolitical hot spots in the world, and areas involving military confrontations and international aggressions. Mars moving into Taurus may shift the attention to problems in the banking sector or world stock markets, since Taurus rules money and banks.

Thus, it is important to take note of when planets ingress into new signs, for it indicates a new collective psychology arising, and this can affect trends in different financial markets.

Some trends we note related to planets ingressing into new signs include: Mars in Scorpio, which tends to have a bullish correlation to Gold; Mars in Sagittarius or Capricorn, which tends to coincides with military confrontations in the Middle East involving Israel; Venus in Libra, which tends to coincide with important lows in Silver from which prices then rally strongly; heliocentric Mercury in Sagittarius, which has a bullish correspondence to both Gold and Silver, as well as foreign currencies and other commodities like grains and crude oil.

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## **HELIOCENTRIC EPHEMERIS**

The heliocentric ephemeris lists the position of planets as seen from the Sun each day at midnight GMT. Instead of the Sun, it gives the position of Earth, which is exactly the opposite of the Sun in geocentric viewing.

There have been a few pilot studies done on the correlation of heliocentric aspects to reversals in financial markets, but not enough and nothing yet that gives us a formal sense of probabilities. This is a very fertile and relatively unexplored area for someone to conduct a serious research study

Our own use of the heliocentric positions revolve mostly around the ingress of Mercury into Sagittarius. This we find has a very high correspondence to sharply rising prices in Gold, which then forms a peak somewhere between the 4<sup>th</sup> day and the end of this 11-12 day transit.

Note when heliocentric Mercury enters Sagittarius in December 2012 (Dec 28).

## DECEMBER 2012

DAY	♃		♄		♅		♆	
	LONG	LAT	LONG	LAT	LONG	LONG	LAT	
1 S	16 <sup>o</sup> 38	7 <sup>o</sup> N00	0 <sup>o</sup> 49	3 <sup>o</sup> N18	9 <sup>o</sup> M12	2 <sup>o</sup> W05	1S46	
2 Su	21 56	7 00	2 26	3 16	10 13	2 42	1 46	
3 M	27 04	6 56	4 04	3 15	11 14	3 19	1 46	
4 Tu	2 <sup>o</sup> 03	6 49	5 41	3 13	12 15	3 56	1 47	
5 W	6 52	6 39	7 18	3 11	13 15	4 33	1 47	
6 Th	11 32	6 27	8 55	3 09	14 16	5 10	1 47	
7 F	16 03	6 13	10 32	3 07	15 17	5 47	1 48	
8 S	20 25	5 57	12 09	3 04	16 18	6 24	1 48	
9 Su	24 39	5 40	13 45	3 02	17 19	7 02	1 48	
10 M	28 45	5 21	15 22	2 59	18 20	7 39	1 49	
11 Tu	2 <sup>o</sup> 44	5 02	16 59	2 56	19 21	8 16	1 49	
12 W	6 35	4 41	18 36	2 53	20 22	8 54	1 49	
13 Th	10 21	4 20	20 12	2 50	21 23	9 31	1 49	
14 F	14 00	3 59	21 49	2 47	22 24	10 08	1 49	
15 S	17 33	3 37	23 26	2 44	23 25	10 46	1 50	
16 Su	21 01	3 15	25 02	2 40	24 26	11 23	1 50	
17 M	24 24	2 52	26 39	2 36	25 27	12 01	1 50	
18 Tu	27 43	2 30	28 15	2 33	26 29	12 38	1 50	
19 W	0 <sup>o</sup> M57	2 07	29 52	2 29	27 30	13 16	1 50	
20 Th	4 07	1 45	1 <sup>o</sup> M28	2 25	28 31	13 54	1 50	
21 F	7 14	1 22	3 05	2 21	29 32	14 31	1 51	
22 S	10 18	1 00	4 41	2 17	0 <sup>o</sup> S33	15 09	1 51	
23 Su	13 18	0 38	6 17	2 12	1 34	15 47	1 51	
24 M	16 16	0 16	7 53	2 08	2 35	16 24	1 51	
25 Tu	19 12	0S05	9 30	2 04	3 36	17 02	1 51	
26 W	22 05	0 27	11 06	1 59	4 37	17 40	1 51	
27 Th	24 57	0 48	12 42	1 54	5 38	18 18	1 51	
28 F	27 47	1 08	14 18	1 50	6 40	18 55	1 51	
29 S	0 <sup>o</sup> S36	1 29	15 54	1 45	7 41	19 33	1 51	
30 Su	3 23	1 49	17 30	1 40	8 42	20 11	1 51	
31 M	6 <sup>o</sup> 09	2S08	19 <sup>o</sup> M06	1N35	9 <sup>o</sup> S43	20 <sup>o</sup> W49	1S51	

## THE ASPECTARIAN

There is a much easier way to find the times and dates of aspects, planetary stations, and planetary ingresses. It is known as "The Aspectarian."

An Aspectarian is useful for the following reasons and requires the following time adjustments

1. An Aspectarian gives each aspect of the day for all planets and the Moon, according to GMT.
2. It gives the dates and times for each planetary station and planetary ingress as well, but not the Moon's ingress. That is also on this page, but slightly up and to the right.
3. You need to adjust the times given in the Aspectarian by subtracting 5 hours for EST or 4 hours if Daylight Savings (EDT), if applying to New York markets.

Now you are probably wondering why we went through all these steps to calculate dates and times of aspects and planetary ingresses. It is because I wanted you to understand what these symbols and signs relate too. If you know the basics behind the Aspectarian, you have a much better education and understanding of what you are doing. It's not just "following the steps," but understanding what the steps refer to as far as the relationship of the earth to the Sun, Moon, and planets. It also helps you appreciate the connection between you (here on Earth) to all the movement of activity in our solar system.

For after all, what we are demonstrating is the correlation of cycles of celestial activity with the cycles of human activity. That is the real definition of astrology, and we are applying it to the human activity of financial markets.

## MOON INGRESSES AND "VOID OF COURSE MOON"

Above the Aspectarian and to the right side of the page, is a box that is titled "Void of Course Moon," and then subdivided into two columns titled, "Last Aspect" and "Moon Ingress."

"Void of Course Moon" refers to the time between the last major aspect the Moon forms to a planet before entering – ingressing – into the next sign. The time in which the Moon becomes "Void of Course" is listed in the first column titled "Last Aspect." The Moon remains "Void of Course" until it ingresses into the next sign.

In the tables on the ephemeris page, remember that the times posted are GMT. You need to convert it to the time zone of the market you are trading. If New York, then you need to subtract 5 hours if EST, or 4 hours if EDT.

In the study of Astrology, it is said that "nothing changes" during the time the Moon is Void of Course." If you want a result that changes the status quo, then don't initiate the action under a "Void of Course Moon." The final result of the action is said to be of the nature of the last aspect the Moon makes before it goes VOC (Void of Course).

In Financial markets, we often find prices trading in a congestion zone during Void of Course Moon. Or, if there is a trend, it gradually and modestly continues in that trend. It doesn't reverse during a Void of Course Moon. Personally, I find this generally true, but not 100% consistent. I don't rely upon it for my trading, which may be why I sometimes struggle with positions I initiate. But I do pay attention to the time that the Moon ingresses into a new sign, which is the same as to say that the Moon no longer is Void of Course.

Let's look now at this part of the page and determine when 1) the Moon goes Void of Course and 2) when it ingresses into a new sign.

Void of Course Moon	
Last Aspect	Ingress
1 20:03 ♀ △	2 5:38
4 11:07 ♀ □	4 15:42
5 18:56 ○ △	7 4:11
9 11:00 ♀ △	9 16:50
11 22:00 ♀ □	12 3:02
14 5:15 ♀ ✕	14 9:32
16 11:27 ♀ ☽	16 12:56
18 11:31 ♀ ☿	18 14:47
20 13:12 ○ ✕	20 16:35
22 16:46 ♀ ✕	22 19:22
24 21:20 ♀ □	24 23:34
27 3:34 ♀ △	27 5:25
29 2:36 ☽ △	29 13:15

Notice on September 1, it shows that on September 1, at 20:03 GMT, "Venus trine." That means the last aspect was at 8:03 PM, GMT. It was Moon trine Venus. Void of Course began at the time.

The next column shows Aries 2 5:38. That means the Moon ingressed into Aries on September 2, at 5:36 AM, GMT. The Void of Course condition ended then.

In other words, the Moon was in Pisces on September 1, 2012. It went Void of Course at 4:03 PM, EDT, as it made a trine to Venus. It remained Void of Course – VOC – until 1:36 AM, EDT, on September 2, when the Moon entered Aries. How many hours was it VOC?

Where is the Moon today? When does it go VOC? What is the last aspect it makes before going VOC? When does it enter the next sign? What is that sign?

## **CALCULATING THE MOON'S DEGREE AT NOON FOR EACH MARKET DAY**

I find it useful to know the Moon's sign and degree every morning as the market opens. Actually, I find it most useful to know the Moon's degree at noon of every market day, because that was the basis for the studies conducted in Volume 4 of the Stock Market Timing series as well as The Sun, Moon, and Silver Market Book.

I like to know what sign and degree the Moon is in for the following reasons:

- 1.** The Moon sign gives me an insight into the traders' psychology for the day. Fire signs are usually more energetic for instance, and earth signs are more cautious and deliberate. It also gives me insight into my own emotional nature for each day. For example, when the Moon is in Cancer, I am more moody and easily affected by other people; when in Aries, I am more temperamental; in Leo, Libra, and Sagittarius, I am most happy and confident; in Taurus, Scorpio, and Capricorn I feel more sluggish and less confident then, and I try to avoid speeding and the police – especially when in Scorpio. But I like physical intimacy best then.
- 2.** The Sun-Moon combination gives me an idea of what to expect in stocks and the Silver market, per the studies done in Vol 4 or the Silver Book. But I also use it for other markets, especially Treasuries.
- 3.** I find a natural rhythm of rising and falling prices in stocks and precious metals according to the moon sign alone. I base my trading as much on this rhythm as anything else. And when the market does not follow this rhythm, I find that important too – it means the market is very bearish or very bullish in the opposite direction of what is the norm.

We will not discuss the importance of the Sun-Moon signs in financial markets in this class, but we will cover it in great detail in Course #4 next October. But you

do need to know what the Sun-Moon combination is on any given day. For instance, what is the Sun-Moon combination today?

What is it tomorrow?

By the way, when the Sun and Moon are both in Libra, what phase of the Moon is it? New Moon.

What would be a trader's psychology today and then tomorrow?

## **CELESTIAL MECHANICS**

Now that you have learned to read an ephemeris, we want to give you a quick brush up on how that translates into the world of astronomy. What are you actually reading? How does it actually work in the heavens? This is the basis for the cosmic assumption of "As above, so below."

## **LUNAR RHYTHM FOR STOCKS**

Aries is neutral until then end.

Prices tend to go down and make a low into the middle degrees of Taurus, and then they rise sharply into late Gemini.

Stocks come down in Cancer into middle Leo. They rise in late Leo, but come down again into middle Virgo.

Stocks rally nicely in late Virgo through middle to late Libra. They pause in Scorpio before resuming up into Sagittarius.

They fall into the last ten degrees of Capricorn, where they then reverse sharply higher into Aquarius. They fall again into Pisces. In late Pisces, they can start to recover as they approach Aries, where they flatten out and fall again into Taurus.

## **LUNAR RHYTHM FOR METALS**

The first half of Aries is bullish.

Prices tend to go down in the last third of Aries and make a low into the middle degrees of Taurus. Then they rise sharply into Gemini. But Gemini can also witness severe declines again, as may all air signs for metals, particularly when the Sun is also in an air sign.

Metals rally into early Cancer, but then they decline into middle Leo. They rise in late Leo, through much of Virgo.

From late Virgo through Libra and even into Scorpio, metals go back and forth. They move up sharply into mid-Sagittarius.

Then they fall sharply from late Sagittarius into the last ten degrees of Capricorn. From here, they can get quite volatile through Aquarius. They usually fall in Pisces, but in late Pisces, they start to recover and rise sharply into the first half of Aries.

## **ASTROLOGICAL SOFTWARE CALCULATION PROGRAMS**

There are a number of excellent software programs available that will calculate all the factors that you find in an ephemeris – and more.

For purposes of market timing, we want software programs that will calculate “Hit Lists,” which are a chronological listing of specific planets in major aspects. Again, there are several astrological calculation programs that offer this feature, but the one we will use in the MMTA courses is Solar Fire, probably the most popular software program used by professional astrologers in the USA, and quite possibly in the world.

We will also use FAR for the Galactic Trader, who has not only a hit list, but also allows the user to break these signatures up into Levels 1, 2, and 3 as determined by the studies in our “Ultimate Book on Stock Market Timing series.

## **CREATING A “HIT LIST” IN SOLAR FIRE**

1. Open the program. From the top menu bar, choose “Dynamic”
2. Next, choose “Transits and Progressions.”
3. On this page, input the following:

Under “Period of report,” choose “Now” or a start date. Let’s do “now.”

Under “Location,” choose New York City, or city of market you trade

Under “Event Selection,” choose “Transit to Transit”

Under “Point Selection,” click the box titled “Transits.”

4. Under “Transits,” choose “All” and then “Create.” Give it a name, like “MMTA.” Hit “OK.”
5. This opens “Select Transiting Points.” Remove Moon, Mercury, Chiron, North Node by clicking them. Click “Save.” Then click “Select” with your new name. This should appear now under “Transits” under “Point Selection” when it returns to “Dynamic Report Selection” page.

Under “Extra,” choose none.

6. Go to “Aspect Selection” now.
7. Under “transits,” click in the box. Choose “Standard.” Choose “Create” and type in a name again, like “MMTA.”
8. Here you see a set of aspects. The ones with \* will be listed. Click the ones you want disabled and click “disabled” for each. In our case, we only want

conjunction, square, trine, and opposition.” Disable any \* that denote any other aspects. Click “Save.”

9. Then choose this new name of a file you create and hit “Select.”

10. Click “View.”

P1 (H)	Asp	P2 (H)	EXL	Type	Date	Time	Zone	Age	Pos1	Pos2
♀ (8)	Δ	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Sep 13 2012	00:44:36 am	EDT	0.004	07°01'11" D	07°11'11" R
♃ (4)	□	♃ (2)	✗	Tr-Tr	Sep 19 2012	01:56:58 am	EDT	0.021	06°17'57" R	06°18'57" D
♀ (9)	□	♃ (12)	✗	Tr-Tr	Sep 27 2012	04:48:28 am	EDT	0.043	23°09'09" D	23°10'09" D
♃ (10)	♁	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Sep 29 2012	03:14:51 am	EDT	0.048	06°17'33" D	06°17'33" R
♃ (10)	□	♃ (2)	✗	Tr-Tr	Sep 29 2012	01:55:01 pm	EDT	0.049	06°17'59" D	06°18'59" D
♀ (9)	♁	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 3 2012	06:26:07 pm	EDT	0.061	00°10'44" D	00°11'44" R
♃ (12)	□	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 7 2012	10:10:06 pm	EDT	0.072	00°17'40" D	00°18'40" R
♃ (10)	Δ	♃ (7)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 9 2012	01:52:09 am	EDT	0.075	16°17'20" D	16°18'20" R
♀ (9)	Δ	♃ (2)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 9 2012	04:04:23 am	EDT	0.076	07°00'04" D	07°01'04" D
♃ (11)	Δ	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 10 2012	10:38:21 pm	EDT	0.081	00°10'37" D	00°11'37" R
♃ (11)	Δ	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 15 2012	06:33:25 am	EDT	0.092	05°17'54" D	05°18'54" R
♀ (9)	□	♃ (7)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 16 2012	07:34:09 pm	EDT	0.097	16°10'07" D	16°11'07" R
♃ (11)	Δ	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 23 2012	07:14:40 am	EDT	0.114	00°10'27" D	00°11'27" R
♃ (11)	♁	♃ (11)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 25 2012	04:32:05 am	EDT	0.120	02°10'20" D	02°11'20" D
♃ (11)	♁	♃ (7)	✗	Tr-Tr	Oct 28 2012	08:54:28 am	EDT	0.128	15°17'25" D	15°18'25" R
♀ (10)	♁	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 1 2012	06:04:40 pm	EDT	0.140	05°17'18" D	05°18'18" R
♀ (10)	□	♃ (2)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 3 2012	01:26:49 pm	EDT	0.145	07°17'30" D	07°18'30" D
♀ (10)	Δ	♃ (7)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 9 2012	02:25:46 am	EST	0.160	14°17'19" D	14°18'19" R
♃ (12)	□	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 22 2012	02:11:09 am	EST	0.196	00°10'23" D	00°11'23" D
♀ (11)	Δ	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 22 2012	03:59:01 am	EST	0.196	00°10'23" D	00°11'23" D
♃ (11)	□	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 23 2012	05:04:53 am	EST	0.199	04°10'47" D	04°11'47" R
♃ (11)	Δ	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 26 2012	09:15:20 am	EST	0.208	04°17'44" D	04°18'44" R
♀ (11)	♁	♃ (11)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 26 2012	08:19:03 pm	EST	0.209	06°10'11" D	06°11'11" D
♃ (12)	♁	♃ (2)	✗	Tr-Tr	Nov 27 2012	03:16:41 pm	EST	0.211	08°10'09" D	08°11'09" D
♃ (11)	♁	♃ (7)	✗	Tr-Tr	Dec 2 2012	08:45:08 pm	EST	0.226	11°17'17" D	11°18'17" R
♀ (12)	□	♃ (3)	✗	Tr-Tr	Dec 16 2012	01:23:15 pm	EST	0.263	00°17'42" D	00°18'42" D
♀ (11)	Δ	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Dec 19 2012	04:38:16 pm	EST	0.272	04°17'37" D	04°18'37" D
♀ (11)	♁	♃ (7)	✗	Tr-Tr	Dec 22 2012	10:49:53 pm	EST	0.281	08°17'42" D	08°18'42" R
♃ (11)	□	♃ (4)	✗	Tr-Tr	Dec 25 2012	08:31:00 pm	EST	0.288	04°10'40" D	04°11'40" D
♃ (12)	♁	♃ (2)	✗	Tr-Tr	Dec 30 2012	08:38:33 am	EST	0.301	09°10'16" D	09°11'16" D

## CRITICAL REVERSAL DATES

The entire purpose of learning how to read an ephemeris is to be able to identify potential critical reversal dates in financial market. For us, this is a function of the following steps:

1. Identify a time band in which there are multiple major aspects and/or planetary stations, and in which there are no more than 6 calendar days between any two consecutive signatures in this time band. This is known as a “cluster.”
2. Determine the midpoint in time between the first and last signature in this cluster. This is known as the “critical reversal date” for financial markets.
3. Allow a 3-day orb (trading days) from this date to produce the reversal.
4. These critical reversal dates are most reliable when there is a Level 1 geocosmic signature also within three trading days. This is a subject

that will be covered in course #3, and is covered in great detail in Volume 3 of the Stock Market Timing series.

Go back to the "hit list" now and identify critical reversal dates in late September through December. Go to the "Date" column in the middle of the table, and locate any "clusters." Then take their midpoint. That is as far as we will go here in this course.

Clusters: Sept 27-Oct 16; Oct 23-Nov 9; Nov 22-Dec 2, Dec 16-Dec 30.

Reversal dates are therefore: Oct 6-7, Oct 31-Nov 1, Nov 27, and Dec 23.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

This pre-training workshop is just a preview of what we will be instructing in the MMTA course over the next two years.

We actually went a little further here than anticipated, but it gives you a flavor of what is to come.

The purpose of this course was simply to introduce you to the language and symbolism, as well as understand the basic calculations, of geocosmic studies as we will be using them in the 8 courses stretching out between 2021-2022.

As important as this pre-training course on Geocosmic Studies has been for those who know little about astrological factors as a market timing tool, it will be equally important to understand the language of cycles. And that will be the topic of the first course to be taught in January 2021. From there, we will start putting it all together into a dynamic methodology for timing both market turns and trends.

Our goal is to help you become the best market timers the world has ever known. Market Timing is the least understood, least accepted, and yet one of the most valuable tools you can ever learn in the art of analyzing financial markets. Everybody understands the importance of price. Everyone wants the best price, and to know what is cheap and what is too costly. But very few understand the importance of "when" to buy and sell. All they know is "price." Which is a shame, because "time" is at least half of the challenge. But in this training at MMTA, you are going to learn both Time and Price!!! You are going to learn something that most traders will consider that "extra edge," which they all seek. Your knowledge and your skills are going to be in great demand, if we are seeing this right, and if we are able to guide you properly through this study.

We intend to make the study of market timing more understood, more accepted, and for it to become the most exciting and fastest growing segment of the field of finances - because it is. And this is something we look forward to doing with many of you, with great anticipation. We can't wait until this project really begins, and we can't wait to see the results, because as far as Ray has taken this

subject so far, it is just a small shadow of what we can attain as a group and individually after we are done.

And then Ray can rest and enjoy life because he will know that he accomplished what he came here to do. And then we can all prepare for our next stage of evolution, our own next lessons.

Thank you.