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Overview

The following Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document is provided to the members of the Greek God Trading Yahoo! group, found at <http://finance.groups.yahoo.com/group/GreekGodTrading/>. Questions and comments are always welcomed and encouraged. What is NOT encouraged is sharing of this document, or the information contained at the Yahoo group, with anybody who is not a member. Literally 1,000's of hours have been spent developing and maintaining this system by several people, and to release this and the contents of the group to others will eventually hurt the group as a whole.

Special thanks go out to Geoff Cox, who has spent 100's of hours automating the Excel spreadsheets that are used to update the GGT system information on a nightly basis, and to Matt Taylor, who took Paul's original MATLAB optimizer code and made the algorithm extremely robust, efficient, and reliable. The GGT information and continued improvements that you are experiencing today would not be possible without the dedication of these individuals. As we dive further into GGT and the rules for GGT, it is hoped that we continue to create value and increase your net worth (as well as ours!) with our efforts.

Please accept our humble thanks for allowing us the opportunity to learn from you, as well as be able to teach you what we find as we develop and improve upon this system. It truly is a wonderful experience.

Sincerely,

Geoff Cox

Paul Duncan

Matt Taylor

Greek God Trading Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Chapter 1: Background

1. What is Greek God Trading?

Greek God Trading (GGT) is a method of trading exchange traded funds (ETFs) as well as stocks that are moving upward in price as well as experiencing volume accumulation.

2. How are these GGT picks selected?

Picking GGT equities is a two-step process, one which is transparent to you. First, historical pricing and volume information is analyzed using a proprietary method that chooses exponential moving average (EMA) and rate of change (ROC) parameters based upon maximizing a historical equity curve. Second, on a nightly basis using end-of-day data, the equity recommendation is determined.

3. What recommendations are made on a given equity?

Equities can be classified in one of 6 classifications:

- **New Long**
- **Affirmed Long**
- **Long**
- **Cash**
- **Affirmed Cash**
- **New Cash**

4. What does each of the classifications mean?

- **New Long** – the equity experienced higher than normal volume as well as higher pricing action during the day, relative to historical levels. This is the most important signal to your portfolio, and signals that you should seriously consider this equity for your trading dollars. The day prior to this recommendation was a “Cash”, “Affirmed Cash”, or “New Cash”. Think of this as a verb, in that this is a call to action.

- **Affirmed Long** – the equity is experiencing higher than normal volume as well as higher pricing action during the day, relative to historical levels. “Affirmed Long” recommendations always follow an equity that was rated “Long” or “New Long.” If you missed the original “New Long” signal, this signal could be an indicator that you should get into this equity. Whether you trade or add to an already existing position that has an “Affirmed Long” rating is dependent upon how many days have elapsed between the “Affirmed Long” signal and the “New Long” signal. If more than 10 days have transpired between the two, the “Affirmed Long” signal is not as strong. This too is to be considered a verb – a call to action for your attention.
- **Long** – the equity is trading in volume and price above historically sound levels, and if you received a good entry on your purchase, you most likely are positive in the position. Unlike the previous two recommendations, “Long” is NOT a verb – it is an adjective. If you missed entry on an equity that has a “Long” rating, do not invest in that equity – you’re too late. If you have a position in the equity, maintain the position. A “Long” recommendation can only result from either the “New Long” or “Affirmed Long” recommendations.
- **Cash** – the equity is trading in price *below* historically sound levels. Typically, you will not hold an equity that is being recommended as a cash status. A “Cash” recommendation can only result from either the “New Cash” or “Affirmed Cash” recommendations. If you find that you are holding an equity that has a cash recommendation, exit the position.
- **Affirmed Cash** – the equity is breaking down in price and/or price and volume. An “Affirmed Cash” position is a warning light to you – if you are holding an equity that has this recommendation, chances are you are losing profit. Exit the position as soon as possible.
- **New Cash** – the equity was previously yielding a “Long,” “Affirmed Long,” or “New Long” recommendation and something happened in the market to cause price or price and volume to drop below historically sound levels. This is your warning to close the position immediately! It’s been found that delaying even one day in exiting a position can have a seriously detrimental impact on the value of your portfolio. THIS IS A VERB! Take action!

5. What triggers a recommendation from “Cash” (or “Affirmed Cash” or “New Cash”) to “New Long”?

Two things are required to move from a “Cash” recommendation to a “New Long” recommendation: higher than normal volume, and appreciating price action. **Without both of these**, there is no way to trigger a “New Long.” Please ensure that you understand this!

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6. What triggers a recommendation from “Long” (or “Affirmed Long” or “New Long”) to “New Cash”?

Unlike the transition from “Cash” to “New Long”, **going from “Long” to “New Cash” only requires a breakdown in price.** Please ensure that you understand this! The key here is to get out of the equity as soon as possible to protect profits, but not to get out too fast that you miss out on any further price appreciation.

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7. How do I determine the equity recommendation?

For ETFs, there will be a posting within the Yahoo! GreekGodTrading group that is updated before the open of the following trading day. Normally, this posting is updated nightly so to give you time to evaluate the recommendations. The group notification tells you that a file or series of files have been uploaded to the group. The files are in HTML format, suitable for display within a normal web browser. The file will list the symbol and the recommendation, making this easy for you to determine the status of your favorite ETF.

For stocks, there will be periodic uploads of stock recommendation dashboard files to the GGT Yahoo group, but this is not to be relied upon in terms of a daily occurrence.

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8. How much does this cost?

There is no cost to download the ETF recommendation dashboard files. You must be a member of the Yahoo! GGT group though (which also is free).

Presently, there is no cost to download the stock recommendation dashboard files, when they are available. It is possible that this will change in the future.

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9. Why are the ETF files free but you’re considering charging for the stock files?

We presently track over 250 ETFs, and the list is relatively static. The process to update these files is relatively easy and does not require more than 15-20 minutes per evening.

On the other hand, there are over 900 stocks being tracked in the present stock system, and the list grows by 15-30 stocks per day. Correspondingly, the time commitments are increasing significantly with the GGT stock system. Furthermore, because the list of stocks is increasing, there is a need to have more dedicated computers to calculate the optimized parameters (we presently have one PC dedicated to the stock portfolio and one PC dedicated to the ETF portfolio). While we’ve eaten this cost, to expand

and support this in the future will require revenue.

10. Okay, I understand that there are costs, but you didn't respond why the ETF files are free.

The gains available with the GGT ETF are limited to a certain extent because ETFs track indices and other averages. When you track an average, the risk vs. reward is limited. Volatility of the GGT ETF portfolio is lower than a stock portfolio, making it safer with trading dollars.

In addition to this lower volatility, trading within the ETF portfolio will require a certain amount of time dedication and skill. If you can't make money with the GGT ETF portfolio, then you are going to have even more difficulty when you want to consider the stock portfolio. To help you master this and apply the rules to your lifestyle, we've made the decision to keep the ETF portfolio free of charge, at least to the Northern Virginia (and surrounding areas) who have been our dedicated "beta" testers.

To better understand the risk/reward issue, the ETF DIA (DOW Diamonds) represents the 30 Dow Industrials. The stocks that make up the Dow Industrials actually over- and under-perform the Dow index on a given day, but the DIA (or DJIA) track the overall average of these stocks. What if we could select those stocks that make up the DJIA that were actually working hard to pull the DJIA upward?

The GGT stock portfolio outperforms the GGT ETF portfolio because we can select those stocks in rising industries. Because the potential gains in the future are higher, the potential value of the GGT stock portfolio is virtually unlimited. Hence, anticipate a cost for the stock portfolio.

Even if you choose not to dabble in the GGT stock portfolio, you should be able to do just fine within the ETF portfolio.

11. How does the system back test?

For the period January 2, 2008 to August 20th, 2008, the system returned a gain of 30.62% with a drawdown of 6.85%. These were based on investments of a base amount of \$4,000 each. These were real and "simulated" trades, the real portion being trades conducted in several Fidelity brokerage accounts, and the simulated trades a result of running out of real capital but wanting to determine how much capital was required to effectively implement the program. Approximately 26 full positions were required. 75% of the position was sold when the gain reached 12%, in accordance with the above description. The balance of the position was sold when the GGT system indicated a move to cash.

All positions were closed on August 20th, 2008, due to a pending vacation.

Since September 2nd, 2008, the system has been reengaged and is being forward tested with real Fidelity monies. Trades and performance are broadcasted frequently on the GreekGodTrading Yahoo! Web site.

Chapter 2. Getting Started

12. I've downloaded your nightly files. Now what?

We are providing files that list the symbols, sorted alphabetically, the symbols, listed in terms of recommendation, and the industry groups to which the symbols belong. The **alphabetized symbol** list is useful to find those equities that you may already own so that you can figure out what you need to do tomorrow. The **symbols by recommendation** list is useful to review the "New Longs", "Affirmed Longs", and "Longs" to see what is doing well within the market. The **Industry Group** list is useful to see which groups are gaining favor in terms of GGT valuation.

If you already own a GGT equity, start with the alphabetized symbol list. Go down the list and see if the equity has a "Cash," "New Cash," or "Affirmed Cash" recommendation. If so, you need to unload the equity during the next trading day.

Independent of whether you own a GGT equity, pull up the symbols by recommendation list. The "New Longs" will be listed at the top of the table. You should pay particular attention to the equities in this section, as well as those in the "Affirmed Long" section.

13. I've looked down the alphabetized symbol list, and one of my equities has a "New Cash" recommendation. Looking at the chart, I'm still above the 50d and 200d moving averages. Shouldn't I hold onto it since it hasn't gone through normal resistance levels?

No. If the GGT system gives a "New Cash" signal, sell the position. **No exceptions.**

14. Do I sell a "New Cash" position at the open? What about trading in the first hour – don't you always recommend against doing that?

There are a number of ways to unload a position. Our favorite method is to set a 1% trailing stop loss (TSL) on the position, good 'til canceled (GTC). Place this during the "market closed" period. If the market goes up from the open, you'll benefit from locking in the gains if (when) it reverses. If the market goes down from the open, you'll unload it, only giving up a percent in your position.

We can't reiterate enough – don't play with "New Cash" signals. "New Cash" means that price action has fallen through traditional support levels with that equity – it is likely you will lose money if you ignore the signal.

15. I've placed my 1% TSL, GTC, on the positions that are recommended as "New Cash". Now what?

"Place it, and forget it" is your motto. Simply forget about those positions you are going to close.

Next, open the **symbols by recommendation** file. At the top you will see (usually) equities that are listed as "New Long". They will be sorted in a preferred order, with the most desirable at the top. Take a close look at the top equity – this is generally the top pick for evaluation. Place your order!

16. Whoa! Just like that? You want me to pick the top equity and just place an order?

In general, yes. There are a few subtleties though.

There are two columns of data on the table that you need to review: one of them is "GG vs BH" and the other is G(L). "GG vs. BH" is a measure of the advantage of using the GGT trading system over traditional buy-and-hold over the past year. For example, a value of 50% in this column means that the gains using the GGT method are typically 50% higher than just a simple buy and hold, again, over the last year.

Sometimes, this value will be negative, as in -10%. This is saying that buy-and-hold has the gain advantage over the GGT system. When this is the case, do not select the equity for investment.

The G(L) column is the 1-year performance of the GGT system, applied to that equity. **Make sure you understand this.** It is NOT the buy-and-hold 1-year performance; it is the 1-year GGT performance. It is the gain you would have achieved had you applied the GGT system to that equity over the past year.

Bottom line: you want "GG vs. BH" to be greater than zero, and you want G(L) to be greater than zero. If these two conditions are the case, you improve your chances of selecting good equities.

17. I see that there are many "New Longs", and that there are several that are negative in the "GG vs. BH" that are pretty high in the list. What now?

Ignore the ones that do not have a positive value in the "GG vs. BH" category.

18. Should I purchase any of the "Affirmed Long" recommendations? Some of these look really good when I look at the chart.

In general, only repurchase an "Affirmed Long" if it is showing a "Cash", "New Cash", or "Affirmed. Cash" status within the last 10 trading days. For example, see the table below. Row 1 and 5 are examples of

equities that you would NOT reinvest in, even though there is an “Affirmed Long” recommendation. The example in Row 2 is a good candidate, since it reverted to “Long” 5 trading days ago. Rows 3, 4, and 6 are also very good candidates, since they just signaled “Long” within the last 5 days.

1	Aff. Long	L		L			L		L	L	
2	Aff. Long	L	L			L		C	C	C	C
3	Aff. Long	L	L	C			C	C	C	C	C
4	Aff. Long	L	L	C	C	C	C	C	C		
5	Aff. Long	L		L						L	L
6	Aff. Long	L	L	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

19. What does the “L” and the “C” mean in the table above?

The “L” means that the equity has signaled “Long” on that trading day. If it had been red before that day, it would be a “New Long” wherever the “L” appears. The “C” means that the equity has signaled a new move to “Cash”. If it had been green before that day, it would be a “New Cash” recommendation. Simply put, the “L’s” are your indicator to evaluate the equities.

20. I have identified 4 equities that look good to invest. Do I invest between all of them?

You could, but we recommend that you pick only one or two to invest in on any given day. Pick a “New Long”, and if you are really itching to get into the market, pick the strongest “Affirmed Long”. Alternatively, you could pick two “New Longs” from different industries. **It is NOT recommended to purchase the entire “New Long” list.** Limit your purchases to one or two equities.

21. I have several positions that are long, but a couple that have moved to “New Cash”. Since several are still long, do I ignore the “New Cash” signal and wait until they are all “New Cash”?

NO! Place your orders to exit positions as soon as they signal to “New Cash”. **No exceptions!**

22. What timer do I use to exit positions?

You have two choices. We recommend that in VectorVest Confirmed Down periods that you cash in 75% of the long position when you reach 12% gain overall. In this case, sell the remaining 25% when the GGT system indicates the move to cash.

When we are in a VectorVest Confirmed Up period, cash in 50% of the long position when you reach 12% gain overall. Leave the other 50% intact until it increases to 32% ROI or until the GGT system indicates the move to cash. Alternatively, for the more aggressive, you can hold the remaining 50% until the GGT system indicates a move to cash.

23. What is the average holding time for a GGT equity? Days? Weeks? Months?

In general, ETFs have a 17-day holding period in upward-trending markets and a 9-day holding period in downward-trending markets. This is an average, with a standard deviation of 8 days. The median is 15 trading days, so we have good confidence that the data is normally distributed, at least to a first-order approximation.

Stocks have a 27-day holding period in upward-trending markets and a 7-day holding period in downward-trending markets. Again, this is an average, with a standard deviation of 7 days and a median of 12 trading days. Obviously, the GGT-stock portfolio has kurtosis or skewness in this distribution (e.g., it is not bell-curve shaped). Normal Gaussian statistics (average, standard deviation) fall apart when data is not normally distributed, but for a first-order approximation, it is good enough.

This implies that if you are going on vacation longer than a week, and if you are in a down market (VectorVest Confirmed Down for example), then you probably should set your stops tight OR you should lock in your gains and sell your positions. This is why we liquidated our GGT positions in August when one of the developers went on a two-week vacation.

Chapter 3: Advanced Concepts

24. Does the system also analyze inverse ETFs?

Inverse and leveraged inverse ETFs are included in the ETF recommendations.

25. If the system gives “New Long” signals on an inverse ETF and an ultra inverse ETF with the same underlying investments, should I buy both?

Great question!

The answer lies in your risk-reward profile. For example, the leveraged funds are always more volatile than the simple inverse fund, so your risk is higher but your reward could be higher. We personally like the leveraged inverse funds, but you cannot simply walk away from them – they have much higher volatility and you could wipe out gains very quickly. The GGT system may be too slow to respond to the breakdown in profits in a leveraged inverse ETF, so consider alternate methods to sell and lock in your profits.

If the market is in a confirmed down period, and the confirmed down period started within the last week or so, you may be able to ride the wave downward with the inverse leveraged ETFs but protect your profits! A strategy here would be to set a hard 12% LIMIT sell, good-til-cancelled (GTC) on the leveraged ETF, for the entire holding (not just 75%). The financial breakdown saw the ETF SKF hit over 50% gain in a very short time frame, but this is an exception, not the rule.

26. If the system gives “New Long” signals on two highly correlated ETFs (i.e. two different commodity ETFs or two different ETFs that both track small cap stocks), should I buy both, or just buy the top rated one?

In general, purchase from one or at most 2 industry groups for correlated ETFs in Confirmed Up periods, and in Confirmed Down periods, restrict your purchases to only 1 ETF in each industry group. We provide a listing of each industry group with each ETF recommendation.

27. I've noticed that the system will recommend two ETFs as "Longs" when they are inverses of each other. How can this happen?

Remember that in order to go from "Cash" to "New Long" requires **both** upward price and volume action, whereas going from a "Long" (or "New Long" or "Aff. Long") recommendation only requires a breakdown in price. Hence, we could have two situations here: a strong upward movement of price/volume of one half of the ETF pair, before the other ETF has broken down, causing both to be "Long", or the converse, where we have weak price/volume performance, keeping one ETF in "Cash", and the other half of the pair breaking down in price action. Again, **make sure you understand this!**

28. Can you provide money management guidelines for using the GGT system?

Money management is individual to the investor, and there is no "correct" method. This being said, we'll describe one of several approaches that we use with the system.

First, the minimum amount to use in any investment strategy per position should probably not be any less than \$500 or \$1,000 per position. The reason for this is easy – round trip commissions, such as those with a gold account at Fidelity, will cost you \$16, or 1.6% of your profit per trade. The GGT system has been backtested, using real and imaginary \$4,000 positions, so the round trip commissions are only 0.4% of the total profit. The more you can invest, the less the impact commissions will have on your long-term performance.

This being stated, from a risk point of view, you should not invest any more than 5% of your total holdings for equities. For example, if you have \$100,000 to invest, then you could adjust your individual positions to \$5,000 each and not violate this rule. This would give you the ability to invest up to 20, 100% positions in the GGT system.

Recall that in backtesting, the maximum number of fully-invested positions was established at 26. This is \$3,846 per position at the 5% level. Whether you use 1.5% (the level of professional traders) or 5% is entirely a function of your risk/reward tolerance, as well as how deep your pockets are and how close to requirement you are.

With little exception, when you place an order for a GGT equity, you want to immediately place a One-Cancels-Other (OCO) good-til-canceled (GTC) combination order. One half of this order is for the "sell 75% at 12% ROI", and when this executes, it automatically cancels the other half of the order, which is the sell 100% at -8%/-10%/-12% ROI loss. Obviously, the converse of this true – if the ROI loss side executes, it will cancel the sell 75% gain leg.

Note that when the sell 75% at 12% ROI executes you'll need to go in and place an OCO order on the remaining 25%. Our recommendation is to set the OCO stop loss at just above break even ROI and the OCO limit order at 32%.

EXCEPTIONS. There are always exceptions.

Inverse, leveraged ETFs, also known as Ultra Inverses, are very volatile. The GGT system is an optimized system, but it uses LAGGING indicators. Ultra Inverses move fast when they collapse, so an alternate strategy is to manually adjust these stop losses (SLs) to the LOW of the previous day or two-days-ago, depending on how far from the low you are. This way you will be assured of locking in *some* gain, but perhaps not the desired 12% or 32%.

How tight you set your stop loss (or trailing stop loss – TSL) is dependent upon something called the “Average True Range”, or ATR. We recommend that you use the ATR provided on the daily charts – it’s been averaged better and is closer in sync with what we do with our end-of-day signals. For example, if the ATR on an equity is \$1.70, and the closing price that day was \$34.00, then the TSL should not be any tighter than 2%, or there is a better than 66% chance you will hit the stop during the day. If this is confusing, make sure that you ask the question on the forum.

29. Yesterday my symbol was a “Long.” Today it is showing “Affirmed Cash.” I thought this transition was not allowed (going from “Affirmed Cash” to “Long” without displaying “New Long”). What happened?

The timing constants used to calculate the recommendations are constantly being re-calculated and improved upon. Occasionally a new set of constants will be engaged that can cause an apparent discontinuity in the recommendation stream since the preceding day. This might result in a change to historical signals and a direct switch from a previous long to “Cash” or “Affirmed Cash,” or from a previous cash to “Long” or “Affirmed Long”. In this case, any cash signal should be treated as an instruction to sell, and only New Long signals should be treated as an instruction to buy.

30. With respect to money management, can you explain your methods of entering a position?

There are several ways to enter a position, but unfortunately, there is no “best” way. Each is specific on your individual situation (do you work, are you able to watch the first hour of trading, etc.). Despite this, we are partial to entering the position only when it moves upward from the open the next trading day. The rationale for this is simple: over the longer term, stocks that are in an up trend tend to stay in the up trend, until external market forces break that upward momentum.

This isn't saying that every stock that opens higher will continue higher. Some stocks never start, or individual stocks *do* start, but their respective industries falter. Either way, if market forces are stronger than the demand, the stock will fall from the open.

Despite this, one of the methods to utilize to enter a position is to multiply the previous night's close by 1.005 and then set a Buy-Stop-Loss (BSLo) day-order (DAY) on the position. You want a BSLo order, NOT a LIMIT order or (worse yet) a Buy-Stop-Limit (BSLi) order. Setting a BSLo guarantees that the order will convert to a market order IF the price rises through the BSLo level. Here's an example:

Suppose that LNN closed at \$72.75. Your BSLo level is $\$72.75 * 1.005 = \73.11 . In your brokerage order window, set a BSLo for \$73.11. Three things will happen at the open the next trading:

- a) The opening price gaps up above \$73.11. Your order will convert to a market order, and will fill at the next available market price. If the gap up was to \$74.00, then there is a very good chance that you will get a fill price at or near \$74.00.
- b) The opening price opens below \$73.11, but works its way upward through the \$73.11 level throughout the day. Once the price goes through \$73.11, the order will convert to a market order, and will fill somewhere around \$73.11.
- c) The opening price opens below \$73.11, and continues lower for the day. If you set a DAY order, at the end of the day, the BSLo will automatically expire, and you will not have purchased any position.

The bottom line, entering the position at 0.5% higher than the previous close is usually a good strategy. It's not the *best* strategy, especially on a gap up at the open, but it can definitely work in your favor in an upward-trending market.

31. Assume that I have 20 slots in my portfolio. What course of action should be taken when there are more than 20 longs on the nightly post? If the 20 slots are already full, do you want to pass on the new longs or sell some of the positions to make room for new longs?

Part of cashing 75% positions at 12% ROI gain is to generate a profit, but also allow for normal rotation of stocks. It would be highly unusual to hold 20, 100% positions that were all under 12%.

Let's suppose though that you have no cash available to invest, which we think is your real situation as you describe above. If there are a large number of "New Longs", and you find yourself in this position, then the market has rotated and you need to look at the poorest performers in your holdings.

Historically, selling the worse performers, or the oldest positions, and replacing them with a “New Long” is a good approach.

We do NOT advocate selling all your worse performers and replacing them all with “New Longs”. Add one “New Long” per night and you should keep the buy/sell effort manageable during the next trading day.

32. In light of recent market volatility, can you comment on the GGT system performance in terms of what I should do, as well as the overall reliability of the system?

Recent market events have a measure of the Volatility Index, or (.VIX), at historic levels. As of this writing we’re seeing daily 50-point moves in the S&P 500, and 500-point moves in the DJIA. We’re seeing the Futures pre-market at very positive fair value levels prior to the open, only to sell off at the open, plunge throughout the day, then recover at the end of the day (or visa versa).

.VIX levels above 30 indicate that there is a 68% chance that the S&P 500 could finish 30% higher or 30% lower over a 1-year trading period. This is a huge range, and cannot be ignored.

Correspondingly, the stocks that comprise the market move in reponse to news and emotions, further causing the basket of equities that we hold to move wildly in value, causing us grief.

The GGT system is unproven in these market conditions. We are in unprecedented times, so finding correlation with what we see today, and using that correlation to manage risk is virtually impossible. This being said, let’s go back and look at some of the fundamentals of the GGT system.

The GGT equity system picks stocks that are in a volume AND price uptrend. Once the daily action surpasses these levels, we generate a “New Long” signal, and then the work begins. Conversely, the GGT equity system indicates when to exit a position – namely when the pricing action closes below some optimized threshold.

There is no doubt that this optimized threshold moves more frequently if the data used to generate it moves, relative to day-to-day action. Because of this, because of a greater potential for whipsaws, and because of the historical holding period for equities in up and down markets, it is prudent to minimize your exposure to the GGT system when the .VIX is above 30. This means that instead of investing 5% in each of the “New Long” holdings, you may want to only do 0.5% or 1.0% so that you don’t miss a market turn. Be aware though that there is a higher probability that the daily close may signal a move to “New Cash”, resulting in a greater likelihood of a loss.

Put another way, a VectorVest Confirmed Down + .VIX > 30 basically is one of the largest caution lights you could encounter, so do be careful with all of your trading plans, including the GGT plan. Swimming upstream is at your own risk!

Conclusion

This document is an overview to get you oriented to the GGT system. If you have questions that are not answered here, please submit them to the Yahoo! forum and we'll answer them there and update this document accordingly.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to learn from your experience, as well as teach you ours.