

▲ Las Vegas

▲ MGM Grand

▲ Nov. 1999



In this valuable session, George and Cairie Lane will provide in-depth explanations of the theory of momentum and stochastic signals. Using numerous charting examples, they will show you how to use this timing tool to best advantage when trading stocks, futures and indices. They will also discuss where their personal trading styles converge and diverge, and discuss issues and approaches to self-management and discipline—traits necessary to become a successful trader. The Lane's wealth of knowledge and experience makes this session valuable for both novice and veteran traders.

George Lane, known as "The Father of Stochastics," received his training as a broker and technical analyst in New York at E.F. Hutton, learning from legendary analyst Joe Granville. George is an active trader and teaches technical analysis at his school in Watseka, Illinois.

During his forty-year career, George has served as a trader and broker on the floor, taught technical analysis of stocks and commodities, written a daily market letter/hotline, owned a regional brokerage firm with forty-one branch offices, and sat on the board of directors of the Mid-America Commodity Exchange. George was the first broker to raise the price per trade since the Civil War, thus opening the door to the growth of the industry. He helped the Mid Am exchange get started. He created the first association of investment clubs, and owned and expanded one of the first commodity charting services.

Early in his career, George spearheaded a research group that originated a number of technical indicators, most notably the Stochastic Process (Lane's Stochastics). Stochastics are now used to manage billions of dollars in pension and investment funds.

Before marrying George, **Cairie Lane** worked in the public sector as a teacher and social worker. As George's life and working partner, she has gained a thorough knowledge of every aspect of the futures markets and technical analysis. She started by keeping up daily charts and indicators by hand, then worked with TAG's technical team to port the system onto the newly introduced 48k Apple computer. She has since continued to develop her trading-related computer expertise. Cairie partnered with George in running the research department, managing daily hotlines and writing weekly market letters.

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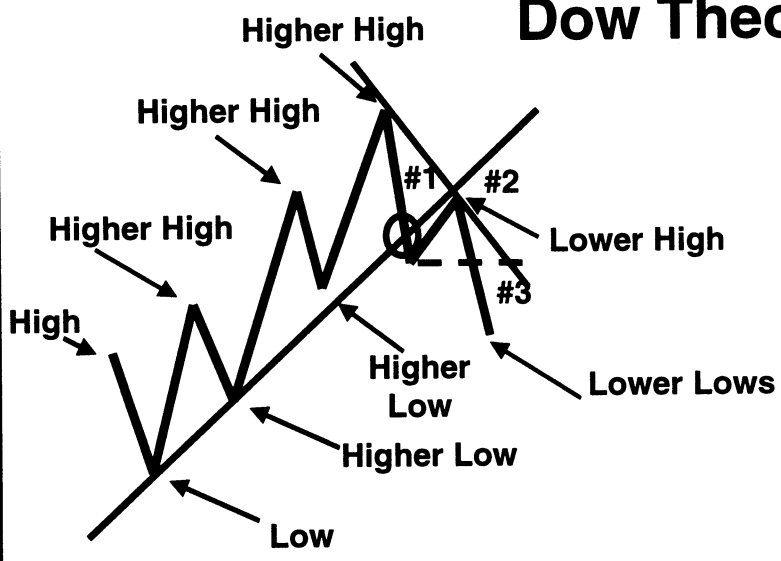
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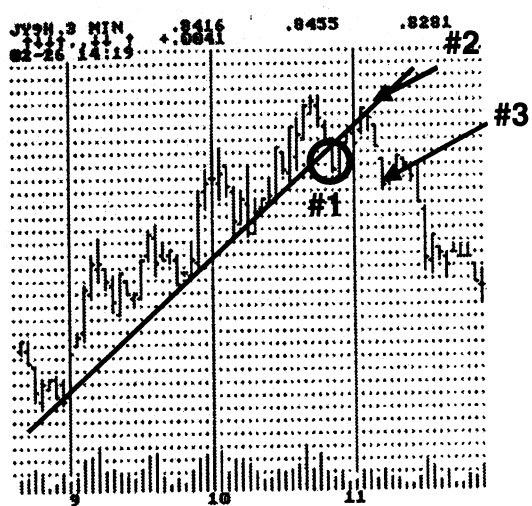
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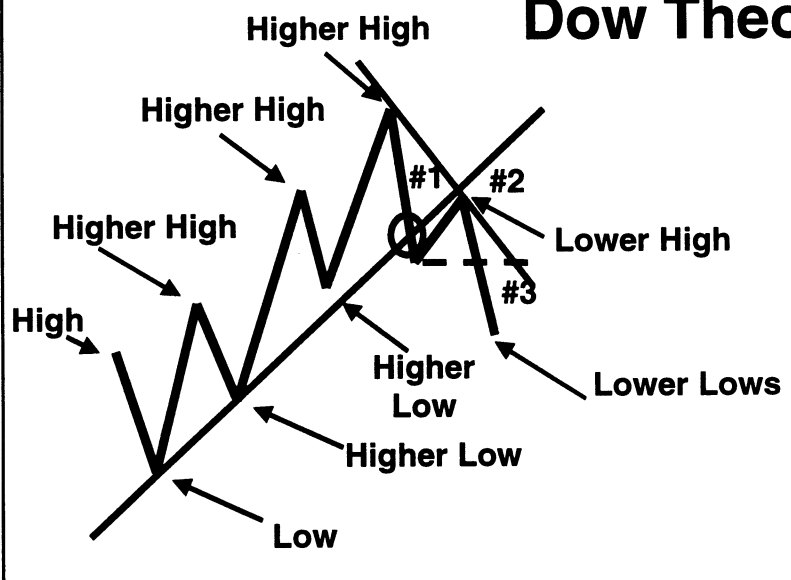
Dow Theory



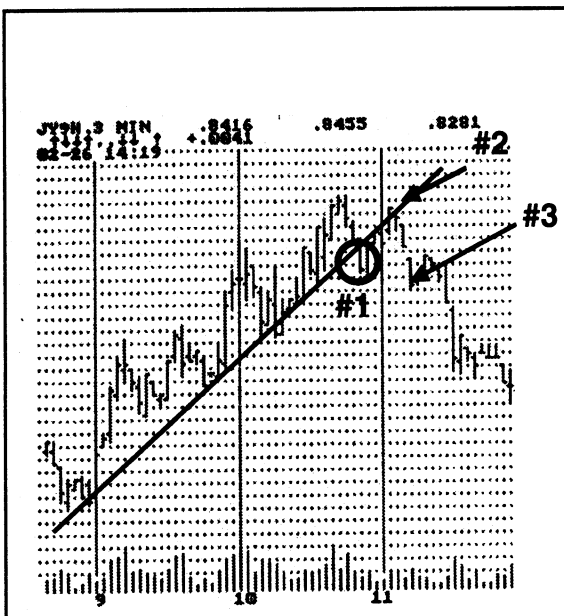
Dow Theory



Dow Theory



Dow Theory



☛ **Definition**

(from the Greek):
Stochastics is the process of finding the underlying pattern in what appears to be random, or chaotic.



Stochastics is a Momentum Oscillator

The Theory of Momentum

The momentum oscillator measures the velocity of directional price movement.

Momentum always changes direction (trend) before price.

We, therefore, developed an oscillator that would show this tendency through the use of a ratio.

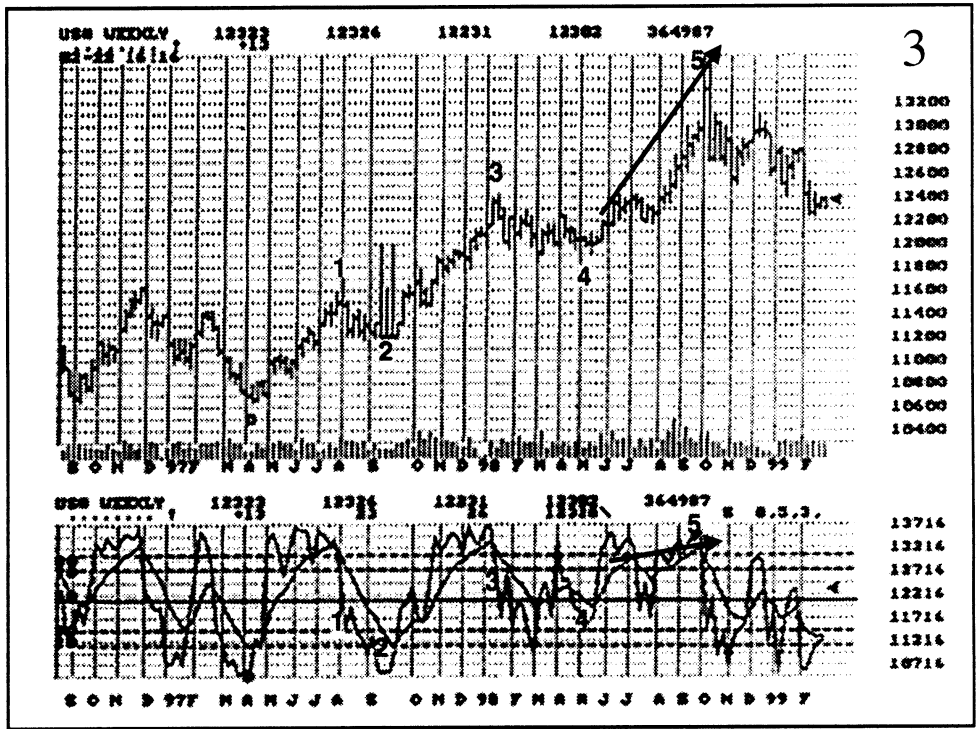
We optimized it, smoothing it twice. Then, we converted it to a (%) percentage oscillator.

Theory of Stochastics

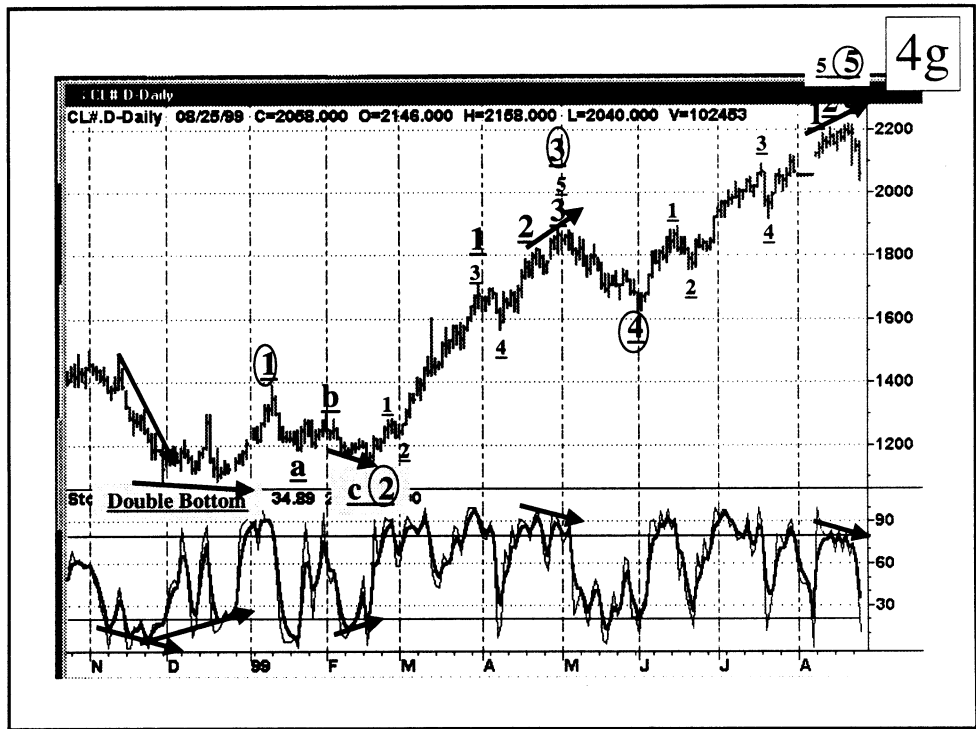
Stochastics is based on the observation that, as price decreases, Closes tend to accumulate ever closer to their extreme Lows of the daily range.

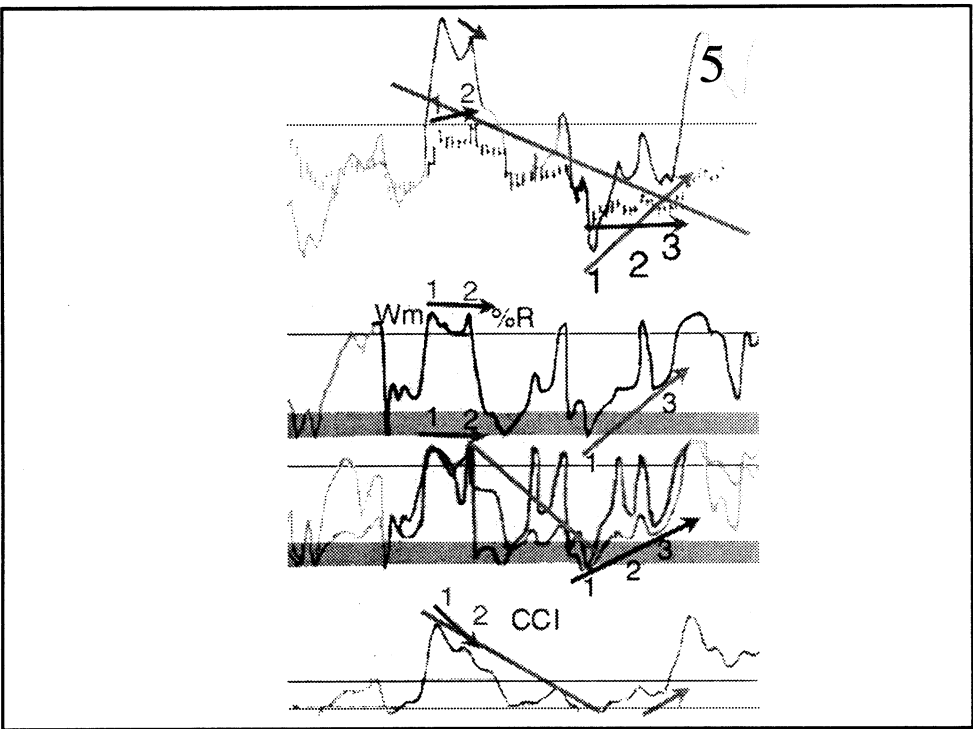
Conversely, as price increases, Closes tend to accumulate ever closer to the extreme Highs of the daily range.

This concept holds whether you are working in 1-minute, 3-minute, 5-minute, 15-minute, 30-minute, hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly time periods.



3





To select the correct periodicity:

1. Study the printout of each of the charts you intend to trade, be it 3-minute, 15-minute, daily, weekly, or monthly charts of the commodity of your choice.

Decide which you are going to use, based on your own gut level and trading style.

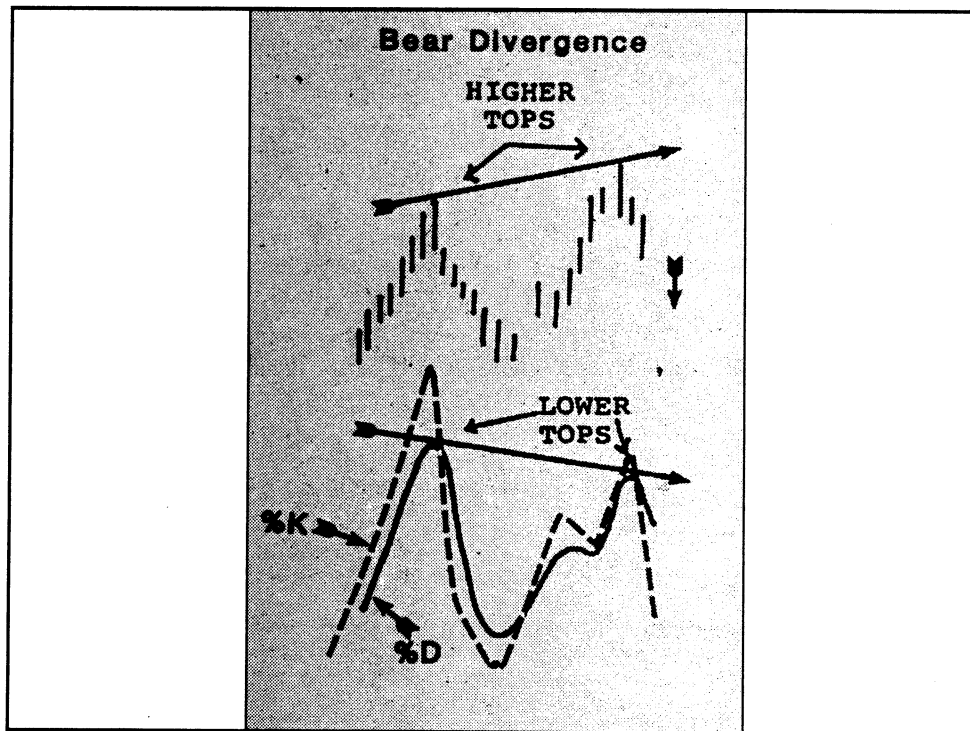
2. Determine the Cycles in the charts you select using an Ehrlich Cycle Finder, or by counting. Pick the optimal Cycle for you — one offering the greatest potential profits commensurate with the greatest risk you can afford moneywise and psychologically.
3. Use a periodicity (number of bars) that is half (50%) of the Cycle you choose to trade. Refine from there.

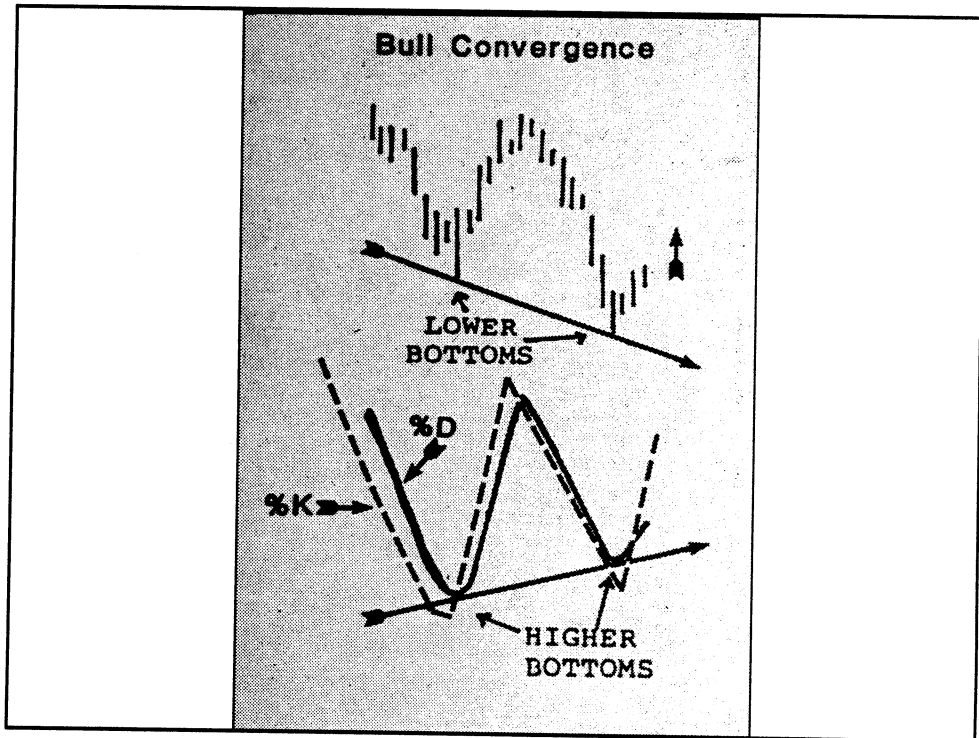
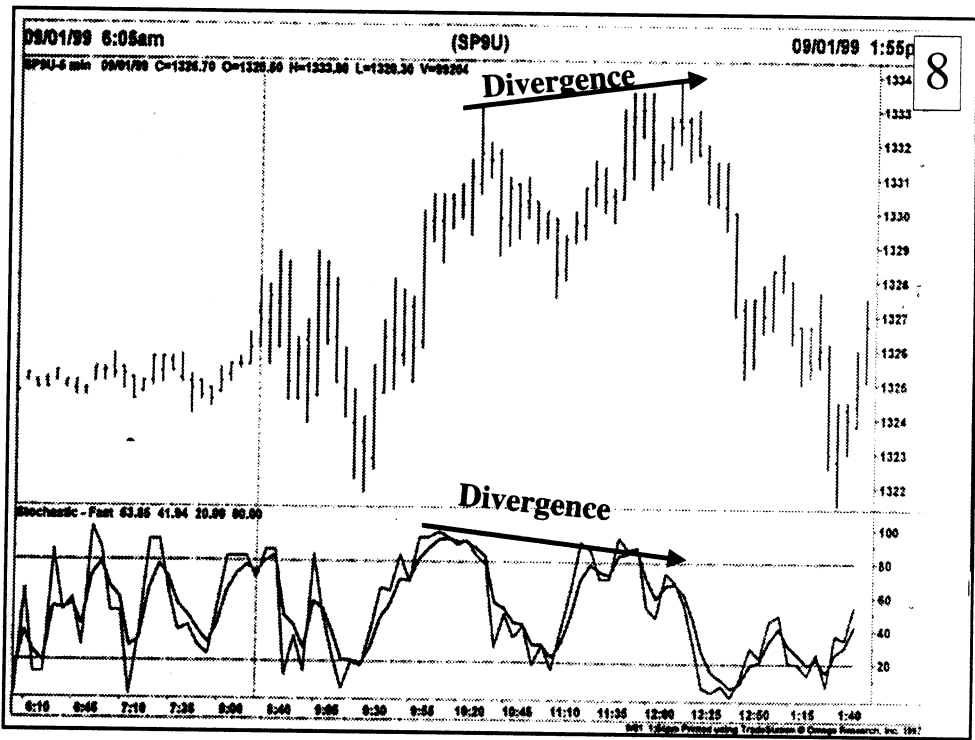
I. Divergence/Convergence

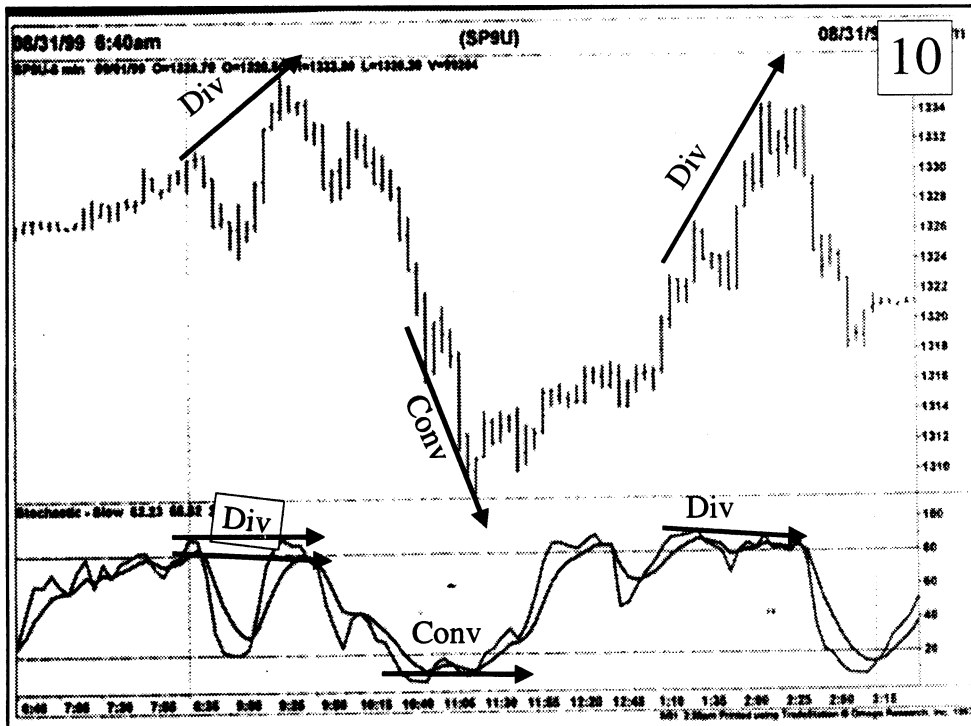
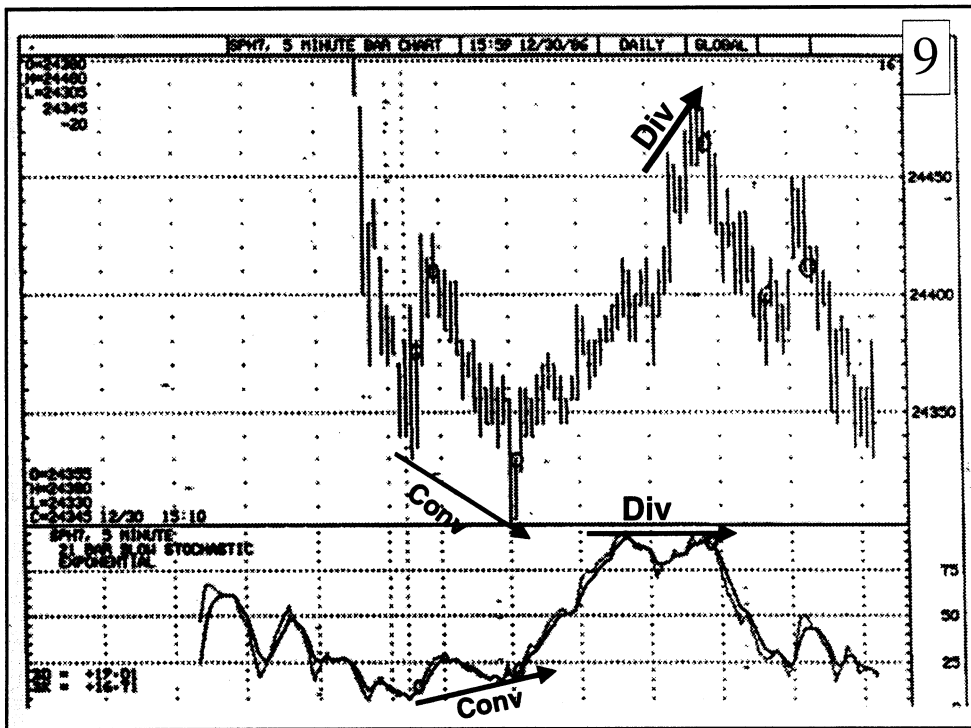
When a stock or commodity has made a High, then reacts, and subsequently goes to a higher High, while the corresponding peaks on %D make a High and then a lower High, a *bearish divergence* is indicated.

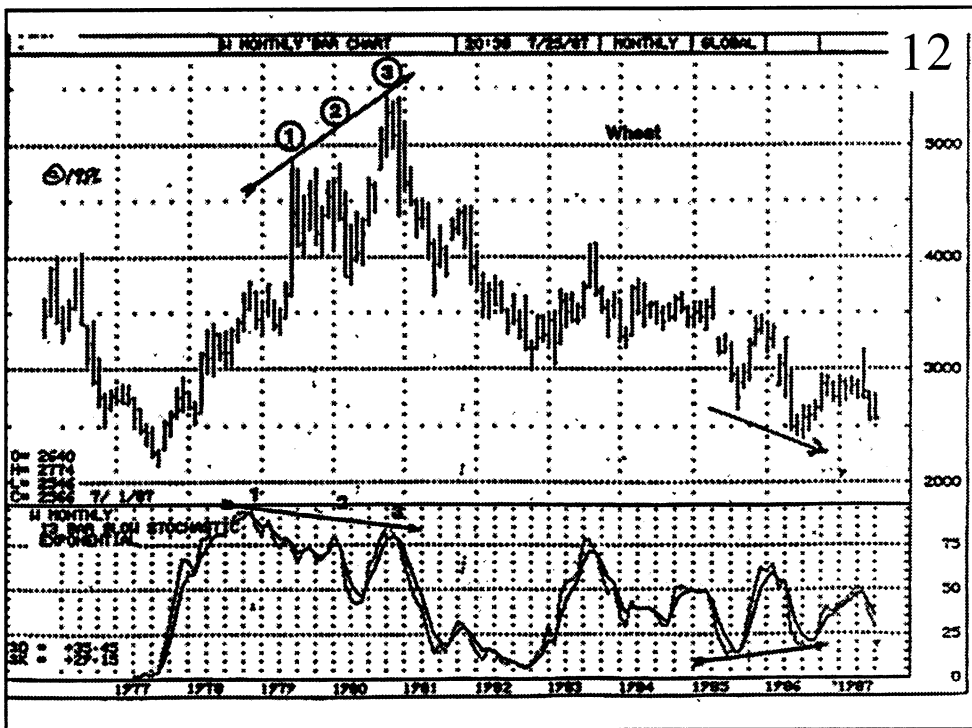
Conversely, when a stock or commodity has made a Low, then rallies and subsequently moves down to a lower Low, while the corresponding low points of %D have made a Low and then a higher Low, you have *bullish convergence*.

The signal to act comes when %K crosses on the right-hand side of the low point of %D at a Bottom, or on the right-hand side of the peak of %D at a Top.

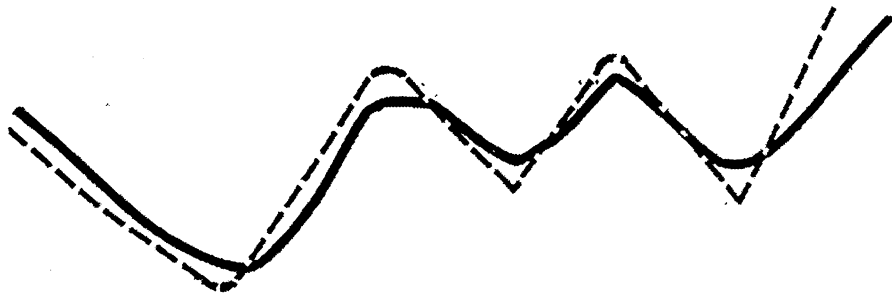


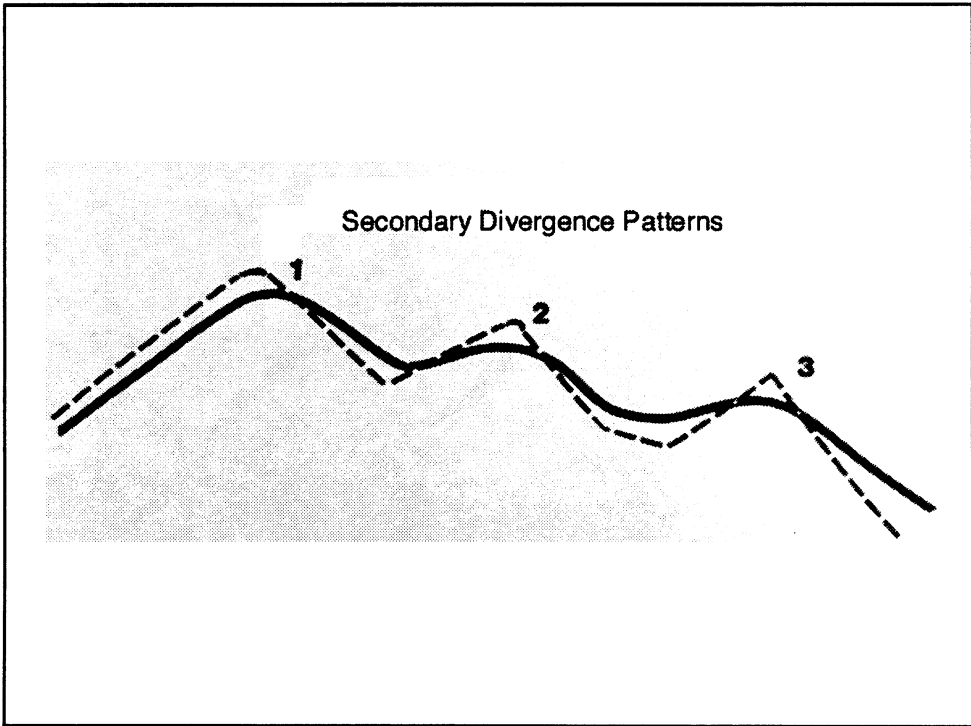
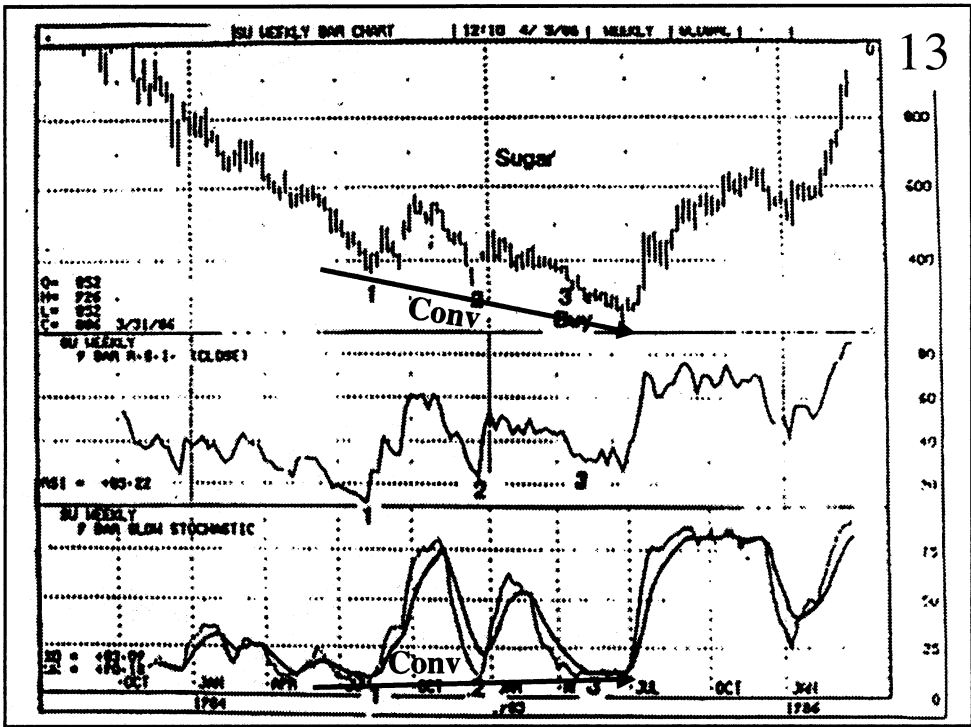


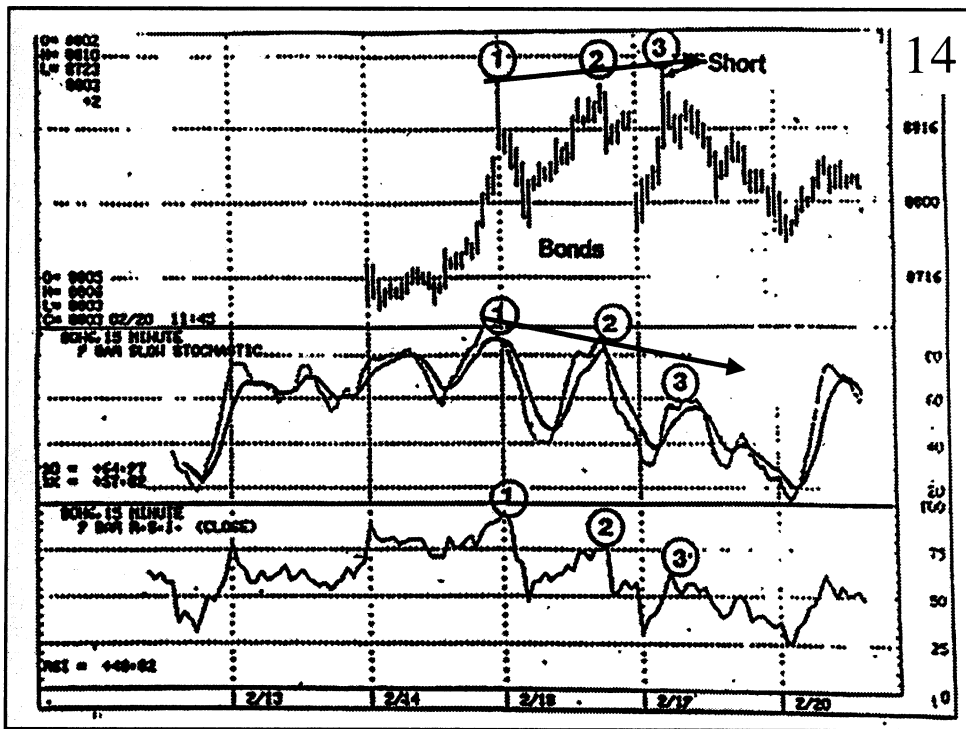




The Classic Convergence Signal

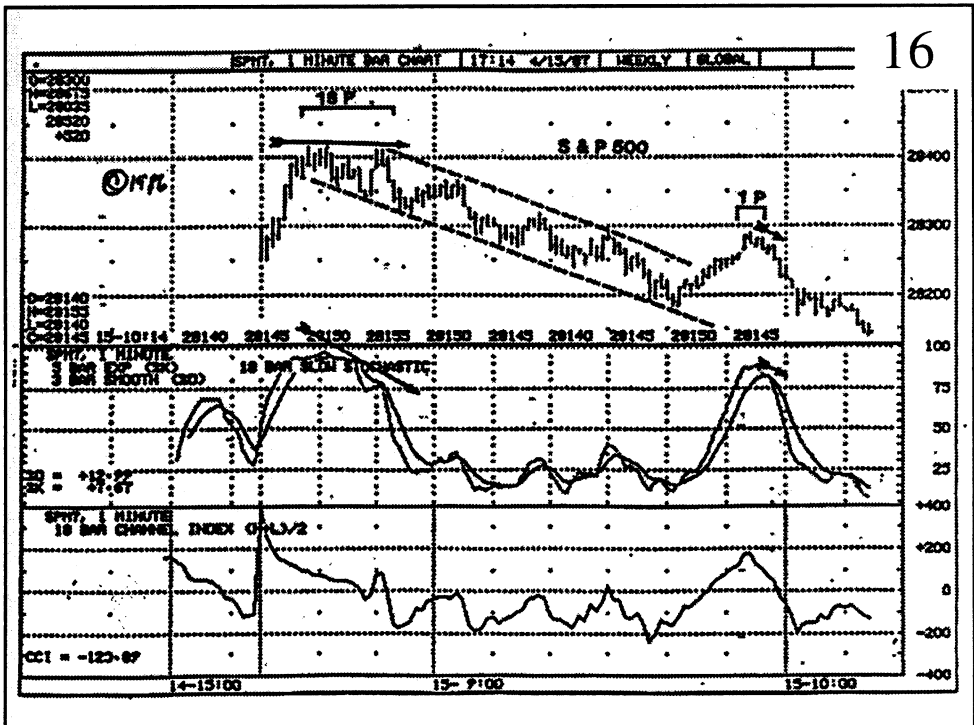
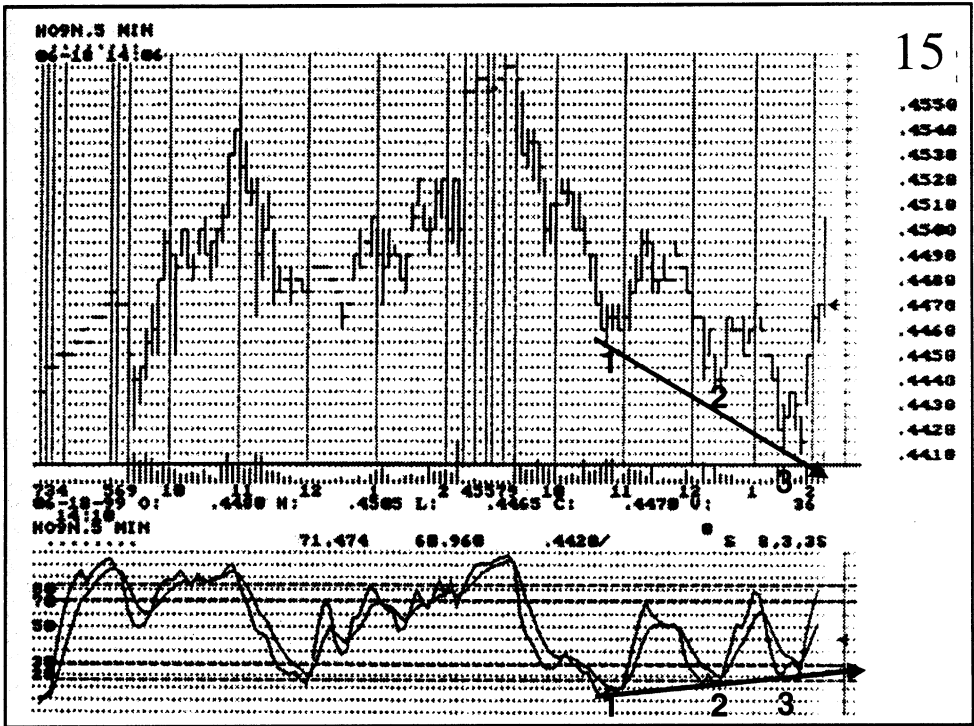






Secondary Convergence Signal

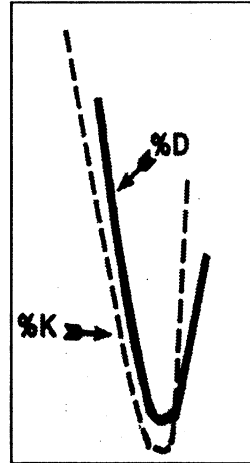




II. Crossovers

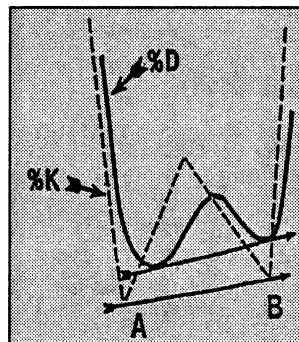
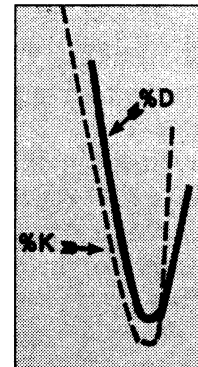
Left-Hand Crossover

- When a change in trend returns the commodity to the major trend, a “Spike” or “V” Bottom (or Top) will occur.
- At such a Bottom (or Top), a left-hand crossover is acceptable.



Right-Hand Crossover

A right-hand crossover is still the desired signal for Double Bottoms (or Tops) and for “Garbage Bottoms” (or Tops).



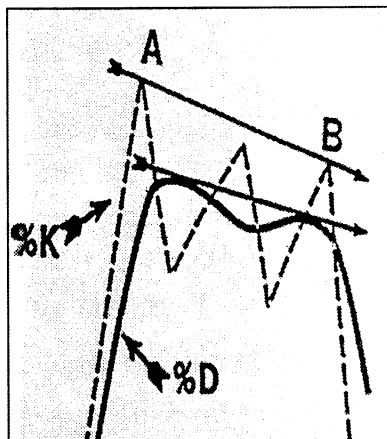
This illustration shows a less than desirable change in trend at Bottom A, but an acceptable right-hand crossover at B, with convergence in both %K and %D.

This pattern usually accompanies a Double Bottom.

Right-Hand Crossover

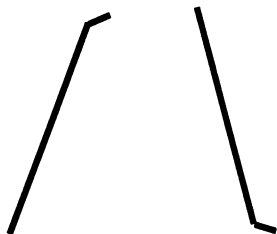
- Congestion Tops are congestion changes in trend.
- Note that Top A is a less than desirable left-hand crossover. However, at B, we have a good, clean right-hand crossover, with convergence in %K and in %D.

Therefore, a left-hand crossover, *when price does not make a Spike*, predicts that the market has more to go before giving the correct right-hand crossover.



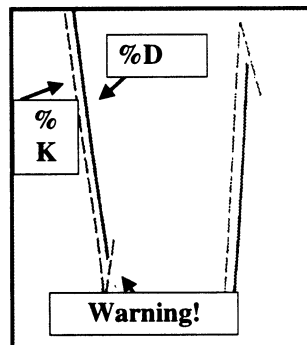
III. Hinge

- A reduction in the velocity of movement in either %K or %D usually indicates a reversal of trend for the next period.



IV. Warning

- When %K has been declining each period and then one period reverses sharply (2-12%), this is a warning that you may have only a few more time periods before a reversal.



V. %K Reaching the Extremes (0% - 100%)

- In an up market, when %K rises to a value of 100%, *this does not denote an absolute top* in the stock or commodity. It signifies extreme strength.
- %K may reach the extreme, decline, then rebound a second time to the extreme before giving a Sell Signal (as in the case of a Double Top).
- Reaching 100%, does not mean that the price of the stock or commodity has gone as high as it will go.
- In fact, the market may have a reaction, or a hesitation, and then a resumption of the major trend, which is still in force.
- There may be substantial upside action remaining at the point where the indicator is just entering the upper band of the Stochastic chart.
- %K will continue to flutter along near 100%, giving us...

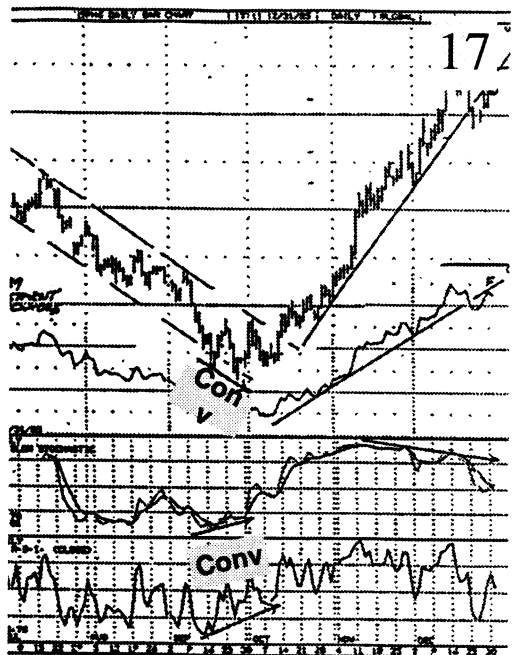
Jake Bernstein's Stochastics Pop!

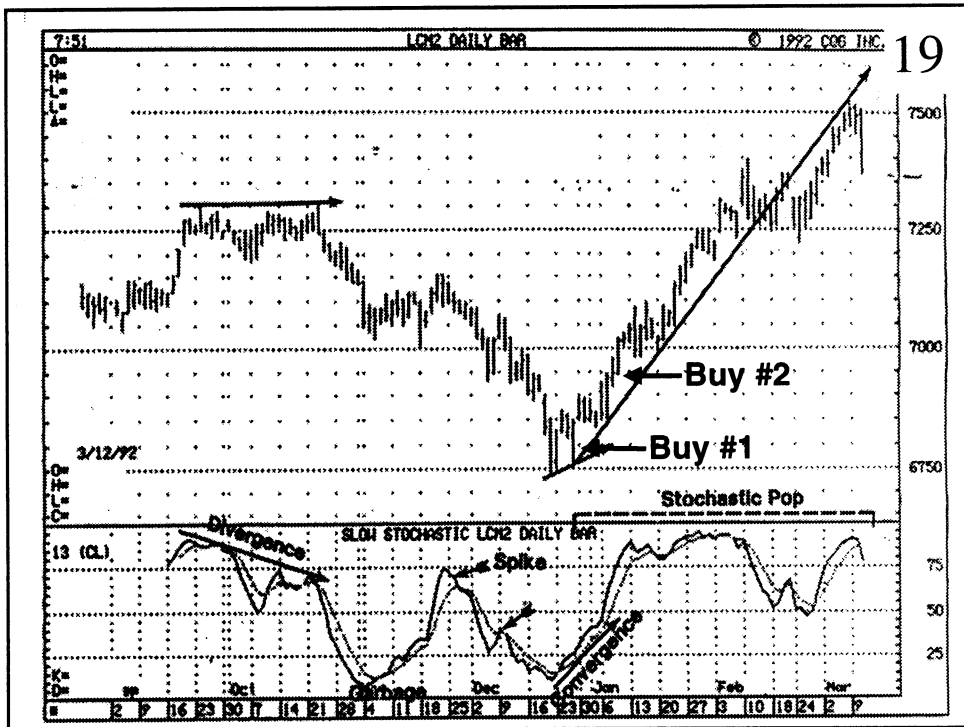
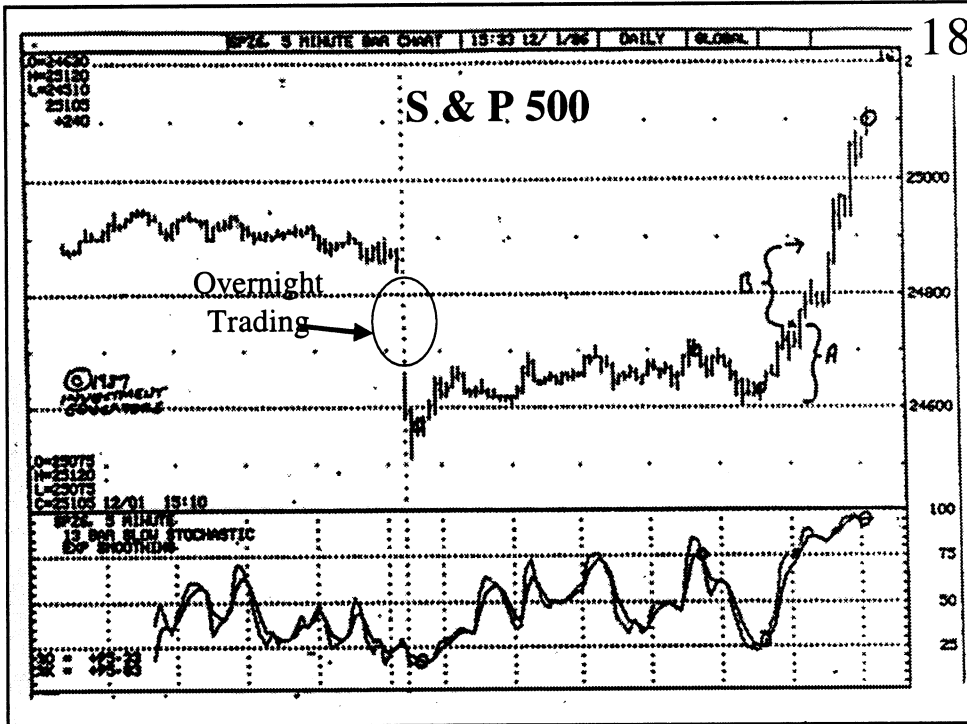
In a market returning to the major trend, or in an exuberant market, when :

- the short-term trend is up
- the intermediate trend is up
- the long-term trend is up

then...

...the market develops extra push in the direction it's going!

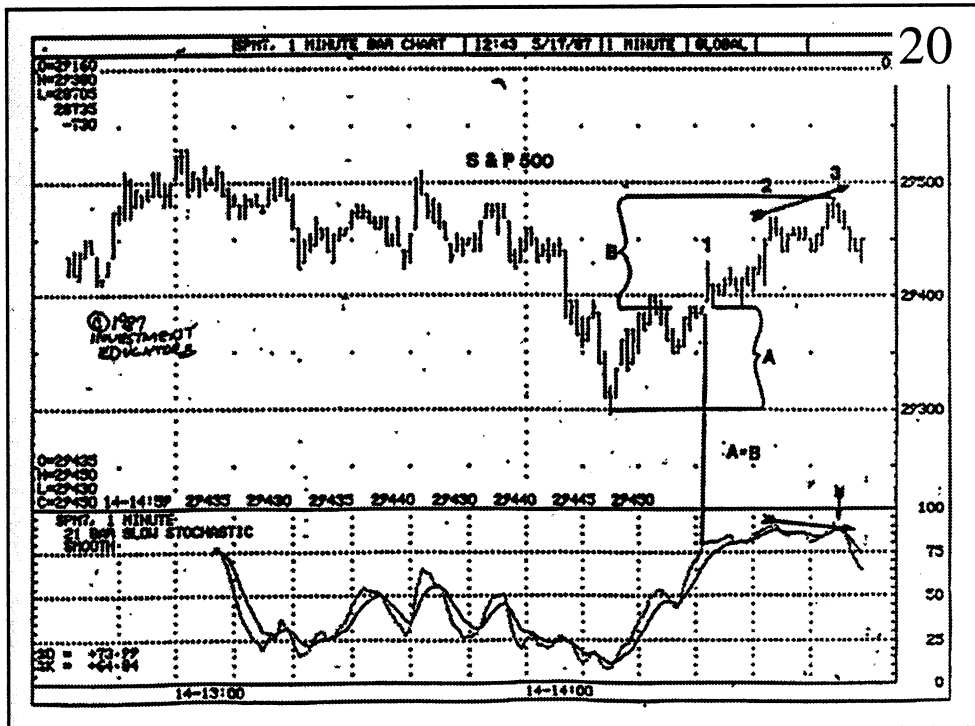


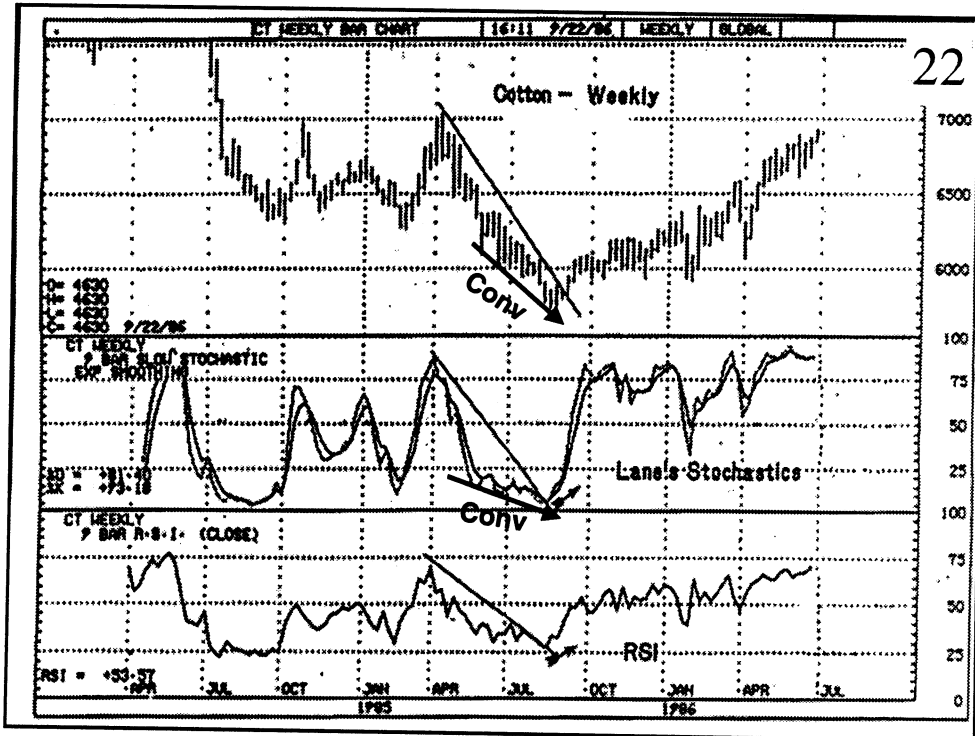
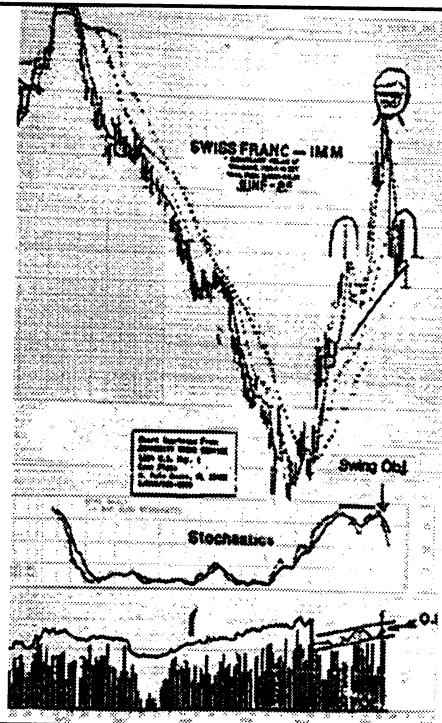


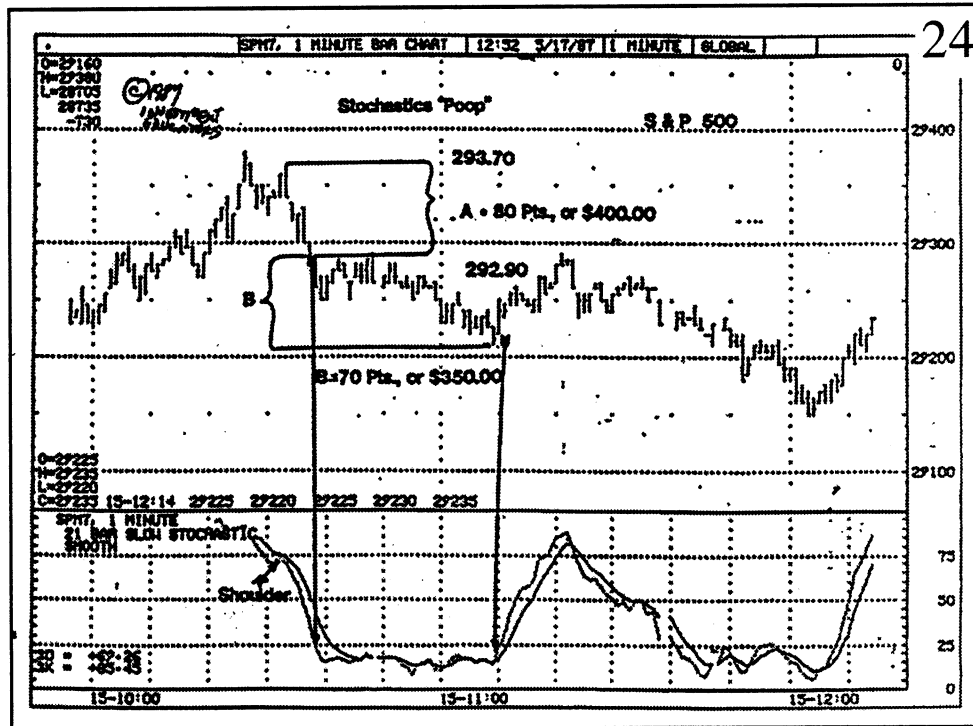
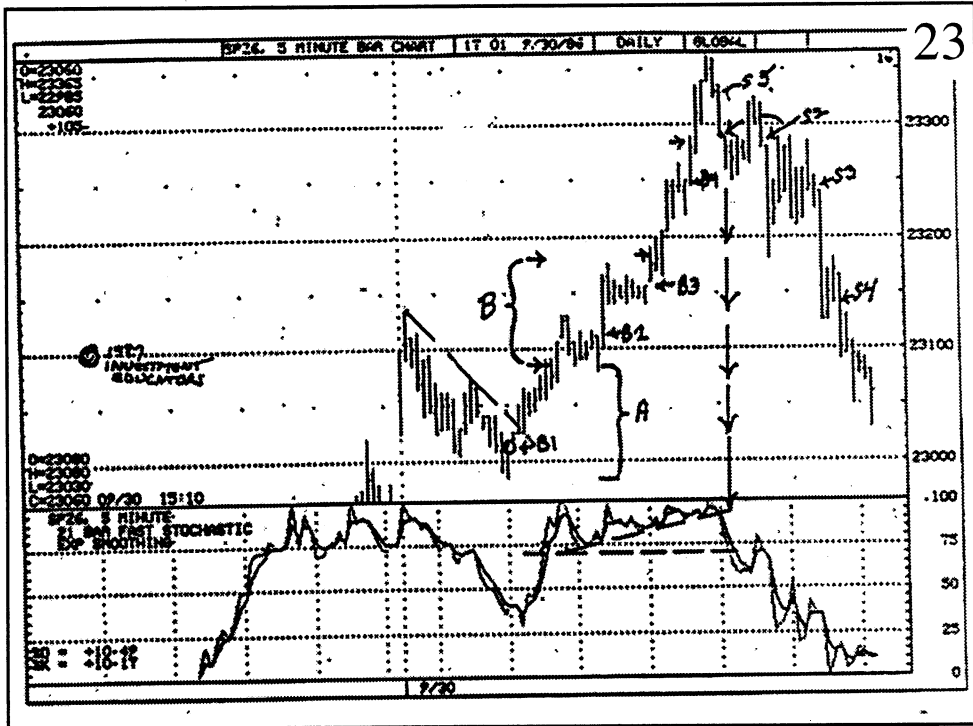
Plan for Taking Profits

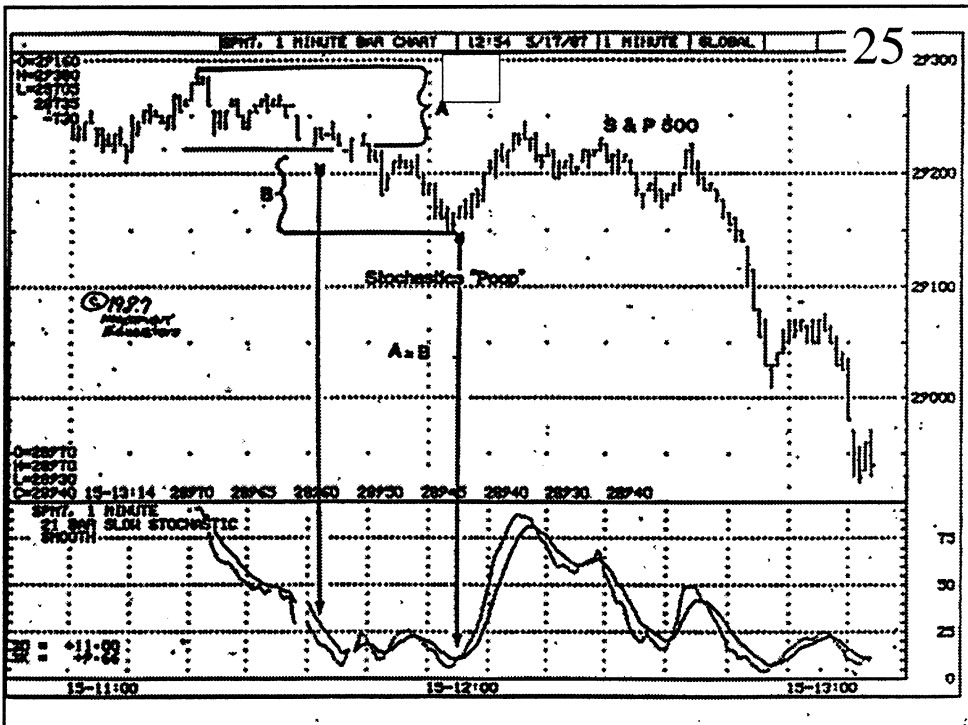
Take profits (or move up a tight Stop-Loss) when:

- A. the stock or commodity has moved up to a price that's twice the price it had at the 75% level (its 100% swing price objective);
- B. when %K falls below 60%;
- C. when %K crosses below %D;
- D. when you have completed a pattern of divergence.



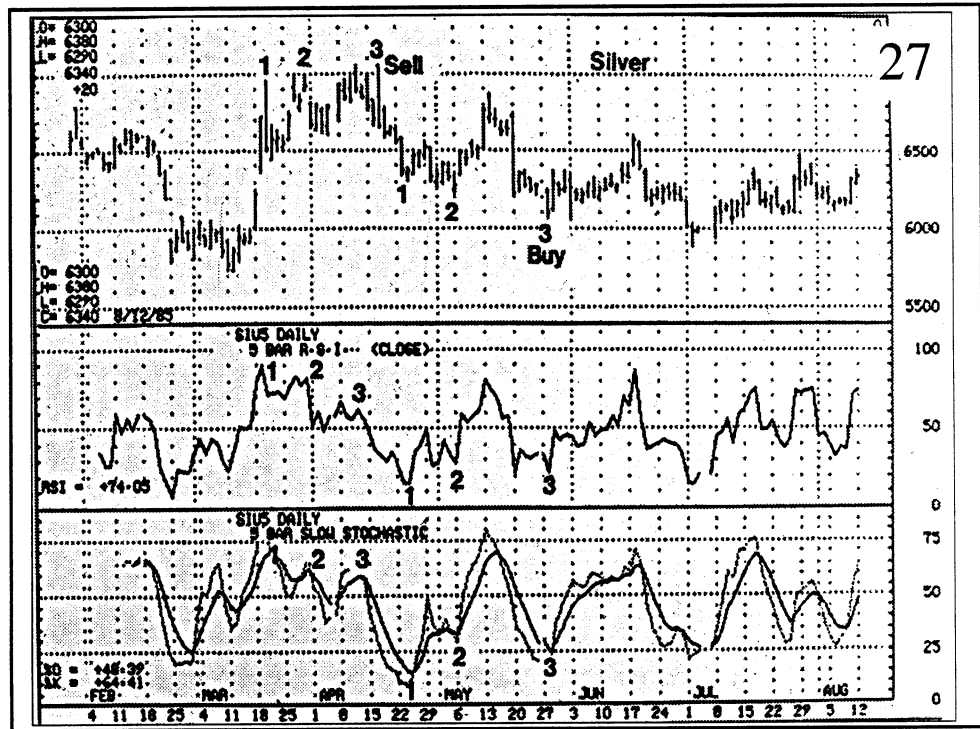
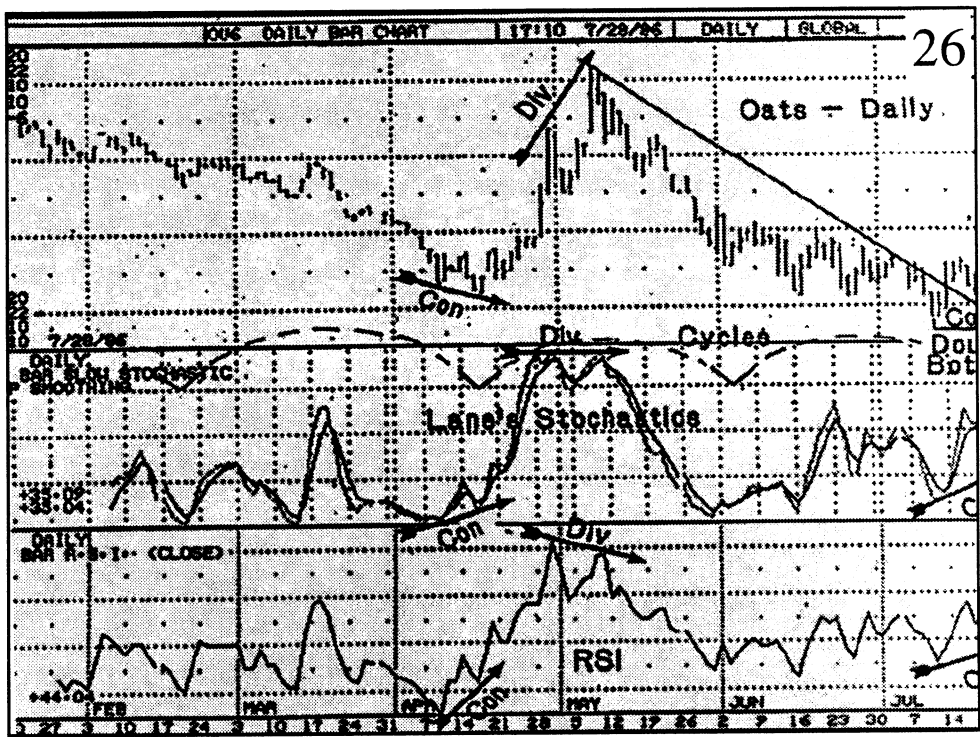


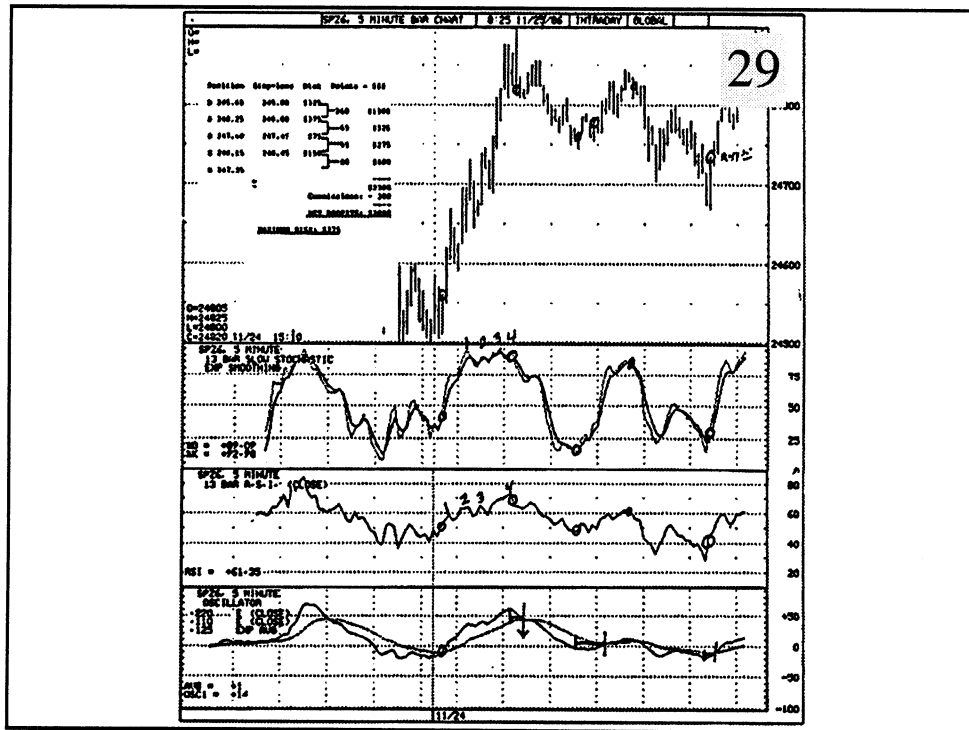
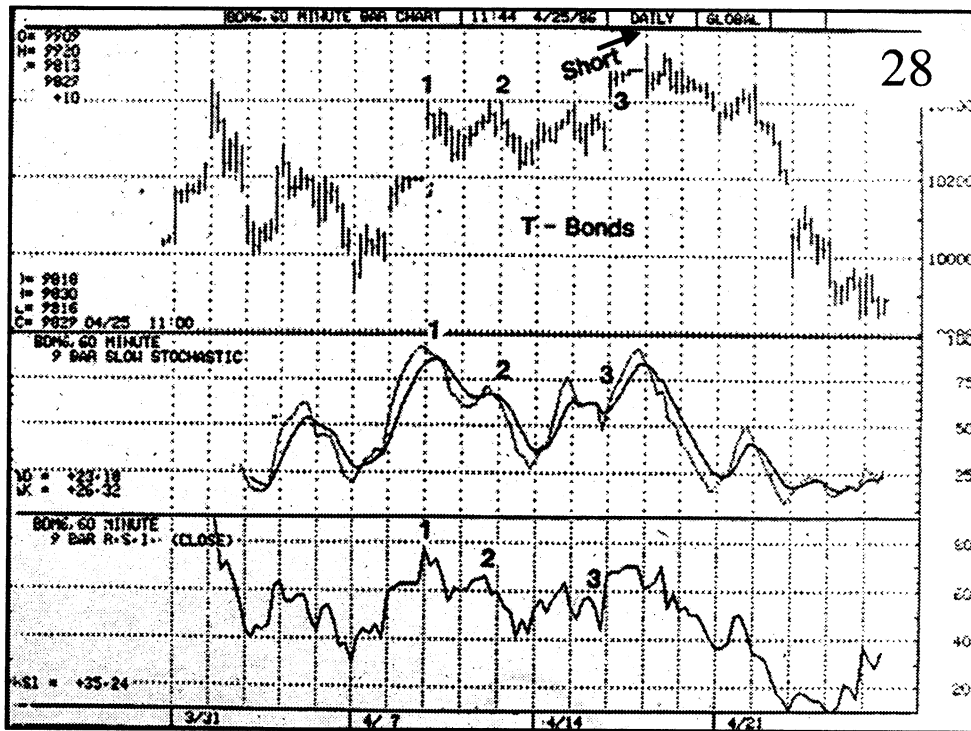


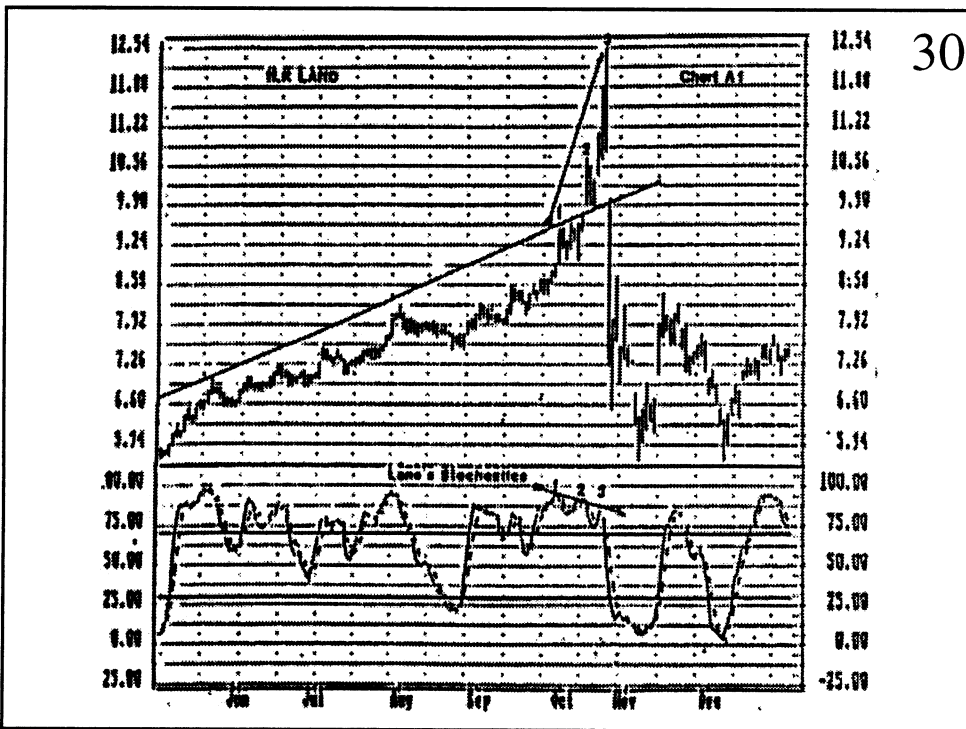


In a “Poop” take profits when:

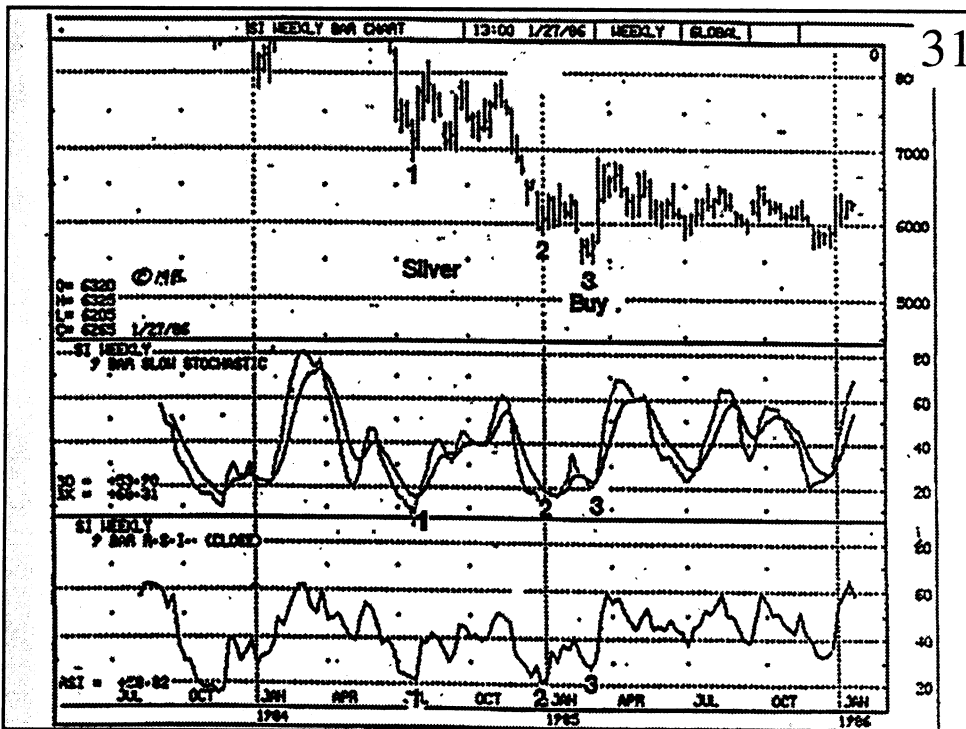
- A. The stock or commodity has moved down to a price that is twice as low as it was when Stochastics reached the 25% level;
- B. %K rises above 40%;
- C. %K crosses above %D; or
- D. at a garbage bottom, the stock or commodity has completed a pattern of convergence



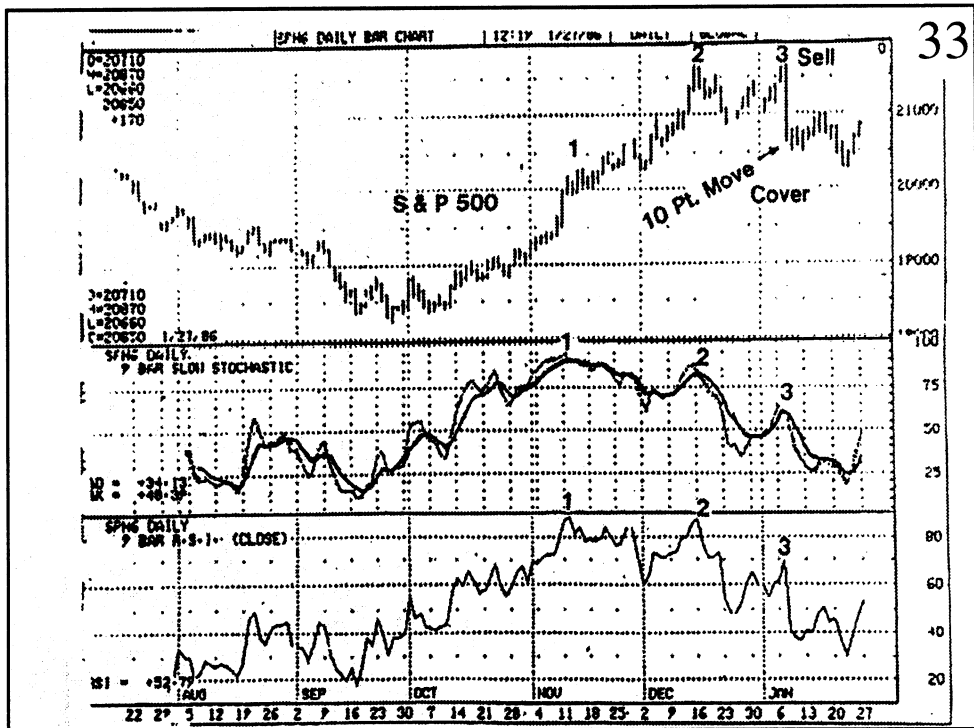
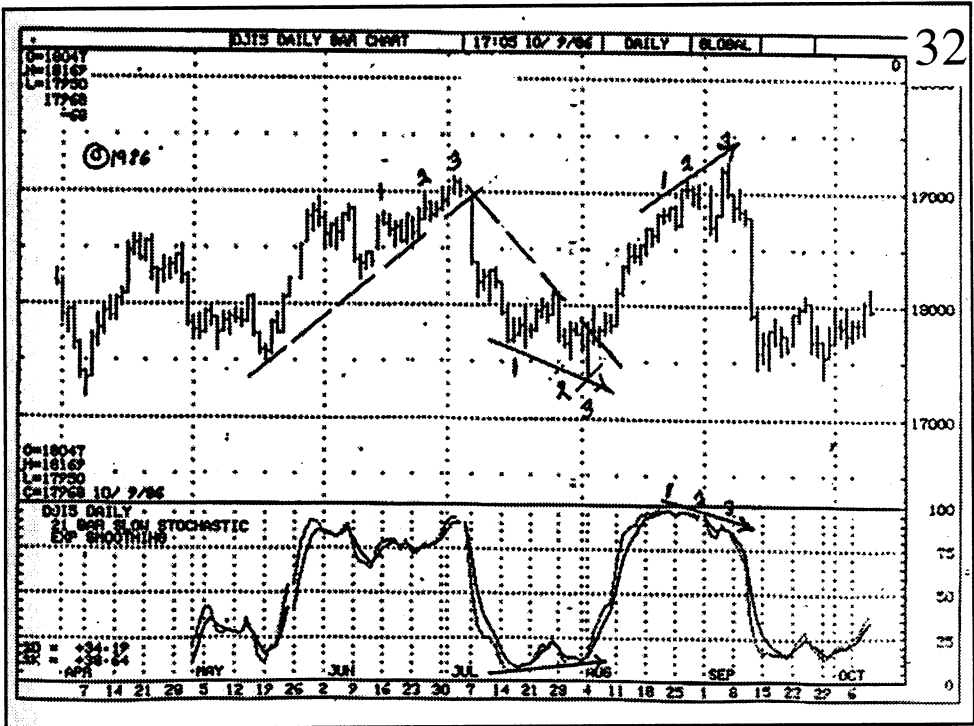


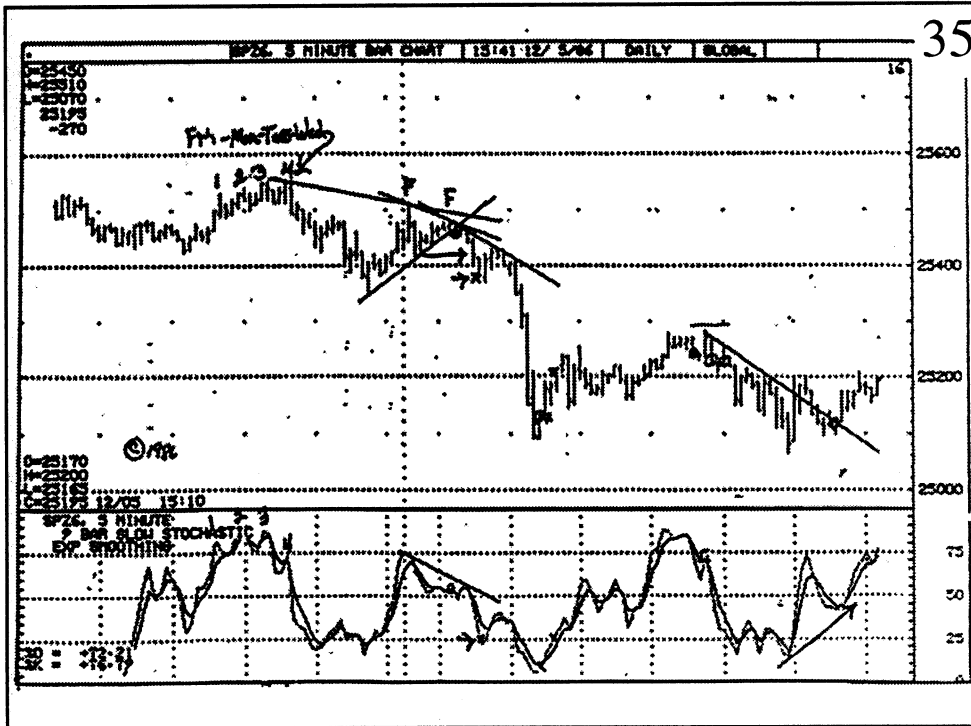
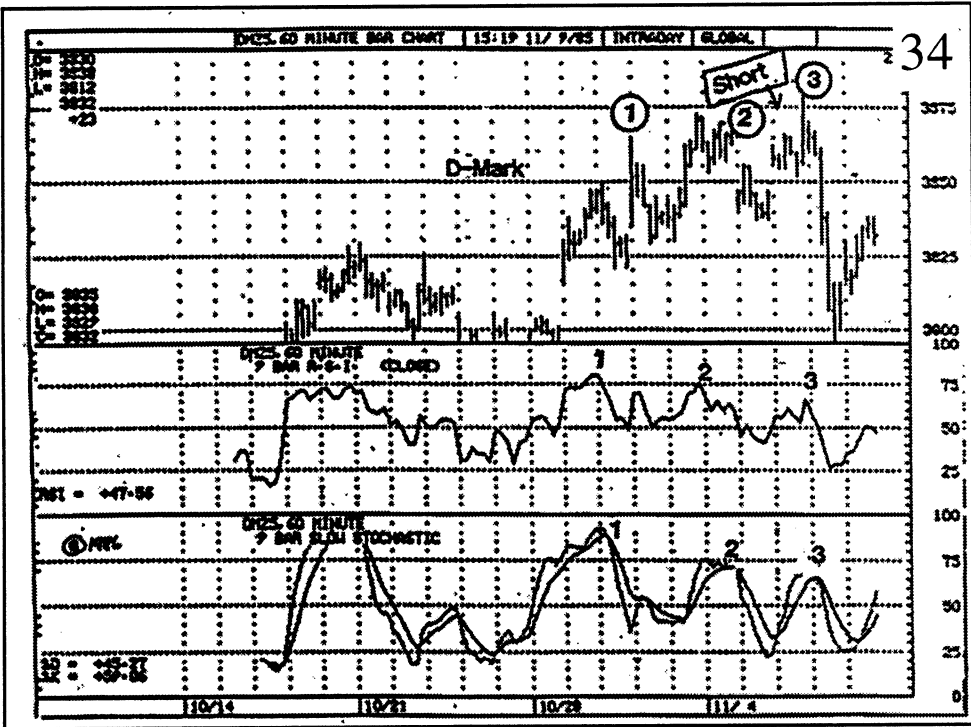


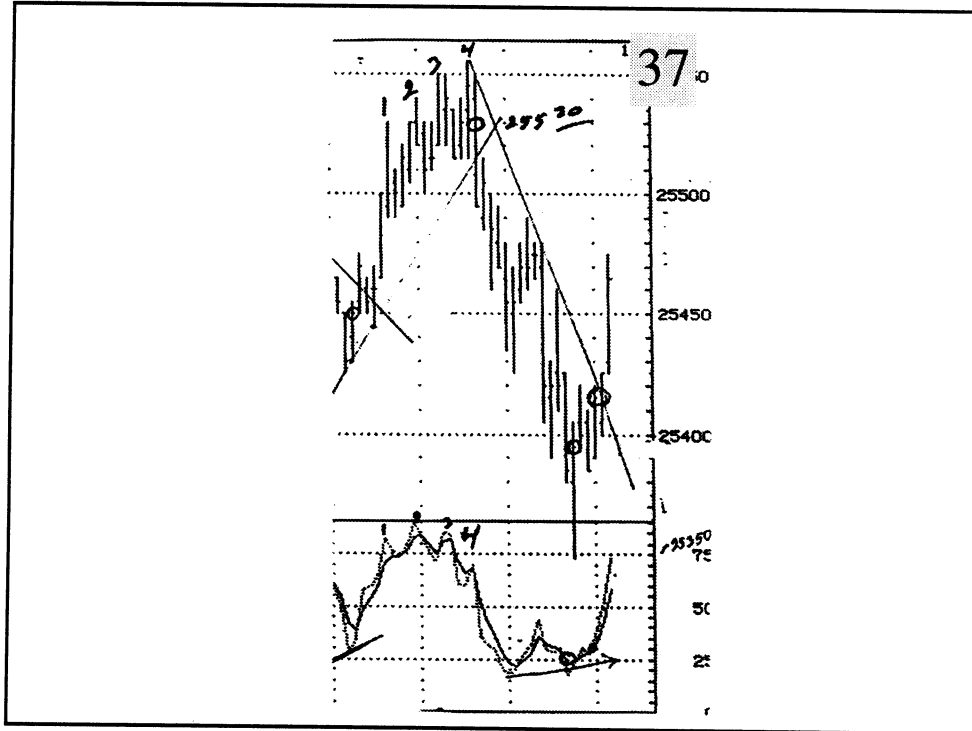
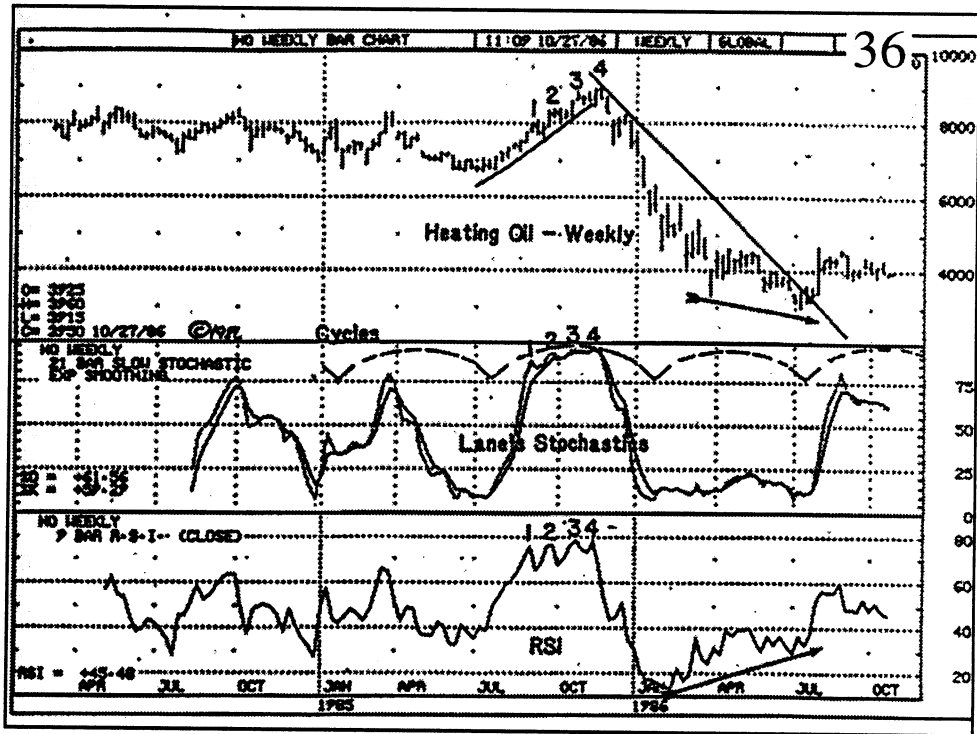
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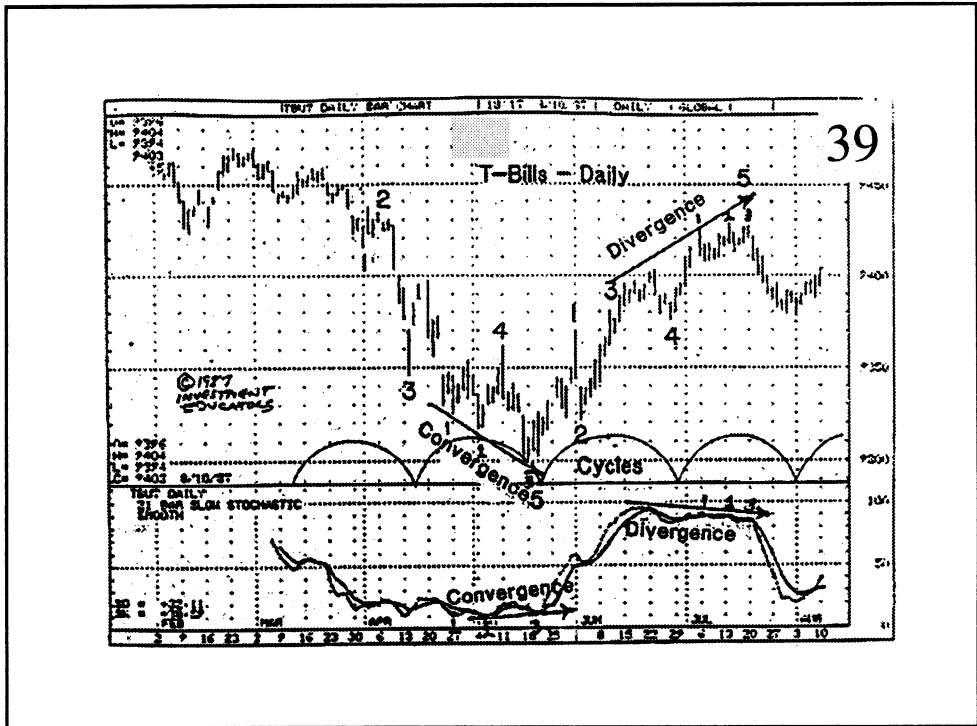
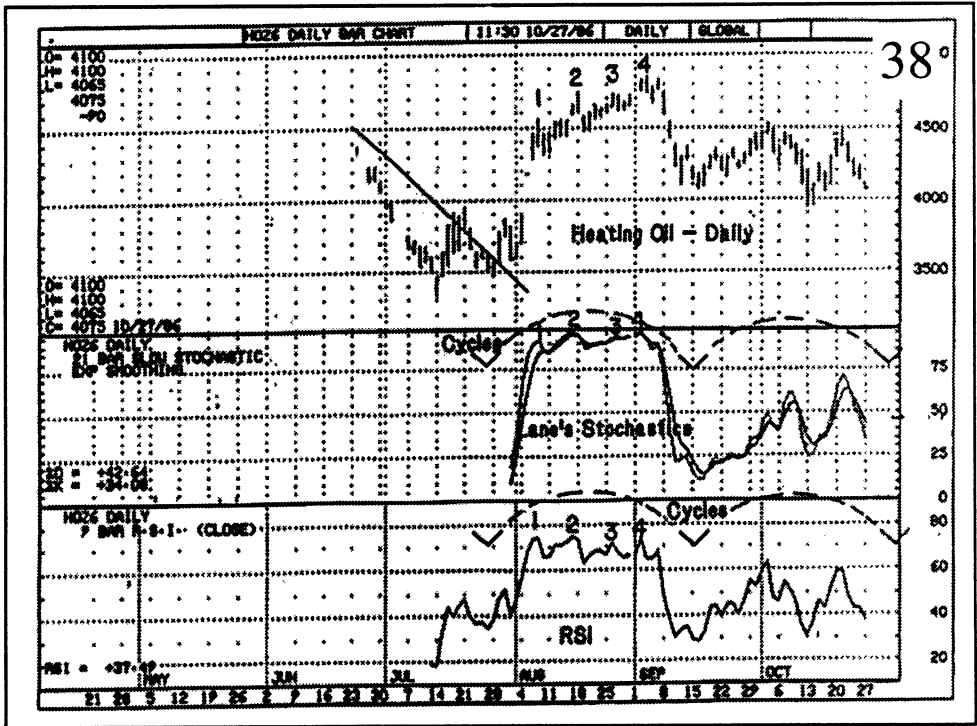


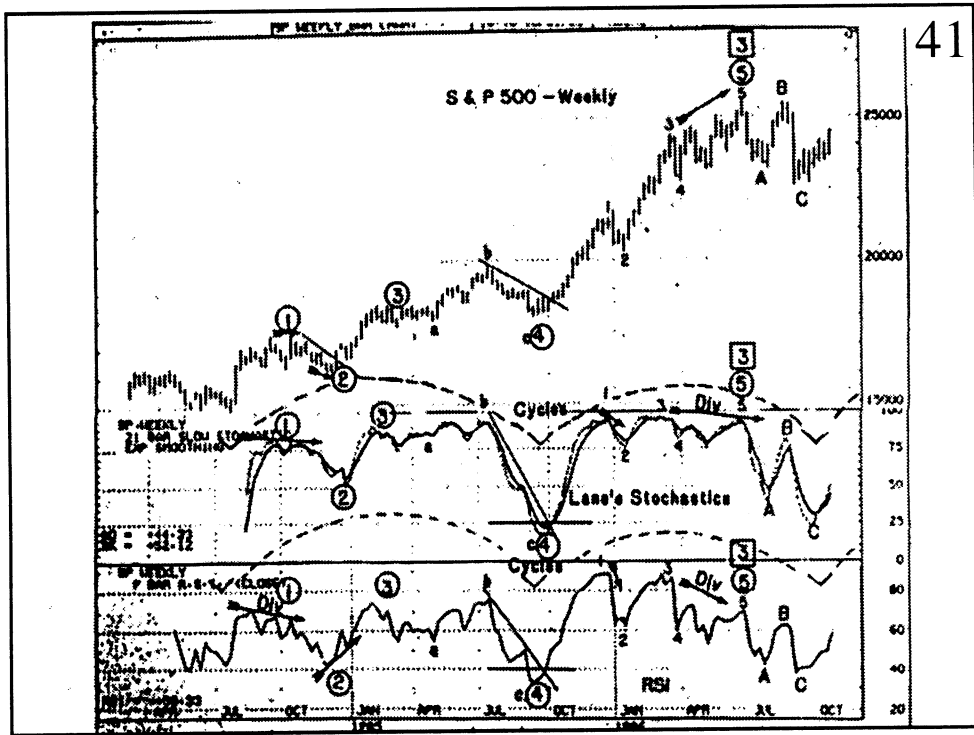
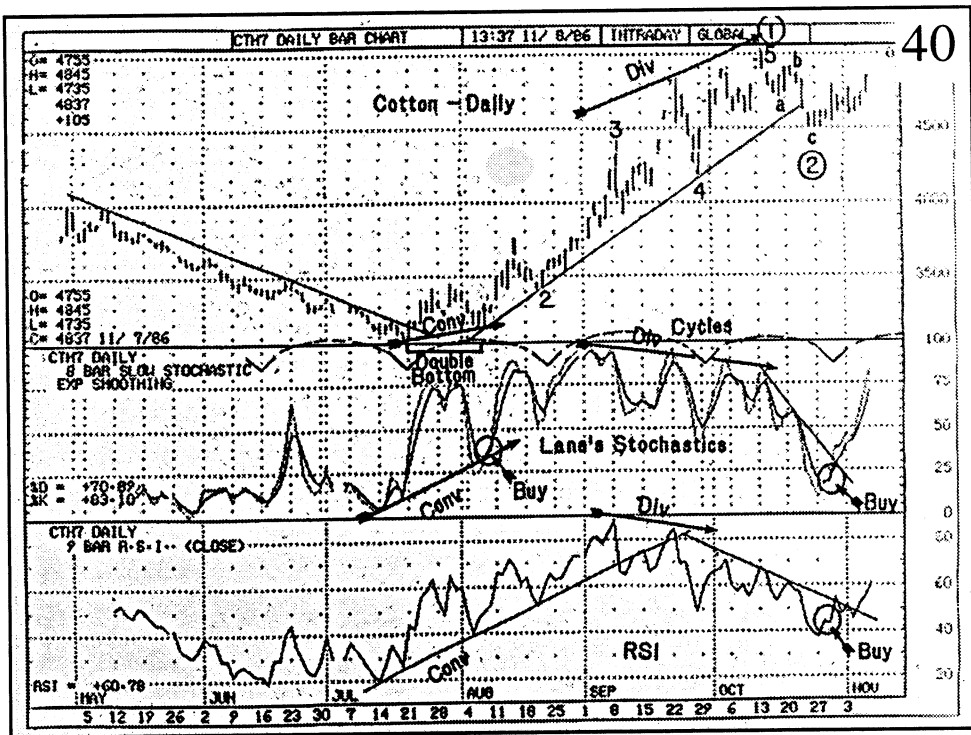
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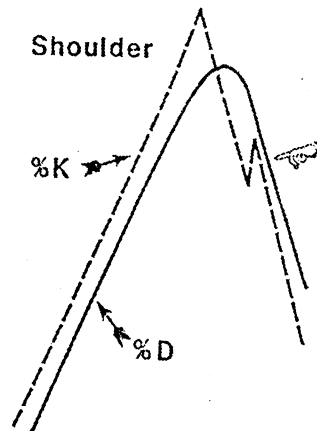
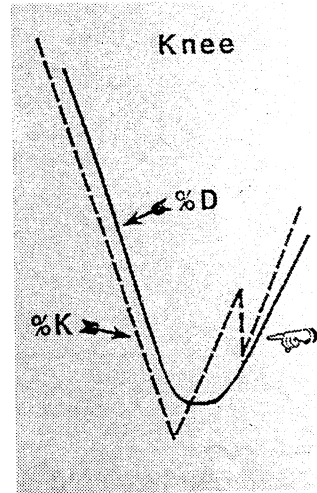


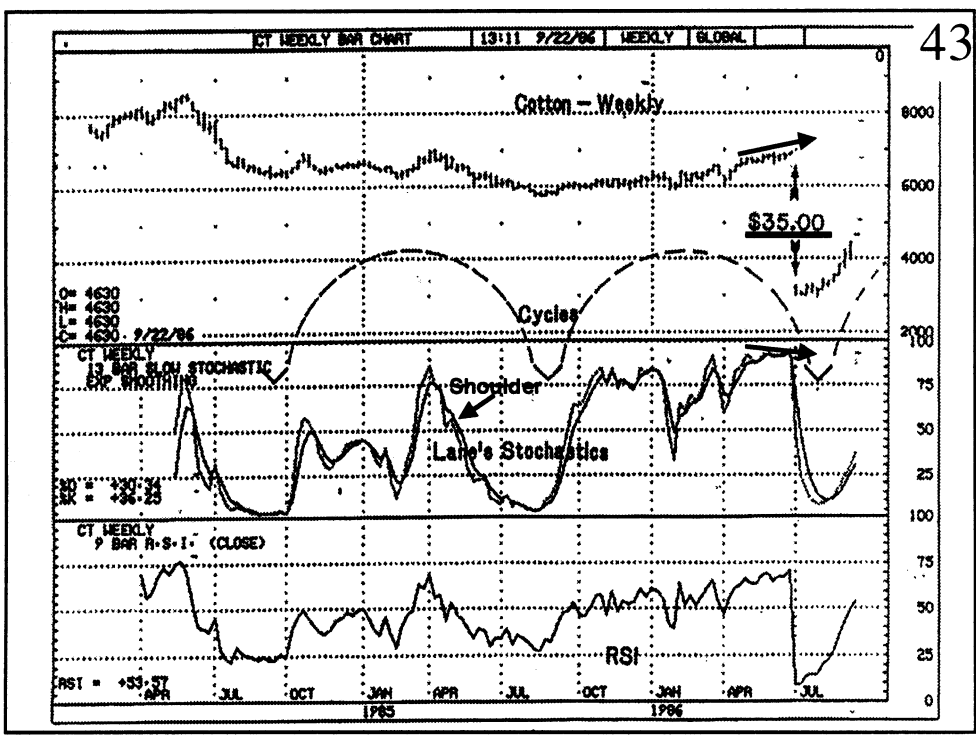
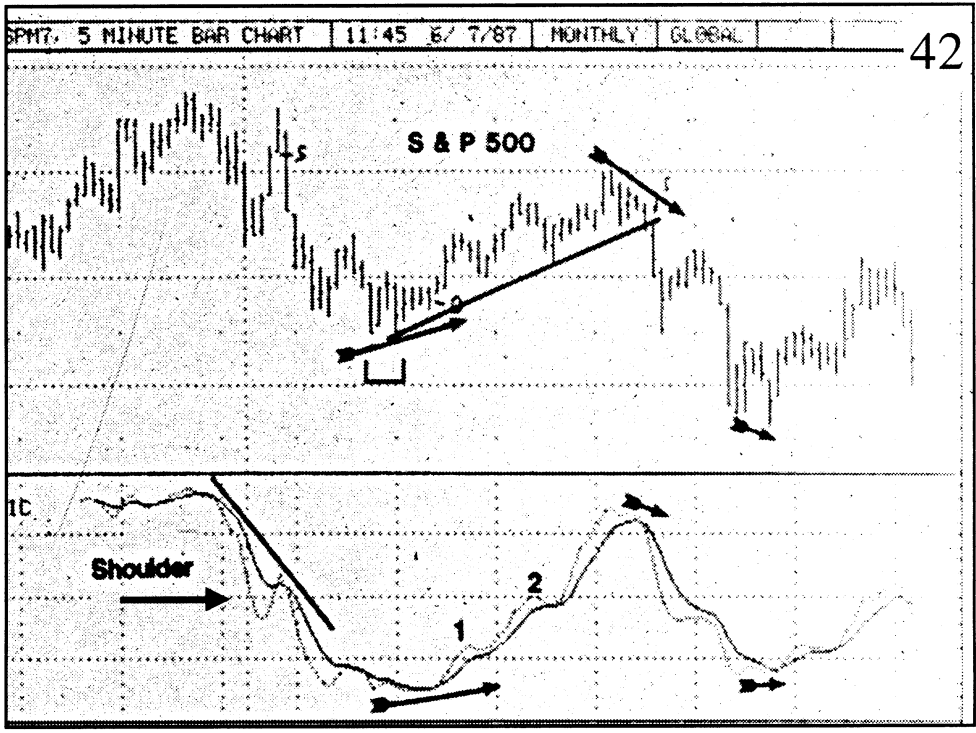




VI. Knees and Shoulders

- In an up market, when %K has crossed up through %D and, then, pulls back a few percentage points the next period, but fails to re-penetrate %D on the downside before turning up, we call this a Knee.
- A Knee is a continuation of upward progression denoting strength.
- %K may be rectifying an earlier left-hand crossover.





VII. Divergence in %K Only

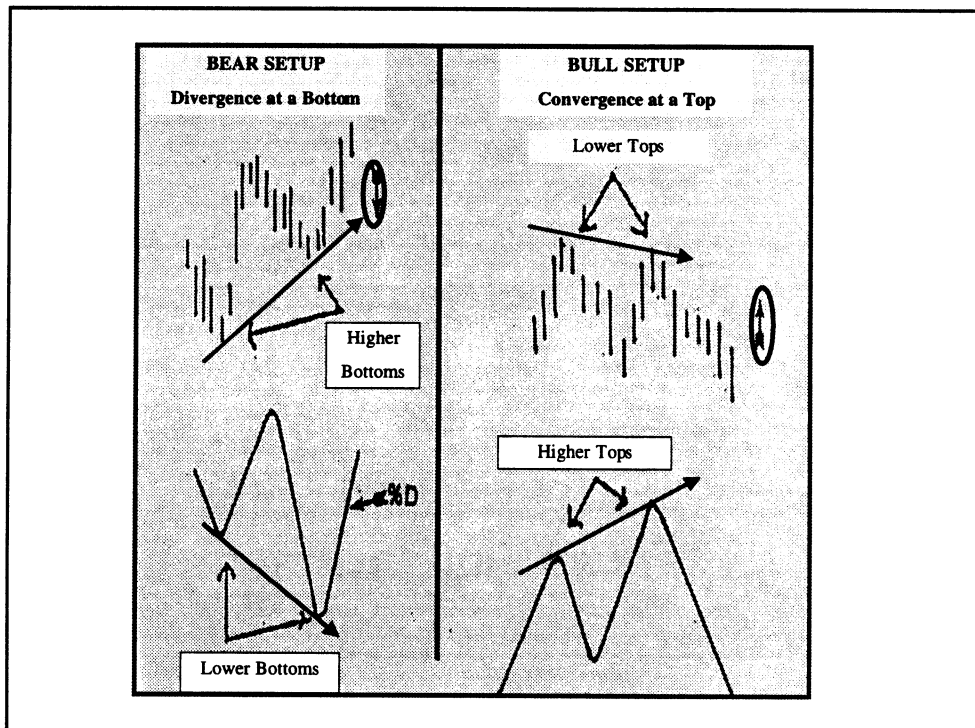
In an uptrending market, when the commodity is reacting against the major trend, one can expect Congestion Tops.

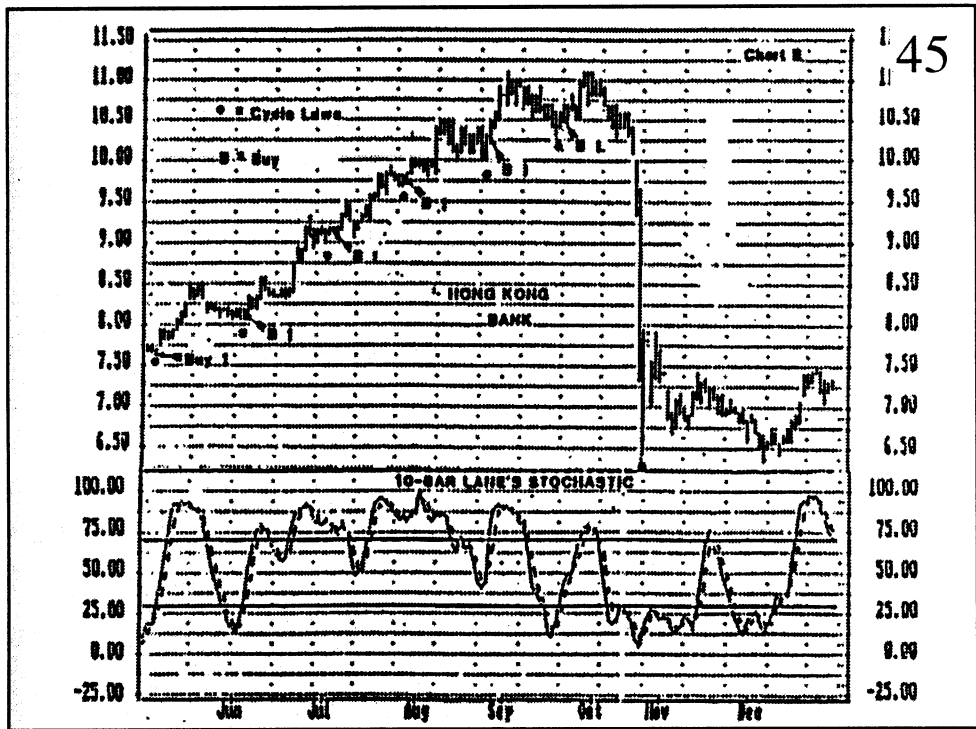
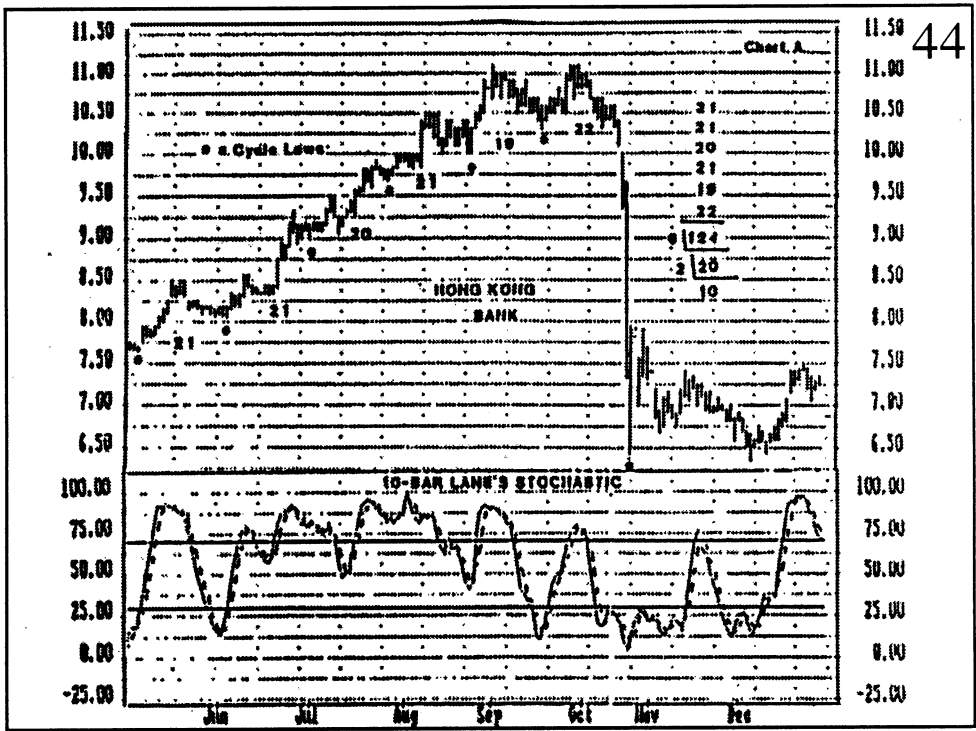
At these times, we may observe divergence in %K only. The significance in this instance is minor.

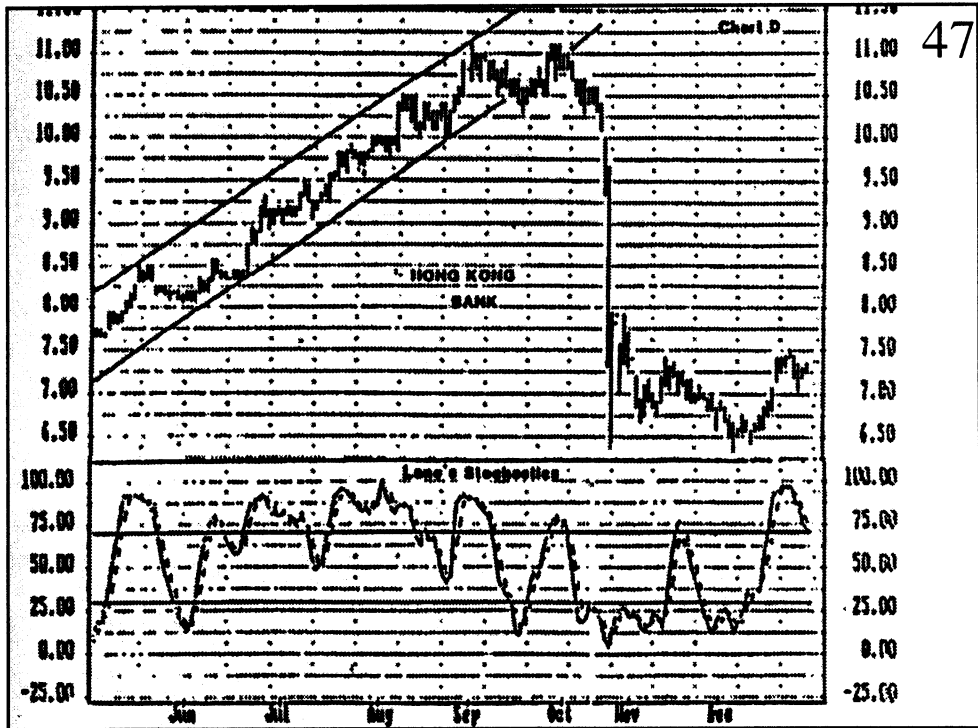
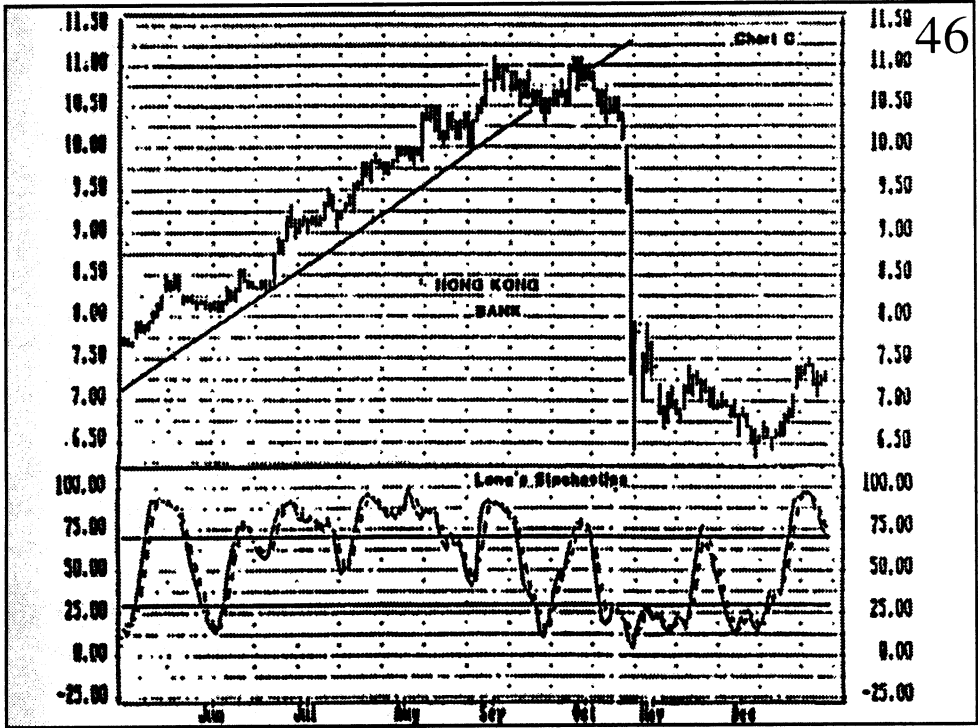
VIII. Set-up

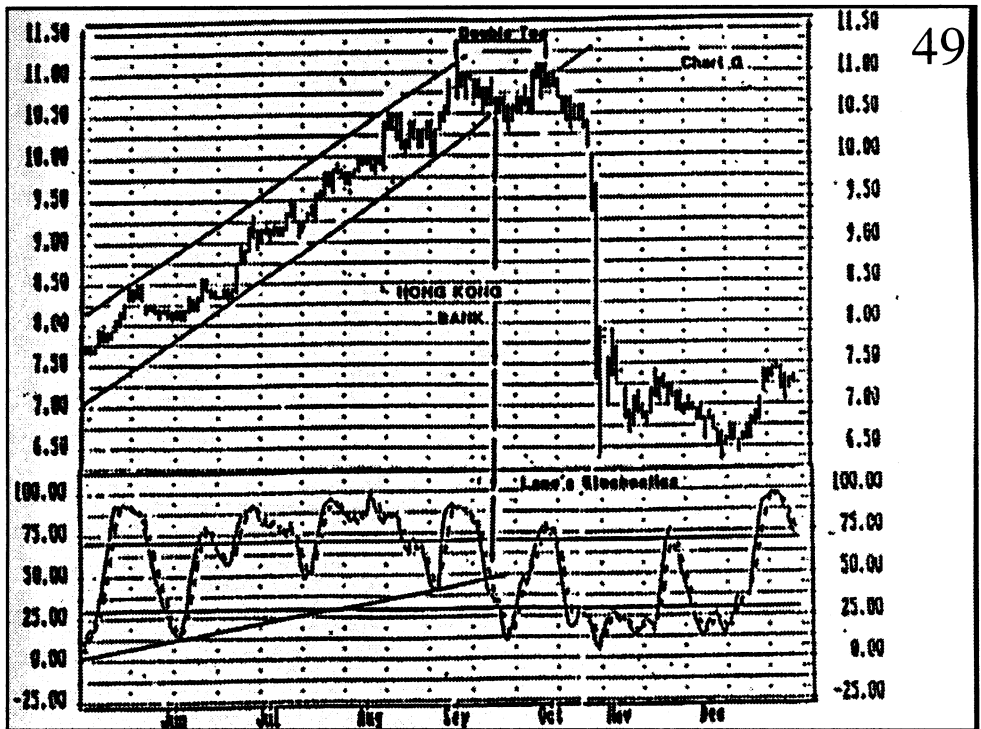
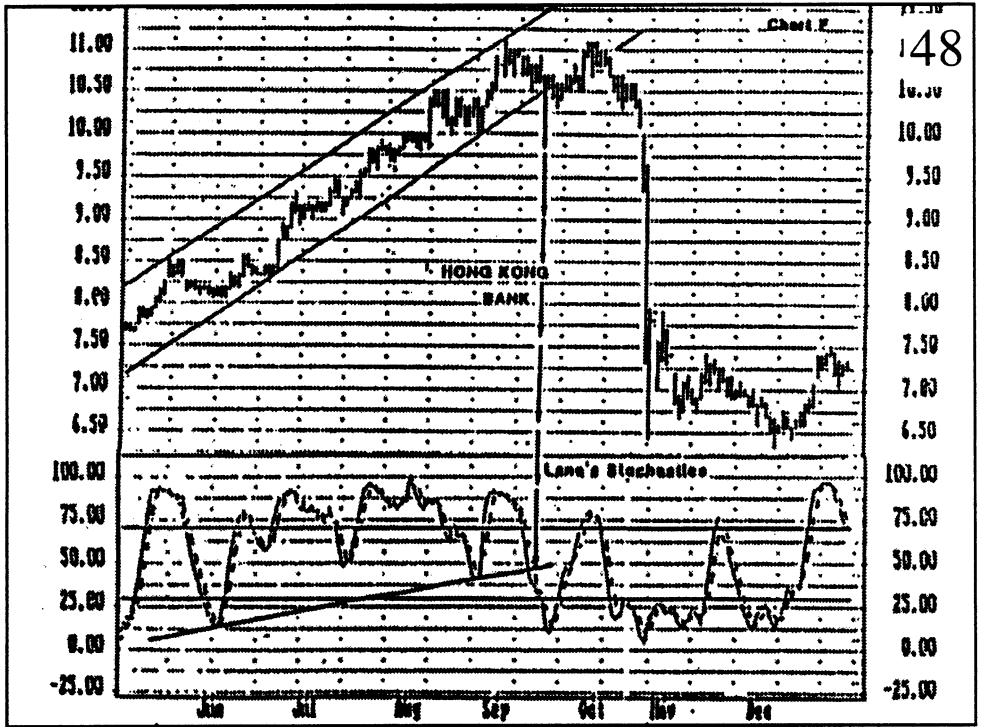
We have already said the signal we are looking for is divergence at Tops, and convergence at Bottoms.

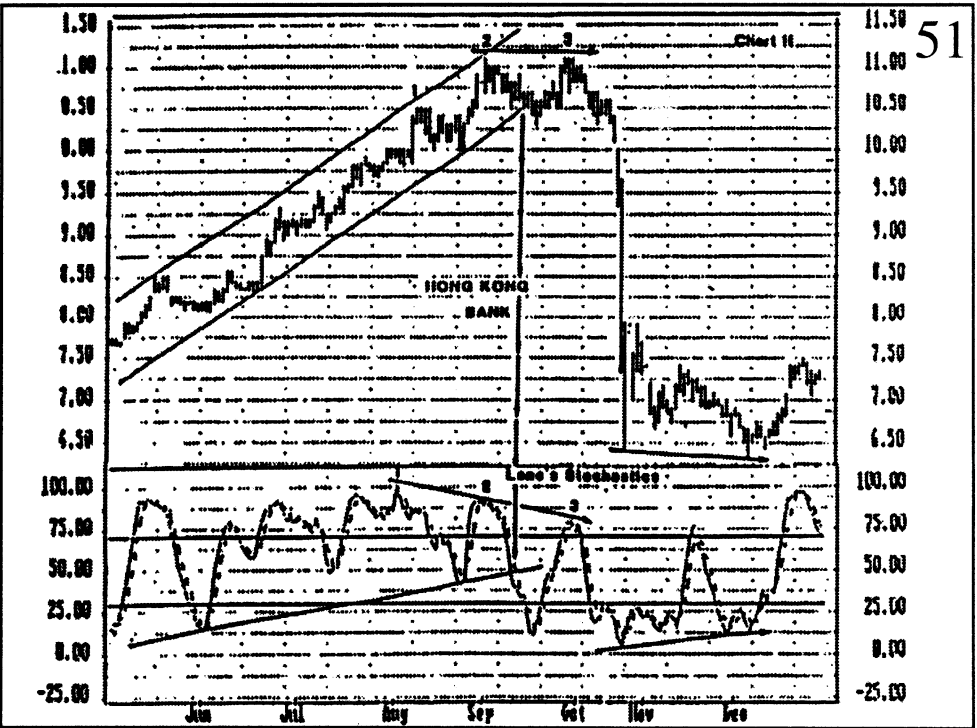
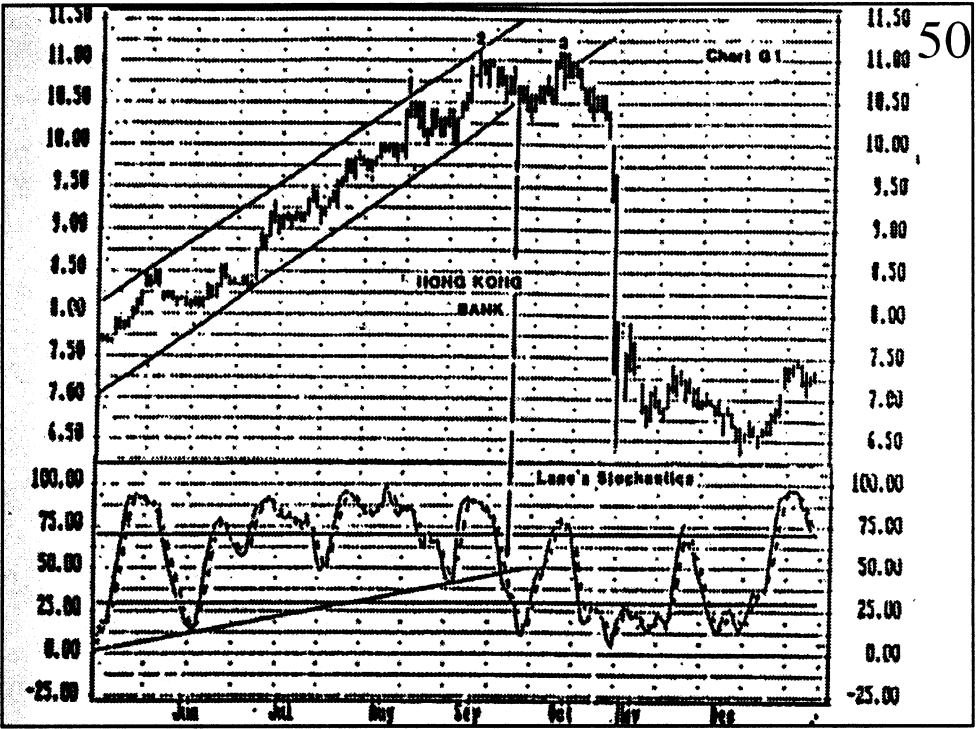
But what happens if you see the opposite: convergence at a Top, or divergence at a Bottom?

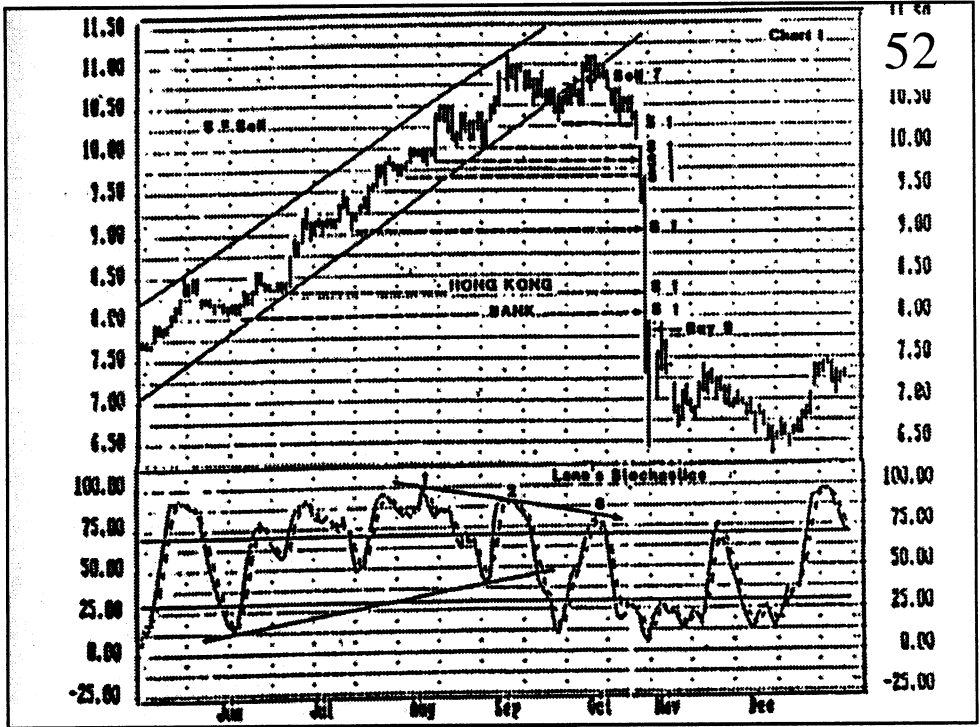








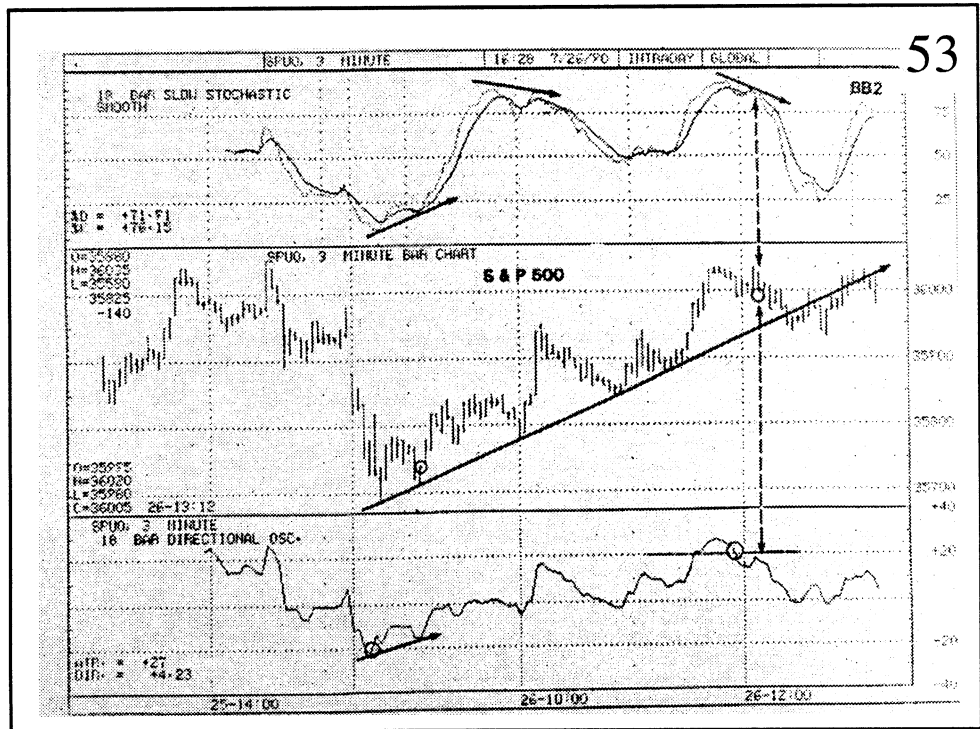




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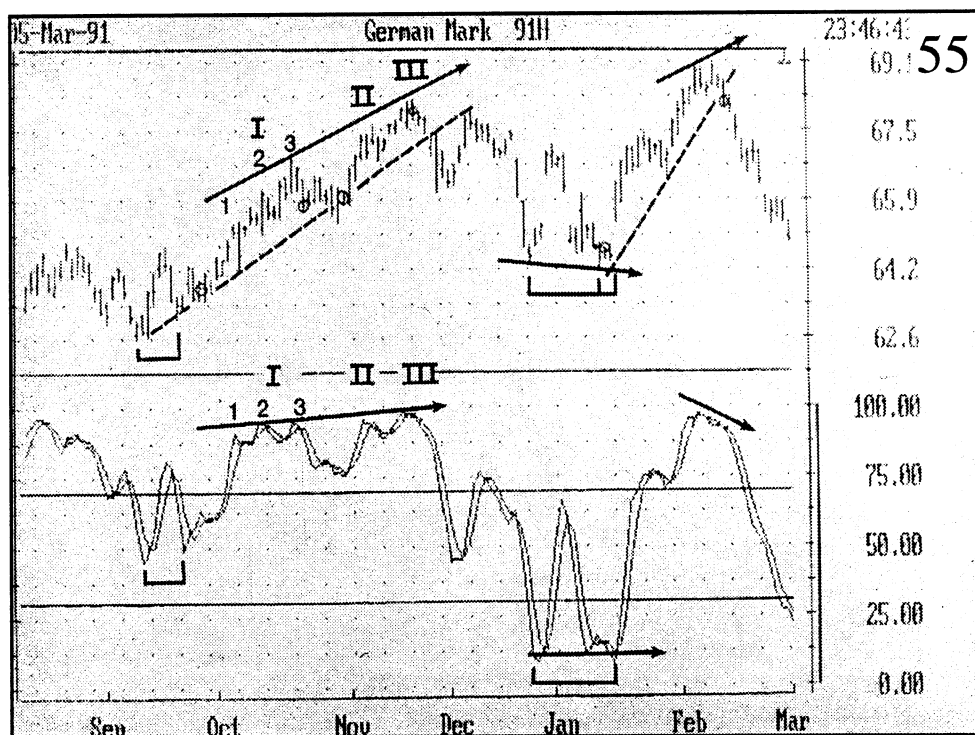
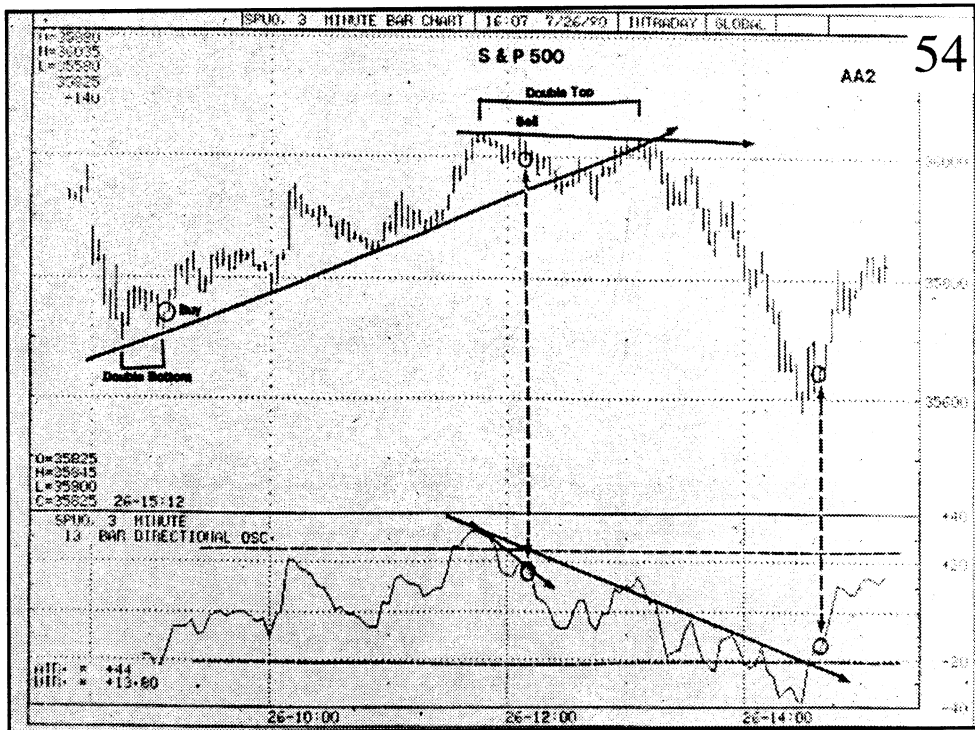
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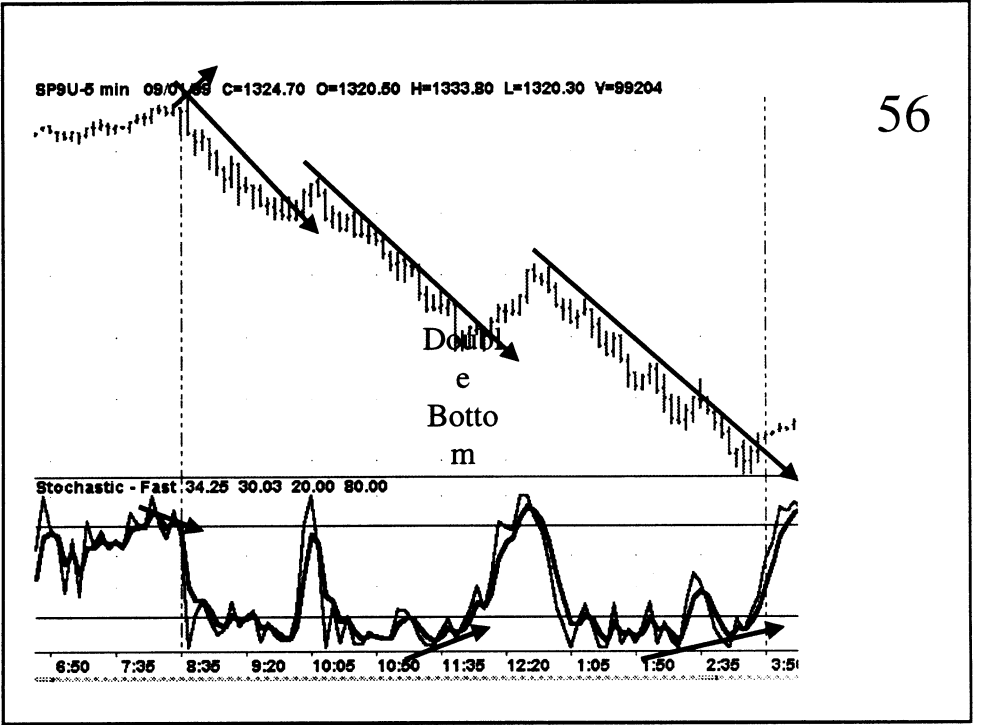
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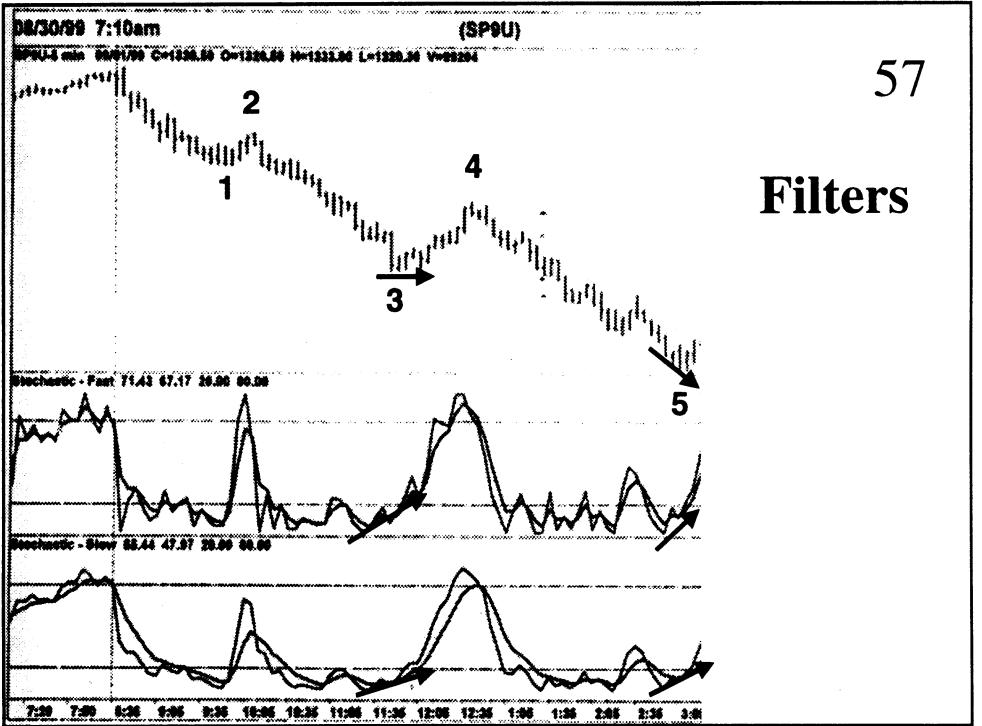
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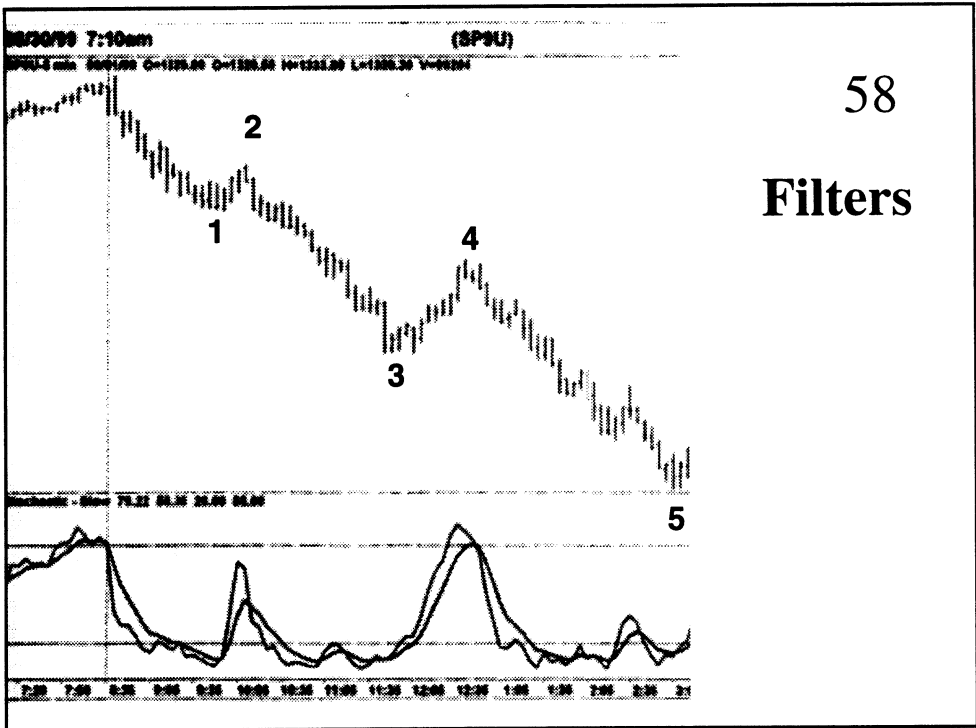
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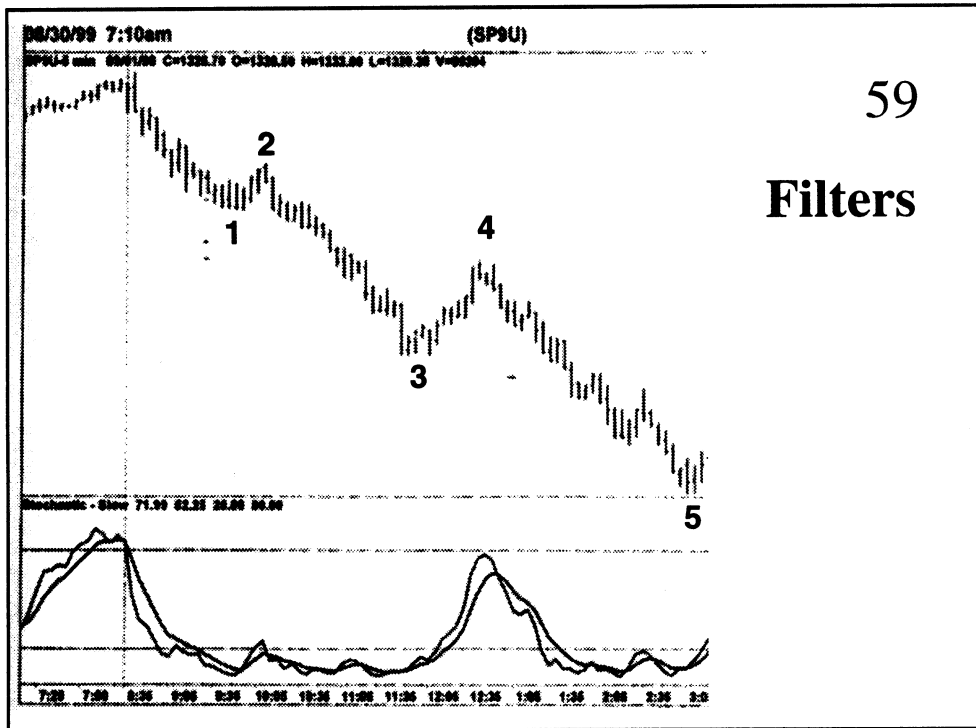


Filters

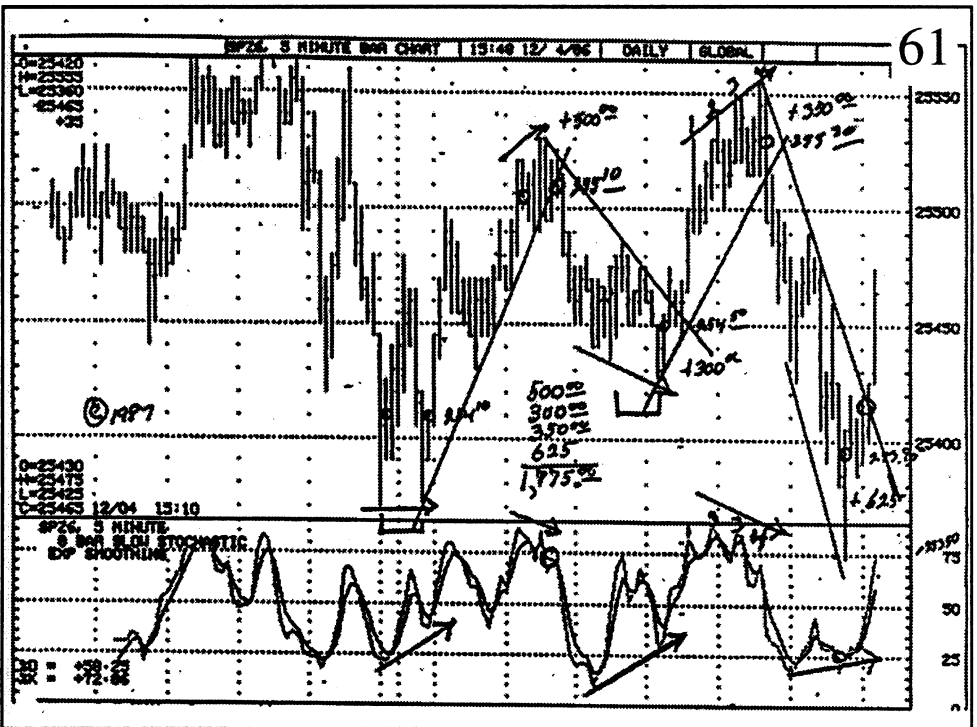
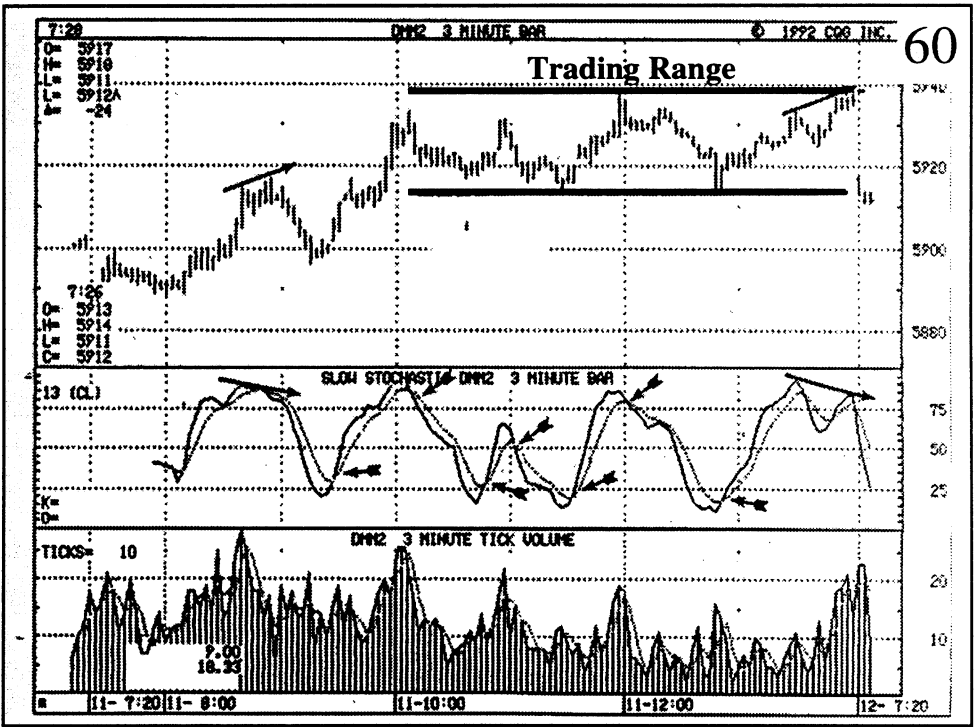


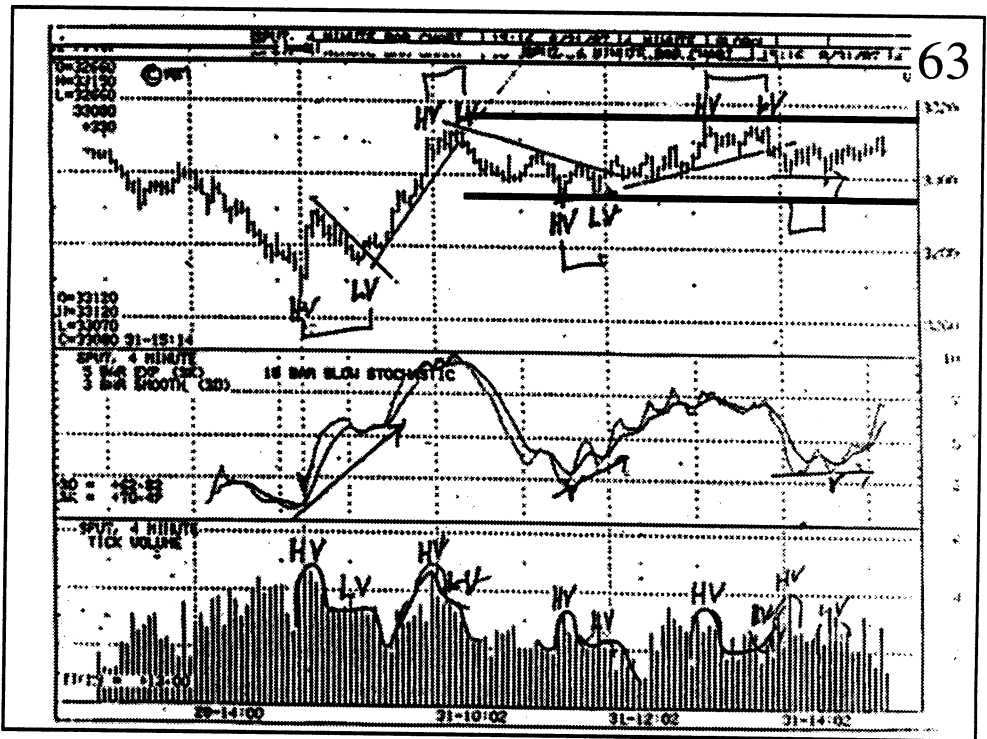
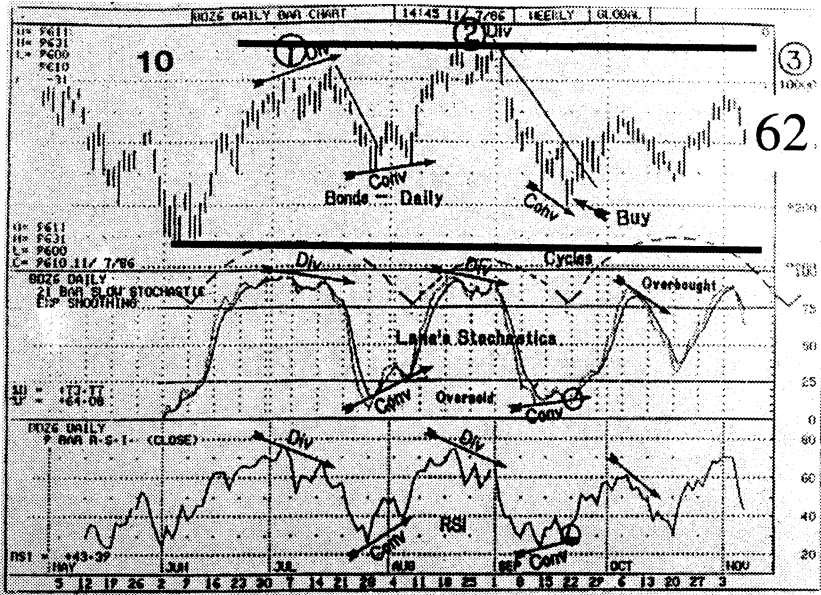


58
Filters



59
Filters



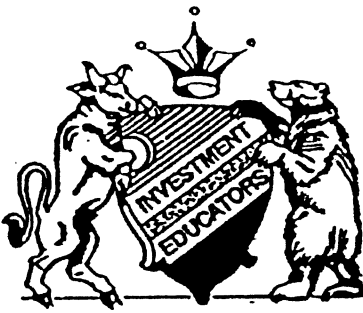


Filters

1. A trendline
2. A longer-term Stochastic
3. A 38-bar Moving Average
4. Another Indicator (MACD or CCI)
5. A chart of larger degree with Stochastics



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So, you've gotten a computer and gone surfing on the internet. You've visited some great sites — www.INO.com — for instance. You've checked out the charts and seen \$\$\$ in your future! Maybe, you've even purchased one of the software packages for traders with all the charts and indicators you could ever want. Trading made easy, right?

Wrong! The first — and worst — mistake a trader makes is depending on someone, or something, to make his/her trading decisions for him/her. Trusting your financial future to a brain the size of a Pentium III is foolhardy!

If you are to become a successful trader — one who can make a good living in any kind of market, during boom times or bust — first, you must understand the logic behind the market. You need to learn what drives price. Then, you must become a chartist. You need to study chart patterns until the picture speaks volumes to you. Then, you need to understand the indicators your software produces. And, lastly, you must integrate these elements into a trading methodology that you have the discipline to follow.

Not quite as simple as dumb luck, but a lot more effective! At INVESTMENT EDUCATORS, a well-trained trader is our product!