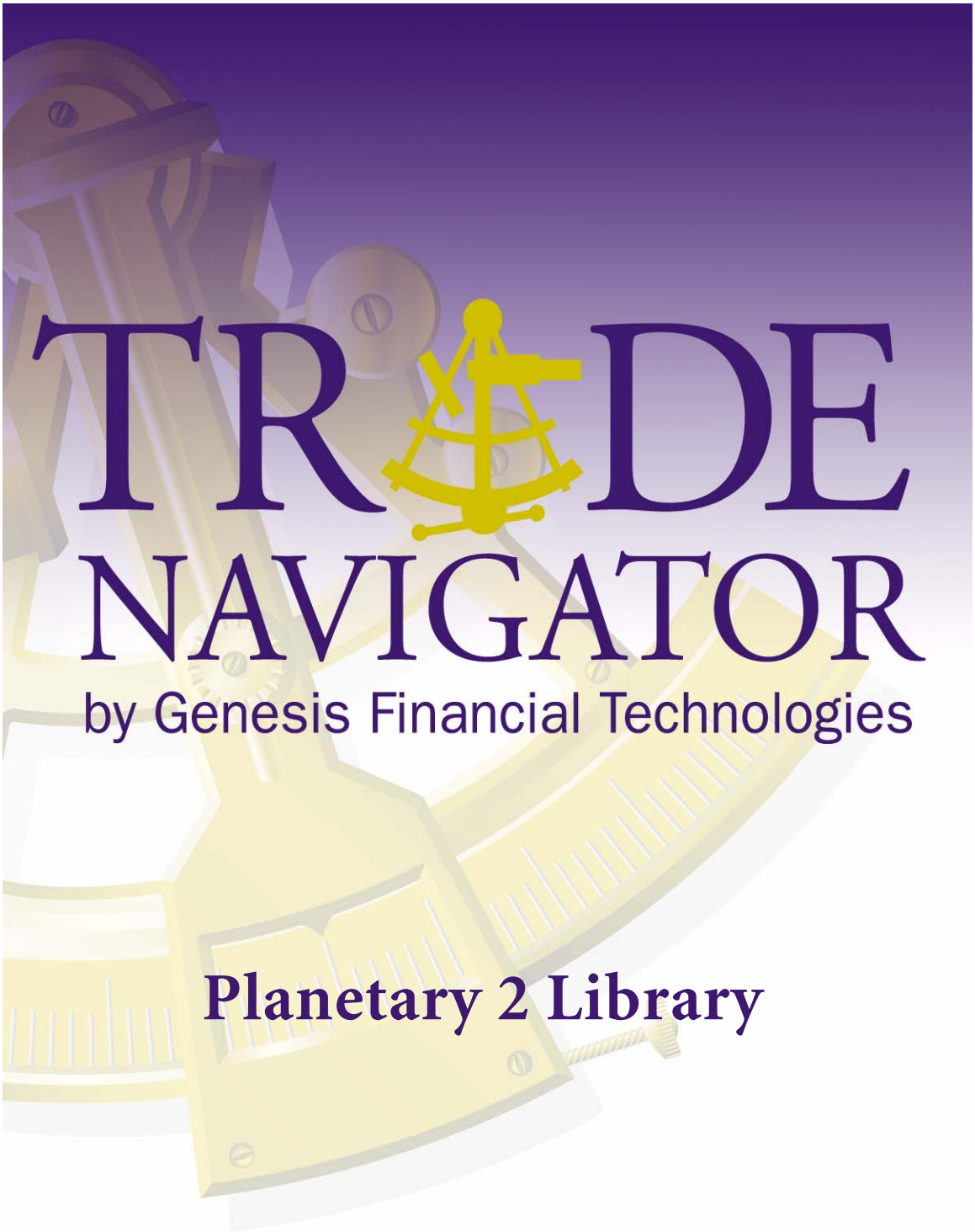


Planetary 2 Library

Finally Strategy Development and Back Testing Just Got Easier!

Introduction:
The Planetary 2 Library is a collection of preprogrammed functions and templates that are ready to use for planetary motion experiments. The preprogrammed functions can be utilized in their current form or as building blocks for other functions. Among other features, the library allows the user to track planet's longitude & latitude and search for planetary aspect occurrences using several different coordinate systems.

Library Name:
Planetary 2 Library

Library Installation:
After purchasing the Library, use the Update Data tool (blue telephone icon) on the General Toolbar to download the library in to Trade Navigator.

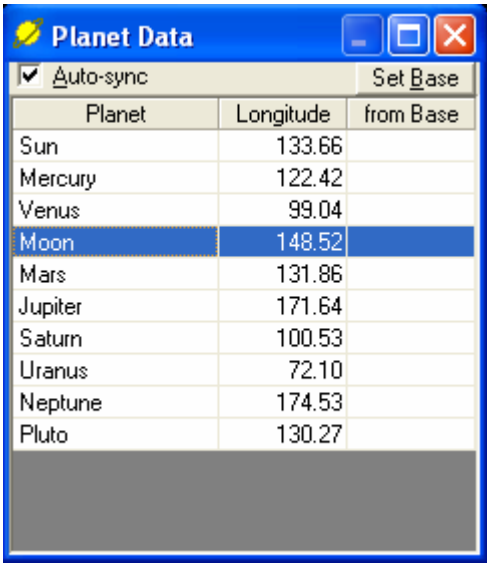
Planetary Templates:
Once the library is imported in to Trade Navigator, the user will have access to the following planetary templates:

Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template
Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template
Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template
Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template
Planetary Full and New Moon Template
Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template

To insert a template on a chart, use the "Templates" drop down menu to select the desired template.

Planet Data

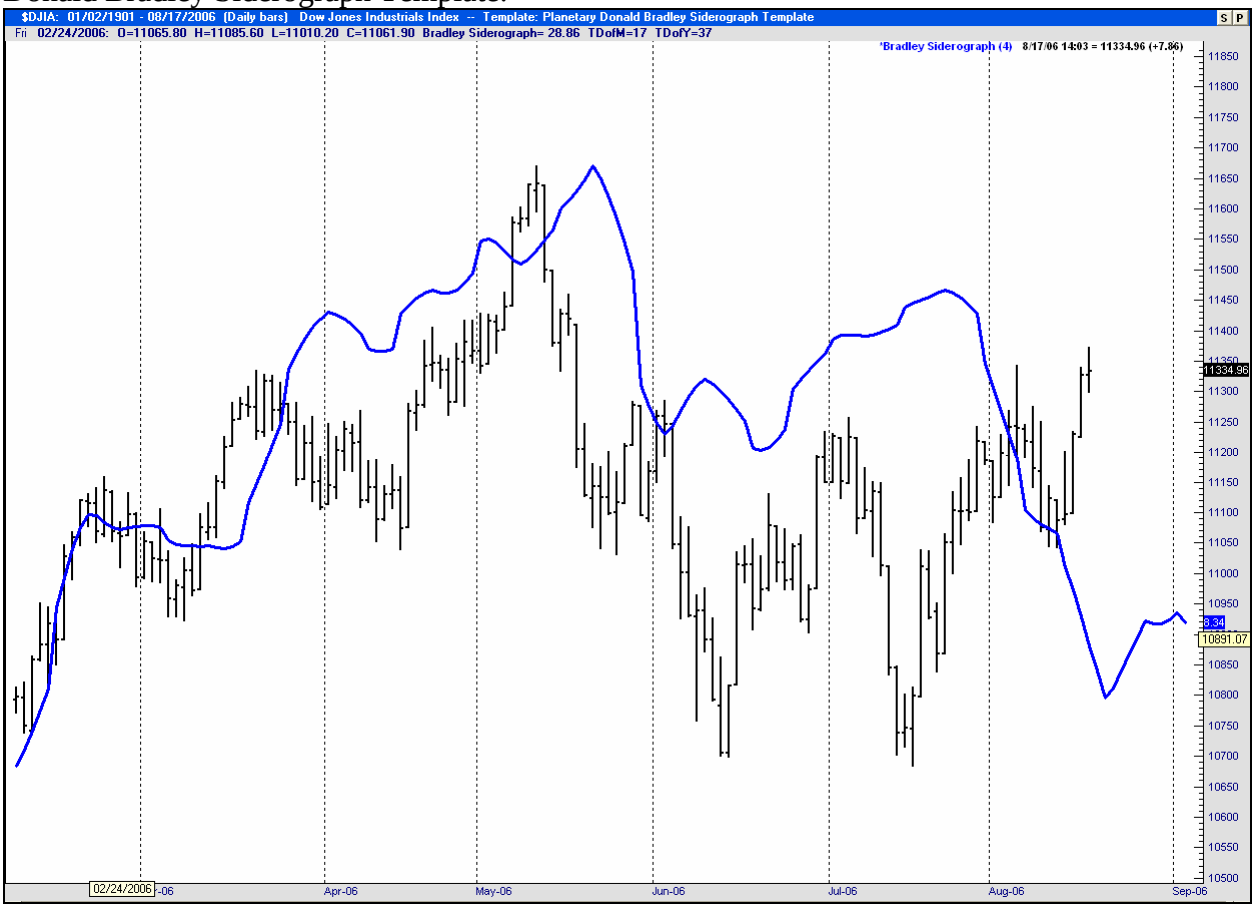
The Planet Data feature displays each planet's longitude on any particular day. To bring up the Planet Data window, simply click on the Planet Data icon (yellow Saturn planet icon) in the toolbar. As the mouse curser is moved around the chart, the Planet Data window will display the planets' longitude. The base can be set by removing the checkmark from the Auto-Sync check box on the chart and then pressing the set base button. After setting the base, the display will reflect the difference in longitude from the base (reference) point to the current curser position. Below is a snapshot of the Plant Data window after applying it to a chart.



Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template:

This stock index forecasting tool was designed by astrologer Donald Bradley and published in his 1947 booklet titled “Stock Market Prediction”. The Bradley Siderogragh is meant to forecast major and minor turning points (trend reversals) in either the Dow Jones Industrial Average or SP500 indexes. It is not meant for forecasting the direction of the trend.

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template.



Planet Position Function Parameter Explanations:

The core function within the Planetary 2 Library is the Planet Position function. The function structure and parameter explanation is as follows:

Function structure:
Planet Position (Body 1, Body 2, System, Value, Offset(deg), Harmonic, Orb(deg))

Function parameters:
Body 1- Primary planetary body of interest

Body 2 - Secondary planetary body of interest

System – Coordinate measurement system
- 0 - Geocentric
- 1 - Heliocentric
- 2 - Right Ascension
- 3 - Barycentric

Value - Measurements of interest when using Geocentric, Heliocentric, and Barycentric coordinate systems
- 0 - Longitude
- 1 - Latitude
- 2 - Distance
- 3 - Speed
- 4 - Acceleration
- 5 - Aspect

Value - Measurements of interest when using Right Ascension coordinate system
- 0 - Rectascension
- 1 - Declination
- 2 - Distance
- 3 - Speed
- 4 - Acceleration
- 5 - Aspect

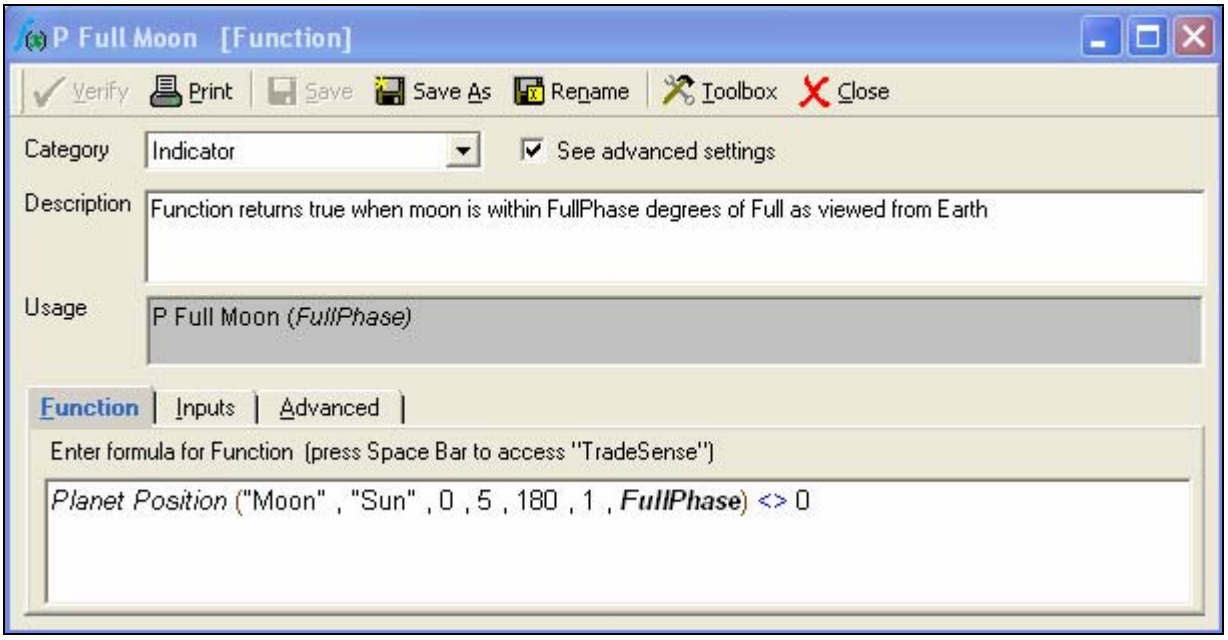
Offset (deg) – The number to offset the angle represented by a degree.
Example: 90 offset 5 degrees would place the 90 degree mark at 95 degrees

Harmonic – 360 degrees divided into equal portions
4 or -90 = four equally spaced 90 degree section to make up 360 degrees
3 or -120 = three equally spaced 120 degrees sections to make up 360 degrees
6 or -60 = six equally spaced 60 degree sections to make up 360 degrees
Note: The leading negative sign indicates that the units are degrees.

Orb (degrees) – The + or – range in which the condition can be considered true

P Full Moon Function Example:

The flowing example illustrates how the Planet Position function works within a custom function. If the P Full Moon function is opened the window should look similar to the snapshot below.



The P Full Moon function uses the geocentric coordinate system to calculate when the Aspect between the Moon and Sun is 180 degrees plus or minus the FullPhase offset of 5 degrees. The function will then highlight the bar corresponding to such an occurrence.

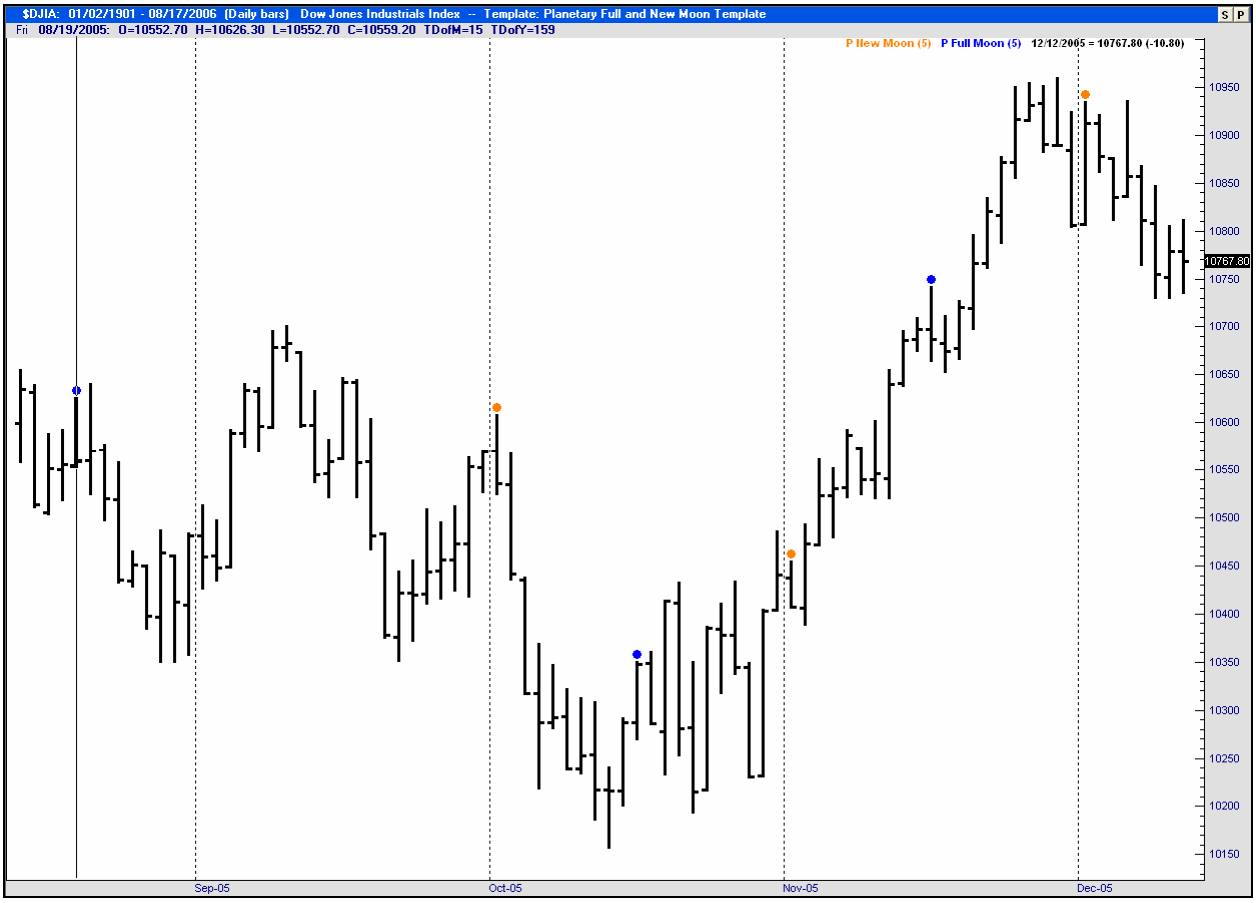
Function Structure:
Planet Position (Body 1, Body 2, System, Value, Offset, harmonic, Orb(deg))

Function Parameters:
Planet Position (“Moon”, “Sun”, 0, 5, 180, 1, FullPhase) <> 0

Primary Body - Moon
Secondary Body – Sun
System – 0 (Selects geocentric coordinate system)
Value – 5 (Selects Aspect measurement)
Offset – 180 Degrees
Harmonic – 1
Orb(deg) – “FullPhase” input parameter set to 5 degrees

Planetary Full Moon and New Moon Template:

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Full Moon and New Moon Template.



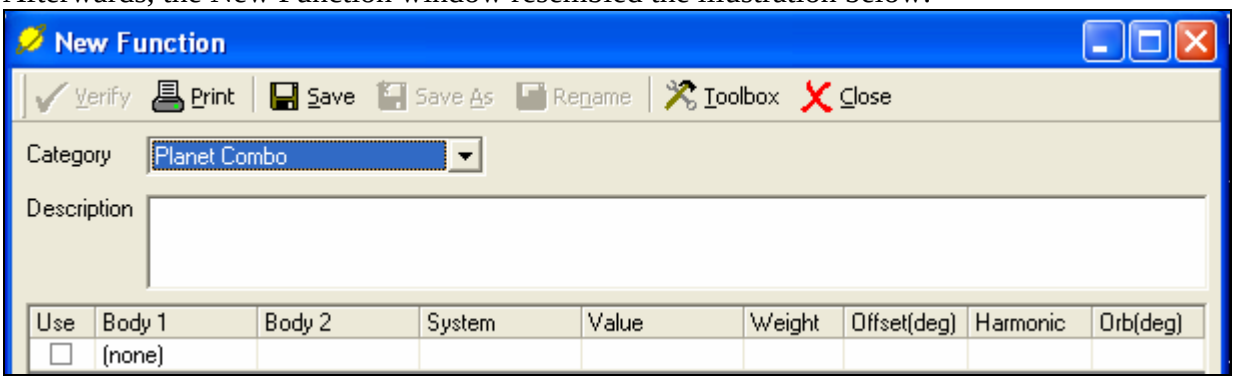
Heliocentric System Example:

This example illustrates how a few functions were created, which should clarify some Cosmos and Trade Navigator concepts. To that end, the example shows setting up the Earth's acceleration, speed, and distance from the Sun.

The "P Earth Heliocentric Distance" function was created by performs the following:

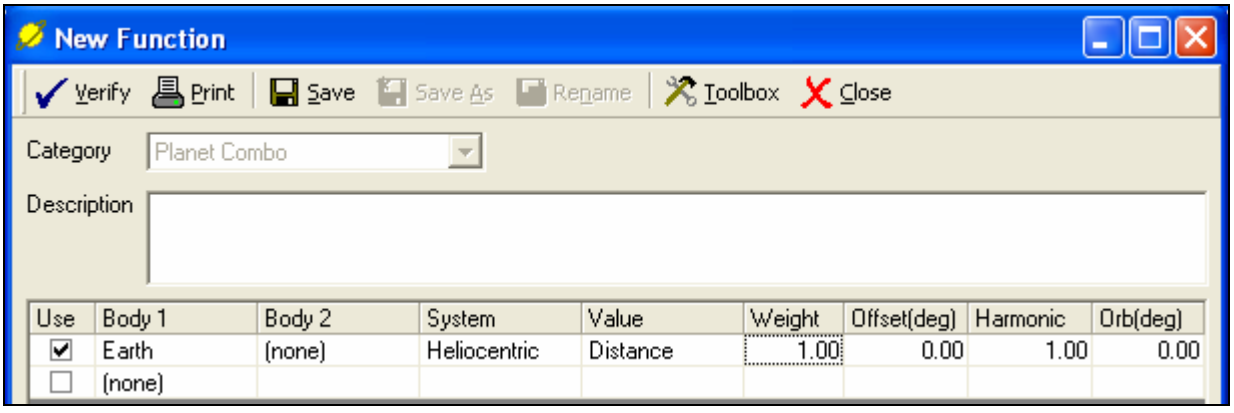
Select the Navigator toolbox
Select functions
Select new
Select Planet Combo from category drop down list

Afterwards, the New Function window resembled the illustration below:



Next, the following information was added to the function:

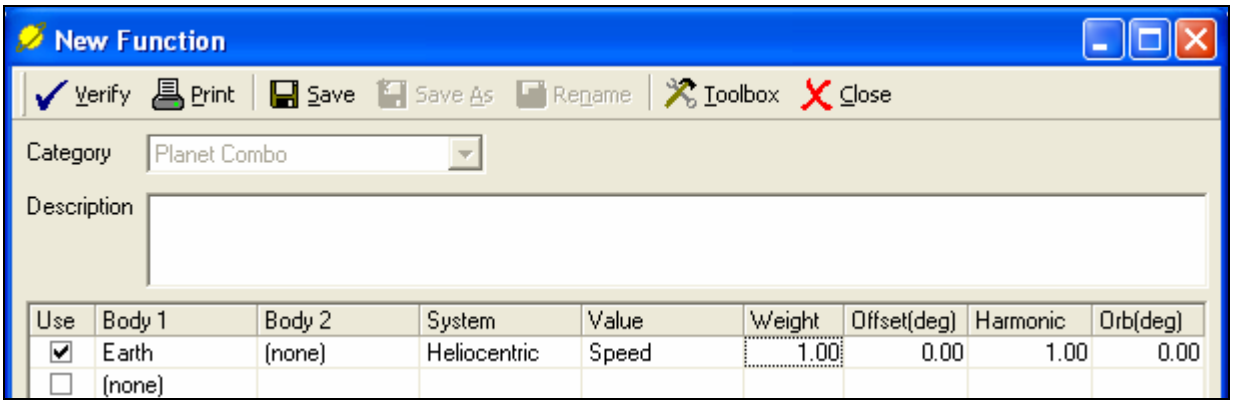
Body 1: Earth
System: Heliocentric
Value: Distance



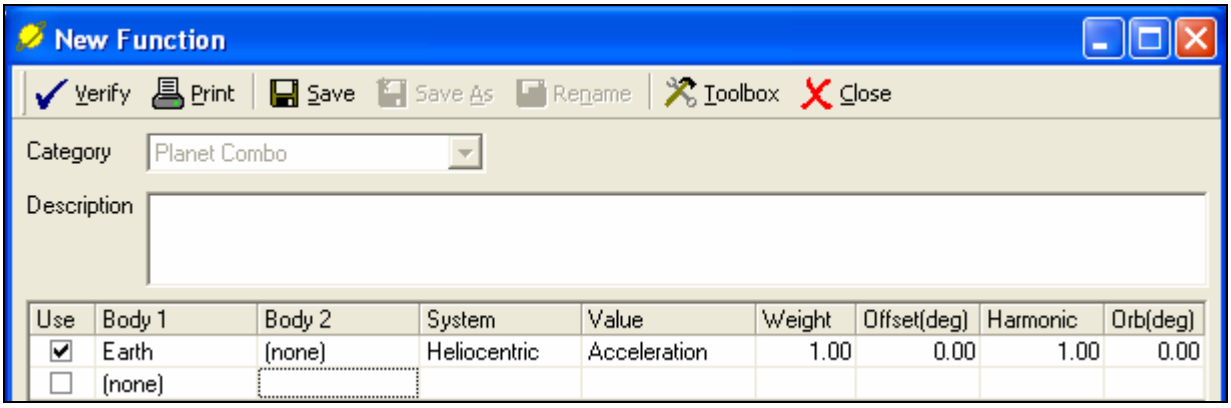
Finally, the function was saved with the name "P Earth Heliocentric Distance"

The creation process was repeated for the “P Earth Heliocentric Speed”, “P Earth Heliocentric Acceleration”, and “P Moon Geocentric Longitude” functions.

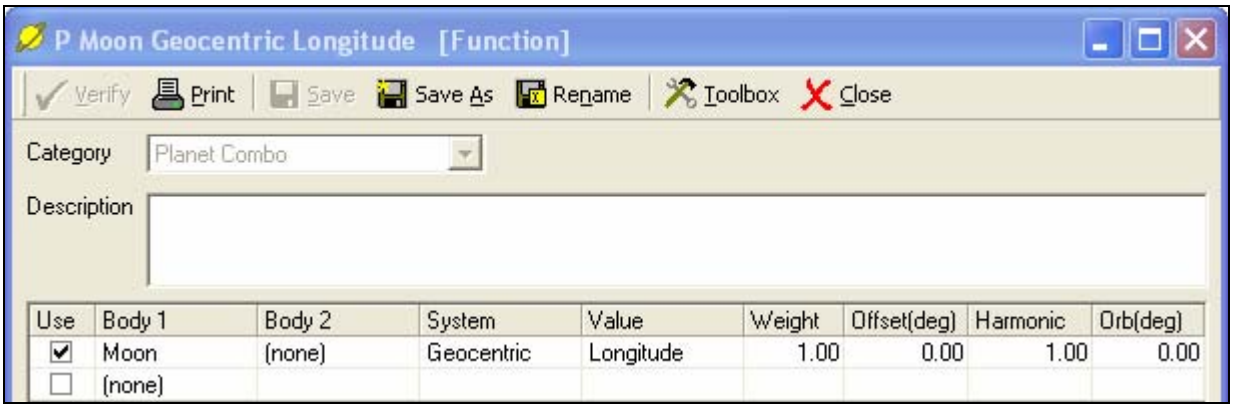
Function Name: P Earth Heliocentric Speed
Body 1: Earth
System: Heliocentric
Value: Speed



Function Name: P Earth Heliocentric Acceleration
Body 1: Earth
System: Heliocentric
Value: Acceleration



Function Name: P Moon Geocentric Longitude
Body 1: Moon
System: Geocentric
Value: Longitude

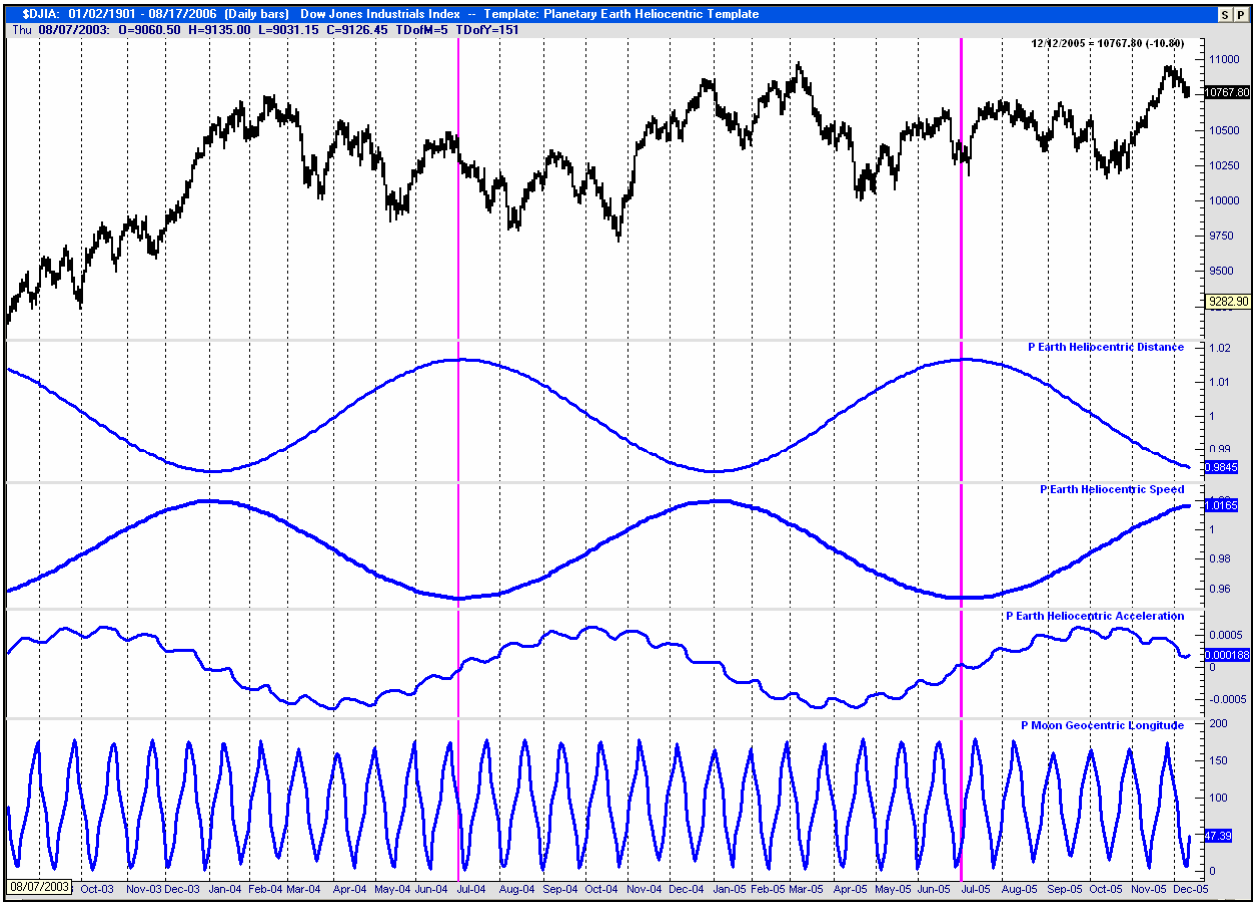


The next page illustrates the Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template that contains the aforementioned custom functions display on a chart of the Dow Jones Industrial Average ($DJIA).

Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template:

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template.

Note: Two magenta horizontal lines were manually added on 7/1/04 and 7/1/05, which correspond to when the Earth was the farthest away from the Sun.



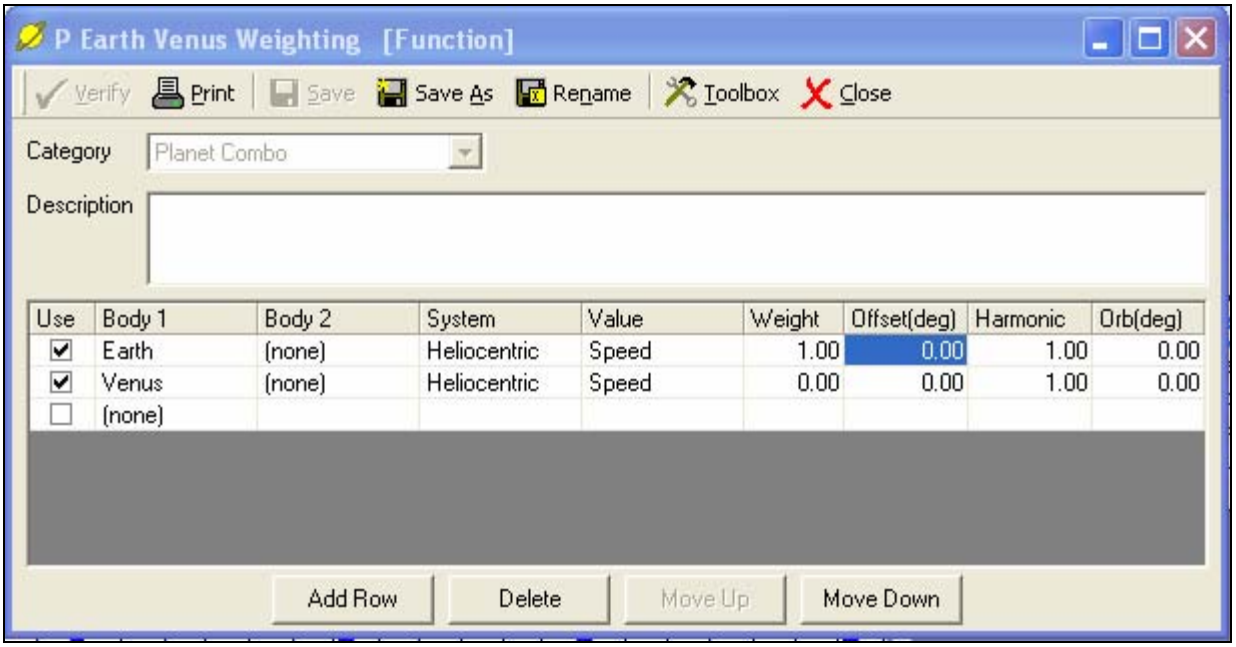
Reviewing the snapshot above, the top indicator displays Earth's distance from the Sun. During the time period displayed, on July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005 the Earth was the farthest away from the Sun. At the same moment in time, the earth's speed was the lowest. The bottom two indicators display Earth's acceleration and the Moon's geometric (Earth centered coordinate system) longitude. The perturbations in the acceleration indicator correspond to the moon's influence on the Earth as it rotates around the Earth.

Creating a New Weighted Function Example:

A weighted function is a combination of two or more Planet Position functions summed together. Each individual Planet Position value is multiplied by its corresponding weight value prior to the summation process. This example uses the Earth and Venus, where Earth has a weight of 1 and Venus has a weight of 0. The indicator will display the following:

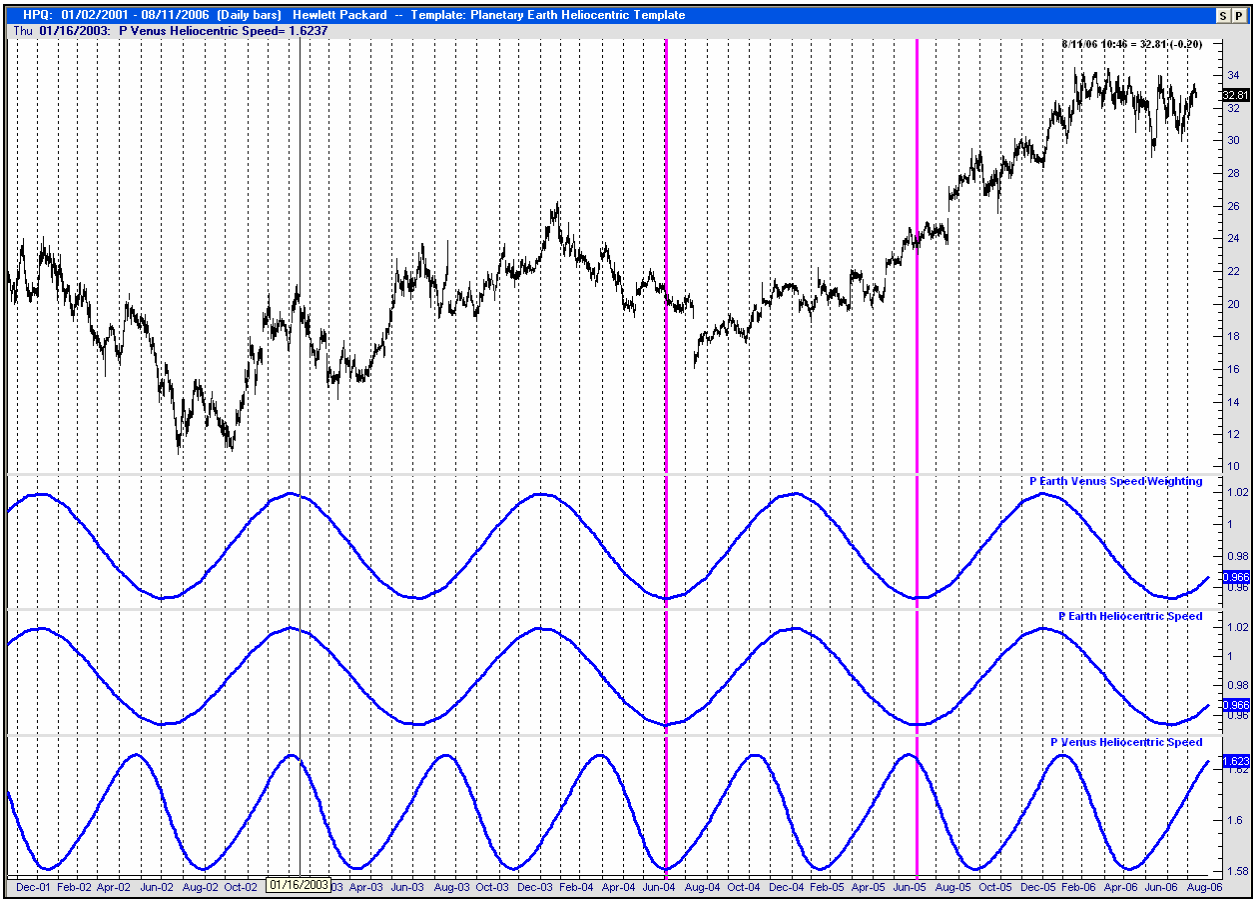
Indicator value = (Earth's Heliocentric Speed * 1.00) + (Venus' Heliocentric Speed * 0.00)

As a result, the Earth has 100% of the weighting so the indicator will simply display Earth's speed.



Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template

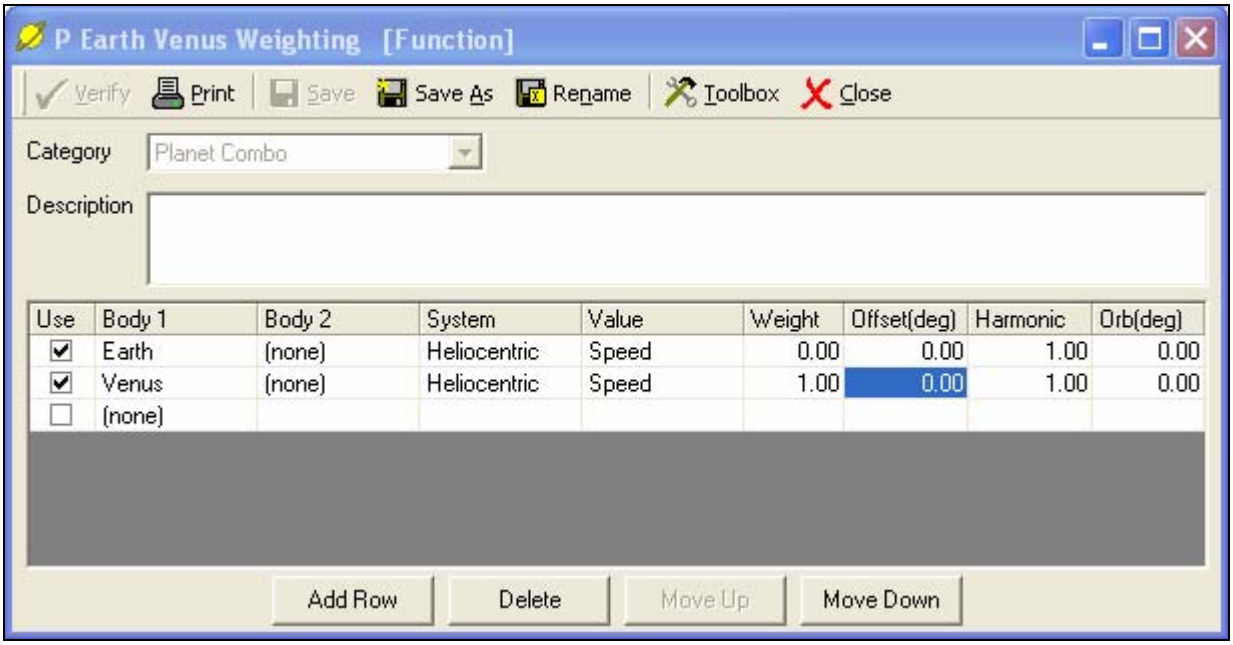
Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template with weighting set at Earth = 1 & Venus = 0.



By changing Earth's weighting from 1.00 to 0.00 and Venus' weighting from 0.00 to 1.00 the indicator will display the following:

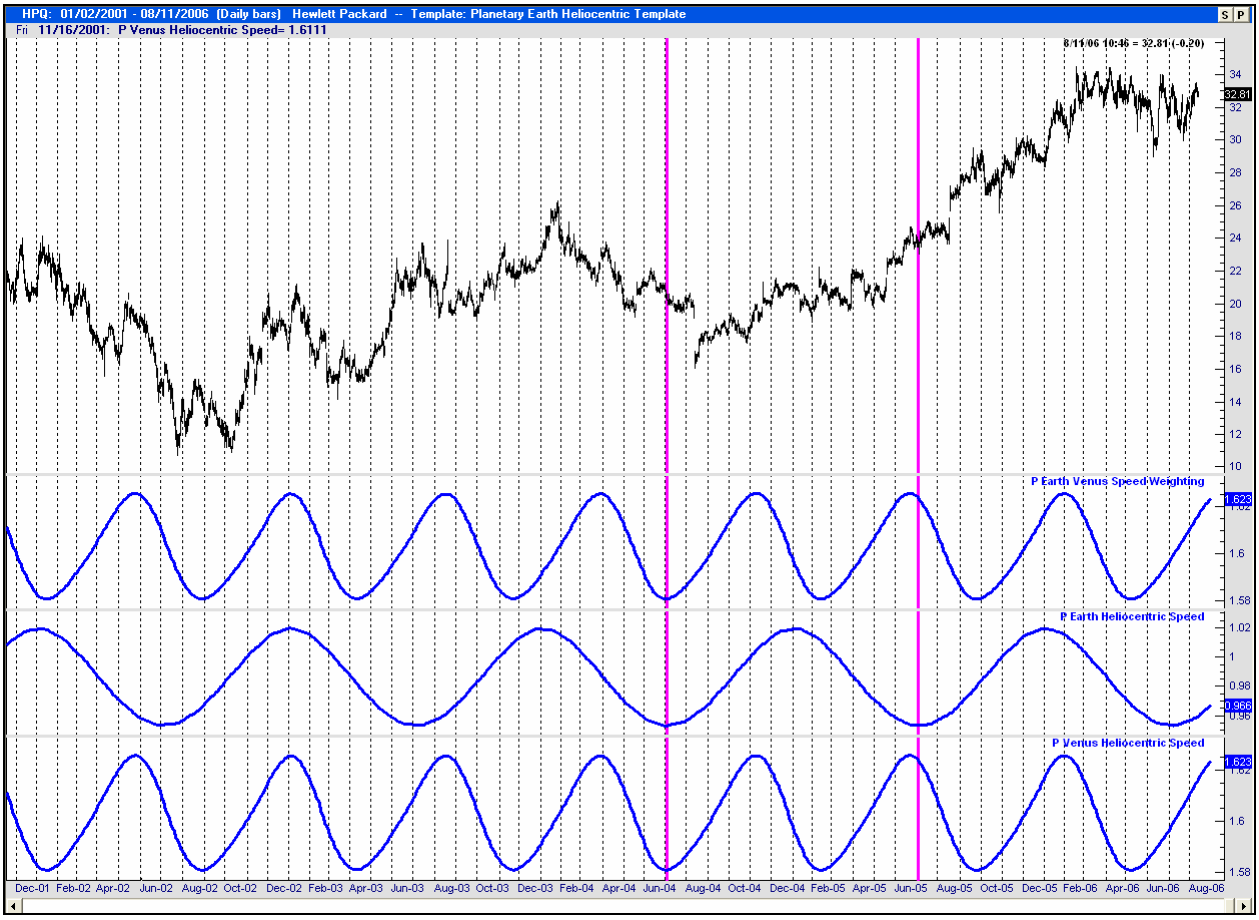
Indicator value = (Earth's Heliocentric Speed * 0.00) + (Venus' Heliocentric Speed * 1.00)

As a result, Venus has 100% of the weighting so the indicator will simply display Venus' speed.



Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template

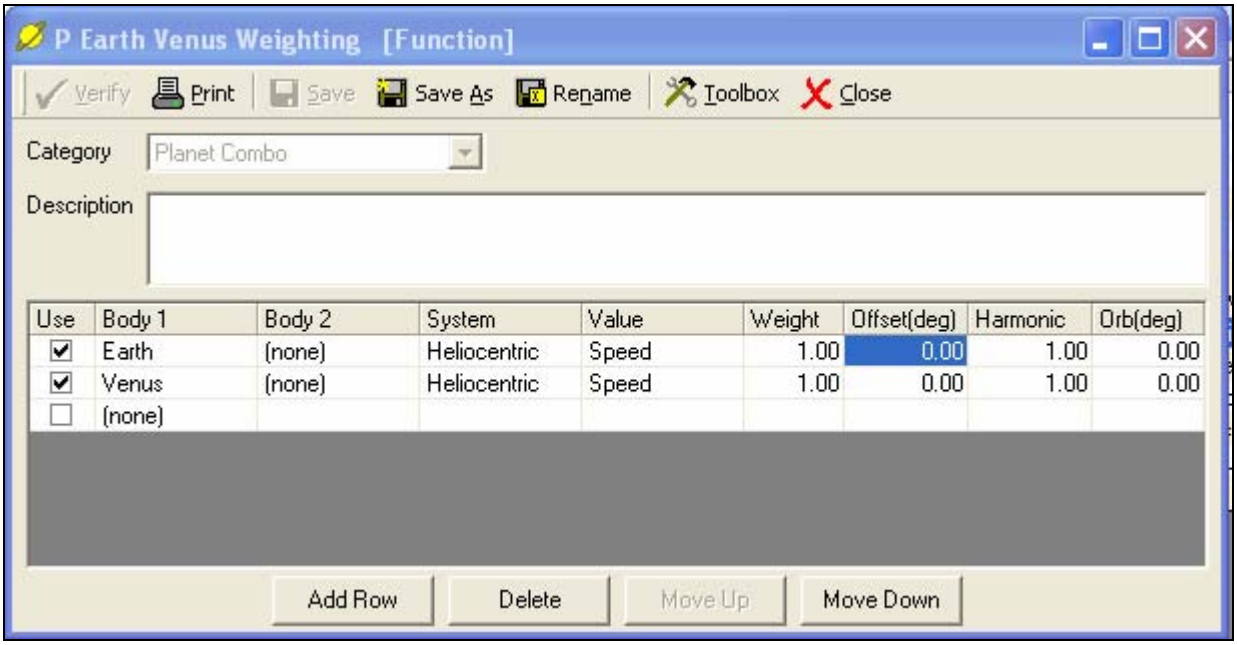
Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template with weighting set at Earth = 0 & Venus = 1.



By changing Earth's weighting from 0.00 to 1.00 and leaving Venus' weighting at 1.00 the indicator will display the following:

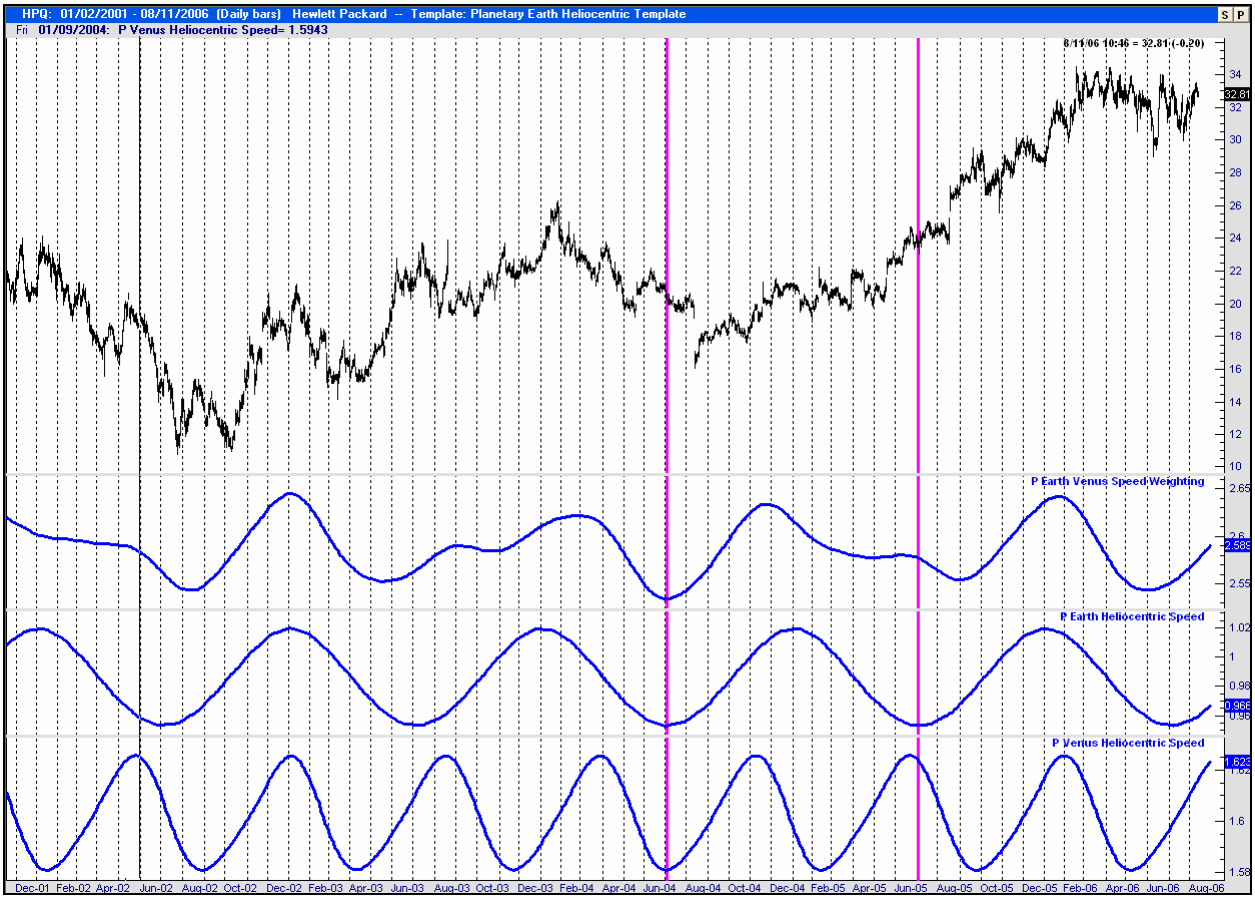
Indicator value = (Earth's Heliocentric Speed * 1.00) + (Venus' Heliocentric Speed * 1.00)

This will give Earth's and Venus' speeds equal weighting so the indicator will display a combination of the speeds.



Snapshot of Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template

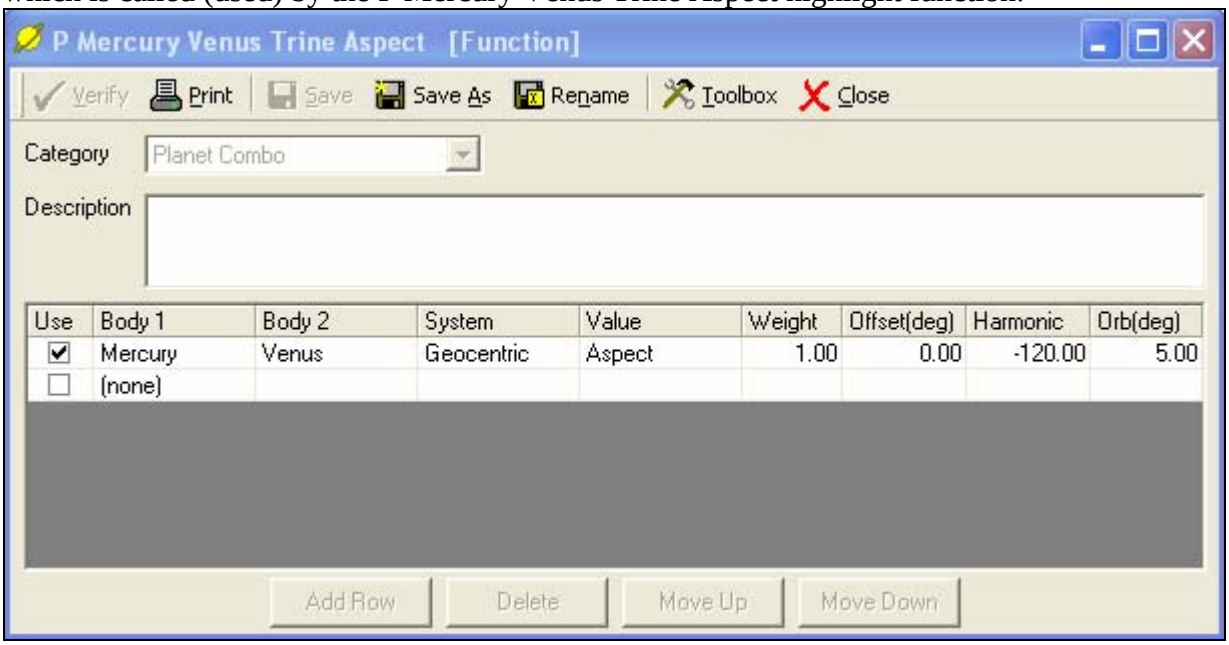
Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template with weighting set at Earth = 1 & Venus = 1.



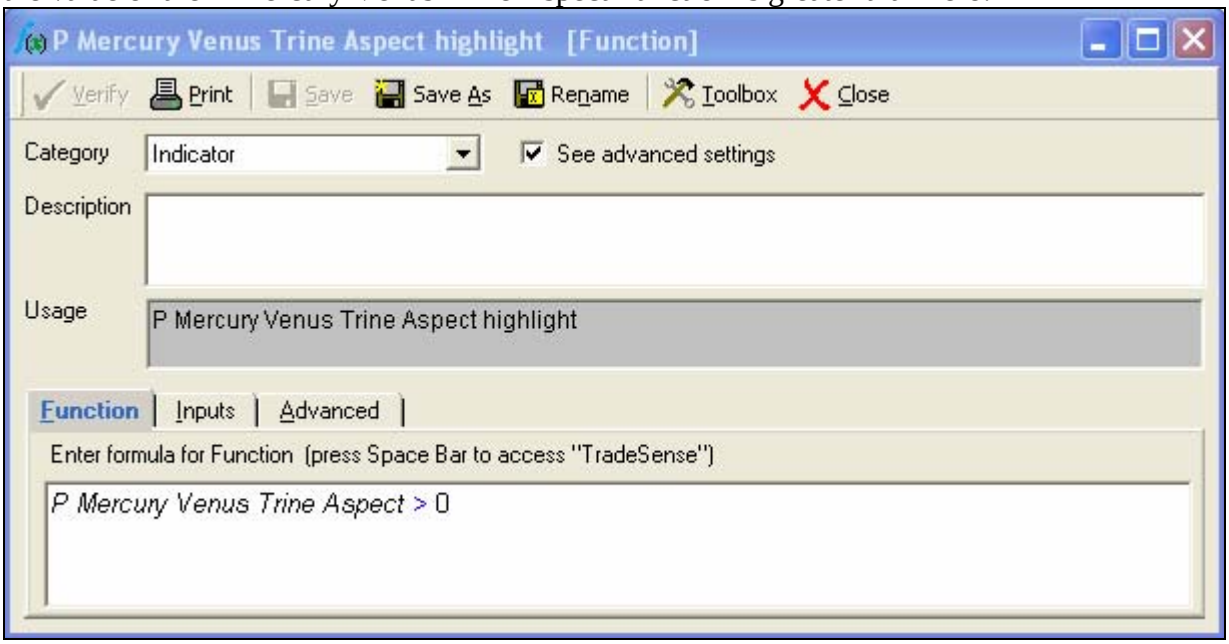
Geocentric System Aspect Example:

Trine, Square, and Sextile aspects represent the angle in degrees between two bodies as observed from the Earth. If you represented this as a circle:
Trine - Divides a circle in to 3 equal 120 degree sections
Square - Divides a circle in to 4 equal 90 degree sections
Sextile - Divides a circle in to 6 equal 60 degree sections

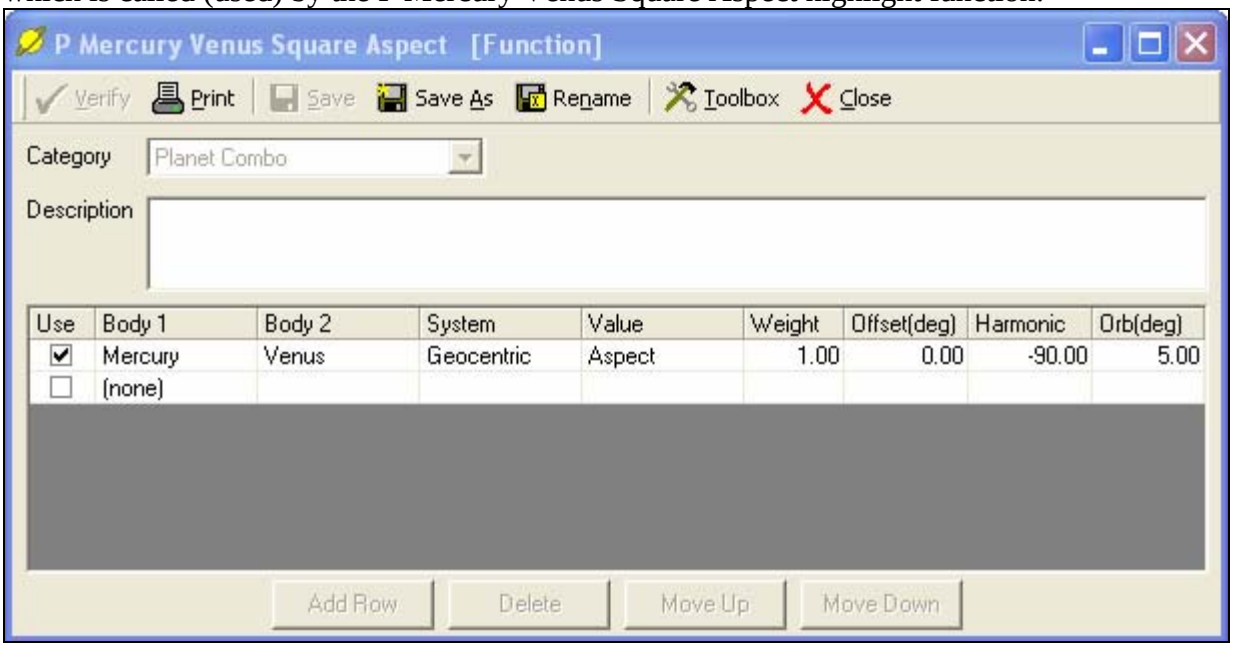
The Mercury Venus Trine Aspect function calculates the aspect between Mercury and Venus, which is called (used) by the P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect highlight function.



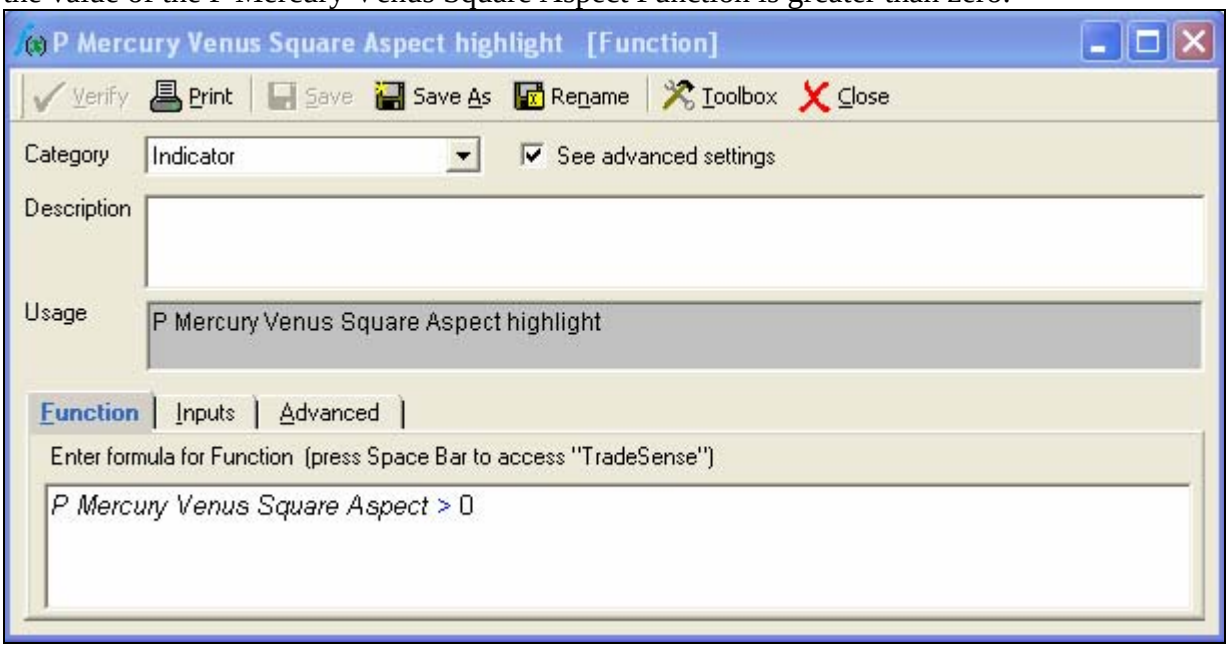
The P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect highlight function considers the condition to be true when the value of the P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect Function is greater than zero.



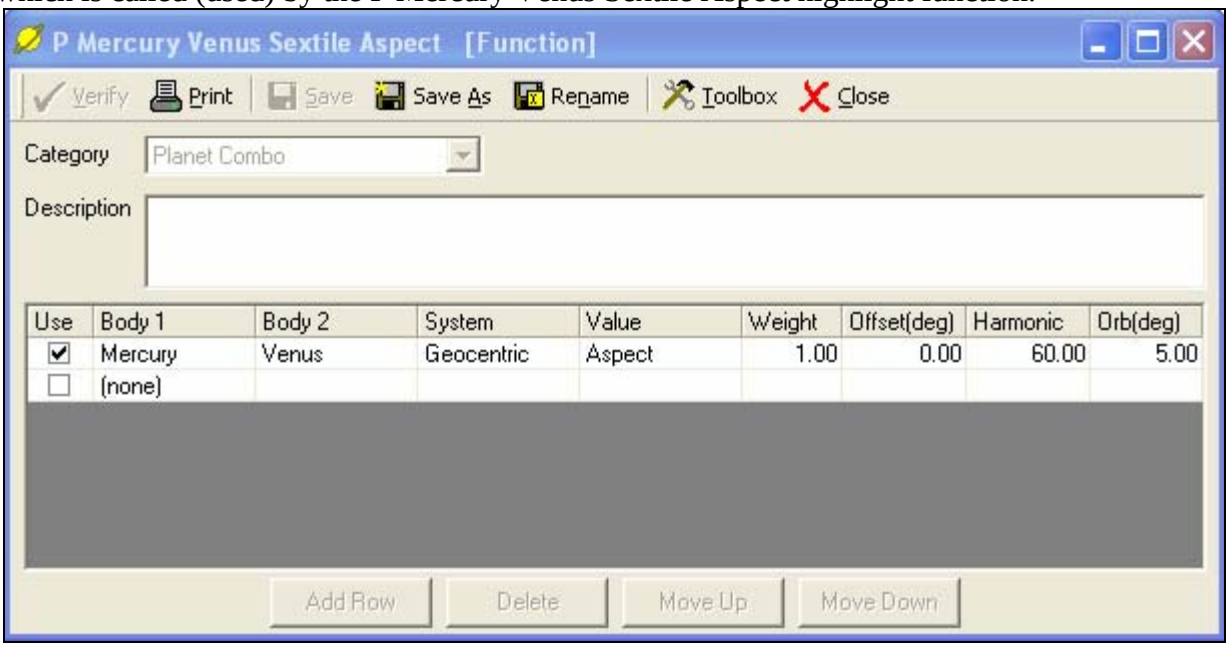
The Mercury Venus Square Aspect function calculates the aspect between Mercury and Venus, which is called (used) by the P Mercury Venus Square Aspect highlight function.



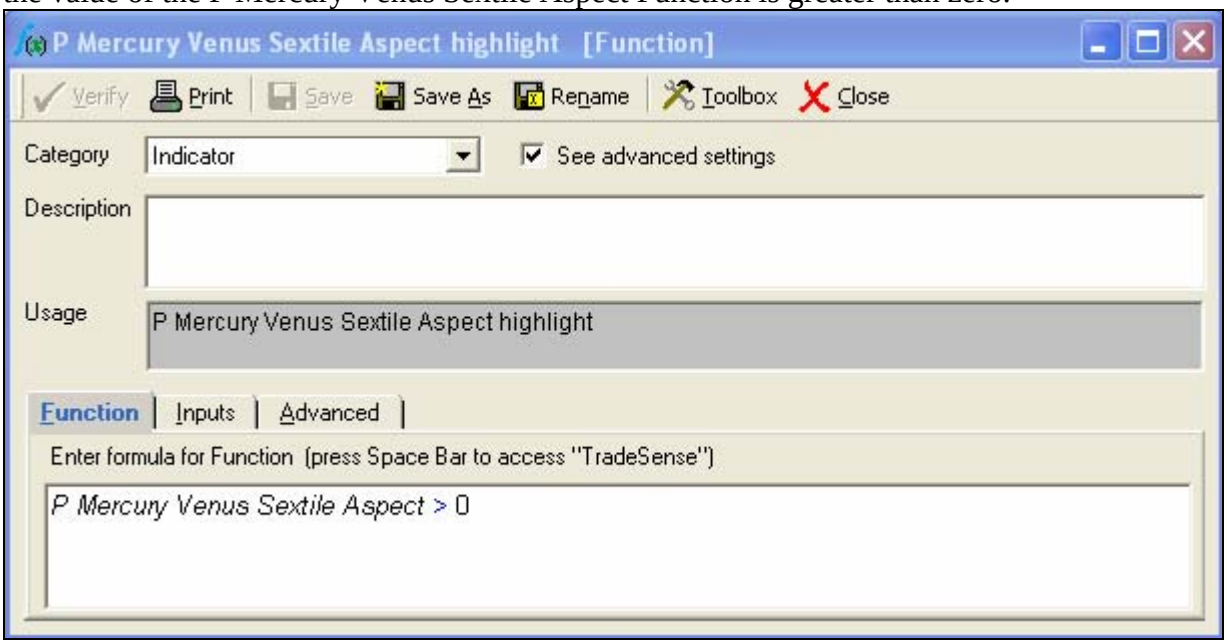
The P Mercury Venus Square Aspect highlight function considers the condition to be true when the value of the P Mercury Venus Square Aspect Function is greater than zero.



The Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect function calculates the aspect between Mercury and Venus, which is called (used) by the P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect highlight function.

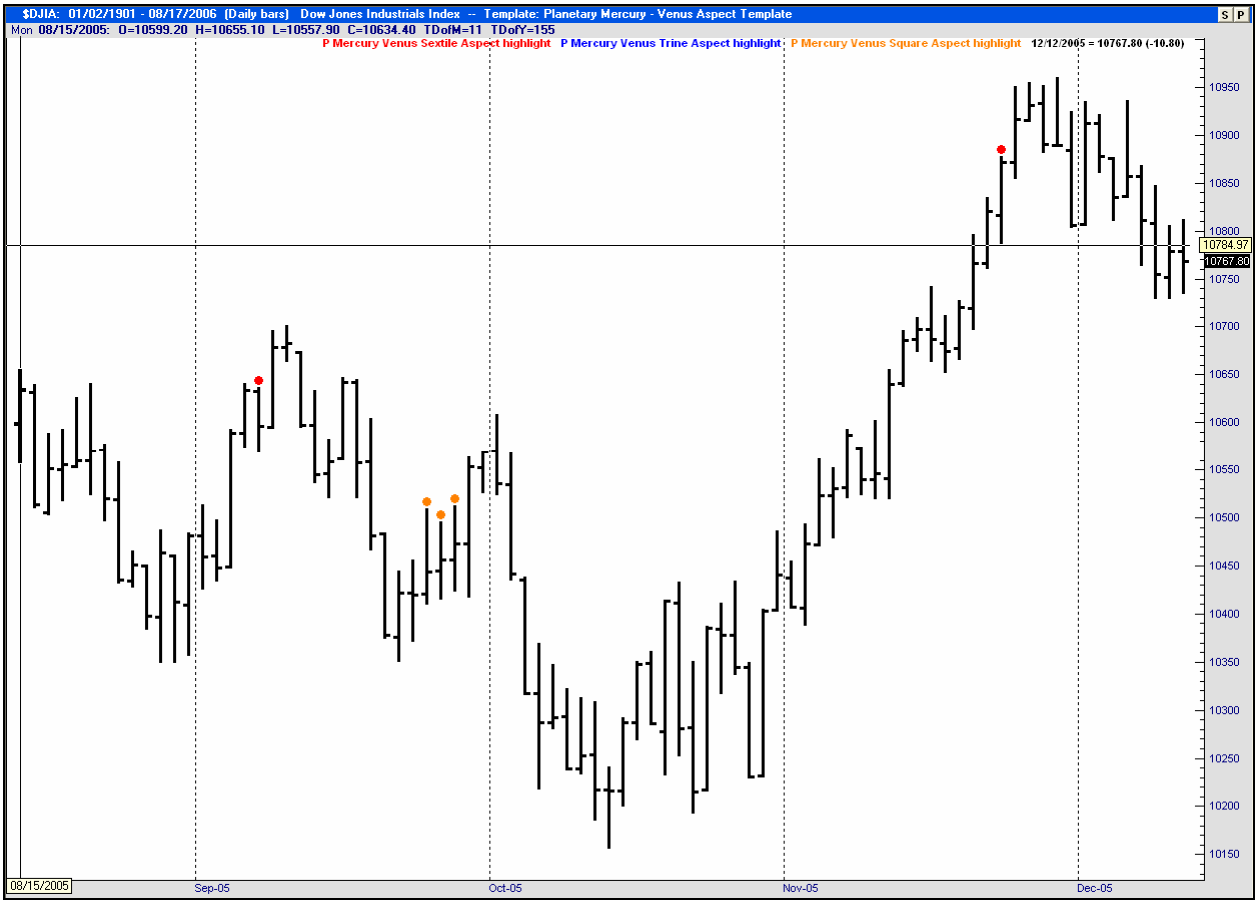


The P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect highlight function considers the condition to be true when the value of the P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect Function is greater than zero.



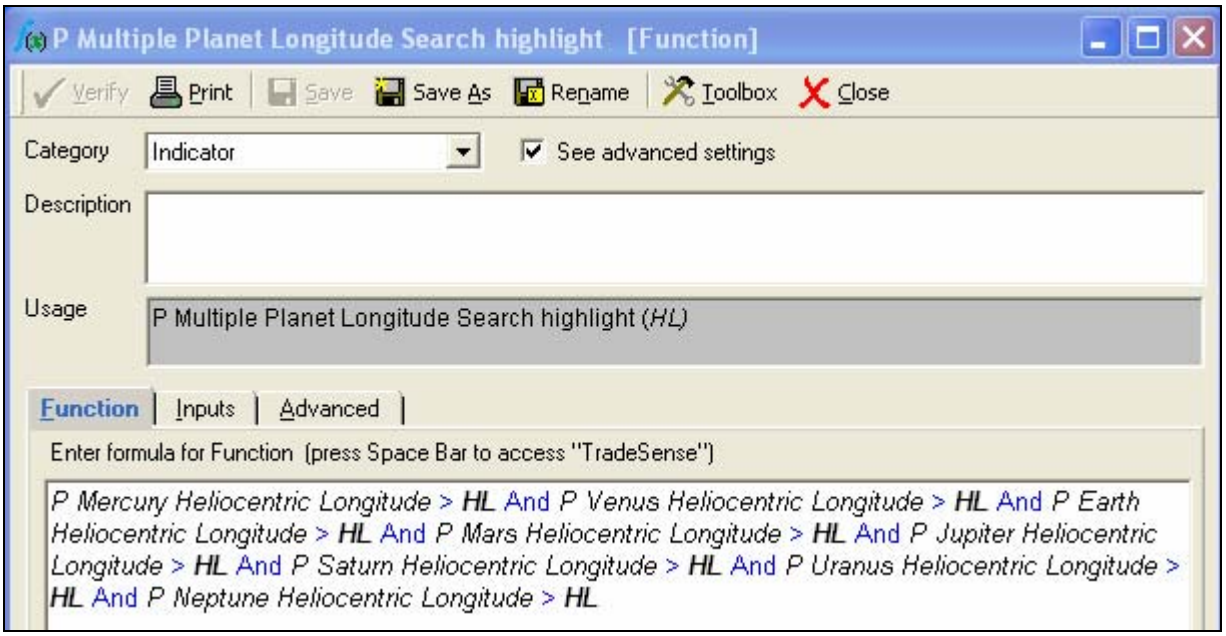
Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template:

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template. This illustrates the Square, Trine, and Sextile highlight markers (red, blue, and orange circles).



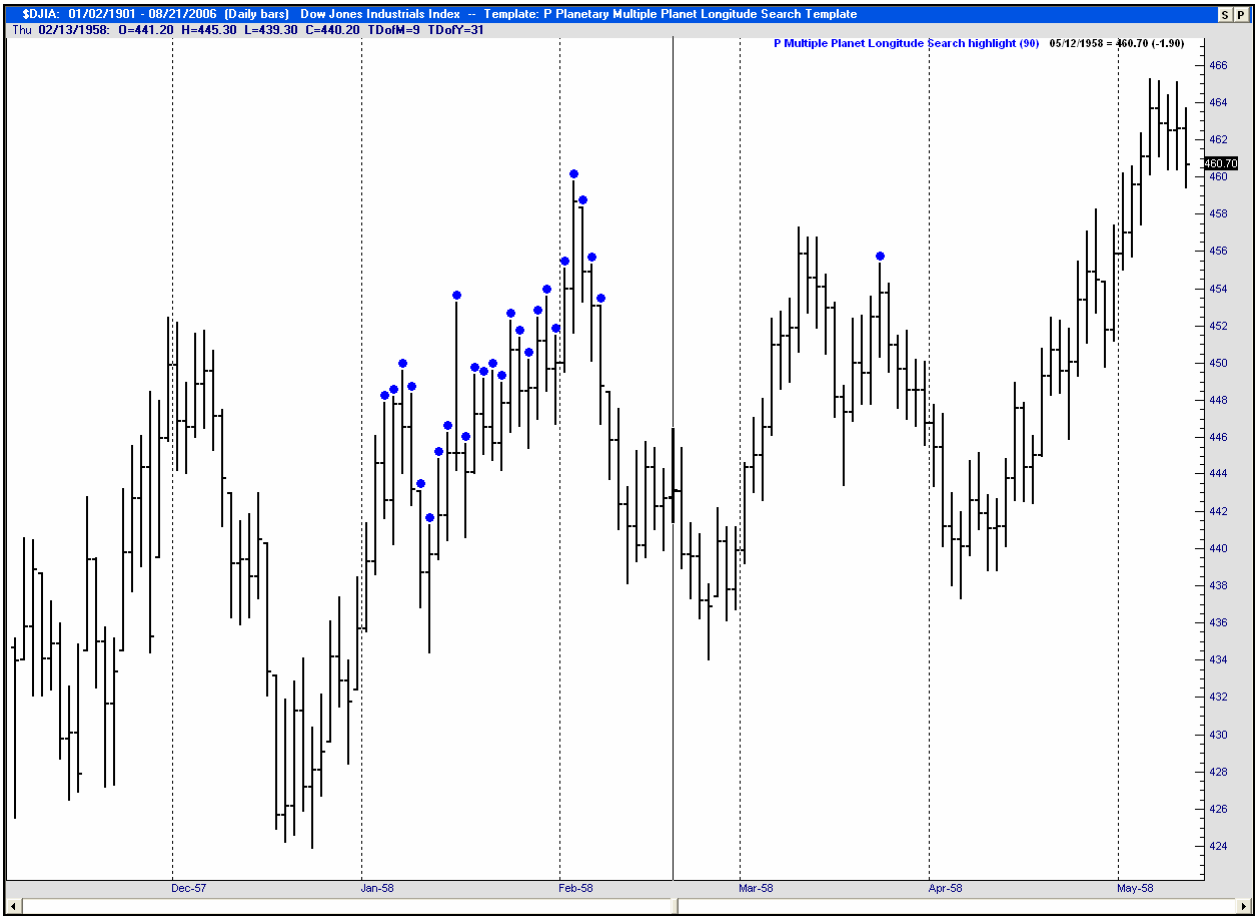
Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Example

The Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Highlight function identifies occurrences when all of the planets' (except Pluto) Heliocentric Longitude is greater then 90 degrees. Pluto was excluded from the search since Pluto's period (year) is very long relative to the other Planets. Pluto can be included in the search by adding the code "and P Pluto Heliocentric Longitude > HL" to the existing function code. The function below shows the test for each of the planet's heliocentric longitude. The variable HL represents the Heliocentric Longitude and is set to 90 degrees.



Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template. The date was set back to 1958 to illustrate a cluster of highlight markers.



Appendix A

Right Ascension & Declination and miscellaneous cosmos concepts

Right Ascension & Declination:
"Right Ascension and Declination are a system of coordinates used by astronomers to keep track of where stars and galaxies are in the sky. They are similar to the system of 'longitude' and 'latitude' used in the Earth.

Declination is measured in degrees, and refers to how far above the imaginary "Celestial Equator" an object is (like latitude on the Earth). Try standing in the middle of a room, and holding your arm out straight in front of you. If you move your arm up to point at a light, or the ceiling, it is just like going 'up' in Declination. If you move your arm down to a point at some objects on the floor, you're moving "down" in Declination.

Declination, like latitude, is measured as 0 degrees at the equator, +90 degrees at the North Pole, and -90 degrees at the South Pole.

Right Ascension measures the other part of a star's position. It is similar to longitude on the Earth. As you stand in the room, if you spin yourself clockwise to a point at a door, then a window, then another door, you are "moving" in Right Ascension.

Right Ascension is measured in hours of time. This is convenient for astronomers because, as the Earth rotates, stars appear to rise and set just like the Sun. If you go out in to your backyard in the winter, and lie on you back some night, you might be able to see the constellation of Orion overhead. Orion has a Right Ascension of 5 hours. Out of the corner of your of eye, you might also see the constellation Cancer, which is at a Right Ascension of 8 hours. This means that if you wait 3 hours (subtract 5 hours from 8 hours), Cancer will be directly overhead.

Just as latitude and longitude uniquely identify the position of cities on the Earth, Right Ascension and Declination uniquely identify the position of the stars and galaxies in the sky" 1.

Some Cosmos definitions:
Equinox – Day and night nearly the same length (about March 21, 2001 at 8:14 Eastern Time)
Right Ascension – Coordinates used by astronomers to keep track of where galaxies are in the Earth's sky.
Perihelion – The point in space during which the planet passes closest to the sun
Aphelion – The point in space during which the planet is farthest away from the sun
O HL – Represents zero degrees heliocentric longitude

Coordinate systems:
Geometric System – This is an Earth centered coordinate system
Heliocentric System – This is a Sun centered coordinate system
Right Ascension System – This is an Earth centered coordinate system
Barycentric System – This is a solar system center of gravity coordinate system

Appendix B

Planetary Library – Templates, Indicators, and Functions list

Templates:
Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template
Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template
Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template
Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template
Planetary Full and New Moon Template
Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template

Highlight Bars
P Full Moon
P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect highlight
P Mercury Venus Square Aspect highlight
P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect highlight
P Multiple Planet Longitude Search highlight
P New Moon

Indicators:
P Earth Barycentric Longitude
P Earth Heliocentric Acceleration
P Earth Heliocentric Distance
P Earth Heliocentric Latitude
P Earth Heliocentric Longitude
P Earth Heliocentric Speed
P Earth Venus Speed Weighting
P Jupiter Heliocentric Longitude
P Mars Geocentric Distance
P Mars Geocentric Longitude
P Mars Heliocentric Longitude
P Mercury Geocentric Longitude
P Mercury Heliocentric Longitude
P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect
P Mercury Venus Square Aspect
P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect
P Moon Geocentric Longitude
P Moon Right Ascension Declination
P Moon Right Ascension Rectasension
P Moon Right Ascension Speed
P Neptune Heliocentric Longitude
P Pluto Heliocentric Longitude
P Saturn Heliocentric Longitude
P Uranus Heliocentric Longitude
P Venus Heliocentric Latitude

P Venus Heliocentric Longitude
P Venus Heliocentric Speed

Bibliography:

1) http://liftoff.msfc.nasa.gov/academy/universe/RADEC.HTML

2) Bradley, D. *Collected Works*, Sacred Science Institute., 2002
www.SacredScience.com