

Annual Issue Price £250

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## **DESPITE LOW INTEREST RATES, STRONG U.S. CONSUMER DEMAND AND MASSIVE MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH – PROFITS STILL CONTINUE TO PLUNGE.**

### **1.GLOBAL ECONOMY**

**US consumer to hold depression at bay?**  
**Derivatives & systematic risk**  
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### **4. INTEREST RATES AND BONDS**

**Rates will only rise slowly**  
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**Dollar weakness for at least the next 6 months**

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**GOLD Bull trend is established but overbought?**  
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**Cocoa to move higher**  
**Cotton to break \$40?**  
**Oats power away**

**Break out portfolio up 38.3%**

**The above summarises the conundrum facing both the global economy and equity markets.** We all well know that during “normal” post war recessions the economy has generally been kick-started by a combination of easy money and low interest rates. This has always been sufficient to enable business to begin re-stocking and investing in new capacity/plant. The knock –on effect of the renewed capital expenditure has to halt/reverse profit declines, increase demand and reverse lay-offs.

These typical post-war recessions were as described by Austrian economist Dr Richebacher “.. of the so-called “garden-variety” pattern, when pondering the U.S. economy's current prospects, we deem two features to be of foremost importance. One is the prolonged profit implosion, which has hit the manufacturing sector with devastating force. The other is the fact that the recession was not caused, as usual, by money and credit stringency. For the first time in history, the economy and stock market have slumped against the backdrop of rampant money and credit creation.

*These unprecedented experiences raise some highly critical questions: Why has the deluge of money and credit failed to boost the economy and financial markets in any significant way? And what, exactly, is behind the U.S. economy's miserable profit performance? These are the two most important questions to scrutinize.*

*All previous post-war recessions saw a temporary inventory liquidation. Once this had been accomplished and the Fed eased in response to lower inflation rates, the economy promptly took off in a steep trajectory.*

*Inventory liquidations did contribute substantially to the U.S. economy's downturn last year. Yet its overwhelming source was an unusually steep plunge of business fixed capital investment. Looking for the cause of the unfolding capital spending crisis amid double-digit money and credit growth, there is but one reasonable explanation: the profits implosion. It began in the fourth quarter of 2000, while the dive of fixed capital investment began just two quarters later.*

*Corporate profits of the non-financial sector as a whole peaked in the second quarter of 2000 at \$518 billion, annualised. By the fourth quarter of 2001, they were down 44.4%, to \$287.7 billion. Manufacturing, meanwhile, earned \$175 billion during the second quarter of 2000. That dropped 71.2% - to \$50.3 billion - by the fourth quarter of last year. During the same period, however, retail-trade profits edged up from \$83 billion to \$84.3 billion.*

*This profits pattern is, of course, the exact mirror image of what has been happening in the economy. The worst-ever profits crisis in production coincides with debt-fuelled booming consumption. Conspicuously, the consumption boom failed to prevent the profits disaster..."*

**Our view** coincides with the good Austrian economist almost completely. We would remind readers that all the accumulated profits of all the Nasdaq constituent companies since 1995 have been wiped out in their entirety. This was the heart and soul of the great global bull market. The '90's bull was fuelled by debt and leverage (all those stock options were hyped up with the testosterone of leveraged balance sheets) and the global economy is only currently prevented from outright collapse by the good old US consumer who accounts for 2/3rds of US GDP. The US consumer has also leveraged himself via spiralling credit card debt, mortgages and finance (especially car loans). The US consumer then may be vulnerable to interest rate increases and unemployment. If this shoe should drop (hence the obsession with US consumer confidence figures) then there will be nothing to prevent a devastating global economic decline. Nor should you rule out "potential capitulation" of the American consumer. Personal bankruptcies, for example, were up 15% for the 12

months through March 2002, over the same period a year before. And a cursory look at the headlines for the week will give you an idea what strategy corporate America is employing in an effort to get through this mess with share prices in tact. (Hint: Can you say: "layoffs up the proverbials!!"?) "*Five of the past six recessions,*" Morgan Stanley's Stephen Roach reminds us "*have, in fact, contained a double dip. Moreover, there were actually triple dips in the cyclical downturns of the mid-1970s and early-1980s. The double dips of the past all have one thing in common -- they were triggered by a relapse on the demand front that occurred at just the moment when businesses had started lifting production in order to replenish depleted stocks.*

*Needless to say, with industrial production now on the rise in the US -- four months of consecutive gains in early 2002 -- any relapse on the demand front would be especially problematic. And then, of course, history would end up having an uncanny knack of repeating itself."* This "recovery" is like the fictitious emperor in having no clothes. You have been warned.

### **Derivatives and systematic risk**

Depending upon whom you ask, these manmade financial creations are either the greatest innovation since the printing press or the certain undoing of the entire U.S. financial system

Here at Barmac we are suspicious of anything that seems too good to be true. How can any financial instruments, especially highly complex ones created by Wall Street, be good for EVERYONE? And yet, this is the precise point of view volunteered by the illustrious Fed Chairman.

- As quoted in the FT, Greenspan says, "Conceptual advances in pricing options and other complex financial products...have significantly lowered the costs and expanded the opportunities for hedging risks...These financial products have contributed importantly to the development of a far more flexible and efficient financial system - both domestically and internationally - than we had just 20 or 30 years ago."

Does anyone genuinely believe that our financial system is safer and more reliable, simply because we have piled derivatives on top of one another from here to the edge of the solar system?

Certainly, case-by-case, a given derivative can offset a given risk. A put option, for example, is a handy derivative. An investor who owns shares of Vodafone might wish to offset the risk of a decline by buying a put option on Vodafone. If the stock falls, the put buyer would have successfully protected against the risk of capital loss. But what is true in isolated cases is not at all true in the aggregate.

For example, if you were to trade in your car for a big 4x4. You could drive back and forth to the supermarket less exposed to the risk of injury from a traffic accident. But in hedging away some of your personal traffic-accident risk, many other people must assume greater risk - i.e., that you run into them with your great big 4x4 and create more serious damage than would have been the case.

Your gain is someone else's loss.

Risk - like matter itself - is impossible to destroy. Derivatives merely break risk up into little pieces and spread it around. But the risk remains...somewhere. The more derivatives we create, the less we know where "somewhere" might be. Does this ignorance make our economic system safer?

Charlie Munger, Warren Buffett's longtime partner, offers a counterpoint to Chairman Greenspan's rosy assessment of derivatives. At the recent Berkshire Hathaway annual shareholder meeting, Munger quipped, "To say derivative accounting in America is in the sewer is an insult to sewage."

Munger does not criticize derivatives, per se; merely the way that many corporations use them to conceal material (read: unflattering) financial facts. But if corporations use derivatives to conceal material facts, and thereby to increase the balance sheet leverage, is system wide economic risk: a) greater or b) smaller? The correct answer is "a) greater."

Basically, many banks and corporations have built up huge potential systematic risk, which is both a hidden danger and has little or no provision in bank reserves.

**At least gold, the world's alternative currency is going up as forecast consistently in these pages since last June.**

It's up 13% against the dollar so far this year. Everyone's talking about gold...still, only 1% of US

mutual fund industry assets are in gold. Who knows what would happen if US mutual fund investors ever wanted 2% of their assets in gold! Or Japanese investors continue buying of gold, which is tiny, when compared to the country's GDP per capita. Japan currently imports only about 100 tons of gold annually for a population of 120 million with a GDP per capita of more than US\$35,000. Compare this to India, which imports close to 900 tons of gold for a population of one billion but with a GDP per capita of only around US\$300!

*"Compared to India's purchases with a far lower purchasing power, Japan's gold buying has so far been very small, but it could rise significantly in the future and become a price-driving factor in the gold market."* writes Mark Faber of PML

What would it take to turn average patsy investors into gold holders? We don't know...but we have a feeling we're going to find out. Which doesn't mean we expect the price of gold to continue rising in a straight line. Most likely, it will pull back first - giving the patsies and pundits an opportunity to point to another gold rally that fizzled out...just like every gold rally for the past 20 years (our good Iron Chancellor might be relieved if the rally failed as his gold sales at the 20 year lows back in '99 really do look silly now). Then, the media could turn its back on gold again... giving the yellow stuff a chance to sneak up on us

Interestingly, for the last 10 years or so many gold mining companies and bullion banks have been selling gold short in ever-increasing volumes. And that's been a fast track to "easy money" for some time as golds bear continued. Indeed, if you were the CEO of a gold stock it was the only way to make consistent profits But if gold keeps heading higher, the pressure to close out forward sales and other types of short positions could become quite intense. That's why many professional gold investors suspect that this large "structural short position" in the gold market could fuel a short-covering rally that drives the gold price dramatically higher...someday.

By most accounts, there are more than 800 million ounces of gold tied up in some sort of derivative contract. That's more than a decade worth of annual mine production. Not all of those contracts represent short positions, of course. Nevertheless, that's a lot of gold with strings attached to it in some

way. It's anyone's guess how high those strings might pull the gold price if a short squeeze ensues. So who's sitting on a big pile of derivatives? We'll give you a hint: A bank whose name begins with the letters "JP." Yes, that's right, our old friend JP Morgan Chase (in August last year we wrote at length about their huge derivative market exposure) is "big" in the gold derivatives market. Exactly what Morgan is doing with all of these derivatives is a matter of acute speculation because the bank does not provide a single shred of disclosure about this potentially "material" (read: dangerous) activity.

However, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency does shed some light on the topic in its "OC Bank Derivatives Report Fourth Quarter 2001." According to the report, Morgan had about \$41 billion of gold derivatives on its books as of December 31, 2001 - that's almost six times larger than the hedge book of the next biggest player in the gold derivatives market. Early last week, Pierre Lassonde, of Newmont Mining, one of the industries most profitable concerns, came out strongly against hedging in a global meeting in Lima, Peru. Rumours have it the gold derivatives department of J.P. MorganChase is being allegedly investigated - and that Dinsa Mehta, the man who ran the department, has been "rested". These are serious signs of a shakeup in the industry and a weakening of resolve among the major players to hedge against further downward movement in the price.

Furthermore, we don't know anything about how Morgan has positioned its large exposure to the gold market. But here's an exciting scenario to imagine: The gold price rises to \$350; JPM gets caught "wrong-footed" in the gold market. It is losing hundreds of millions of dollars with each \$5 gain in the gold price. Fearing for its financial life, Morgan runs to the Fed and the Treasury and asks for help. After an emergency meeting, the Treasury announces it will "release" some of its monetary gold supplies from Fort Knox to "stabilize" the gold price. The world's CB's may well try to stem an accelerating bull market in gold so expect a volatile rise. If as we suspect we are witnessing more than a brief gold rally no bank intervention will work beyond the short term.

### **Market super cycles and stock market reversion to the mean.**

Last month we quoted Paul McCulley of Pimco and have since decided we liked the quote so much we would re-iterate this month. "*You only get to go from double-digit inflation to 2% inflation once, and you only get to go from an Old Economy to a New Economy once.*" We suspect this simple sentence sums up completely the economic history of the last twenty years and tells us all we need to know about future prospects for the global equity markets.

As also discussed last month we are certain the world's stock markets will revert back to their long term mean valuation and this will be painful.

If we use the popular press' financial comment as an indication of this sea change, then the Sandler review into the opaque and shocking goings on in "with profits" funds (especially after Equitable Life's problems which will be soon followed by many more) and the peak in the "buy to let" market and subsequent rental crash are two such confirmatory stories.

Bubbles have appeared in both UK and US property markets fuelled by low interest rates, full employment and falling stock prices. It cannot and will not continue as interest rates and/or unemployment head higher with growth spluttering.

### **INTEREST RATES AND BONDS**

- **The chancellors budget growth assumption already looks "pants"**
- **Central Banks are proceeding cautiously on rates while GDP growth remains weak but stagflation is evident**
- **UK gilts look to have steadied but could be susceptible to increased supply.**

**Last month we highlighted the "iron chancellors" slight of hand when,** he increased the underlying growth assumption for the British economy from 2.5% to 2.75%pa. This may seem a small irrelevance but what Brown has gambled is that his tax requirements can be met if compound economic growth of 2.75% is achieved. This increase is in the face of a declining global economy, plus ever more Government interference that has rolled back of Thatcher's supply side revolution. Thus is it any surprise that the latest

Govt figures out only last week show the UK economy growing at less than 1% and teetering on the verge of negative growth in the last quarter?

We think that Browns' spending plans can only be met by much higher taxes than anyone currently expects together with massive borrowing. Welcome back to old Labour and the mistakes of the 1970's.

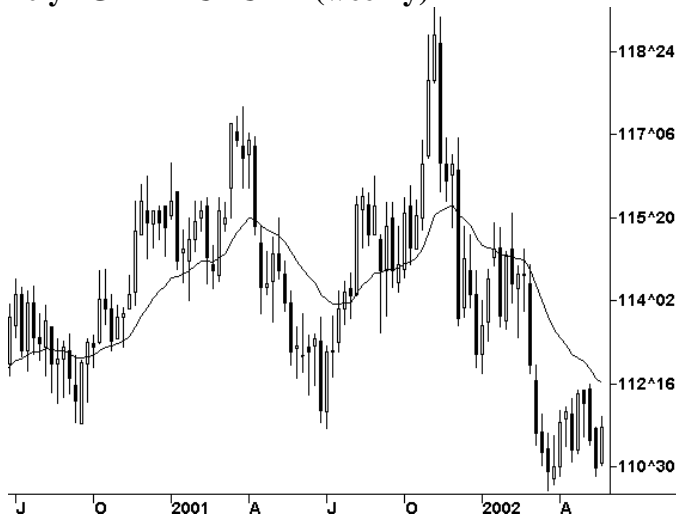
**Stagflation is back.**

Most of Europe hovers near recession, including the UK, where consumer spending is tailing off. On the Continent, the issuance of euro notes and coins is proving to be more inflationary than politicians hoped and promised. The weaker dollar will nudge US inflation upwards. This puts more pressure on central banks to lift rates, although they understandably do not want to choke off the hoped for economic recovery. The CBs may get a break in the form of somewhat lower oil prices. Meanwhile, they are erring on the side of inflation because they fear deflation more.

**UK Gilts have steadied and could rally over the next few weeks.**

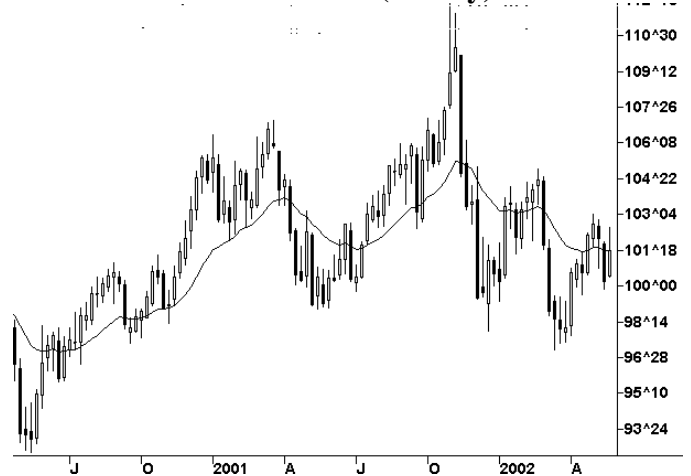
However we suspect that the long-term direction for Gilts is down with yields up. This would imply either strong recovery or a return to budget deficits as Government spending is financed by higher taxes and massively increased borrowing which will depress gilt prices. The key level is 110, as any downside break would allow yields to climb yet further.

**10 yr GILT FUTURE (weekly)**



The US treasury bond (below) has experienced a series of lower highs that at present can only suggest higher rates in the short to medium term

**US 10 TREASURY BOND(weekly)**



**GLOBAL EQUITY MARKETS**

- **Markets look vulnerable to yet more weakness**
- **Over long term markets will revert to the historic mean.**
- **Main markets stuck in trading ranges but be careful of downside breaks**
- **Techmark hits September lows and Nasdaq may do likewise**
- **Individual equities may be much more fun if shorted!**

**Trend action and leadership favour the short-term bearish case.** This can be stated more readily, starting with index charts that look scary. Overhead supply on most indices is massive. The main trends are mostly declining, as are long-term moving averages. Taiwan and South Korea, which had two of the best performances following last September's lows, have lost their up-trend consistency. What leads on the upside, often leads on the downside. Investors are spooked. They no longer believe what the companies say and they don't trust the brokers' analysts. Fear is ascendant. You don't buy stocks when gold is in form, mines excepted.

**Reversion to the mean is a lengthy and periodically brutal process.** Since we've written

about this at length previously, we'll summarise briefly here. The once-in-a-generation super-cycle bull market commencing in 1983, ended in 1999/2000. It was characterised by far greater excesses than we saw in 1966, when an earlier super-cycle bull trend ended. These included too much debt, the ramping of share prices (especially TMTs) and dodgy accounting. Debt will be a drain on earnings for years to come. Post-bubble disillusion by investors is increasing and will persist for a long time. Tighter accounting standards will suppress corporate profits relative to previous expectations. GDP growth is generally slower for at least a decade in a post-bubble economy and recessions often occur more frequently. In this environment people will demand better value from shares and a higher payout in the form of dividends. Capital also flows away from stocks during reversion to the mean, because they are no longer viewed as a certain bet to outperform other investments, such as bonds, property, cash, collectables, precious metals and other commodities. You won't hear much about this from equity managers -we never do when they are on the wrong side of the mean. Meanwhile, the moderate recovery in stock markets from last September's lows will be capped by overhead supply evident on longer-term charts. The next bearish push, should exceed the September 2001 lows. Reversion to the mean is a lengthy process often taking a generation to purge prior excesses and recreate the fundamental and behavioural conditions for another super-cycle bull market. Also, during the unwind, markets don't just revert their historic mean—they overshoot, as we last saw in 1974. The consolation for investors is that there will be many opportunities—both long and short—provided we monitor price charts and do not expect any trend to last beyond the medium term.

## REVIEW OF MAIN MARKETS

The **Ftse 100** has traded within very narrow bands for an eternity and the index is likely to explode out of this range in the near term. As regular readers already know a break out of trading bands are always dramatic and we expect a trading opportunity of at least 400 to 500 points.

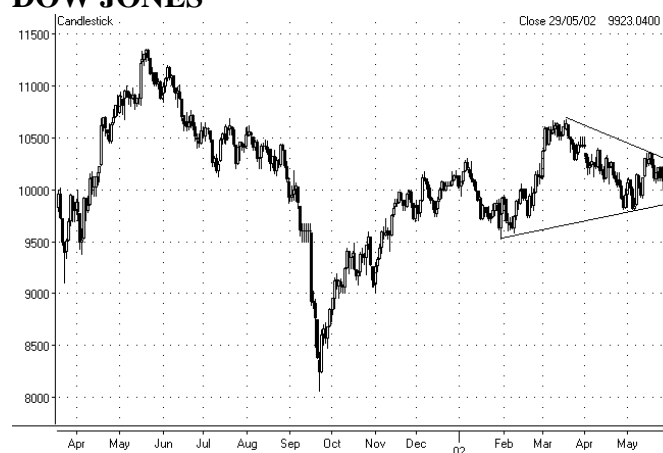
The key levels to watch are 5000 and 5325. But use tight stop levels as the moves could be volatile and the index could throw a false faint.

### FTSE 100



**The Dow** (below) looks equally suspect at present with a move below 9750 signalling a potentially fast move towards the September lows. The danger would ease if the index breaks 10,300 (but don't hold your breath).

### DOW JONES



Both the main continental bourses are following a very similar course to the UK's Ftse with the lower band lines currently being pressurised. The tactics should remain the same with shorts only taken as the market moves beyond the range bands. We suspect that if a decisive down move develops then we could well witness the September lows on these two markets once more.

### PARIS CAC (weekly)



### DAX XTRA (WEEKLY)



The Nikkei alone of the major markets looks mildly positive at present. The index appears to have established a floor at 9500 and any move above 12,000 could well signal further strength.

### NIKKEI



### Tech wreck continues and gathers pace.

The UK's TechMark 100 index has now fallen below the Sept closing level to set new bear market lows. This possibly opens up the way for a new leg down that could see the index half again. The index

rallied over 66% to 1650 after the Sept lows but the whole of that rally has now been reversed in an ominous sign of structural weakness in the TMT sector.

### TECHMARK100



The Nasdaq similarly has reversed much of the rebound after the September lows and may well be poised to challenge the low shortly. If the 1600 level is breached (the important support line at 1700 has already gone and is extremely bearish) expect a fast move to 1400. If that level were also to give way then we will probably see a swoop down to the 1000 level. Anyone still holding reasonable amounts of technology stocks should be careful to preserve any surviving capital.

### NASDAQ



*The implication of new lows in the TMT sector are rather dire for the broader markets of the Ftse 100 and the S&P/Dow. If TMT continues to fall expect everything else to fall with it.*

Some interesting stocks that you should be shorting and NOT buying

### MARCONI

It is worthless do not buy



### ARM Holdings

Stupid PE ratio and about to break to new lows. SELL.



### NORTEL

US stock that could well go bust. SELL.



### AT&T

Look at the chart. Need we say more. SELL



### JP MORGAN



Not necessarily a short as yet but definitely not a buy as hugely exposed to just about every accounting fiddle out and has a huge derivative book. Sell if breaks below £23

### SUMMARY ON EQUITIES

We know we are swimming in dangerous waters when it is much easier to find many more good charts for short sales than for purchases.

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

- **Euro strength and recovery to continue for next 12 months**
- **The Yen's recent strength is unlikely to continue beyond high summer**
- **Euro rally against pound should continue**

**Euro-revulsion was evident at each of the base formation's three lows.** Extremes of sentiment are always a contrary indicator and the lows in October 2000, July 2001 and January 2002 occurred in a rising sequence. This provides irrefutable evidence that demand for the euro has been increasing. The single currency's base building process has been lengthy, due to four reasons: it was a virtual currency until this year; the dollar was more popular; the greenback also yielded more, and cash hoards of marks and other European currencies were being cashed in. Since this money could not be exchanged for euro paper, prior to January 2002, most was converted into US dollars, with a considerably smaller flow into the Swiss franc and sterling. The euro is now rising for four reasons: people are worried about the dollar; the greenback yields less than the euro; there is no longer any overhanging supply of Euroland's former currencies, and central banks are increasing their diversification into the single currency because it is rising. Of these, central bank diversification is the big factor. This commenced with the ECB, understandably, which held most of its reserves (via member state CBs) in dollars, along with every other central bank. Consequently diversification will be a one-way flow for a year or two. However the euro is unlikely to move higher in a straight line, because markets seldom do; confidence in the single currency is only skin deep, and the US economy will remain stronger than Euroland. Nevertheless, the euro's base formations clearly indicate higher scope versus the dollar and many other currencies. It should recover more than most people currently expect, because it is the nature of markets to overshoot. We expect the euro to reach at least parity with the dollar and would not be surprised to see \$1.10 within two years. The danger period for currency traders will be when the ECB worries out loud about the euro's strength. Over the much longer term, we expect the US dollar to

eventually resume its secular bull market from the 1995 lows, underpinned by stronger GDP growth.

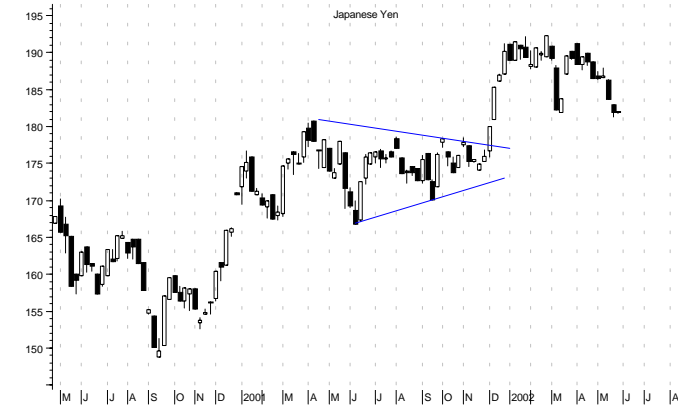
**Sentiment indicates that traders have been closing yen shorts.** When the dollar reached ¥135 in January and February, forecasts were all on the upside -from ¥140 to an eventual ¥200. Today, we hear ¥120 to ¥80. What's changed? Not a lot, other than the dollar is no longer in favour. Consequently, traders have drifted away from the dollar/yen carry, and to a lesser extent reduced positions in most other yen crosses, because these trades have been far less lucrative in recent months, due to predominantly ranging activity. Also, a stronger performance by Japan's stock market, following Government intervention in February, has attracted foreign demand. The yen's recent strength has certainly worried the Government, judging from its latest intervention on 22nd and 23rd May, near ¥124 against the US dollar. The Ministry of Finance previously intervened around ¥118, following 9/11. Prior to that, it had sold the yen on several occasions in the ¥101 to ¥107 range. Significantly, the MoF has been lifting its intervention threshold over the last three years. We can conclude that few people in the Government are complacent about Japan's economic recovery prospects. Consequently, continued jawboning by monetary officials (Hayami excepted) is likely and direct intervention if the yen continues to strengthen for any reason. Meanwhile, the above-mentioned reversal from bearish to bullish sentiment towards the yen among Western commentators is a contrary indicator. Japanese investors have been voting with their feet this year, by purchasing gold and moving money offshore.

**The chart for Dollar/Yen (below)** clearly illustrates the strength of the recent yen rally against both the dollar and sterling. This yen advance has however reached key resistance levels and we would expect the yens advance to stall at around \$82.00 and £180

## DOLLAR/YEN (weekly inverse) NYNEX



## STERLING/YEN



The yen/euro cross has not witnessed any significant advance by the yen and continues to be our favoured method of shorting the Japanese currency, which we believe has to devalue dramatically to save their economy.

The euro's strength against sterling as predicted last month has been dramatic. Last month we stated that "All traders should be ready as this really should be a major trade" and wow so it has! Once £1.60 was breached a fast move to £1.55 was always likely. The move may well pause here for a "breather" before resuming with a likely target of £1.40. This of course will be a disaster for Europe crushing the export industries in an already slow growth area. However, no doubt our perverse politicians and the corrupt BBC will tell us all how it was now a hard currency and the UK should burden itself with this liability.

## EURO/STERLING



The poor old dollar has moved from "beloved to revulsion" in the last few weeks. This is no surprise as the dollar bull is now 7 years old. The greenback is due a respite before it's long-term secular bull resumes later this year. Global investors currently only see low interest rates and economic problems in the States but have overlooked the simple fact that such problems are far worse in Europe and blighted Japan

The dollar pound rate has paused at 1.46 following the break out of the short term trend last month. A move above £1.47 (which we expect) should signal further strength which could carry on as far as the mid 1.50's.

## DOLLAR/YEN



## COMMODITIES

- Oil's rally looks to be over.
- Gold's may be over-extended short term but the bull is here to stay
- Nickel's rise has stalled
- Coffee could be set for a big reversal
- Cocoa's rally looks set to continue

- Buy cotton above \$40
- Oats could be overbought.

As we postulated last month crude oil has not maintained its move above the April high. This upside failure is another indication that resistance is being encountered from the January 2000 to September 2001 top formation, since a small base was completed at \$22 . A close below \$25 would break the last remaining up-trend consistency characteristic -higher reaction lows, suggesting that oil was heading back down to at least \$22.

**CRUDE OIL (nynex)**



Gold has already featured earlier in this publication and to re-iterate we feel that the yellow metal is in the early stages of a multi-year bull market. The weekly chart below suggests the move may be becoming slightly over extended at present. New purchases of mining stocks such as **Golden prospect** could be made in any weakness.

**GOLD (weekly)**



**Nickel has broken the uptrend as surmised last month** and is unlikely to make further gains for the next few weeks at least.

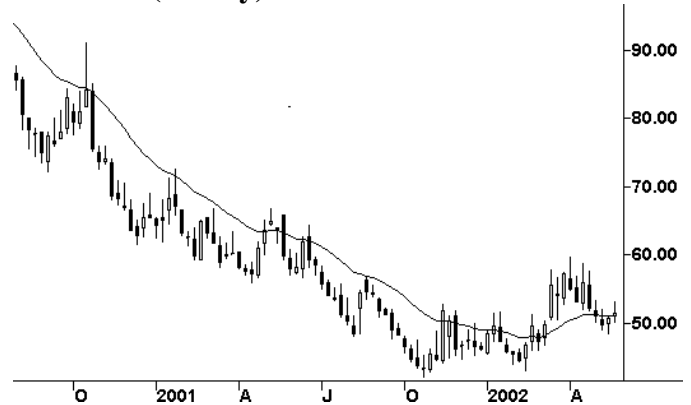
Traders could stand aside from this market at present.

**NICKEL (weekly)**



**Coffee has held above the \$50 mark** and remains one of our favourite candidates for a strong reversal of the three year bear which would be confirmed on a move above \$60. Stops should stay at \$47 as suggested last months issue.

**COFFEE (weekly)**



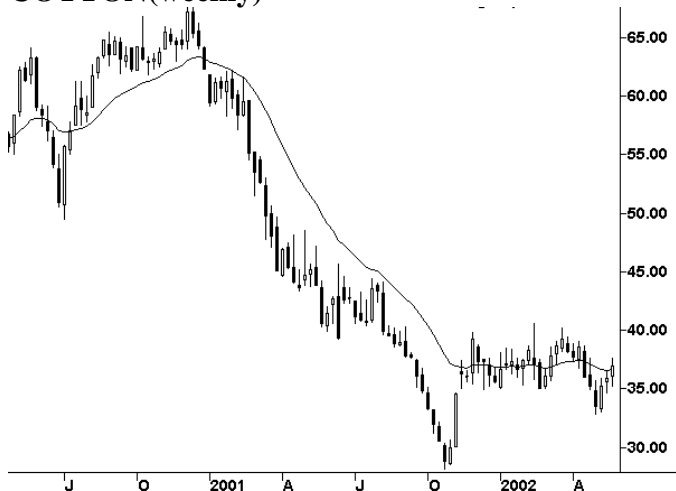
**Cocoa below is moving up strongly to new highs and futures can be bought with stops placed at 150.**

**COCOA(weekly)**



**We have often discussed and traded cotton in this column quite successfully over the past year and at present the chart is starting to look interesting yet again. The failed downside break below \$35 evident on the chart suggests that a test of the upper boundary of the trading range is imminent. Any move over \$40 would be a MAJOR BUY SIGNAL**

**COTTON(weekly)**



OATS have long been a favourite here at Barmac and last month we stated “..we suggest covering shorts as we expect a return stroke shortly” . Well we certainly got our return stroke and it even took us by surprise with the power of the move. The price is back at the \$180 resistance level and is

overbought so we would reduce longs and place a protective stop at 170.

**OATS**



We would as always welcome your comments and E-mails on markets in general. Best of luck in all your trading.

Most importantly enjoy the world cup and lets wish for the best of luck to ENGLAND.

Regards

Andy McCarthy & Andrew Bartles