

TECHNOLOGY PROFITS CONFIDENTIAL

Profit Today From Bleeding-Edge Technology and Innovation



RAY BLANCO, EDITOR

November 2018
Volume 9 Issue 2

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Rare Technological Innovation

Throughout history, the key to unlocking huge long-term profits has been to spearhead technological innovation. Find out what the latest innovation will be...

Unbelievable Benefits

This historic event will change the way we connect with others. It will have multitrillion-dollar impacts on the automotive industry, make health care more efficient, and lead to new tech we can't even dream of...

A Castle Set to Profit

There's one company set to be at the forefront of this innovation. A company with a who's who list of customers, and a strong portfolio...

Portfolio Positions

Buy Crown Castle (NYSE: CCI)
up to \$121.00 per share.

Immediate Action: Next Big Wave of Tech Hits Oct. 1

Put on your seat belts!

Oct. 1, 2018, will be a date that will go down in the history books.

It will be like a number of other dates from the past where everything changed and there were fortunes made.

And I found an under-the-radar opportunity in America's next wealth explosion. This company is the backbone of a tech that will change everything...

Before I spill the details... it's important you understand the true significance of Oct. 1.

Just a few days from now, we could act on American history and see wealth like on Feb. 12, 1827.¹

That's when Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was proposed as the first commercial railway in the U.S.

New York's economy surged when it built the Erie Canal seven years prior. It connected the eastern part of the state to the Great Lakes, opening up trade to locations far to the west. Baltimore, fearing economic stagnation, turned to the new railroad technology to gain commercial access to the western states and territories.

This was just the beginning of a convulsive boom that would tie a vast country together and settle a continent.

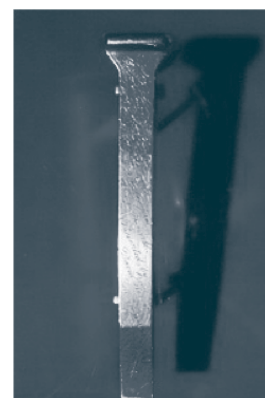
By 1869, a golden spike was driven into² a railroad tie in Utah. This ceremonial spike completed America's first transcontinental railway.

Before the railroad, the fastest trip from the east to west coasts involved a dangerous journey around the southern tip of South America. Overland, trips took months via covered wagon. But not anymore.

That golden spike is a good metaphor for the vast wealth created by the combination of technologies that gave us steam-powered locomotives pulling passengers and cargo on railroads.

Railroad tycoons became the wealthiest people of their day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, born poor, ended up worth \$100 million by the time he died in 1877 thanks to his share in railroads.



Many investors ended up rich, not to mention the businesses that now became possible and the fortunes that could be created thanks to rapid overland transportation.

Oct. 1 could also be like Sept. 4, 1882.

That's the day the Edison Illuminating Co. threw the switch on the first electrical power plant in New York City. The plant's direct current electricity only powered a few hundred of Thomas Edison's bulbs at first, but eventually similar plants started spreading to other U.S. cities.³

Just two years later, Serbian inventor Nikola Tesla got off a ship to work for Edison. He improved on Edison's designs and eventually went off on his own to develop an alternating current power grid.

The fight between DC and AC, known as the "war of the currents," created doubts as to which form of producing and transmitting electricity would win.

Unlike DC, AC can be transmitted over long distances. Tesla's transformers also made it easy to change electrical voltage and current.

And that advantage helped Tesla's backer, George Westinghouse, beat J.P. Morgan and Thomas Edison in securing the contract for the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Niagara Falls in 1895.

The electrification of America was now in full swing. Soon it enabled much more than bulbs to light up the night — it enabled things that no one had dreamed of. The Morgans and Westinghouses padded their already sizable fortunes, but vast wealth was created by inventors who took advantage of the availability of electricity to invent everything from electric washing machines to air conditioning.

It also includes another world-changing invention.

Sept. 7, 1927. That's the date that 21-year-old Philo Farnsworth first demonstrated a prototype for the electronic television.

Farnsworth had worked out the general principles for his cathode ray tube TV back when he was just 14.

Quite an accomplishment considering his home didn't even have electricity until that same year. His family moved to an Idaho ranch that was wired for electricity and powered by a generator and the young Farnsworth started tinkering.

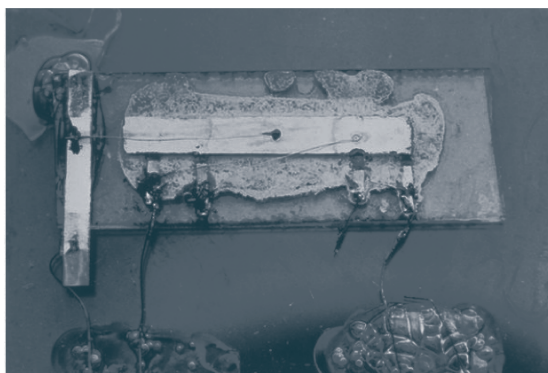
Farnsworth filed for patents, got into an IP fight with Radio Corporation of America (better known as RCA) and won in 1935. Sketches provided by his high school chemistry teacher sealed the deal showing he had prior art.

Farnsworth's invention also created fortunes. In 1939 RCA showed off the electronic TV at the New York World's Fair. It was briefly available to the public before WWII slowed the commercialization of TV.

In 1935, you could buy shares in RCA for a couple of dollars per share — a steep drop from where it had been when the market crashed in 1929. By 1964, however, those shares would be worth over \$90. It is hard to imagine the subsequent computer technology boom without the preexistence of an acceptable visual human/computer interface as provided by cathode ray tube displays.

Or how about Sept. 12, 1958?

That's when Jack Kilby invented the world's first integrated circuit while at Texas Instruments. His version used the element germanium. But shortly after, Fairchild Semiconductor's Robert Noyce did the same using silicon.



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The invention was combined with new breakthroughs like the semiconductor transistor. Together, they replaced existing electronics based on bulky vacuum tubes and miles of wiring and started a virtual arms race of circuit miniaturization that continues to this day.

This was another transformational development, enabling a revolution in communications, computation and data storage. Silicon Valley was born. A whole era, the Information Age, was named after it.

And like the previous revolutionary inventions, it enabled vast fortunes and created huge enterprises. No one could predict the huge enterprises and inventions that would come to exist thanks to the integrated circuit.

The mainframe, the personal computer and the smartphone could not exist without it, nor could the applications they run and the data they store.

The world's largest companies, like Apple, Amazon, Alphabet or Microsoft, also wouldn't be around without Kilby and Noyce's invention.

Fortunes it created:

- Jeff Bezos, \$159 billion...
- Bill Gates, \$95 billion...
- Mark Zuckerberg, \$68 billion...

These fortunes are among the biggest ever.

And it's not just limited to tech tycoons. Countless people have become wealthy investing in tech since the revolution began.

The Key to Unlocking Huge Long-Term Profits

What do all of these inventions have in common?

They belong to a rare sort of technological innovation. They're all what are referred to as "general purpose technologies" (GPTs).

Things like railroads, electricity, TV, semiconductors, automobiles and smartphones have a broad impact.

They don't come around every day, but when they do, they don't just impact one area of the economy or life. They change *everything*.

General purpose technologies "reshape the economy and boost productivity across all sectors and industries,

like electricity or the automobile... They often require wholesale remaking of infrastructure environments, of business models and of cultural norms," writes R.A. at *The Economist's Free Exchange* site.⁴

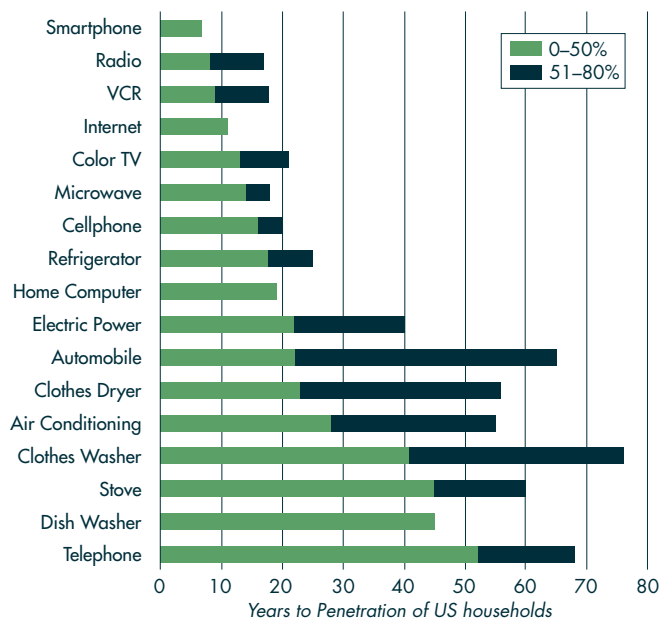
And when investors jump on board at the right time, it's like they're riding a wave of history, delivering seemingly windfall profits.

And here's another thing... these waves keep getting higher and moving faster each time they come.

Each new generation of general purpose technology gets adopted faster than the one that came before, penetrating markets faster and delivering huge profits sooner.

The latest one we're familiar with is probably the smartphone. It has been adopted faster than any technology that's come before it.

Fastest Growing Consumer Technologies



To put it in context... there are places in the world where people still don't have plumbing or grid electricity... but they do have smartphones.

General purpose technologies go through several distinct phases:

Phase 1 — BLUEPRINT PHASE: The technology remains a theory... but a good one. It gets the tech elite interested early. They see the potential. For many folks, this is the worst time to invest! This is the biggest danger: being "right but early." GPTs can remain in blueprint phase for years, even decades.

Phase 2 — PRE-LAUNCH: The tech finally gets real enough to use, even if it's rough. Developers begin use-testing. Investing remains extremely risky... until the END of this phase. But it is critical to get in here... before Step 3.

Phase 3 — LAUNCH: Finally, the GPT “goes public.” People get access for the first time. Those who understand what's happening can get wildly rich (think Morgan, Gates and Bezos). *This event happens Oct. 1.*

Phase 4 — EARLY ADOPTION: Nerds like me will use the product from Day One... even if it's not perfect. We'll become “influencers”... causing friends, family and colleagues to try the new invention. Usage spreads rapidly from here.

Phase 5 — GENERAL ADOPTION: The tech spreads throughout society... Think Grandma getting on Facebook...

Phase 6 — SATURATION: The GPT enters our everyday lives. We can no longer imagine a world without the new technology. (Think about leaving home for a week without your cellphone... Not happening, right?)

Phase 7 — BIG BANG: The GPT acts like a tech “Big Bang.” It starts spawning countless new technologies... and whole new industries. Think electricity and the assembly line... and the internet...

Right now we're right at the cusp of “Phase 3” for the launch of this general purpose technology. It's just days away.

The Next General Purpose Technology About to Hit the Market

On Oct. 1, four American cities will experience the launch of the next general purpose technology.

On that date, Sacramento, Indianapolis, Los Angeles and Houston will be the first U.S. cities to have Verizon 5G wireless internet.⁵

AT&T will follow by launching 5G wireless in 19 U.S. cities by the end of the year.

And Sprint will also roll out the lightning-fast new wireless technology early next year.⁷

When I say “lightning-fast,” I mean download speeds that are 10 times faster than the U.S. average.⁸

The typical home broadband connection in the U.S.

doesn't even exceed 100 megabits of data per second. Now American homes will be able to achieve 1 gigabyte download speeds *wirelessly*.

We've experienced four major versions of wireless cellular technology. It was just 45 years ago when the kind of wireless communication we take for granted started to get a little bit of traction. That's when Motorola engineers placed the first mobile phone call.

A decade or so later, the first widely used cellular networks debuted. These first-generation — or 1G — networks allowed the first widespread use of cellphones.

By the early 1990s, digital, or 2G, cell service became available. These networks allowed for more than just voice. With 2G, users could text!

2G also allowed for more data services, leading to the first early attempts at creating smartphones.

But we wanted more. And by the early 2000s, telecommunications companies began rolling 3G wireless connectivity out. The improved connectivity allowed us to do more than just text... we could now go online.

It started with BlackBerry phones, and by the late 2000s, the smartphone became ubiquitous with the revolutionary iPhone and other models that followed.

Today, 4G wireless is the standard. If you have a speedy wireless connection on your smartphone, it's thanks to the newer standards and technology.

Almost every tech innovation of the past 20 years has either been directly or indirectly enabled by wireless networks.

If telecommunications companies hadn't rolled out wireless data in the early 00s, Steve Jobs would have been doing something other than standing on a stage in 2007 holding an iPhone.

Without a way to connect anytime, anywhere, Apple could never have been able to reinvent the phone.

But it was so much more than just a phone. You didn't just make calls with it. Smartphones became the focal point of consumer technology.

Rising coverage and data speeds enabled a slew of internet services and applications from social media to ride sharing to gaming.

From Uber to Spotify, without faster and better wireless, billions in wealth would never have come into existence.

There would be no Google Maps to get you around a strange city. And when you got to that landmark, there would be no selfies to upload to Facebook. And, of course, no chance to watch Netflix when away from home.

These days, we can hardly imagine a world where our smartphones don't exist. Yet these devices, in their full manifestation, are barely a decade old.

And in time each of these past generations of wireless technology will only be considered "prequels" to the greatest wireless tech of them all: 5G.

However, with the proliferation of smartphones and other devices, 4G is reaching its limits. A new generation of wireless communications is needed — 5G.

Explosive Growth Coming Soon

Imagine connecting more than 100 times faster than your current 4G connection... and more than 10 times faster than your home broadband.

Wireless speeds so fast you can download a high-definition movie in a second.

While this kind of speed might seem a luxury today, it will become necessary in the near future. Without 5G performance, other technologies will not be possible.

Much as video on mobile devices drove demand for 4G, so too will virtual reality require 5G to become ubiquitous.

But VR is just one application of the 5G demand puzzle. There will also be a multiplication of new data-hungry devices.

Growth of the internet of things means data use will grow by a multiple of what we require today. As many as a trillion devices will connect over the next 10 years.

5G could also make it possible for computer video gamers to play the most realistic games anywhere, in high resolution.⁹ That's because a fast, low-latency connection means that games could be streamed much like movies, enabling play on lower-power, more mobile devices.

One of our portfolio favorites, **Nvidia (NASDAQ: NVDA)**, is preparing for that future by creating a platform that could one day make it a leader in streaming gaming, something like the "Netflix of gaming."

5G will have multitrillion-dollar impacts on the automotive industry as cars become smarter and self-driving, thanks to always-on high-speed wireless. Self-driving

cars will need to be able to send and receive data to the cloud and to each other. Fast wireless will give cars reflexes faster than humans'.

Health care will see huge new efficiencies emerge as a new generation of connected medical devices emerge and 5G enables personalized health care and remote surgery, improving the quality of care for millions of people.

5G will lead to new tech we haven't even dreamed up yet. We've seen this happen before. 4G, with its higher speeds, helped billion-dollar "unicorn" startups emerge and turn into multibillion-dollar concerns like Uber, Facebook and others.

According to former Federal Communications Commission Commissioner Rob McDowell, "No one foresaw the app economy coming. What's exciting about 5G is that nobody can really fathom what's going to happen."

According to **Qualcomm (NASDAQ: QCOM)**:

5G will lift mobile into a technology that changes the world.¹⁰

5G mobile technology will, like electricity or the automobile, benefit entire economies and benefit entire societies. This is because the global 5G standard (5G New Radio) will advance mobile from largely a set of technologies connecting people-to-people and people-to-information to a unified connectivity fabric connecting people to everything.

The company projects that \$12.3 trillion in new goods and services will be enabled by 5G technology by 2035, creating 22 million jobs and growing the world economy by \$3 trillion.

\$12.3
trillion

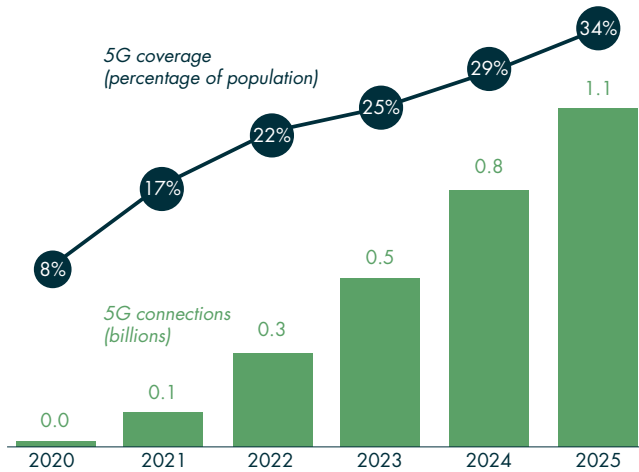
22
million jobs

\$3.0
trillion

5G and huge numbers go hand in hand. Ericsson says the new 5G market will be worth more than \$1.2 trillion by 2026.¹¹ The GSM Association predicts over a billion 5G connections by 2025, reaching a third of the global population.¹²

According to tech analysis firm IHS Markit, 5G will prove to be a transformational, wealth-creating general purpose technology:

GSM Association 5G Connections and Coverage



The printing press. The internet. Electricity. The steam engine. Each of these discoveries or inventions is part of an elite class of socioeconomic mainsprings known as general purpose technologies... IHS Markit views 5G as a catalyst that will thrust mobile technology into the exclusive realm of GPTs.¹³

Qualcomm's CEO even says that 5G will be the "biggest thing since electricity."¹⁴

A Race the U.S. Must Win

The U.S. led the way during the last big mobile tech upgrade, 4G. As I mentioned, this leadership helped make the U.S. the home of successful new tech businesses like Uber, Snapchat and others. It helped the U.S. retain technological leadership of the world.

According to one estimate, being first in 4G helped the U.S. create about \$125 billion in revenue from companies that could have gone overseas had we come in second. Being first also created millions of jobs that would not otherwise have existed.

But the outcome has been less than certain regarding 5G! It's been a virtual race between countries like the U.S., China, Japan and others in Europe seeking to grab the "high ground" and become the center of global innovation by being first to deploy 5G networks.

It's a question of national security. 5G has become such a big deal that the White House's latest National Security Strategy report lists deploying it as a national security priority.¹⁵ The U.S. has even taken measures to protect its wireless infrastructure by once banning Chinese tech companies like ZTE.

The U.S. isn't alone. India banned both ZTE and Huawei 5G equipment, as well as Australia.¹⁶

Thankfully, it appears that the United States might be leading the race, according to Ericsson, although China and Japan follow close behind.¹⁷

A Wireless Castle Set to Profit From 5G

Crown Castle International Corp. (NYSE: [CCI](#)) is a real estate investment trust.

But this company doesn't deal with office buildings or apartment blocks.

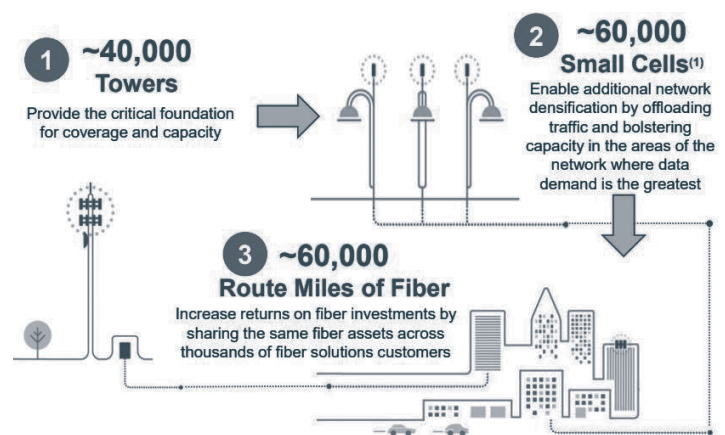
Crown Castle is one of the nation's most important wireless infrastructure companies.

The company builds, maintains and leases wireless towers, fiber connections and small cell sites around the country.

Crown Castle has a who's who list of customers among wireless communications companies. While wireless companies pay for cell sites and fiber to connect them, it's Crown Castle that installs and manages the hardware and the locations.

Earlier this year, the company expanded its relationship with AT&T to include smaller cell sites¹⁸, and other customers include companies like Verizon, T-Mobile and Sprint.

Over the past two decades, the company has built up a portfolio that includes 40,000 wireless towers, 60,000 miles of fiber lines and 60,000 small cells.



It's America's biggest provider of shared network infrastructure.

With 5G, the company is poised to grow. One chief area of growth is in “small cells,” necessary for implementing the high-speed radio spectrum that 5G wireless requires.

These are smaller wireless connection locations that, unlike standard cellphone towers, are more inconspicuous due to their size. They are often placed on existing structures like utility poles.

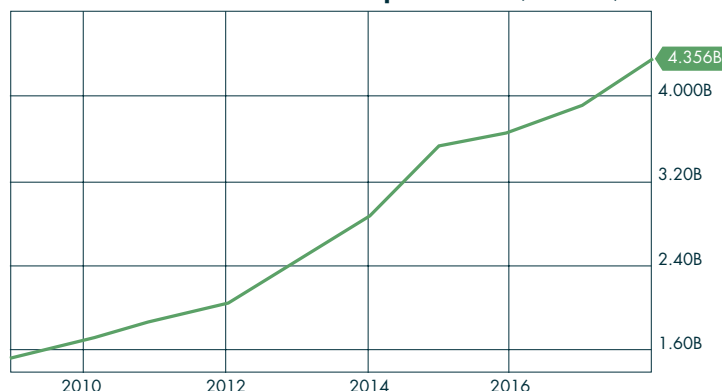
Existing 4G wireless networks can support up to 2,000 devices per square kilometer. 5G networks will be able to support up to 1 million, driving an explosion in new wireless “small cell” nodes.

Crown Castle is aggressively expanding its small cell footprint. Earlier this year, it reported it had 30,000 new nodes under contract in its pipeline, and it plans on putting up 10,000–15,000 new nodes per year.

As wireless companies expand to meet 5G demand, it will generate more revenues for Crown Castle. In order for 5G to deliver, telecommunications companies have to add capacity. This will require a highly dense network of small cells, connected by fiber optic lines, along with wireless towers connected by high-capacity fiber.

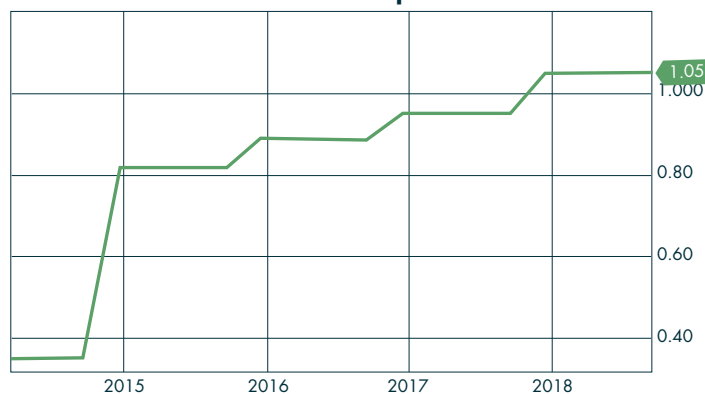
Increasing capacity requirements mean wireless companies will increase leasing access to Crown Castle’s infrastructure, generating revenue growth. This has been the company’s story for many years now. It has grown revenues both organically and through acquisitions right along with the growth of wireless data over the past decade. The share price has grown too — returning 243% over the same period.

Crown Castle International Corp Revenue (Annual)



That’s without counting dividends, by the way. With Crown Castle, you get to own a stock driven by 5G

Crown Castle International Corp Dividend



wireless growth along with a dividend yield of 3.76%. Moreover, the company has a history of regularly increasing its dividends as income grows.

Right now, the company trades for \$110 per share with a market cap of \$45 billion.

High-speed wireless at home will be the first big application for this new wireless standard.

5G is about to hit American homes, spurring many to “cut the cord” and go fully wireless.

Next year, we’ll start to see the first 5G smartphones penetrating the market.

Billions of connected devices, super-high-resolution video, streaming games, virtual reality, self-driving cars and much more will be enabled by the launch of this game-changing general purpose technology.

As a major and growing owner of the basic physical assets needed to implement 5G, Crown Castle is perfectly positioned to profit, as are its investors.

RECOMMENDATION:
Buy Crown Castle (NYSE: CCI) up to \$121 per share.

To a bright future,

Ray Blanco

Technology Profits Confidential Open Positions 2018

COMPANY	SYMBOL	BUY DATE	BUY PRICE	CURRENT PRICE	GAIN LOSS
Computer Technology					
Nvidia Corp	NVDA	2/6/15	\$20.38	\$267.04	1210%
CyberArk Software Ltd	CYBR	12/28/15	\$44.96	\$78.89	75%
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc	AMD	5/31/16	\$4.50	\$32.55	623%
Palo Alto Networks	PANW	7/5/16	\$117.84	\$225.94	92%
Imperva Inc.	IMPV	11/1/16	\$36.20	\$46.25	28%
Blackberry	BB	5/26/17	\$11.19	\$10.18	-9%
Corning Inc.	GLW	6/30/17	\$30.04	\$35.44	18%
Himax Technologies	HIMX	6/30/17	\$8.12	\$5.78	-29%
SoftBank Group Corp.	SFTBY	8/25/17	\$40.44	\$48.67	20%
International Business Machines Corp.	IBM	8/26/17	\$154.26	\$151.62	-2%
Aptiv PLC	APTV	12/29/17	\$85.18	\$84.04	-1%
SBI Holdings	SBHGF	1/26/18	\$23.30	\$30.70	32%
Xilinx Inc.	XLNX	2/23/18	\$69.26	\$79.89	15%
Interdigital	IDCC	4/27/18	\$74.50	\$80.05	7%
Qualcomm	QCOM	6/29/18	\$56.12	\$71.95	28%
NXP Semiconductors	NXPI	8/24/18	\$90.68	\$85.77	-5%
Crown Castle International	CCI	9/28/18	NEW!	NEW!	Buy up to \$121

Biotechnology

Galapagos NV	GLPG	10/2/17	\$102.99	\$110.76	8%
Collectis	CLLS	3/3/16	\$25.80	\$28.69	11%
Sangamo Therapeutics	SGMO	3/30/18	\$17.70	\$16.83	-5%
Biogen Inc	BIIB	7/27/18	\$340.40	\$355.33	4%
GW Pharmaceuticals	GWPH	8/10/18	\$135.00	\$174.61	29%
Arena Pharmaceuticals	ARNA	8/1/18	\$23.82	\$43.08	81%

Note: Returns are based on recommended entry and exit prices as mentioned in the *Technogoly Profits Confidential* e-mail alerts. Brokers' fees are not taken into consideration when calculating returns. If you are not receiving the *Technogoly Profits Confidential* e-mail alerts, please send us an e-mail to feedback@sevenfigurepublishing.com. All numbers are believed to be correct. **Prices as of 9/27/18.**

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TRUMP'S NEW SOCIALIST POLICY? TAKE ACTION BY OCTOBER 16!

Trump's latest move is either extreme charity for the American people...

Or extreme entitlements for free-loaders...

Maybe he's appealing to the left's sentiments for reelection...

Because redistributing \$5 trillion of wealth doesn't seem very Trump-like.

Still, most Americans are NOT complaining. What about you.

[Click here now to decide for yourself...](#)

