

Number: 2

THE HUEY MAHL ISSUE

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Please include a self-addressed,
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personal reply. Any books, manuals
or computer programs should be
ordered directly from the
Institute.

Howard G. Sartin, PhD
Founder and Chairman of the Board



A NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER.

Random thoughts from the publishers desk. . .

March roared in like a lion. First came the initial reader response to The Follow Up, then the Las Vegas Seminar, our largest gathering yet.

Editor Dick Schmidt got so many kudos for his editing that his head size was in danger of matching his girth. (He came damn close to editing that!). Bob Purdy got him to go on the Fit for Life diet. Some of the letters singing Dick's praise were so hyperbolic that even Dick refused to reprint them: I mean, suggesting that heaven sent him to me. Really!

My daughter has taken over. Parents never realize how many resentments an offspring builds up against them until they hire their progeny and give them a free hand. Her first act of retribution was to devise memorandum forms, on which she sends messages to all and sundry worthy of Adolph Hitler at his organizational best.

A list of her non-negotiable demands include:

A) It must be made clear that all prices listed in The Follow Up are PIRCO discount prices, since by subscribing, you become a PIRCO Associate Member,

providing you are already a client. This last clause was inserted because, surprisingly enough, a number of people are subscribing to The Follow Up purely for its literary value (Schmidt says) or its avante garde approach to handicapping (I say).

B) All manuals, especially the Phase III manual, must be revised, simplified and thoroughly annotated, with spelling errors corrected.

C) Clients must have a list of supplementary materials and programs in a suggested order of progression.

The tyranny goes on and on, but the bottom line is that if daughter Mary has her way, the entire Methodology will be rephrased in English so that anyone can comprehend it; resulting in mass hysteria and \$3.20 mutuels. I suspect that overexposure to the Beatles and Flower-child mentality has made my offspring a closet communist.

Howard Schwartz, major domo under the Luckman family at Las Vegas' Gamblers Book Club, did a walk-on bit at the recent Sartin seminar that left the audience rolling in the aisles. In between rollicking one liners, he got serious enough to tell us that

VIALE books on gambling related subjects were in great demand and that they need not be ornately printed nor in hardback. Content is the prime consideration.

Schwartz also gave us the good news that John Luckman's health was improving to the point that GBC may be able to go back into publishing in 1988. They have a non-competitive agreement with a New York publisher that ends late this year. When queried about Q-SCAN, he said it was the first good, logical work he had ever seen on the quarters.

He also complimented us for our selection of special guest speakers James Quinn and Huey Mahl, stating that on a scale of one to ten they were at least 9.9 in a survey of Gambler's Book Club patrons.

I remember reading that Frank Sinatra, as a youth, had pictures of Bing Crosby on his bedroom wall. Bing was his idol. Years later, wallowing in fame, Frank had the opportunity to make a movie with the groaner. He broke down with emotion at the thought of gaining peer status with the old master. The same thing happened to me in Las Vegas. My personal Bing Crosby, Huey Mahl, literally WOWED the assembly with his dissertations on pace and money management. Huey will be making ongoing contributions to The Follow Up. Nothing could delight me more; and you will be the ultimate beneficiary. If Huey is my Bing, James Quinn is at least a Tommy Dorsey. He too will add his unique "Touch of Class" to The Follow Up with periodic contributions.

All in all, as I reach September, it was a very good year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR!!!



Letters! Did we get letters! Before I get to some of them, I want to make a few comments. First off, I want to thank all of you who wrote to say you enjoyed the first issue of The Follow Up. I've always hated magazines that filled their letters column with self serving praise, so I'm going to limit it to only 10. Or 15.

Some of you were so glowing in your praise that you embarrassed even me. And with an ego my size, that's hard to do. Anyway, thank you for your support. I too hope we can continue to exceed your expectations.

Many of you wrote with questions or problems to which you wanted an individual reply. I dropped the hint previously about return envelopes, but I got at least 25 or 30 letters without one. Let's make all the compulsives out there happy and make a rule. If you want me to reply to you personally, send me a self-addressed stamped envelope. (this goes for Dr. Sartin as well) Otherwise, your letter goes into the "someday" file and will be answered here only if I think it is of interest to everyone. I don't mind buying the stamps as much as I do hunting for envelopes and addressing them. If you really want a swift turnaround, leave space after each question so I can write in an answer right on your

letter and send it back all in one smooth movement.

The Post Office has asked me to apologize (Hah!) to all those whose copies of the first issue were delayed or lost. Especially a few of you in New York, who waited almost a month for your issues. They tell me it was an "unavoidable equipment failure" that caused the delays and that they should not be repeated. If they are, I'm going to change post offices.

One last announcement. Dr. Sartin's new office is at last open, and staffed by his daughter Mary (yes, he also has a wife Mary. Simplicity can be so confusing.) and his loyal minion Jay, who has helped out for the last year or so. Together, these two valiant women will attempt to bring order out of chaos. If only they can keep Howard out of the mail and the files. Write or call them if you have any questions about your orders.

Speaking of orders, several people sent me orders for programs and manuals. We need to get across the separation of church and state, Inland Empire Institute and The Follow Up. I don't sell programs, nor do I have any extra copies of the manuals. I live about 100 miles from Howard. When I get an order, I stuff it in an envelope and when it's full, I send it on. The delay is anywhere from a couple of days to two weeks. If you want to write about The Follow Up or buying Sharp computers, or you have a question for me, then by all means send me a letter. Otherwise, all orders go to Beaumont.

The address is: INLAND EMPIRE INSTITUTE, 1390 E. SIXTH ST. #6, BEAUMONT, CA 92223.
(714) 845-5907.

Dear Howard:

Thank you for including me on your mailing list. The Follow Up is probably the best piece of work yet for you and your group. Tell Dick Schmidt that his beginners column is well worth the effort and should be continued for several issues, giving people like myself a clear picture of your group's thought development over the years.

Thanks also for the nice review. I'm sure my publisher will be quite pleased. I also appreciate the plug you gave the par tables in "At Deadline." However, you got the basic price wrong, and didn't advise your readers of the bargain rate for a volume purchase.

Once again, congratulations on a fine new product.

- Dr. William Quirin

* * * * *

The correct price for the par time tables, updated each January, is \$3.00 per track, \$5.00 for two, or all 95 for \$45.00. Grass courses are separate and the same prices apply, with a full set being \$25.00. There is also a table of grass sire stats, covering some 140 sires, for \$10.00. Write to:

Dr. William Quirin
c/o Dept of Mathematics
Adelphi University Box 701
Garden City, NY 11530

* * * * *

Dear Dick,

I'd like to make a suggestion about the problem race section. I think it's important to give the current model at that track, at least the average range of percent

early. I feel quite lost without it. Bradshaw did mention the track was running sustained, but it helps to be more specific. Also a copy of the results chart is very important, so that we can see how the race was actually run, to compare with what we have worked out. The exciting part of this pace business is to be able to predict the running of the race, and get both the win and place horse.

- Marilyn Martino

* * * * *

I agree. But. In this case, Jimmy's edition of the form doesn't print the results charts, and Jim doesn't keep a model. One of the things we want to do is expose everyone to as many different approaches to handicapping as possible. Jimmy is unique, but I thought the article was valuable enough even without the "extras."

* * * * *

Dear Dick,

You are correct that mutuel prices in general don't change much with time. However, I have noticed that horses of identical rank in the morning line end up paying more at the so-called "cheaper" tracks.

Just for the record, I am now in the category of those who are earning a living at the track. After losing 7 of my colleagues in the space shuttle disaster (I wrote the test software for the payload it was carrying) I decided that it was time to get out. Returning from Cape Canaveral last spring, I accidentally met one of Dr. Sartin's clients and the rest is history.

After wagering REAL MONEY as a direct result of the Methodology on

the winners listed below (a SMALL sample), I'll never need to get involved with any other method!

Del Mar

TOTALLY HONEST	\$17.80
RAIPILLAN	\$84.20
AUSPICIANTE	\$27.20
STARS OF AMERICA	\$19.60

Hollywood Park

PARSON JOHN	\$34.20
OAK PORTAL	\$26.20
FALL FLYER	\$27.00
STRIDING EASY	\$20.40
NOON SUN	\$21.00
NANTE TAM	\$22.60
FORLITANO	\$30.80

Santa Anita (first week)

IRISH ZUNI	\$24.20
CHILI HILL	\$59.20

- Paul Yudell

* * * * *

Dear Dick,

I want to commend you and your staff on the premier issue of The Follow Up. I especially enjoyed Dr. Sartin's article on Par Energy, as it gave me a chance to "look over his shoulder" as he analyzed a race. I was somewhat confused however by his paceline choice on EQUALIZE. Why choose a Maiden win paceline for a horse in a restricted Stakes, when his last race is an allowance victory? Granted, the correct result is obtained, but using EQUALIZE's allowance race produces the same result.

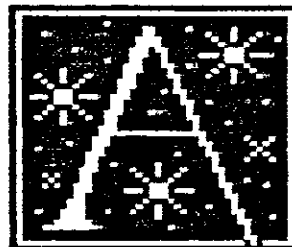
I eagerly await your next issue. Suggestions? Go monthly! More pages! More sample races! More realistically, just keep up the same high standards of your initial venture.

- Frank Evanov M.D.

Cont. on Page 54



A N D



With the Doc

Q: Dear Doc,

Since you seem to be so high on Huey Mahl, perhaps you can clear up something that's puzzled me for a long time. Back in 1981, in his TIS Pace Report, John Meyer said that he challenged, on technical grounds, Huey Mahl's 1/5 of a second equals 1 beaten length rule. Did Huey Mahl really make such a rule?

A: I prefer not to speculate on why Meyer attributed this to Huey Mahl, but it is most emphatically NOT TRUE. With the kind permission of Howard Schwartz and Gamblers Book Club, I present a copy of Huey Mahl's dissertation on the value of a beaten length as published in Systems & Methods, Vol. 11, written five years before the TIS Pace Report.

A LENGTH IS A LENGTH IS A LENGTH?

One basic flaw, which unfortunately tends to compound errors in most speed handicapping schemes is the old rule-of-thumb 1 length equals 1/5 second. One can take a tape measure to a standing horse, and maybe find out they're 8 ft. 4-3/4 inches in length. The running horse with head down, legs outstretched and tail flying, etc., may measure up to 12 ft.—but all of this, I believe is the wrong approach in defining “How long is a length?” If you are going to use the past performance calls as a guide in your calculations (which most of us must), then realistically, a length is as long as determined by the practiced eye of the Racing Form's chart caller. And this could vary from caller to caller, track to track. Even the same caller might identify the spread from one nose to another as a “length” when they're actually 7 ft. apart, and do likewise at another pole for an 11 ft. spread. Mix in short stocky mares, and lanky striding stallions and the picture is further complicated. At many tracks, the vertical support posts for the inside rail give somewhat of a measuring stick, maybe even subconsciously, to the practiced eye of the length caller. I've counted these rail posts at several major tracks, and generally find around 32 to 33 between sixteenth poles. Thirty-three posts into 330 feet (1/16 mile) works out to be 10 feet apart. Horses that were charted 3-1/2 lengths apart were generally about 3-1/2 posts apart as well in a photograph. Also, comparing Photochart photos with the finish positions and known distances, 10 feet seems a safe average, though some might consider it a bit long. Remember, I'm

not measuring the actual length of a horse. I'm measuring the accuracy as gauged by the chart caller's eye! Reminds us of the derivation of the "foot" measure. In ancient times, this was the length of the existing Egyptian Pharoah's foot—which would vary from ruler to ruler as a rule.

If you're like me, and wanna settle on the 10-foot length, then we should next look at feet per second. There are 1320 feet in 1/4 mile, so a 22-second one-quarter time works out:

$$\frac{\text{ft. in } \frac{1}{4}\text{m.}}{1320} \div \frac{\text{sec.}}{22} = 60\text{ft/sec.}$$

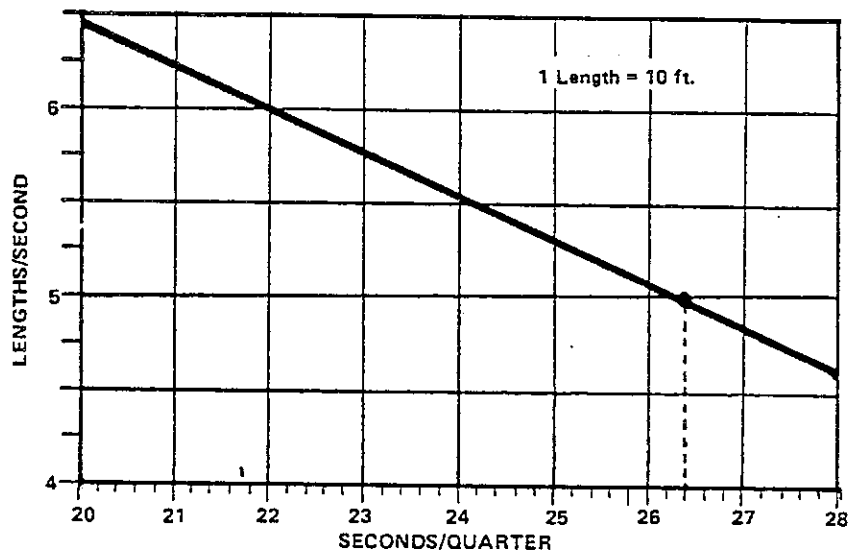
This translates to 6 lengths per second. To find at what fractional time we actually have the old rule of the thumb: 1 length = 1/5 sec., we can set it up as follows:

$$\frac{\text{ft}}{1320} \div \frac{\text{ft/sec}}{50} = 26.4 \text{ sec } (26\frac{2}{5})$$

So the old rule is actually only valid at 26-2/5 sec. which is precisely when a horse is running at a rate of 34 miles per hour. (Divide 900 by 1/4 time for mph):

$$900 \div 26.4 = 34\text{mph}$$

Here's a graph showing lengths per second for various fractional times and speed rates.



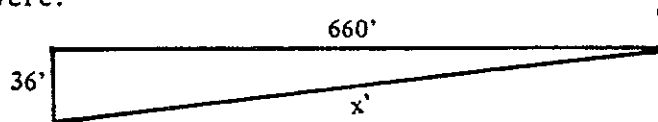
We can see here that in most sprint races you have about 6 lengths per second the first quarter, then 5-3/4 to 5-1/2 at the half on down to maybe the rule-of-thumb 5 lengths at the finish. That's the scale for length purists who think the chart callers "eye" is geared to 10-foot lengths—regardless of what the true "measured length" may or may not be.

While on the subject of the now defunct Systems & Methods, I recently purchased another complete set of the entire 45 volumes, plus three copies of Muhl's The Race is Pace. The total cost was \$73.85. That breaks down to \$2.95 for Huey's book and \$1.45 for each Systems & Methods. There is more information in these old, but ever current, works than most handicappers will learn in a lifetime of study. Volumes 7 through 20 are especially pertinent to Sartin Methodology users. Huey's The Race is Pace should, like the Gideon Bible, be in every bedroom.

I don't want to give away what GBC is almost giving away anyhow, but here is a little something from that same Volume 11, again by Huey, that should open the eyes of some of you with post position prejudices based on ancient myths.

THE OUTSIDE POST

The idea that the stalls in the starting gate are 3 feet apart puts the outside horse about 36 ft. from the rail. Some might believe this is about a 3-1/2 length penalty he'll have to overcome. Actually, if the rider can maintain a fairly unimpeded straight path to the rail a furlong away (660 feet), the penalty is not nearly that severe.



Here we have the high-school theorem:

$$x = \sqrt{36^2 + 660^2}$$

If your calculator has a memory, it's set up this way:

$$36 \text{ (X) } 36 \text{ (=) (EX) } 660 \text{ (X) } 660 \text{ (=) (M+) (RM) (1/x) [660.981] \text{ FEET}$$

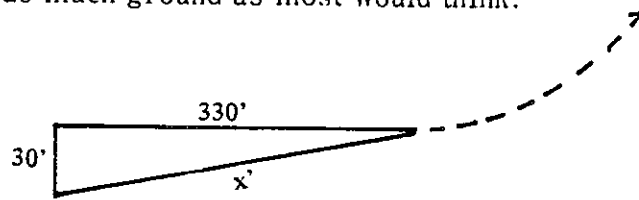
$$.981 \text{ (X) } 12 \text{ (=) [11.772] \text{ INCHES}}$$

So the hypotenuse works out to be:

$$x = 660.981'$$

... or LESS than 1 foot longer path for post No. 12 than the rail horse!

Likewise, at a mile-circumference track, if the 1 or 1-1/16 mile route outside horse in post No. 10 (30 ft) takes off pointing for the rail at the point of the clubhouse turn (about 1/16 of a mile away), he doesn't blow as much ground as most would think.



$$x = \sqrt{30^2 + 330^2}$$

$$x \approx 331.3608$$

This amounts to about 16 inches more distance than the rail horse and he's probably got firmer ground under him than the rail horse. If your outside horse is a front runner, and there's some speed inside him, then if he can't capture the rail by the turn, he will blow some ground going wide for a ways on the turn. But, if your outside horse is a come-from-behinder, then he can take a leisurely angle to the rail and settle in nicely until he makes his move. If he's forced to circle the field on the far turn when he does make his move, he won't lose any more ground than if he had any other starting post position.

. I don't consider post position that big a deal, :

The Gambler's Best Bet!

SYSTEMS & METHODS

Edited by HUEY MAHL



GBC

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LAS VEGAS, NV. 89106

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From Florida comes the same question from two clients. There must be something in the water down there that Ponce De Leon never discovered.

Q: I don't like your betting two horses per race to win ideas. How can I get it down to ONE? Yesterday my number two Ultra Scan horse won and my number two placed. Help.

A: For my age my blood pressure is excellent. Why are you trying to give me hypertension? Read Huey Mahl's Green Sheet #3 reprinted in this issue. \$7,000 profit in 16 days betting TWO horses. If that ain't enough, Mike Warren can be reached at the Baltimore Bulletin.

The other letter posing the same question came from a client who is running a TOUT service and whose clients demand a single horse. Anyone in the field of handicapping worth his/her salt, will not be dictated to by clients.

Someone has to be the doctor.

Q: In Las Vegas, you did quite a bit on Factor X. Just exactly what is the formula for Factor X?

A: Factor X was the Energy component that first gave us national attention when Huey Mahl wrote about us in Frontline. Initially it was the average (in feet-per-second, of course) of the first and final fraction.

Example: in a 6 furlong race, 1st fx. 22 seconds = 60 fps
final fx. 25 seconds = 52.80 fps
 $60 + 52.80 = 112.80$ $112.80 / 2 = \underline{56.90}$

Originally, we found that this factor was most effective in sprints and mile races. However, since then we've made a slight alteration to the formula and it is equally effective in routes. At certain tracks, sprint times for the second fraction are commonly run faster than the first fraction. In routes over a mile, the second fraction is frequently faster than the first. If the second fraction in a race is faster than the first, then you would use the second fraction to calculate Factor X.

In computerese the formula is:

If $2f > 1f$ then $1f = 2f$. $(1f + 3f) / 2 = FX$

The effectiveness of the formula lies in its ability to evaluate how well a horse opens and closes in a race, with compensation for any troubles it may have overcome in the mid-race traffic. It encompasses a horse's ability to break cleanly and its sustaining power in the final going.

The revised formula allows for the fact that in the longer routes, horses should begin their move at the end of the first fraction, getting into contention during that quarter of a mile before

the second call. This velocity is then weighted with the ability to come home.

Further, the first fraction and final fraction are the LEAST affected by surface variant, unless muddy or very heavy conditions prevail. This is perhaps why William Scott utilized the final fraction as the measure of his Ability Times.

Q: Doc, your pace line selection tips in that sample give-away of The Follow Up was a real eye-opener. Could you republish it for those of us who'll be saving all issues in a big notebook. I tried it and it sure works.

A: For those of you who broke Dick Schmidt's heart by discarding or losing his advance promotional sample, we will dedicate the remainder of this article to pace line selection. I'll use form cycles, augmenting my remarks with examples that will help you visualize today's projected performance.

In the early stages of using the Methodology this is the most frequently asked question of all. Those who have ordered Part One of Factor Analysis, 88 pages plus three hours of audio tapes on pace line selection, generally find that the problem disappears. When it lingers in the mind of experienced users, we direct them to James Quinn's Handicapper's Condition Book." Actually, the matter is addressed in the Yellow Manual to a degree sufficient for achieving a 63% win proficiency. Re-read, or simply read, pages 7 through 23, with special emphasis on pages 14 through 22. Pace line selection via Form Cycle is outlined on pages 39 through 47.

Since The Follow Up is designed as just that, I will take you through my personal procedure for picking pace lines for several horses in the same race, each of which presents a different pace portrait:

16

DAILY RACING FORM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1986

6th Hollywood



1 1/8 MILES. (Turf). (145%) ALLOWANCE. Purse \$24,000. 3-year-olds and upward which are non-winners of \$3,000 other than maiden, claiming or starter. Weights, 3-year-olds, 119 lbs.; older, 122 lbs. Non-winners of a race other than claiming at a mile or over since September 1, allowed 3 lbs.; such a race since August 1, 6 lbs.

NW ①

First, note the CONDITIONS OF THE RACE. This is an Allowance Race for Non-Winners of one, other than maiden or claiming. The distance is a mile and one-eighth. It is a TURF race, so Turf earnings and performance are of prime importance. The purse is \$24,000.

We are looking for contenders who have come CLOSEST to winning a race at today's level and, even better, on the Turf.

I do an APV on every horse in the race. In this case, I look most closely at TURF APV.

Smooth Operator

SOLIS A

113

Own.—deKwiatkowski H

Ch. h. or br. c. 3, by Buckfinder—Apple Betty, by Best Turn 107
 Br.—Kennelot Stables Ltd (Ky) 1986 8 1 0 1 \$18,350
 Tr.—Whittingham Charles Turf 2 0 0 0 300 \$675

Lifetime 8 1 0 1 \$18,350
 0 22Oct86-55A 1 1/4 @:4541:1131:483fm 15 114 614 77 1/2 76 1/2 55 1/2 Solis A2 Aw27000 78-12 Thresh It Out,Eliminante,Noticiero 7
 22Oct86—Stumbled break; checked 1/8
 0 40Oct86-55A 1 1/4 @:4611:1041:423fm 13 114 911 76 1/2 57 1/2 410 1/2 Solis A3 Aw27000 77-18 Shahaab,Mr.Media,Thalissimo,Asteri 9
 0 5Jly86-3Hol 1 1/4 @:4721:1121:472fm 31 114 912 98 1/2 89 1/2 714 1/2 Solis A7 Aw23000 80-04 Severn Bore, Enviro, Will Spring 10
 + 15Jun86-5Hol 1 :443 1:094 1:362ft 7 1/2 115 613 56 1/2 34 1/2 Solis A8 Mdn 81-13 SmoothOptror,Extrnx,Cro'sHillywd 10
 + 20Apr86-4SA 1 1/4 @:473 1:123 1:434ft 8 1/2 117 2 1/2 1nd 3 1/2 34 1/2 Solis A3 Mdn 78-19 FullOfSrs,BlickStel,SmoothOptror 10
 20Apr86—Bumped start
 0 6Apr86-6SA 1 1/4 @:46 1:11 1:44 ft 9-5 117 813 69 514 512 1/2 Solis A6 Mdn 67-15 Damon's Game,Serving,IvanPhillips 8
 + 23Mar86-4SA 1 1/4 @:463 1:11 1:443ft 38 117 11161011 66 1/2 42 1/2 Solis A12 Mdn 76-17 DoubtShng,GoodCommnd,RdgRvw 12
 0 8Mar86-6SA 6 1/2 @:214 :444 1:171sy 14 118 914 815 611 511 1/2 Shoemaker W3 Mdn 72-19 Raise A Pound,TrumpUp,Rinnegato 9

Note the + and 0 signs to the left of each Past Performance line. + means the horse was within 4.5 lengths of the winner or finished first, second or third. 0 means the horse had a bad race. Pay heed to the CYCLE of +'s and 0's. SMOOTH OPERATOR had a maiden pattern of 0,+,0,+,+. But in the company of allowance horses, he has 0,0,0. The horse has no + record. Out it goes.

To "Yesbutter" who may say that the horse finished 5th at \$27,000 last out with a trouble line, and ask is it OK to go back to its last good race, the Maiden win? No. Despite its adequate Dirt APV, its Turf APV is only 10%, all earned with that 5th place finish. And yes, I do know the horse is trained by Charlie Whittingham. I also know that the venerable Charlie doesn't push these younger horses too hard; when they show this little promise especially. But all that is beside the point. You simply cannot try to make a case for each horse in the race.

*Eliminante

PEDROZA M A

116

Own.—Four Four Forty Farms

Ch. g. 5, by Practicante—Elevation, by Aristophanes
 Br.—Haras La Biznaga (Arg) 1986 9 0 1 2 74 \$15,175
 Tr.—Borick Robert 1985 5 0 2 1 \$11,067
 Lifetime 17 1 3 4 \$28,173 Turf 13 1 3 3 1700 \$22,248

→ + 22Oct86-55A 1 1/4 @:4541:1131:483fm 9 118 411 42 1/2 11 1/2 2nd Pedroza MA4 Aw27000 34-12 Thresh It Out,Eliminante,Noticiero 7
 22Oct86—bumped late
 0 40Oct86-8SA 1 @:4631:1011:35 fm 59 113 47 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 67 1/2 PdzMA6 C F W Kr H 94 — Palace Music, #Mangaki,Skywalker 6
 + 5Sep86-5Dmr 1 1/4 @:4631:1111:50 fm 15 117 611 65 1/2 2nd 31 Pedroza MA18 Aw23000 83-16 GoodThought,Willy,Nurly,Eliminnt 12
 + 27Jly86-5Dmr 1 1/4 @:4641:11 1:423fm 19 117 84 72 1/2 65 32 1/2 Pedroza MA3 Aw20000 91-04 Travet, Sly Remark, Eliminante 12
 + 15Jun86-5Hol 1 1/4 @:4711:11 1:411fm 27 116 72 1/2 62 1/2 52 53 1/2 Pedroza MA4 Aw21000 94 — Shanaar, Well Related, Atreak 12
 15Jun86—Crowded instretch
 0 31May86-3Hol 1 1/4 @:4631:1131:422fm 22 116 53 51 1/2 42 1/2 45 Pedroza MA4 Aw22000 87-06 Baroncillo, Garrison, Shanaar 8
 31May86—Veered in start; lugged in early
 0 10May86-7Hol 1 1/4 @:4631:1111:473fm 52 116 99 1/2 94 1/2 96 37 1/2 Sibille R10 Aw22000 86-08 Dan Thatch, Will Spring, T. V. Oil 12
 0 4May86-7Hol 7f :222 :452 1:24 ft 4 116 42 1/2 45 56 59 1/2 McCarronCJ4 Aw20000 74-18 Conteal, Lord Pancho,ForsytheBoy 7
 0 3Jan86-7SA 1 1/4 @:47 1:111 1:421ft 3 118 1 1/2 2nd 3 1/2 58 1/2 Kaenel J L4 Aw25000 81-17 Shahmak, SiberianHero,Vinegarone 7
 0 10Nov86-9SA 7f :224 :452 1:222ft 3 118 3 1/2 51 1/2 56 413 1/2 Solis A6 Aw25000 74-14 UltimtePlesure,SwncayBoy,Bowlk 6
 Oct 31 SA 3 ft :392 h Oct 12 SA 5 ft 1:02 h Sep 23 SA 5 ft 1:31 h Sep 22 SA 4 ft :51 1/2 h

ELIMINANTE is a different matter. Only 55% APV on the Turf, but except for one contender, Dancebel, all of the entrants have Turf APV's of less than 100%.

ELIMINANTE's form cycle is 0,0,0,0,0, then it suddenly wakes up and gets +,+,+,0,+. The lone 0 in this latter cycle was in a stakes race. It came in second last out and was within 2.5 lengths at the second call. Its Early Energy % was 50.53, ideal for this distance on the turf. His last race was good, so it is the obvious pace line.

New Symbol ⊕ = Good Race within
 Poor Race

Lord Of The Wind

-30

SOLIS A		119	B. h. 5, by Dan B—Honey Breeze, by Restless Wind		1986 8 3 1 1	\$28,400
Own.—Franks John			Br.—Cassidy D (Cal)		1985 15 2 2 3	\$42,551
→ 15Oct86-55A 1 1/4 @ 47 1:1041:471fm 25 116			Tr.—Van Berg Jack C		550,000	
+ 21Sep86-8LAD 1 1/4 @ 4821:1221:431fm 1 116			Lifetime 40 8 5 6 \$138,386		Turf 26 6 4 4 3	\$31,581
+ 7Sep86-8LAD at 1 1/4 @ 4831:1221:431fm 1 116			Sibille R10 30000 76-08 River Of Kings, Keyala, Aviator II 10		50000 85-20 LordOfTheWind, AdornBoy, SoltryPlvr 6	
+ 17Aug86-8LAD 1 1/4 @ 4831:1221:421fm 2 116			Trosclair A J2 40000 85-10 AdornBoy, LordOfTheWind, Sney Ct 5		45000 86-08 I'm A Forcin, Up Limit, LordOfTheWind 5	
+ 13Apr86-10FG at 1 1/4 @ 4911:1321:522fm 3 114			Lidberg D W9 Aw15000 72-22 LordOfTheWind, StarTopper, Keyala 9		60000 88-18 LordOfTheWind, Andy's Wolf, Veneri 6	
+ 9Mar86-10FG at 1 1/4 @ 242 48 1:321fm 3 115			Ardoine R1 60000 88-18 LordOfTheWind, Andy's Wolf, Veneri 6		59-15 Mourjine, CleverSong, Zupprdo's Lov 12	
+ 22Feb86-10FG at 1 1/4 @ 4831:1311:513fm 4 108			Jones RS12 Classic H 59-15 Mourjine, CleverSong, Zupprdo's Lov 12			
22Feb86—Grade III						
+ 8Feb86-9FG at 1 1/4 @ 5011:1521:553gd 8 114			Faul J H3 Aw20000 52-29 SolitaryPlayer, BoldNor, JetAwyBill 10		55000 83-13 KeyL, LordOfTheWind, SilverDiplom 7	
+ 26Oct85-9FG at 1 1/4 @ 4811:1311:45 1fm 3 114			Frazier R L7 55000 83-13 KeyL, LordOfTheWind, SilverDiplom 7		Aw40000 90-09 CleverSong, JimieJo, LordOfTheWind 6	
+ 12Oct85-8LAD 1 1/4 @ 4811:1311:414fm 3 118			Faul J H6 Aw40000 90-09 CleverSong, JimieJo, LordOfTheWind 6			
Nov 5 SA 7 ft 1:27h			Oct 30 SA 5 ft 1:00h			
			Oct 25A 4 ft 1:01h			
			Sep 17 LAD 5 ft 1:04h			

LORD OF THE WIND's last race is excusable because it was at \$80,000. Besides, it was the first race over a new track after 5 straight + races in Louisiana. There are only 2 0's showing in its entire past performance chart. Use the 2nd race back and use a -.30 track class adjustment from LAD to SA.

*Dancebel

VALENZUELA P A

116

Ch. h. 6, by Dance in Time—St Isabel, by Saint Crespin II

Br.—Fox-Pitt Mrs O (Eng)

1986 8 1 0 0

\$14,575

Tr.—Tinsley J E Jr

1985 5 1 1 0

\$24,725

Own.—Milligan C P

Lifetime 56 6 9 5 \$148,870

Turf 23 3 2 3 2

\$68,800

→ 24Oct85-7SA	1 1/4 @ 46 1:104 1:43 fm	11 115	22 21 44 55 1	Sibille R5	55000	80-20	Rising Chum, Olajuwon, Dark Accent	8
+ 10Oct85-8SA	1 1/4 @ 4641:3532:01 fm	6 115	1nd 4 12 11 12 10 12 1	Sibille R4 @ H P Rsl H		70-18	Glaros, Louis Le Grand, Nadirpour	13
+ 15Sep85-11Pom	1 1/4 @ 464 1:111 1:424fm	41 115	22 41 1 68 9 11 1	PdrzMA16 P D Shphrd		86-10	Bozn, Govrnmt Crnr, Amrcn Slnrd	10
→ 5Sep85-5Dmr	1 1/4 @ 4631:11 1:492fm	18 119	11 11 2nd 54 1	Sibille R2	62500	83-09	Aviator II, Keyala, Ono Gumme	10
+ 21Aug85-5Dmr	1 1/4 @ 4831:1231:49 fm	14 116	13 12 12 1nd	Sibille R2	62500	89-11	Dancebel, Pettrax, Massera	9
+ 3Aug85-7Dmr	1 1/4 @ 453 1:101 1:422fm	16 117	1 1nd 2nd 86 1	Pincay L Jr1	50000	81-14	Lead On, Impulsively, Idol	11
+ 30Jly85-5Dmr	1 1/4 @ 4611:1111:36 fm	7 116	2nd 105 10 13 10 15 1	Valenzuela P A5	62500	76-08	Rushad, SuccessfulBidder, Antigua	10
+ 18Jly85-7Hol	7 ft 223 46 1:231fm	9 1125	44 43 1 79 10 1	Black C A2	62500	77-14	Savio, Poley, Mischiefinmind	7
+ 26Oct85-5SA	1 1/4 @ 46 1:0931:48 fm	5 118	21 13 34 35 54 1	Valenzuela P A5 Aw35000		83-17	DrbyDowning, DoubleQuickTim, Steckt	9
+ 14Oct85-8SA	1 1/4 @ 464 1:103 1:414fm	8 116	6 64 64 6 15 61 5 1	DihossyE5 Ynke Vir H		76-17	Frn'sVintline, Artichok, LstCommnd	6
Nov 3 SA 5 ft 1:31h			Oct 18 SA 4 ft 1:47h			Sep 27 SA 7 ft 1:27h		
			Oct 13 SA 7 ft 1:27h					
			Sep 27 SA 7 ft 1:27h					

DANCEBEL runs too fast Early. With the exception of the Del Mar win, its Early Energy % is well over 52%. In its last race, it tried to run against a 1:10.4 second call. Today it will face a best of 1:11.3, so the last race can be excused. The two races prior to that were minor stakes races and can be excused because of class level. Use the 4th race back. The horse might be the Contra-Energy horse for place, but is an unlikely candidate for win based on its normal Early Energy expenditure.

*Hardknockin

SOTO S B

116

Ok. h. or br. g. 4, by Thatching—Pittessie, by Hook Money

Br.—Smith Miss E C Martin (Ire)

1986 6 0 0 0

\$1,250

Tr.—Sullivan John

1985 7 3 1 0

\$11,352

Own.—Scott A A

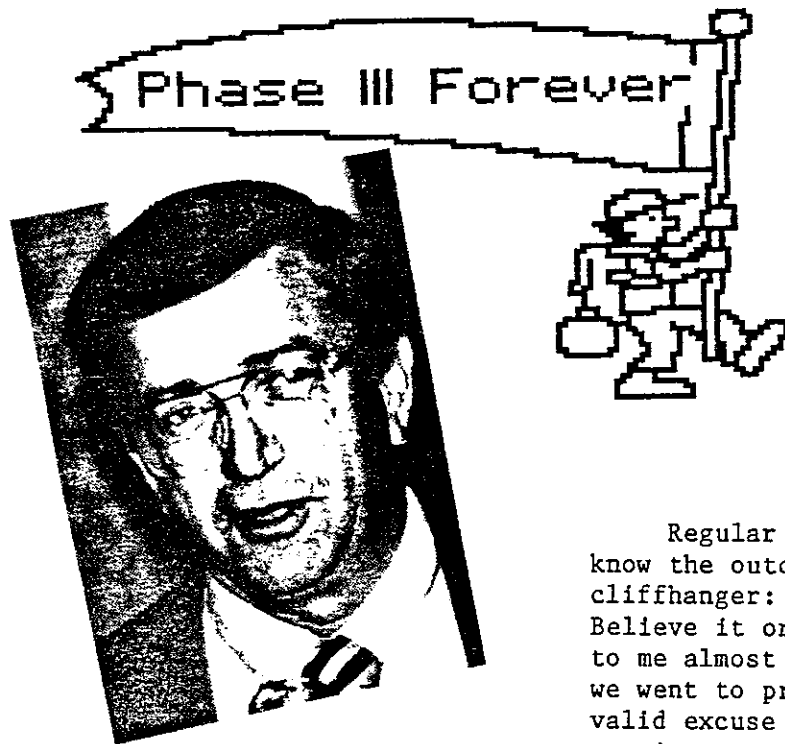
Lifetime 18 3 1 0 \$13,302

Turf 18 3 1 0

\$13,302

+ 29Oct86-5SA 1 1/4 @ 212 4341:151fm 32 113			Soto S B3 70000 78-17 Stan's Bower, Jack Tar, Steepbank 10		
29Oct86—Broke very slowly					
+ 12Jly86-9Hol 1 1/4 @ 4641:1021:47 fm 12 116			DelahoussayeE8 50000 86-01 TooMuchForT.V., Kingsbury, Oluwon 8		
+ 5Jly86-7Hol 1 1/4 @ 4721:1131:473fm 11 116			DelahoussayeE9 50000 84-04 Sherkin, Super Noble, Trakady 11		
+ 15Jun86-9Hol 1 1/4 @ 4721:3512:001fm 18 116			Hernandez R5 62500 103 — Crony, Le Fur, Nonno 11		
+ 1Jun86-6GG 1 1/4 @ 4631:1041:364fm 23 116			Judice J C7 Aw22000 77-16 Frnch's Luck, Kingsbury, RockDncr II 7		
+ 22Apr86-8Hol 1 1/4 @ 46 1:10 1:342fm 63 117			Hernandez R4 Aw32000 — Kalim, Diaghlyphard, RiverDrummer 9		
+ 3Apr85-2Newmarket(Eng) 1 1:401gd 7 113			Hills R MailOnSunSrs H NewTick, Nicoridge, PowerPlan 14		
3Apr85—Fell					
+ 27Jly85-1Newcastle(Eng) 1 1:44 gd 2 133			Chrnl Mail On Sun Srs H PacificPrincess, Hardknockin, Ambit 5		
+ 13Jly85-3York(Eng) 1 1:39gd 3 106			CrisleM HfmstrLgr H Persis, Advance, Caro's Lad 8		
+ 25Jun85-3Ripon(Eng) 1 1:39gd 4 113			ChrnlL Ripon City H Hardknockin, TryNordan, Creeger 9		
Nov 5 SA 3 ft 1:32h			Oct 25 SA 5 ft 1:52h		
			Oct 13 SA 5 ft 1:53h		
			Oct 13 SA 6 ft 1:16h		

HARDKNOCKIN did well in England, but has consistently failed in the U.S. except at 6.5 furlongs. It needs an easy lead to do well in a route, and even with the lead has relinquished it in every U.S. race. Sorry, it's out . . . for WIN, at least. This exercise, including the typing, took exactly 8 minutes.



TOM BROHAMER

Regular readers will be glad to know the outcome of our usual cliffhanger: Brohamer Made It! Believe it or not, Tom got his column to me almost an hour and a half before we went to press. Because he had a valid excuse for his last out, we'll reprint a recap of Tom's first article for those of you who may have misplaced your "At Deadline" feature.

* * * * *

As a starter, I will be covering the basics of creating and maintaining daily variants based on the Sartin Methodology. The effort of keeping a daily variant is sizeable. Most people would rather suffer a dentist's drill. Fortunately for those folks, the Methodology is far less sensitive to the vagaries of the racing surface than the more traditional speed rating methods. Is it worth all the effort? For the regular player, the answer is absolutely yes.

The insights gained are worth many times the work involved. As an adjunct to keeping variants, I also develop a "Horses to Watch" list of horses that earn outstanding figures. I include this material with my weekly variant service and play each of these horses myself; depending, of course, on how the horse matches up in subsequent races. I think you'll agree the list is worthwhile, especially since it is a by-product of the variant process and is easily created and maintained.

So what is involved here? The following items will have to be covered in detail for you to understand the entire process:

- 1) An accurate set of Par Energy figures for your local racing surfaces. Bob Purdy and I are currently updating our par chart for Hollywood Park. Dick Schmidt and I just completed the Golden Gate Fields chart. Manually. We used two full years of data. I'm pleased with the overall product and feel the effort was worthwhile. Bay Meadows will be the next task after Hollywood Park. I suggest you undertake a similar project for your tracks; the experience is an eye-opener.

2) You'll need a computer with the Variant program, preferably a hand held computer. We have several approaches to calculating a variant, and though each has merit, I recommend the following algorithms:

Sprints (2nd call * 2) + 3rd fx. / 3

Routes Early Pace + Sustained Pace / 2

These two formulas provide a consistent, workable figure for calculating an accurate variant. (Editor's note: These formulas are in all of our current Phase III programs. To check yours, enter 6 furlongs, second call - 45, final time - 110. The variant should be 56.71.)

3) In the near future, we'll work through several day's results together and produce the variant adjustments for those days.

4) We'll cover the building and maintenance of a "Horses to Watch" list.

* * * * *

Last time, I mentioned that Dick Schmidt and I had just completed the par energy chart for Golden Gate Fields (GGF) in Northern California. The process was done manually and utilized two years worth of race results. Andy Beyer in his fine books Picking Winners and My \$50,000 Year at the Races talks about creating a par chart using poster paper, marking pens and a bottle of scotch whiskey. What he neglected to mention was the bottle of aspirin and the new prescription for eyeglasses. Schmidt and I, cloistered like a pair of monks, began our work at 10:30 A.M. on a February morning and at 8:30 that night we were still several hours away from completion. The finished product took about 25 man-hours, but the insights gained were well worth the effort. As I've said before, the process may be time consuming and difficult at times, but it can only serve to help your overall education. The rest of this article is organized around many of the questions you've asked since the last Follow Up.

1) The data. We chose to use two years worth of data in order to work from a large enough database. We began with the last year, electing to use the data from two years back to test the data from the first year and to fill in categories for which there was insufficient information. In the case of Golden Gate, the two years were not contradictory and served to confirm one another. At some tracks you'll not have that option. Changes in the track soil composition at Santa Anita have rendered anything before April 1986 quite useless. You'll be able to work around that problem but a great deal more judgement will be required in completing some of the class/sex categories.

2) The format. The data required to make a daily variant utilizing Sartin-based numbers more or less dictates the format of the par chart. The input for the variant programs requires distance, second call and final time. Beyond that basic information, anything else is strictly cosmetic. Note the excerpt from the completed Golden Gate chart:

CLASS	VAR. 6F	PACE	6F	VAR. 1M	PACE	MILE
HCP/CLA	57.02	44.4	1:09.3	55.23	1:11.1	1:35.3
NW3	56.88	44.4	1:09.4	54.69	1:11.2	1:36.3
NW2	56.88	44.4	1:10.0	54.40	1:11.1	1:37.1
NW1	56.74	45.1	1:10.1	54.40	1:11.1	1:37.1
50/40	56.97	45.1	1:09.3	54.58	1:11.2	1:36.4
32/25	56.82	45.1	1:09.4	54.48	1:11.2	1:37.0
20/16	56.53	45.1	1:10.1	54.27	1:11.3	1:37.2

3) Where to obtain the data? That's easy. . . if your close friend is Bob Purdy. He maintains race by race records for all races run in So. Calif. over the last several years. For the Hollywood Park pars I just called and asked him to print two years worth of races by age/sex/class/distance and surface. See how easy that was? For most of us however, back charts from the Racing Form will be the only answer. In California, Today's Racing Digest makes the job much easier. After completion of a meeting they publish a summary of all races run at that meeting. Class, age, sex and distances are clearly distinguished. And guess what? Those are exactly the categories necessary to a usable par Energy chart! These are obtainable from their office in La Jolla for \$2.00 per meeting and are certainly worth obtaining.

4) The necessary categories? The concept, of course, is to measure a given race against the established par for that type of race and then determine whether the track was running faster or slower than normal. With that in mind, what would you think to be necessary? The characteristics of all races run at your racetrack will be the basis for your par chart. I again refer you to the GGF excerpt. In addition to the categories on that page, we created pars for females and 3 yr-olds. The number of 2 yr-old sprints was so small as to be inconclusive, but if your Racing Secretary cards those races, you might as well make pars for them. If state-breds run times significantly different than their open counterparts, create another category.

5) How many races in each category are required in order to draw accurate conclusions? The obvious answer is: as many as you can get. In my own experience, approximately 6-8 usable races will provide a reasonable base from which to make your pars. A key here is to construct the bulk of your pars from the heaviest concentration of races and then extrapolate into the areas with less data. In "B" below, we did that for the \$10,000 class level; with enough data in related categories the conclusions will be well founded. As to the mechanics, average the second calls of the usable races and then do the same with the final times. By way of example: the Hollywood Park one-turn miles for maidens clustered at 1:10.1 and 1:36.1 from a base of 14 usable races. I expect that to be a very reliable par upon which to base daily variants.

6) Quite a few of your questions concerned the actual mechanics of sorting and compiling the data. Apart from a few general hints and words of caution, I can only say that the process itself is a matter of common sense and reasoning. Trust me, you'll work through it OK. As to those hints and words of caution. . .

A) If using more than one year's data, keep the years separate. For GGF, we created separate pars for 1985 and 1986 and only combined the data after we were satisfied the two years were mutually supportive.

B) There will be "gaps" in the data. Not all race categories are carded frequently enough to provide enough information to draw definite conclusions. A number of your pars will be "best guess" estimates. You will, however, have enough supporting data in related class/sex categories from which to draw reliable conclusions. Consider the following:

\$12,500	6F	45.1	1:10.4	=	56.12
\$10,000	6F	insufficient data			
\$ 8,000	6F	45.2	1:11.1	=	55.82
\$ 6,250	6F	45.3	1:11.2	=	55.65

I think you'll agree that we can reasonably fill the gap in this set of pars. Although the example is a bit too well ordered, there is a logical progression through this, and virtually any other par chart. In the example, it's quite obvious that 45.1 or 45.2 and 1:11.0 will provide the missing par Energy. In less obvious situations, you may have to consider the progression within the other sex and age categories or even the relationships from a sister track. In any case, you'll eventually get it together.

C) As with making your daily Energy pars, get rid of any data that is clearly aberrant. The extreme highs and lows do not belong in you base. If using Today's Racing Digest race summaries, make use of their variant estimates. Their variants, while not readily convertible to our Methodology, are quite reliable in estimating track consistency. In other words, only utilize races that are consistent in terms of their variants. At GGF we used all races in the +2 to +8 range, which included most of the races run at the meeting.

D) You can count on one or several categories contradicting others. If the \$10,000 claimers seem to run slower than their \$6,250 counterparts, the base is probably too narrow. Reason through the process and make whatever corrections seem to be called for. You really can't go too far wrong here.

By the next issue of The Follow Up, Bob Purdy and I will have finished the Hollywood Park pars and we'll include the finished product in the newsletter. I'll also work through a day's results and demonstrate the daily variant process. In the meantime, I recommend you do a bit of reading. As I said, Beyer's My \$50,000 year at the Races contains an excellent appendix on variants. It'll be time well spent.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WINNING

BY HOWARD SARTIN, PHD

Economic storm warnings are being broadcast more and more by clients whose affluence has been abruptly curtailed through job termination. Seven in the past five months. All of them held high paying positions as engineers, chemists, production supervisors, executives etc. in industries thought to be impervious to such economic shock. This may well be a forboding of things to come. Hence it behooves us to concentrate even more on those psychological barriers that prevent many clients who can win races from winning money with sufficient regularity and in large enough amounts to make them financially independent.

I think that Huey Mahl's article in this issue demonstrates that it can be done and HOW to do it, providing one's psychological protocol is in order. But it matters not that it can be done if some inner demon grabs you in your hour of need and prevents you from the actual doing. Isolating the source of this demon and banishing it is the proper function of psychotherapy to which this column is dedicated.

The demon's name, when full blown and flourishing, is Anxiety. Anxiety translates to fear. It begins when we are ripped from the warmth and total security of the womb and placed in an unfamiliar and essentially hostile environment. All of our organs have built-in defense mechanisms that respond adequately to this hostility. All except the brain, which, functioning as mind, requires conditioning in order to adjust to a given circumstance. Otherwise it manifests sheer animalistic reactions, such as

crying out in rage, the flailing of limbs and other uncontrolled motor responses.

These can be observed at any racetrack by standing at the finish line and watching losers shaking their fists and screaming obscenities at jockeys who fail to win. Even with conditioning, these atavistic responses will dominate when the perception of fear is sufficient. Witness the infantryman who was at the top of his company in basic training, freezing immobile at the outset of battle. The boxer who forgets his strategy when the bell rings, the baseball player who chokes with men on base or, perhaps most common, the glib executive who gets an attack of stage fright when asked to make a speech before a large gathering.

The ancient Greeks said it, as did the Bible and Shakespeare: "That which we fear the most shall surely befall us." Anxiety is by no means always a negative quality. Without it we would all perish soon after birth. It keeps us from walking off cliffs and running in front of trucks. However, when our childhood adaptive processes are distorted by contaminated messages from our parent figures, the same anxieties, escalated to obsessive levels, can CAUSE us walk in front of trucks and jump from cliffs. This is called hamartic behavior, finalized by tragedy or suicide. Four of the most common symptoms of hamartic scripting are: chronic reckless driving, alcoholism, repetitive marital problems and GAMBLING. Change alcoholism to addiction and narcotics abuse is also included.

Flirting with danger is another side of the same coin. While the suicidal personality fears death and conspires to get it over with to alleviate the fear, the flirter-with-danger takes up arms against the demon, courts it, sometimes for decades, and eventually succumbs, not with a whimper, but with defiance.

Since gambling is one of the most common forms of hamartic scripting, it follows that the gambler is, in fact, adapting to fear by courting loss. Losing Gambler, LG in our lexicon, can effect his or her destiny with overt suicide: put it all on one turn of the wheel; or court the goddess of luck for long periods of time even as the flirter-with-danger does. The end result is the same because losing is essential before the curtain can come down on this tragedy.

But let's re-examine some of the symptoms of hamartica to see what happens when we apply a rational definition to the loaded phrases of: reckless driving, alcoholism, marital incompatibility and gambling. Change reckless to "skilled." A highly skilled driver can drive faster than the posted limits, yet maneuver in such a way that no threat to self or others is imposed. Alcohol can be consumed, even to toxic levels, without tragic implications. Marital problems are a natural biproduct of any sexually oriented interpersonal relationship, but are resolved by tempering child desire with adult reasoning. This is a skill.

As for gambling, take away the injunctions that endow it with overtones of taboo, evil and social stigma and it can become the application of an acquired skill in which money is an essential

property. The primary injunction, almost universally perceived, is: "gambling is evil-bad-immoral." Humans tend to disregard primary messages, but respond emotionally to secondary messages. In this case: "all gamblers LOSE!" So to satisfy parental attributions, we lose.

It is the rarest of individuals who does not respond to either the primary or secondary message, because these injunctions are life-long adaptations to innate anxiety. Thus, if one is to exorcise the demon of anxiety from gambling, the term itself must be redefined; not just by a word, but through subconscious reparenting. New injunctions must be as firmly implanted as the old. The new injunction is: "What you are doing has an implied risk factor that can demonstrably be overcome by the application of acquired skills which, when energized through adult processing, produces a resultant profit that exceeds the risk factor."

The safest vehicle for this format is a low interest savings account insured by the feds. But there is NO skill factor, no sense of achievement. The second safest is investing in short-term, high-yield parimutuel funds. i.e. thoroughbred racing. A great deal of skill is required, yes. But once possessed those skills can never be dulled save by diminished faculties or BY FEAR.

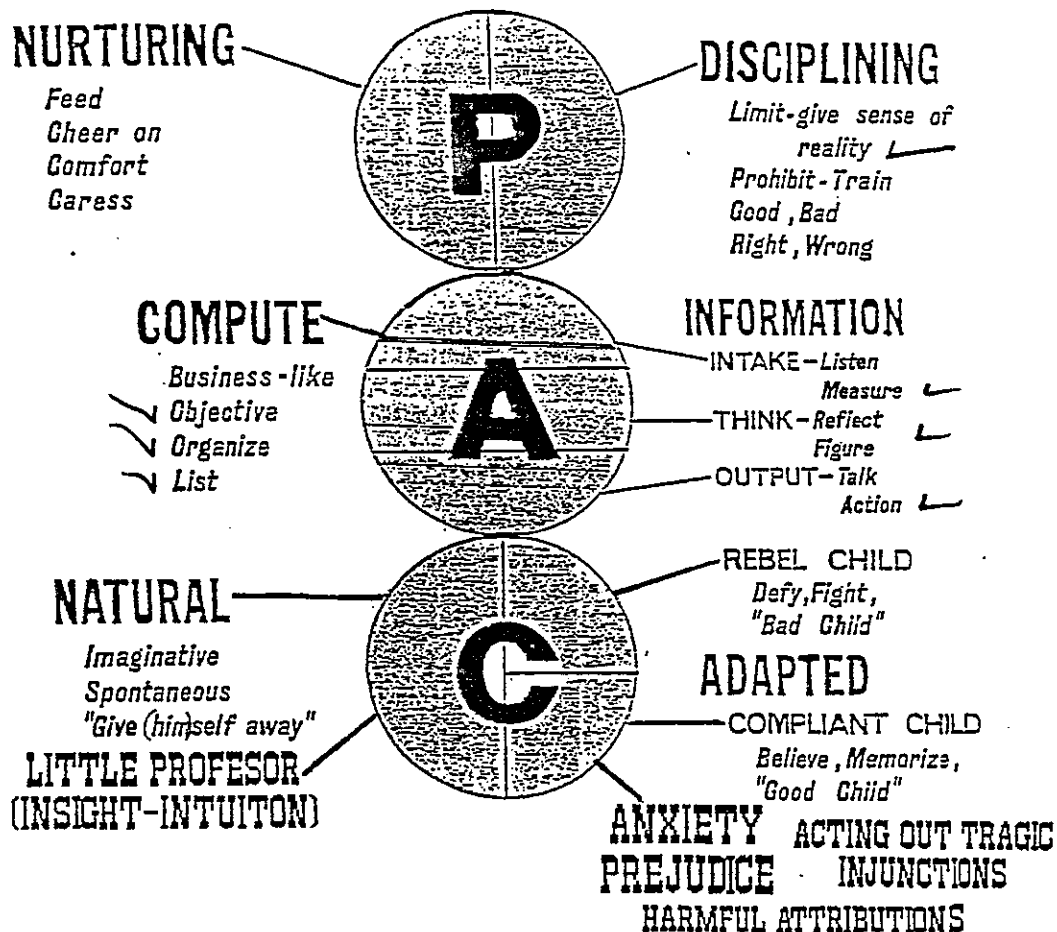
If the fear still exists, then the reparenting process was incomplete or unsuccessful.

Next time: Reparenting: the cleansing of contamination.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WINNING

Take stock of yourself. In which of these EGO STATES do you handicap? If it's not ADULT and Little Professor, you're wasting your time. Now, in which EGO STATE do you make the interpretation that lead to final decisions? If you wander into ADAPTED CHILD, you'll be a loser. From what EGO STATE should your wagers be made? ADULT, tempered by disciplining parent. This combination is essential if you are to apply Huey Mahl's P.I.P.

EGO STATES PARENT-ADULT-CHILD



"Each person has the ability to reason.
Each person has experienced childhood.
Each person has had someone *en loco parentis*."

ERIC BERNE, M.D.

"The Natural Child is placed on the same side as the Nurturing Parent because it flourishes under nurturing care. Disciplining Parent is on the same side as Adapted Child. Compliant is placed below rebel to show that compliance is the first adaptation and rebellion arises later."

F.R. ERNST JR., M.D.

ARE YOU READING THIS IN ADULT?

THE BEGINNERS COLUMN

A STEP-BY-STEP WALK THROUGH THE SARTIN METHODOLOGY

YOUR GUIDE:
DICK SCHMIDT

CONTENDERS

I hope everyone read and worked through the definition sheet in the last instalment of this column. Now we should all be ready to start making decisions. Handicapping is nothing more than a series of decisions, each predicated on those that went before. From the moment you open your Racing Form, you must make one decision after another. Each step you take, each decision you make, influences all those that follow. One mistake at any point in the process and you can lose the race.

The first decision we need to make (we already made the most important one when we decided to use the Sartin Methodology) is: Which race do I handicap first? Most handicappers don't even consider this a decision. They start with the first race as a matter of course. They know they are going to look at all the races on the card, so they start at number one and march straight through the form. A few may start with the last race and work backwards, just to be contrary.

Though this approach undoubtedly works, may I suggest an alternative? Start with those races that you have found to be most predictable for you. Once you have some experience with the Methodology and have a few months of records to refer to, you'll develop a feel for which races you do well with and which are less successful. To start, let me offer a few guidelines:

1) DON'T PLAY MAIDENS - Now, if you have a pace line for every horse in the race, sure you can put them through your computer and even win one once in a while, but it has been our experience over several years that maidens haven't yet displayed their true running style and many are fast growing, fast developing young horses. They tend to change a lot from start to start and the outcome is rarely as predictable as we would like. For the time being, and for most of us forever, follow Dr. Sartin's advice and skip the maidens.

2) Skip, or be very wary of, the lowest class claimers on the grounds.** If you play at Santa Anita, these are the \$10,000 and \$12,500 claimers. At Blue Ribbon Downs, they may be \$1000 claimers. The price doesn't matter, just find out where the bottom of the class ladder is at your track and avoid it.

The reason for this is that a lot of these horses should ship out looking for still lower class competition, but their owners live nearby and want to see their horses run. In a \$10 or \$12,500 claiming race at Santa Anita, there are usually several horses that should be entered at Bay Meadows for \$7,500 or on the fair circuit for \$5,000, or even \$3,500. They are racing at Santa Anita because their owners want to see them run or because the trainers can't find a way to ship them economically.

Another factor that makes these horses less predictable is that most of them were at one time competitive at higher levels, but were injured. In many races, all the runners in the race are ailing. The race tends to go to the horse that woke up feeling good that morning. This is a short lived improvement that is frequently not reflected in the Past Performances and won't last until the next race.

3) Just as we should be cautious at the bottom of the barrel, we should also watch out for the top. These high class races tend to be won by the "class" horse; superior animals who, if challenged, can reach down and run right through a track bias. When challenged in the stretch, they don't fold up, they come back. I saw John Henry, in one of his last races, fight off three different challengers in the course of a 1 1/8 mile race and pound all three into the turf. At the time, nothing in his recent past performances suggested he could run that fast Early and still finish, but in those races he wasn't challenged Early. When pushed, he rose to the occasion. This is the very essence of class in a thoroughbred race horse and can lead you astray at this level.

There aren't very many races at this level, (I'm talking Grade I and II races) and in this day and age of shippers traveling around the country like hired guns looking for a soft spot, they usually don't represent much of a betting opportunity.

So what do we look for? Mid-priced and up claiming and allowance races. These have long been the "bread and butter" mainstays of serious handicappers, and I think they are the best place to start. These horses run in established, predictable ways that are amenable

to pace analysis. When you get a few hundred races under your belt, you can experiment with the top and bottom of the class ladder, but for now, let's stick to the middle rungs.

As long as we're on the subject of class ladders, one of the things you must know is the relative class rankings at every track you play. This is true no matter how you handicap, using speed numbers, class, trainers, whatever. You must be able to spot moves within the class ranks at your track. Claiming ranks are easy most of the time, but you'll need to know if a Non-winner of One can run with \$25,000 claimers, or fits better with \$16,000 horses. Sure as anything, you'll find a couple of allowance horses entered in high level claiming races, and once in a while a hard knocking claiming horse will destroy a soft field in an allowance race.

A good place to start building a class ladder in your own mind is on page 55 of the Phase III (the Yellow manual). This is a rough and ready guide to class that is at least close most of the time. James Quinn's The Handicapper's Condition Book is another good source that you should own, as he talks about horses that "fit the conditions" of a race and gives you an excellent insight into class structure. Remember, that neither of these is a replacement for local knowledge. You'll just have to go through back charts for a year or two at your track and figure these things out for yourself. Tom Brohamer is writing an article about building a par time chart either in this issue or the next. Take a look at the process and consider doing it for your own track.

OK, ready to start. When you open your form, turn to Sweep's page

or thumb through the races and mark the races that you feel are the most predictable for you. Cross out the maidens and save the low and high class races for last. If you find one class level that is very predictable for you, start there. This way, you tackle your best race when you're fresh and alert. This is where you should be making your largest bets, and this is where you want your skills at their peak. Now lets start making our next decisions:

CONTENDER SELECTION

Many beginners make the mistake of wanting to use all the horses in a race, or at least 8 or 9 of them. The first step in using the Sartin Methodology to handicap a race is to find the 4 or 5 horses that truly have a shot at winning the race. In any race, there are rarely more than that who have any realistic shot at winning. Sure, a longshot comes from the clouds once in a while, but you can burn a lot of money chasing those one in thirty longshots. Putting in 8 or 9 horses results in a jumble of figures that Dr. Sartin himself would have trouble interpreting. You'll have figures for horses that have no chance of winning, but may have a burst of early speed, or close like a train to only lose by 7 after trailing by 16. Statisticians call this "noise." It is confusing, meaningless information and it can cost you money. USE 5 HORSES!

Your goal is to pick 5 horses (the ones you'll later run through your computer) and always have the eventual winner among them. Now, no one can do this every time, but since it's tough to win a race if you don't rate the winner, you'll want to spend some time on this skill. The best PIRCO players have the winner in their top 5 90 to 95% of the time. You should all be

able, with a little study, to hit 85% in a short time. There are always some races where the winner just defies logic, but that shouldn't bother us. We don't want to win them all, (I'm serious. Trying to win them all is psychologically destructive) just our fair share. Say 66% or so.

For the time being, always use 5 horses from each race. We'll get into the reasons for this in a later installment when we talk about the Brohamer Model, but for now just always use 5 horses. Sometimes you may have to include a horse or two you don't think can win. That's OK, just don't forget and bet them later. You can use 6 once in a while, and even 7 maybe once a month, but when you have 7 or 8 horses in a race that you think are genuine contenders, you're telling yourself that you don't understand that race and it's time to turn the page.

So how do we identify true contenders? This is the one area in the Methodology where your experience at the races may help you. The best way is to have a sixth sense about it, to just "know" that a horse belongs. If you've got it, and your records show you're right 85 - 90% of the time, great. You're ready to move on. I don't have it. In fact, of all the skills required by the Methodology, this is where I'm poorest. Luckily, there are some mechanical ways of finding those elusive top 5 that work pretty well and will do until you grow a sixth sense.

You can use the five horses with the lowest odds in the track morning line and have the winner 84 or 85% of the time. You say the guy who does your morning line is a jerk and can't pick his nose? We've tried this at tracks all across the country and though the odds may be

way off, the winner is in that top five 85% of the time at every track we've looked at. Before you dismiss this (or any other idea) as too simple, try it for a few hundred races and see how it works. Remember, I'm talking about the track's morning line, the one in the program or on the Las Vegas scratch sheet, not Sweep or the guy in the newspaper. Even if the guy in the paper is a better handicapper. (Unless, of course, you keep track of the newspaper for 100 - 200 races and it's better. Don't believe me, believe reality. It pays better.)

Except in Las Vegas, I have one problem using the morning line. I like to handicap the night before and be all done before I get to the track. I can get the scratches in the morning, but I don't see the line until I get to the track 15 minutes before the first race. So I use APV. Average Purse Value is also about 85% predictive of the winner in the top 5. Dr. Sartin has a very complete discussion of APV in the Phase III manual starting on page 27. Most of us no longer use the class rating discussed to adjust horses as discussed in the manual, but APV just keeps rolling along. (For that matter, I'm experimenting with a modification of the class rating that Dr. Sartin and I came up with and have been hitting over 90% in my top five. We'll have an article about that when Burt Mayne, Michael Pizzolla, Bob Purdy, Glenn Smock and I have done enough races to make the numbers meaningful. None of the PIRCO Charter members ever stop doing research and learning. Why should you?) I've been to the races and Las Vegas many times with Dr. Sartin and he always does an APV for every horse in every race. What's good enough for the Doc. . .

When I do the APV, I use the procedure Dr. Sartin has developed:

give every horse 1 win if it doesn't have one. What I do is move one of the places or shows over to the win column. (i.e. a horse with 0 wins, 2 places and 2 shows would go into the computer as 1 win, 1 place and 2 shows). I do this because I'm allergic to betting on horses that don't win. I feel that it gives a truer picture of the horses overall class. Not doing this may find you using horses that like to finish third.

Besides the top five, you're looking for extremes. Your records will soon tell you what minimum percent of purse that the winners at your track usually have; allowing you to eliminate horses from win consideration. Of course, any horse that has a dramatic advantage in APV, say he's 164% and the next closest is 97%, is a horse that needs to be looked at very closely. Don't think you can bet these horses blindly and make a profit, our research says you can't, but you need to study horses like this.

As I said earlier, I had a lot of trouble with contender selection when I started. It used to take me 45 minutes to narrow the field down to 5 in one race. I never had complete faith in APV. What turned it around for me was a day at Santa Anita. I was sitting with Tom Brohamer and some other Methodology users. After the 7th race, Tom wandered over and bought the Racing Form for the next day. He glanced through it and began to mark contenders for a race. It took him about 30 seconds!

Now, I'm willing to admit that Tom's a better handicapper than I am, but he's not 150 times better. After he pried my fingers from around his throat, he suggested that I try using a set of contender guidelines he had developed during a research project. I began to use

them and never looked back. Now I don't throw out more than one or two winners a month and find my contenders in 5 minutes a race. Between these guidelines and APV, contenders have ceased to be a serious problem.

Before I pass on these guidelines, I want to emphasize that they are only guidelines. THEY ARE NOT RULES! If you follow them blindly, without thought, they'll do what rules always do, and wind up costing you money. That said, here they are:

Accept as a contender any horse:

- 1) Dropping in class from his last race. Lower claiming price or any drop from allowance to claiming.
- 2) Won one of last two. At any level.
- 3) Up close effort in one of last two at today's class level or above. Up close means finished within say, 2 1/2 to 3 lengths of the winner. Maybe 3 1/2 in longer races.

Exceptions:

- a) Claimed within last two races.
- b) Last was off a layoff (60+ days) and the horse ran a "fair" race. Finished in the top half of the field.
- c) Stretching out (sprint to route) with a powerful last fraction and the correct Early energy.

These guidelines are an excellent place for a beginner to start. They will eliminate the winner only about 6 or 7% of the time. Be aware that Tom and I both play the high class circuit in Southern California and you may have

to make some minor modifications, but we've used these in Las Vegas and they work all across the country. The only problem is that many times you may be left with 7 or 8 horses that all qualify. APV may clear things up a bit, but as you progress, you'll want to start looking at the race using the concept of the Matchup.

I learned this technique from the PIRCO track coach, Jim "The Hat" Bradshaw. He suggests that if you want to learn about racing and pace, you get out and run some. You'll learn all you care to know and more about pace if you try to run around the block and start out too fast. Dr. Sartin has understood this from the start, and always urged his clients to take apart a horse's record using the Pace of the Race / Pace of the Horse program. (POR/POH is now included in most versions of Phase III). What the Hat taught me was to look and see what type of pace a horse does well against, and what early fractions he can't run to. Match one horse against another. See which horse is going to have the early lead, and see who will try to run with him.

If a horse needs an early lead to win, see if he can have such a lead today. If a horse can run well and close like a train against a 23 first quarter, but dies against a 22, look to see what he'll be facing today. Is there a horse that consistently sets 22 second first fractions? If so, you can pretty much eliminate the horse that can't run against such numbers.

It will help a lot if you know the pace requirements of your track, and we'll get to that, but for now, try to figure out who will be in the lead at the first and second calls, what type of pace you expect and look for horses that have demonstrated they can do well against this pace. Remember, you

start matching up the horses only after you have determined they have the basic class to win the race in the first place. "Cheap speed" is an "'ol hossy say'in," but that doesn't mean it can't be true most of the time.

The combined procedures outlined in this article should get you down to 5 contenders with the winner included at least 85% of the time. The Matchup gets Jim down to one or two horses, but he's developed that magic "sixth sense" that we all hope to acquire someday. For the moment, 5 horses and 85% is good enough.

Homework Assignment - In the next two months until we meet again, save your Racing Forms and select 5 contenders in 100 races. Don't use old back forms where you already know the results. Buy a Racing Form every day and do the work under game conditions. If you don't have the winner in the top five 85 times, do another 100. Also, record each winner's APV (and morning line rank if you can) Keep at it until you master this skill. Without the winner in your top five, all that follows will be futile. Don't throw away those 100 races. I have plans for them and you.

Erratum from last time - There were two typos in the Definitions I gave you last time. In Factor X, the first fraction is 58.55, not 58.03. This makes Factor X 56.07 and Factor WX 56.40. True Speed should be 56.28. The formulas are all correct, I just typed in the wrong numbers. I'm sorry for the errors, but I want to know why only one person caught them???? If you don't do the work, you can't expect the Methodology to work for you.

Suggested Reading:
The Handicapper's Condition Book by James Quinn. William Morrow and Co.

Get the updated 1986 hardback.

How Will Your Horse Run Today? by William Scott. Amicus Press. Study the concept of form cycles.

Ainslie's Complete Guide to Thoroughbred Racing by Tom Ainslie. Simon and Schuster. Read the chapters on form and class.

The Race is Pace by Huey Mahl. Gambler's Book Club Press. Own this book!

** A short but necessary comment from the Doc:

I concur with Dick Schmidt on the vagaries of lower class horses, and would even include certain races carded for fillies and those for three year olds early in the year. But I hasten to remind you that this advice is directed at BEGINNERS.

If you will read the section in the Yellow Phase III manual dealing with line scores (PP.85-88) and review page 99, you will see how we avoid low predictability races. However, once you have honed your skills and let your intuitive powers blossom, you will find that these are the very races in which you will enjoy the highest mutuels. The greater the risk, the higher the payoff. I personally specialize in playing these kinds of races, as does Jim Bradshaw. Most of the truly big mutuels in the Bridges Report came from such races.

So please do not lose sight of the fact that Dick Schmidt's excellent advice in these columns is directed at giving BEGINNERS the confidence level that will enable them to grow into total handicappers with a minimum of obstacles.

- Howard



EXTRAPOLATING TIMES

BY JIM "THE HAT" BRADSHAW

One of the articles in the first issue of The Follow Up that got a lot of positive response was Jim Bradshaw's analysis of a problem race. One reader said he learned more from it than any other single thing he had ever read. Continuing where he left off, Jim shows us how to extrapolate times from longer races and use them in the Methodology.

* * * * *

In this day and age of high-tech handicapping we must guard against becoming slaves to the computer, forgetting that it is only a tool. We must use our human computer, the brain, to find unknowns and solve handicapping problems. I have seen Methodology users so wound up in the numbers generated by their computers that they have spread sheets covered with so many numbers they lose sight of reality. Always remember: "It's only a dang horse race."

We must remember that the Sartin Methodology is not a "computer handicapping" method, where the machine is telling you who to bet on and what odds to take. It's an in-depth guide to pace handicapping, and as such requires a great deal of thinking when applying any figures it generates.

The results of many years of research has been made available to you. If you are willing to digest and use the material in the manuals, most handicapping problems can be solved. The concepts researched by Dr. Sartin will show you the path to solving most of the problems encountered in working any race, and also give you a better understanding of the numbers given by your computer. The computer will eliminate human error, and used with only minimum understanding of the essence of the Methodology, permit you to reach a win proficiency of 63%. However, to exceed this level of proficiency, you must have a thorough understanding of the Methodology and the concepts that it incorporates.

One problem that we frequently encounter is races longer than one and three sixteenth of a mile. Many times we will be unable to find any other valid running line to use in our computers. The horse is a legitimate contender, but the computer can't use the times the Racing Form gives. If you don't have a set of charts from the race, here is how you can extrapolate times for use with the Methodology.

SOUTHJET does not have a recent running line that may be entered into the computer that is reflective of his true abilities. He shows three races of 1 1/4 miles, plus two shorter races on off tracks that don't reflect how we might expect the horse to run today. We would need to go back over three months, to May 18, to find a line that is useable. This is not necessarily reflective of what the horse can do today.

SOUTHJET does show two representative races in his last four, but both are 1 1/4 miles. Luckily, there is more than one way to skin a cat. You may use either of these races by extrapolating the times from the one mile portions of the race in the following manner: The one mile time for the indicated race is 1:38.1, which we convert to 98.2 seconds for purposes of subtraction. The half mile time is 48.1, or 48.2 seconds. If we subtract 48.2 from 98.2, we see that the horse ran the second half mile of the race in 50 seconds. We divide this by 2 to find out how long it took to run a quarter mile. This is added to the half mile time to derive a 6 furlong time. Sure, I know that the horse is decelerating during this second half mile, just as he did during the first, but this procedure produces a number that is accurate enough to be useable. In this example, half of 50 is 25, which is added to 48.2, giving us a 6 furlong time of 73.2. The running line we would enter into the computer would be 8 furlongs with times of 48.1, 113.1, and 138.1.

The beaten lengths for each call would be 9, 7.75 and 6.5. I derive the 7 at the second call by taking one half of the difference in beaten lengths between the first and second calls of the 1 1/4 mile race and adding to or subtracting from the first call beaten lengths. If the horse gains ground, you would subtract, as we did here. If it loses ground, then you would add. In this instance, the horse gained 2.5 lengths on the pace of the race between the half mile call and the one mile call. Half of 2.5 is 1.25. 9 minus 1.5 is 7.75.

SOUTHJET is only an example of this procedure, but in this case, I did use this formula on the June 20 race, winning a good exacta with SOUTHJET as my place horse. The formula for this procedure is:

$$(((\text{Time 2nd call} - \text{Final time}) / 2) + \text{Time 2nd call})$$

Southjet *

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6Jun86- 6Bel sly 1 1/4 :47 1:37 1/2 2:18 1/2 3+ Alw 25000				6 8 7 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 Cruguet J b 111 *1.10				71-24 Fly Me Again 112 1/2 Shear 109 1/2 Concatinate 112 1/2 Wide 9							
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27Jan86- 8GP fm *1 ①:46 1/2 1:39 Alw 25000				7 10 7 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 2 1/2 Samyn J L 117 3.10				84-18 Storm On The Loose 117 1/2 Southjet 117 1/2 Sweet Bobby V 117 1/2 Rallied 10							
LATEST WORKOUTS Sep 23 Bel 5f fst 1:01 b				Sep 17 Bel 5f fst 1:00 1/2 h				Sep 11 Bel 4f fst :50 1/2 b				Aug 28 Bel 4f fst :48 1/2 b			

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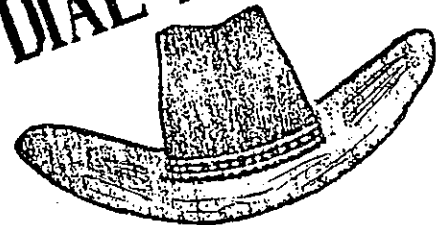
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PAR-GENERATE

YOUR WAY TO PROFIT



BY ROBERT COCHRAN

How many times have you read books and articles devoted to the art of winning at the races? All the time, you say? Most devout handicappers read everything about their favorite sport they can get their hands on.

Have you ever noticed the familiar warning that is common to almost every method or system: don't play the first two or three weeks of a new meet and don't play the final week or two of a meet.

The warning about the beginning of a new season or meet is the more valid of the two, especially for those without the tools that the Sartin Methodology provides, but the warning about the closing weeks is downright foolish. When you're using a method as powerful as Dr. Sartin's, skipping any racing is costing you money.

The reason the "authorities" tell you to pass these weeks of play is that during the first two or three weeks of a new meet, it is hard to get a handle on the correct class of the horses. Horses are shipping in from many different tracks, apparently dropping and rising two or three class levels. Since no one knows how the horses will take to the new surface or exactly what their value is, few are claimed and the owners and trainers take some chances. Sometimes horses that have run for much cheaper prices are returning to the track where they do well.

After those first few weeks, the form settles down and the horses find their proper class categories. This remains stable for the bulk of the meet. What we're going to examine in this little article is those final two weeks. Why do the "authorities" recommend passing these betting opportunities? By the end of the meet, the better horses, who have dominated the meet up to that point, have either run through all their conditions or shipped out to another circuit in pursuit of higher purses. In other words the best horses have done their job, earned their keep and gone on to better things. This leaves the bottom of the barrel competitors, at all levels, to finish out the meeting. At last the slower horses will have a chance to earn a purse or two until they too must move on.

Racing secretaries are well aware of this, and card lower class races for the end of the meet to be sure of keeping enough horses on

the grounds to fill races. You ask, what does that mean to me? It means you are about to encounter some of the most formfull racing of the entire meet. Since you understand the value of a Track Profile and keeping a Model, you should know that Percent Early pars are sometimes defied by by class as well as surface changes.

First of all, let me share with you a couple of observations that most users of the Methodology can validate from their own records: 1) The higher the class of horse, the better its Sustained Pace rating tends to be. If you look at a par time chart, you'll see that the early fractions, especially the first fraction, don't vary much from class to class. The \$5,000 claimers are only a fifth or two off the stakes horses at the two furlong call. The stakes horses just keep on running. Validate this for yourself at your track, don't take my word for it. 2) The cheapest horses tend to run with a burst of speed, hell bent for leather out of the gate, and then chase each other home at a fast walk. The other side of the same coin.

So, unless the weather interferes and it pours rain or freezes or something, during the last few weeks of most meets we can expect the Percent Early pars to change even if there is no change in the racing surface. And believe it or not, the racing will be run in a more predictable manner than when the meet was in its prime. Now don't expect every race to be run 54% Early, but you'll find as the meet winds down that fewer and fewer horses left on the grounds will be able to defy the Early Energy pars.

Now it's time to Par-Generate your way to Profit. Don't get lazy and use pars from earlier in the meet. Every two or three days, or even every day, run the results through your Par-Generator program (or Variant program), then look for those horses that can meet the Energy requirements of the track now even though they couldn't meet them just a few weeks before. People will tell you that "things" are going on, that the jockeys are looking for some money before they leave town, that it's "boat race" time.

Don't believe it. What's happening is that horses whose running style just didn't fit the track are suddenly able to compete. "Things" are going on, all right, and if you're the only Sartin user at the track, you may be the only one there who knows what they are.

Here is a typical Track Profile from the closing week at Hawthorne:

1 mile, 70 yards	2nd call	3rd fx.	S.P.	Total En.	% E
Low	52.25	48.65	50.50	51.00	51.70%
Average	52.35	50.00	51.15	51.60	51.10%
High	na	na	na	na	na

LAS VEGAS SEMINAR REPORT

It's over. All those months of anticipation and, for some of us, hard work, has come and gone. I lived with the details of this gathering for six months before it actually happened, hassling over rooms, moving to a larger meeting room twice and finally having to tell almost 30 people that sorry, we were sold out. Once we got started, it seemed to fly by, yet so many things stand out. It has become almost a tradition to say after each seminar that this was our best ever. I don't know if it was the best, but it certainly had its share of magic moments.

Two impressions linger most. This seminar didn't get into the "nuts and bolts" of the Methodology quite as much as we have on previous occasions. I hope that this reflects a growing knowledge of both the Methodology and also an appreciation of what Dr. Sartin has maintained all along. Winning is much more than having the right horse. You need to master winning just as you need to master handicapping. I hope this truth is starting to sink in.

We spent quite a lot of time on the psychology of winning and many of the speakers expressed their feelings on the subject. I hope those of you in attendance benefited.

The second high point for me was Huey Mahl. I don't want to gush over him, especially as I know he'll be reading this and would be the first to tell me what I'm full of, but please take the time to study the following article. It can make a difference not only in your play, but in your life.

Not that we spent the whole seminar with our heads in the clouds. We talked about some handicapping as well. Jim Quinn's presentation on picking pace lines in claiming races was worth the price of admission. His insights into the subtle differences between claiming and non-claiming should help all of us. I transcribed his lecture and it is included in the expanded edition of the seminar workbook. This is the first time we have gone back and added to a seminar workbook, but it is also the first time we had such prestigious guests making large contributions. Of course, Huey Mahl's presentation has also been added to the workbook.

Speaking of the workbook, those of you planning a trip to Nevada for the first time would do well to read the article by Jerri Lincoln on playing in a race book. You'll remember Jerri from her article in the first edition of The Follow Up. She not only added to the seminar by her presence, but undoubtedly saved many of the others from making severe errors. Las Vegas can be an intimidating place to play, and a guide to what to look for is a handy thing to have. If you don't think it can be confusing, just ask Jim Bradshaw about his first trip. Even a master handicapper can get caught up in the Vegas whirl.

For those of you who would like to work through a few races with someone, the seminar workbook includes three races that you can work, and then compare notes with me. First you're given unmarked races to

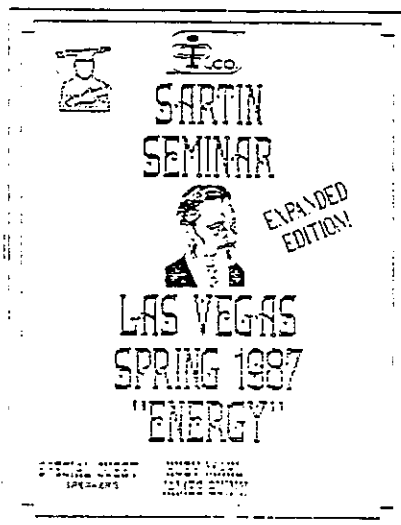
evaluate, then I go over each horse, picking contenders and pace lines, making adjustments and finally analyzing my printouts. I didn't think it was going to be a special day when I started handicapping, but it wound up costing me my new bookie. Alas. Just for fun, I also ran the races through Synergism. Speaking of which:

Bob Purdy, besides taking home a large piece of the Palace Station when Broad Brush won the Santa Anita Handicap, introduced his new program, Synergism, to the public for the first time. It's still in the final stages of testing (three revisions since the end of the seminar) but it promises to be a powerful tool.

Jim Bradshaw gave us a look even further into the future, discussing the Energy Program. Still in the beginning stages of development, it is already showing flashes of brilliance. The future looks very exciting.

Besides new programs, the future also holds two more seminars this year. On August 28-30, we're returning to Saratoga (Albany, actually), for our only trip East this year. We may hold a beginners introductory seminar the afternoon or evening before the main seminar gets underway. Dr. Sartin swore never to fly that far again, but Bert Mayne's eloquence is legendary. We'll also be returning to Las Vegas the end of October. I'll let you know well in advance when I have a firm date. One of the advantages you have in subscribing the The Follow Up is advance notice of the seminars. People didn't believe me when I warned them that Las Vegas would sell out early, but we were full (to the brim) by Feb. 5th. Take heed if you want to participate

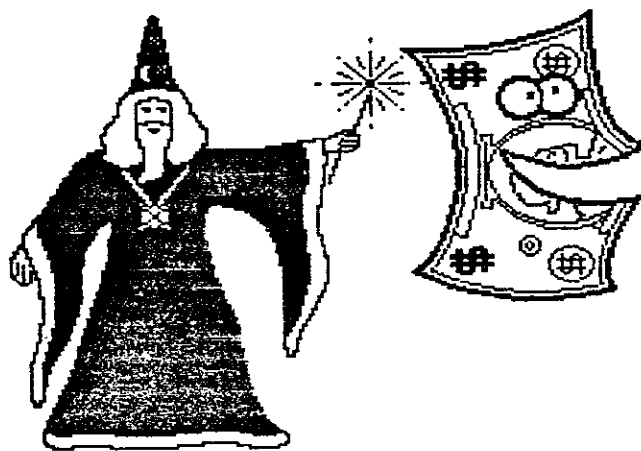
Look out world. Here we come!



The first Las Vegas Seminar was a smashing success, and the workbook is packed with looks into the future. This seminar marked the introduction of both Synergism and Energy, Phase V. Also contains: a guide to playing in Nevada, how to use Contender Scan most effectively, the difference between having the lead and Early Energy and of course Huey Mahl's money management and Jim Quinn's claiming contender presentations. Also three races you can work through, then work along with Dick Schmidt. 132 pages of vital information.

..... \$32.00

Joe Reay was present as usual to record every word of the seminar. He will provide anyone interested with a copy for his cost. Contact him directly for more information. 10209 Norman N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87112.



HUEY MAHL!

The Las Vegas Seminar was punctuated by three high points that may never be duplicated. The first was the address by 14 year old Rick Hazen, who detailed his experiences with the Methodology. Unlike some of his elders, Rick had no difficulty in comprehending either the Phase III Manual or the Supplementary manuals and became a winner almost immediately. His instant comprehension was augmented by the fact that, at age 14, he had no accumulation of prejudices based on "hossy sayin's" and ancient myths.

James Quinn provided the second highlight when he scolded the assembly for its apparent weakness in qualifying and classifying contenders, together with their ongoing dilemma with pace line selection. "You have perhaps the most powerful methodology for separating contenders ever devised," he said, "Yet you dilute its effectiveness by failing to select proper pace lines. Pace lines which should be obvious." He then gave us numerous guidelines to correct this failing. (Outlined the the Las Vegas Workbook.)

Then came Huey Mahl.

As you know, I have done seminars and clinics with the foremost names in money management. People like Dick Mitchell, Bill Ziemba and that base bet plus square root fellow. The credentials of both Ziemba and Mitchell are impeccable. Their material is both valid and effective. Mitchell is especially eloquent. I don't demean him when I say that he would have been spellbound by Huey's presentation. Huey Mahl held an audience of 130 people right on the edge of their seats for over an hour. You could hear a pin drop. The ordinarily dull, dry money management segment of the seminar became an adventure worthy of Crocodile Dundee or Indiana Jones.

Mahl's mystique lies not in the splendor of his oratory or the melliflence of his voice, but rather in the sheer depth of his authority. He is, after all, the elder statesman in his field. He preceded all others by at least five years.

Further, he dealt not in abstract mathematical theory, but with a living human being. He detailed both the handicapping and the money management success of one Mark Clements, a Sartin client in New York, who before Huey was winning races but not much money.

Here, in Huey's own words, is the most exciting money management presentation any of us had ever heard.

- Howard Sartin

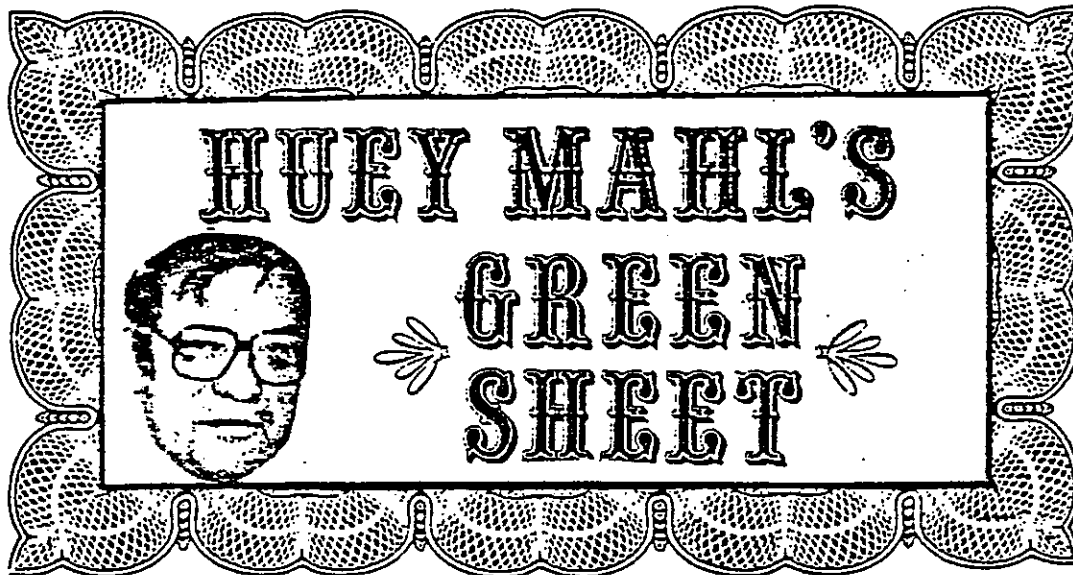
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One of the essential truths of money management is that no betting scheme can make a loser into a winner. If you make more losing bets that your winners can cover, then no betting method, be it due columns, square root, flat bet or whatever, can make you money. However, if you are a winner, a good money management method can increase your profits dramatically.

Up until now, I had accepted both these statements as true and had forced myself to study and develop a money management system that fit my style of play. I had also accepted as a truth that money management was dull, boring. For the first time in my several years of studying the subject and attending countless talks on money management, I saw an audience excited by the subject and was touched by that excitement myself. Huey Mahl is truly one of the giants, one of those bright minds that can shine so brilliantly they can illuminate an area that was dark and cold. I saw him do the impossible, get an audience of horse players aroused and on their feet to cheer a money management talk.

As you read the following article that Mr. Mahl has graciously allowed us to reprint, you'll find a money management approach that you can tailor to your individual proficiency and comfort levels. There is only one assumption made: that you are a winner. So much of our energy is focused on becoming winners that we many times forget that this is only the first step to achieving our goals. Now let's all allow the man who Dr. Sartin has called the true father of the Sartin Methodology guide us the rest of the way down the path to financial independence.

- Dick Schmidt



TECHNICAL PAPER
No. 3
(March 1987)

Adapting the PREMIER INVESTMENT PLAN to Pari-Mutuel Events

In my forthcoming book to be published later this year, "Investing in Sporting Events", I've introduced a concept tabbed the PREMIER INVESTMENT PLAN (PIP). When I explained it to many of my friends and clients, they hounded me for advance excerpts of the plan. So in January, I published Green Sheet No. 1, to give them a preview of it, and I'm glad I did. This is because it was given a shakedown cruise, an acid test in the real world, debugged, and a few new questions arose. Thus, I prepared Green Sheet No. 2, which not only answers further queries, but helped me to refine the book's manuscript.

Although these two sheets are primarily oriented to "team" sporting events, the book itself covers all athletic contests, including horseracing, where a risk proposition can be framed, and opinionated people can bet on them. A few of my clients in New York, Lake Tahoe, and California are also avid horse-players, and consulted me to adapt the PIP to fit their needs. Meanwhile, my good friend, Dr. Howard G. Sartin, asked me to be a guest speaker again at another PIRCO Seminar, held at the Las Vegas Palace Station on March 6, 7, and 8, 1987. So, I decided to publish this Green Sheet No. 3, and present my ideas to the equine crowd for their consideration.



The fine difference between gamblers, speculators, and investors, has been argued for decades. Basically, all seek to make money on the outcome of future events, or trends thereof. A gambler you might say, seeks to test his standing with the random goddess of luck, while the investor exploits a proven mathematical "advantage" in the marketplace of his adversaries. A speculator might be some cat in between, I guess.

I like the ring of "investing" it sounds so respectable and conventional.. It also has an aura of security in its makeup. The professionals I know who specialize in exploiting sporting events, most certainly can approach true "investor" status when they apply good money management techniques to their endeavors. I've always considered money management to be the most neglected form in the gambling-speculative-investor picture. This field is my baby, and has been the focus of my attention and writing over the past few years. We are still scratching the surface of this thing -- there is much to learn -- and the challenge persists.

There are probably as many different ways to churn and manipulate money as there are people to dream them up. Most have wiped out many a man. They tend in general to apply a negative progression, that is increase wagers on losing slumps, until the pattern turns around and they not only recoup their losses but make a profit as well. They heavily depend on the "order" of the win/loss pattern or cycle of events. When applied to negative expectancy games, one's demise is preordained. There are two wagering schemes that are impervious to "order" : that's flat-betting and proportional betting (fixed percentage of bankroll). The bottom line of both remain the same regardless of the win/loss sequence of results. Flat betting is akin to simple interest, while proportional betting has an exponential growth of wealth, like compound interest. Naturally astute investor-types gravitate to the latter.

At this point, I won't belabor the pros and cons of other wagering methods, but take my word for it, up to now, proportional betting is the ultimate of all wagering schemes. However, it too has some weaknesses which we will discuss in this paper, and the Premier Investment Plan (PIP) is designed to overcome some of these problem areas.

If proportional betting is the way to go, the obvious question is "What proportion?" The basic idea is to bet as large of a proportion of the bankroll that you can, with the minimum chance of going broke, or nearly so. John J. Kelly Jr., came out with his Criterion over 30 years ago in an obscure Bell Labs Journal. Even today, people are slow or reluctant to accept his findings. So be it, they are our adversaries and we can exploit their mismanagement of funds.

In a nutshell, Kelly gives us the optimal bet size to use for maximizing profit, and escaping gambler's ruin. Kelly shows that our "advantage" over a game, based on our personal performance parameters, is also the optimal bet size to use in our wagers. We can get the whole show on the road by identifying three input parameters based on past performance and which we have a reasonable expectation of maintaining in the future. These are:

- W = Win Proficiency (decimal form; $\times 100 = \%$)
- A = Average Payoff (to \$1 bet)
- N = Number of Plays (we plan to exercise in a specified period)

Only you can furnish these important input parameters, which are the roots of all the subsequent calculations we derive for a sound money management program. If you have no performance parameters based on past history, then you had best apply your handicapping techniques to paper until you can give a fair estimate of your expected future performance. In this area, it is best to be a bit conservative in your projections and be pleasantly surprised, than to be overly optimistic, and incur a possible loss.

Once we identify these parameters, we can determine value of our Kelly Advantage (K) -- (decimal form; x100 = %):

$$K = W - \frac{1 - W}{A} \quad .60 - \frac{.40}{1} = \underline{.20}$$

Thus, we can see, if we are catching 60% winners ($W = .60$), and our average payoff is even-money ($A = 1.00$), That Kelly says our "advantage" or Optimal Bet Size would be 20% of our bankroll wagered on each event. By optimal we mean that it would achieve the maximum profit over a number of plays. If we were to bet less, we would make less, and if we were to bet more, we would make less also. In fact, if we were to bet about twice the Kelly Advantage, we would break even, and more than twice, we would lose. Ironically, if we were to bet a "fractional Kelly", say one-half the optimal (10%), we do not necessarily cut our profit in half as well. In many cases, betting "half Kelly", we will realize profits ranging from 60% to 80% of those acquired by the optimal wager. For various other reasons, most professionals use some fractional form of the full Kelly advantage.

We know that whatever Bet Size (B) percentage we select, that it will either be equal to or less than the full Kelly Advantage ($B \leq K$). There's a cute little short-cut equation we can use to calculate our Growth Multiple (G), of whatever Bet Size (B) we wish to apply over a specified Number of Plays (N). This growth multiple is the increase in size of our starting control bankroll, whatever we determine it to be. Thus, a growth multiple of 2.5 applied to a \$1000 bankroll, would increase it to \$2,500, etc. That would be a profit of \$1,500, etc. Here's the formula:

$$G = (1 + BA)^{WN} * (1 - B)^{LN} \quad \text{Where } L = \text{Losers } (1 - W)$$

So, let's say that we win 60% (lose 40%), at an average payoff of 1.00, and we plan to bet 10% of the bankroll on 100 plays. What would the bottom line be?

$$(1 + .10 * 1.00)^{60} * (1 - .10)^{40} = 1.10^{60} * .90^{40} = \underline{4.5} \text{ Growth Multiple}$$

So, if we started with a \$1000 bankroll, after 100 plays at those parameters, it would grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ times and be \$4,500 dollars. That shows a profit of \$3,500 using straight proportional betting and letting the bankroll ride (no profit-taking en-route). Be aware that since we are betting 10% of our bankroll on each play, that single-event wagers in this case will range from about \$100 at the start to about \$450 towards the end. We'll look into this factor a bit later.

Now that we have the two basic Kelly formulas, and realizing the power of straight proportional betting techniques, we can see how they size up in the real betting world. A bet is a bet, and as long as we have an advantage or positive expectancy over the game, these principles can be applied to any sporting event. Since my first two Green Sheets covered team sporting events specifically, this one is for horse players, especially those using the Dutching phenomenon as advocated by the Sartin Methodology.

At this point, I'd like to direct your attention to the yellow pages. Let your fingers do the walking through my Addendum. On page A-1, I give you a Legend of the alphabetical soup that I use throughout this paper. Below the Legend I list all of the pertinent equations using these designations and one can calculate the interrelationship between these values. Note that W, A, and N are flagged with an asterisk (*) -- as these are your personal input parameters from which the whole ball of wax evolves. This can be used as a quick reference so that you don't have to wade through this green-page stuff again.

On the bottom of page A-2, I show a very common odds-percentage-payoff table of the most common odds used on the tote boards of the most common tracks. These apply to any pari-mutuel event including horses, dogs, jai alai, etc. The ϕ (ϕ = odds) column is the take/lay relationships of the entrants. Those flagged with an asterisk (*) are those used by the track oddsmaker about 99% of the time in his Morning Line. These appear on the totes and the programs, and represent, not necessarily the merits of the individual entrants, but of how he believes the public will respond with their money votes on the probable winner. We will not discuss Place, Show, or Exotic betting propositions in this paper.

Every Odds quote has a Percentage counterpart. This shows what percent of the "payable" Win pool, is bet on a particular horse. A 2/1 horse has 33% of the payoff money available bet on him, and will return about 67% of the money to him as profit on a winning bet. Thus, 67% / 33% is about a 2/1 ratio, etc. The % counterpart is easily figured as the reciprocal of the Odds plus 1:

$\% = \frac{1}{\phi + 1}$ In some of my very early books of 25 years ago, I used to lean very heavy on the percent relationships in calculating various betting schemes, including Dutching. But those were the days of slide rules, and percentages worked very nice, thank you. But now with the advent of calculators and computers, it's simpler to punch in the odds values, and play with smaller digital relationships. If you were to add up all of the percentages of the applicable odds, either on the actual tote, or the Morning Line, you'd see that they add up in the neighborhood of about 125%. Only 100% of this is paid back to the winners. The extra 25% in this case comprises the track "take" out. Thus, 25% / 125% shows a track take of 20%, etc. I believe that all track takes are horrendous, but this is the world we have to adjust to and overcome if we want to play the damn things. It's big enough to knock all but the astute handicappers out of the saddle.

The third column (A) lists all the Average Payoffs to \$1 bet for all the odds relationships. The number is obvious for the "to 1" odds, but requires a reduction of the other odds to get the value to \$1. We have to know the "A" value as a valuable input parameter to determine our Kelly Advantage and Bet Sizes when proportional betting. If we add 1 to the A value and double it, we get the size of our minimum \$2 Mutuel payout. ($(A + 1) * 2 = M$).

Let's look at the screwed-up graph I show on page A-3. At the left, we have a vertical "A" scale showing the Average Payoffs (to \$1) for values from 0 to 8.00. If we are betting single entrants to win, we can get the A value from the table on page A-2, and find its location on the A scale. Tracing across the A-value line in the grid, we proceed until we intersect the curve depicting our Win Proficiency input parameter. At that intersection, we can drop straight down and determine the Kelly Advantage of a single bet.

For instance, assume that our Average Payoff on a single win bet is 2.40 (that's a \$6.80 average Mutuel). And let's also assume that we win about 35% of our bets. We trace the 2.40 A-value line until it intersects the 35% Win Proficiency curve. We drop straight down, and we see that those parameters have a Kelly Advantage (K), of about 8%. That's the optimal bet size we can use in proportional betting. We can use that or any Bet Size less than 8% and realize a profit. To qualify a maximum 10% bet size, we see that we'd either have to raise our proficiency to about 37%, or we could maintain 35% winners and raise our Average Payoff to about 2.60. In either case, it would tell us to raise our handicapping standards, etc.

If our A-value line is above, and never intersects our Win Proficiency curve, then you do not have any Kelly Advantage, you are in negative expectancy territory, and no betting scheme in the world will bail you out in the long run. I kinda like this graphic portrayal, as it gives one a feel for the relationships between payoffs, proficiencies, and betting advantages. Of course, we can get a more definitive answer by using the "K" equation, but just a bunch of numbers can't really give us a feel for it.

One of the major tenets of the Sartin Methodology is to play two horses to win in each race. The rationale behind this ploy is well developed in his teachings. Most certainly, you are not putting all of your eggs in one basket, it's unlikely that both of your better horses will get into trouble, you can match up certain pace characteristics, etc. In any case, by betting on two horses to win, you increase your Win Proficiency (W), but at the expense of lower Average Payoff (A). We can see by our graph on page A-3, that higher Win Proficiency curves will accommodate smaller A-values, and still show a reasonable Kelly Advantage. For instance, if we find that our first choice wins 40% of the time, and our second choice wins 30% of the time, put together, either one or the other will obviously win 70% of the time, etc. But, unless the winners pay reasonable average Mutuels, we still possibly could be in a disadvantageous position.



The important criteria here, is that we have to adjust our bets on each of the horses in such a manner, so as to show a profit regardless which horse wins at their prevailing odds.

You actually create a Dutch-betting entry for yourself. As far as the Dutcher is concerned, it should be considered the same as a legitimate two-horse entry at the track (same owner or trainer). After all, your horses have the same bettor! Of course the entry concept only works as well as you are able to apportion your bets on each at the proper ratio. Once your bets are down, you should consider your entry as a single betting entity with lower odds-payoff expectancy than either.

Now the eventual \$2 Mutuel payoff of either winning horse is really of no consequence to the Dutcher. It's conceivable that one horse pays a mutuel of \$18.60, yet the "entry" went off as an odds-on 1/2 and would have paid a \$3.00 Mutuel ($4/5 + 8/1$ odds = .50). Catching boxcar mutuels on an entry mate may be an ego trip for the handicapper, but it should be tempered with the fact that you saddled it with another low-odds dude. After all, you thought he had a shot too! When one averages only the mutuels of the winning half of a Dutching entry, it has no calculative value other than bragging rights.

Even though we have the best intentions when we handicap a hot pair of contenders, in certain matchups, the public betting patterns can destroy any chance of achieving significant value from our pairing. In such cases, it is best to refrain from a bad or negative advantage risk, even though we see one of our contenders gallop in by a wide margin. More about that later.

The mathematics involved in calculating the Average Payoff of a Dutching entry is interesting. First, I take the Odds of both Horse X and Horse Y and add 1 to each ($\phi_X + 1$, and $\phi_Y + 1$). To simplify this, I've assigned lower-case x- and y-value designations where $x = \phi_X + 1$, and $y = \phi_Y + 1$. Another way to look at this, is that the x and y values also represent one-half of their respective \$2 Mutuels (minimum) of the Odds counterpart. Using these simplified terms, we can figure our Average Payoff (A) of the Dutching entry as follows:

$$A = \frac{xy}{x + y} - 1 \qquad \frac{4 * 5}{4 + 5} - 1 = 1.22 \text{ Average Payoff}$$

In the above example, we see that if the Odds on Horses X & Y respectively were 3/1 and 4/1, that the corresponding x- and y-values would be 4 and 5. Plugging these in and solving, we see that the Average Payoff of this particular Dutching entry would be 1.22 to each \$1 wagered. That's about a 6/5 entry. But let's go on.

This all looks beautiful on paper, getting a close approximation of the Average Payoff of our Dutching entry. But, the practical application of such can be difficult in the chaotic circus environment of the race track. We would like to pick out the approximate closing Odds of our contenders, and the last few minutes before posttime are hectic to say the least. There is heavier action the last few minutes, the tote is fluctuating each 90-second flick, and the wagering lines get longer. Above all, we want to avoid being shut out at the window and blow the race. Even then, we should remember that the tote odds are "approximate" as well. One could employ a runner to stand in line, etc., get a pass to the Turf Club, or whatnot, but some planning would have to be done to adjust to your individual circumstances. Generally, things are less hectic at an OTB Terminal or at a Nevada Race Book.

Our main goal in this endeavor is to get down the best we can at an odds-bet ratio that approaches the closing odds. The closer we can get, the better our Dutching entry will produce results near expectations. Compromises will have to be made, and we must accept them. At tracks where there is a sharp oddsmaker, the Morning Line can be used with modifications, but that's a study in itself.

One of my sports-advisory clients is also a Sartin Methodologist. After 20 years of horseplaying, losing at that, he claims the "Doc" turned his life around. However, even though he was catching winners in the 70% range, he felt that maybe he wasn't getting the profit returns he had expected. So,

I analyzed his betting records. He's a sharp Ultra-Scanner with a computer, and I saw that he sure didn't need any help in the handicapping department. He's done well by Doc and the PIRCO organization.

I immediately saw that his problem was strictly in the money management area. First he wasn't apportioning his bets properly -- that is not making any attempt to ascertain the probable closing odds. This was unfortunate, as he wagered at an OTB Terminal where tote odds can be acted upon just a few minutes before posttime. I believe one has to wear two hats in this money making endeavor. No doubt, a player's two horses have been selected surely by the time one hears the 6-minute warning buzzer. The handicapping chores are over -- hang up that hat. Now become a money-grubbing money manipulator! This end-game should be taken very seriously -- as it is the fruition of all your other labor. Try to stagger those bets the best that you can.

Second, he wasn't truly applying the proven principles of the Kelly Criterion in proportional betting. He has a personal comfort-zone betting threshold of not laying down over \$200 per race. Hell, that's okay. But it seems that when he reached that threshold his action was reduced to simple flat betting. Also, he wanted some guidelines on profit taking so it could be treated more as an investment paying dividends, etc.

His personal parameters were: 71% winners, Average Payoff of 1.35, over 82 races. I ran it through the "K" equation, and found that his Kelly Advantage was almost a whopping +50% !!! Of course, that Bet Size would not be feasible for many reasons. I have a hangup of never jeopardizing more than 1/3rd of my bankroll at any one time -- the rationale I won't go into here. Also, on occasions, playing two tracks, it's possible that one might have two races going off simultaneously, so to comply with the 1/3rd rule, that would cut the bets down to about 15% size at first. Further analysis of the chart on on page A-3, indicates that a 70% winner would be betting at optimal Kelly when his Average Payoff was only about .55 return on the \$1. So, I took the conservative mode, to allow for extreme adversities, and assigned him a fractional Kelly Bet Size of 10% per race, total bet on both halves of the entry.

If we lose a 10% bet, our bankroll is only reduced to 90% its former size. Now if we take $.90^6$ we see that after SIX consecutive losers, our bankroll would still be more than half its former size at about 53% its former size! I'll buy that! So at 10% bets, I ran his parameters through the "G" equation:

$$1.135^{58} * .90^{24} = \underline{123.5} \text{ Growth Multiple!}$$

Gees, if he had let the proportional betting scheme ride for 82 races, he would have run his bankroll up over 123 times! A starting \$1000 bankroll would have appreciated to \$123,000! That's nice to look at in theory, but towards the end, he'd be making over \$12,000 bets per race! I think that we violated his comfort threshold of \$200, don't you?

There's one other aspect of straight proportional betting is that while it did pile up profits in a hurry, losing streaks seemed to be very disheartening. When these slumps come around, one hates to see his hard-earned profits dwindle away. It seemed logical to have some kind of plan for profit taking during the win streaks. These growth curves are much like the stock market -- one hopes to buy low, and sell out and take profits when it peaks. Trouble is, one never knows when it peaks until it turns around and starts going down again.

While the Kelly proportional betting scheme was the best thing to come along since sliced bread, it did have these problem areas in its implementation that need to be addressed. This is what led me to develop what I called the PREMIER INVESTMENT PLAN. It's designed to extract profits on a defined basis, periodically throughout the gyrations of the growth curve. These profits would be akin to dividends one might expect from a profitable investment. Also, by chipping away at the bankroll, taking profits, we also placed a limit on it's size, and thus held down the Bet Sizes we have to employ. In proportional betting, we know that the bankroll is the controlling element that sizes our wagers.

After we pile up some track history in our wagering, we can pretty well anticipate what kind of average growth rate we can anticipate over a specified period of time. This gave us a pretty good idea of how often we could expect to extract fixed dividends, etc. Almost every betting program has unique characteristics, so a plan has to be tailored to fit the performance and the requirements of the bettor.

In Mark's case, we've seen the phenomenal parameters he's been racking up. So the first thing I did was to hold down his bet sizes to less than \$200 a race. We know his bet size was 10%, so obviously, we couldn't let his bankroll grow beyond \$2000. We didn't want his bet to get too small either. Be aware that this PIP is designed specifically for Mark, and I'm using his case as a model, so that you can see how I go about it, and you can adapt a similar plan to fit your needs.

So I started Mark off with a \$1000 control bankroll and let him proportionally bet it, at 10% wagers, until the last bet cracked the \$2000 bankroll barrier. At that point, he would extract exactly \$1000 as a profit dividend. This he could just lock away -- it was his earnings, and would never be farmed back into the wagering scheme. So essentially, Mark would take down a dividend every time his bankroll doubled. I had Mark phone me his selections for almost 3 weeks last month (February '87), and the Wagering Log on the last page of the Addendum gives a workout of his PIP.

We can see by the black bars, that in only 13 racing days, he took down 7 dividends of \$1000 each. We can also see if we check down the "Dutch" column, that he never had a total dutching entry bet exceeding \$200. In all cases, the total bet size was 10%, rounded off, of the bankroll status of the previous race. Also notice in the "Dutch" column I listed a number representing the anticipated Average Payoff (A) of the entry which we dutched to the probable odds. I gave Mark a rule to not bet on any dutching entry, when the anticipated Average Payoff was less than .50. When it was, the race was deemed a "NO PLAY" and no bets were made. Out of Mark's 82 playable races, this occurred 19 times, so the workout actually entails only 63 bettable races. It seems that Mark determines that about 70% of the races are candidate for the Sartin Methodology. Of these, about 25% were designated as "NO PLAYS". Both horses were still good shots as possible race winners, it's just that the public overbet them so as not to make the dutch a good risk. They were underlays. So overall, it looks like Mark's handicapping style lets him get down on about one-half of the races of the meet.

If you go back to the graph on page A-3, trace up the vertical line for 10% bets on the Kelly scale. We see that where it intersects his 70% Win Proficiency curve, is where A, the average payoff of the betting entity is .50 on the dollar. This means that a .50 payoff is optimal at a 10%

bet. However, as the Average Payoffs become less than .50, then the Kelly Advantage becomes less than 10%. In fact, we see that a player has 0% or no advantage whatsoever, when the payoff is about .42 for the 70% proficiency bettor. Less than that, all bets are disadvantageous. Remember, one rule is that none of our bet sizes are more than the Kelly optimal. That's the rationale for Mark's "NO PLAYS".

Sure there were a lot of winners in those races we tossed out, but we helped tighten up Mark's parameters. Notice in the "Recap" box on the last page, that Mark's Average Payoff for the 63 playable races was 1.65. That is an excellent number for a dutching entry -- a \$10.60 average Mutuel. However, had he went ahead and bet the designated "NO PLAYS" anyway, his Win Proficiency might have picked up, maybe 1%, but his Average Payoff, would have fallen preceptably to about 1.35. That's losing 30¢ on the dollar for his average winner. The No-Play decision is a function of the totalizator board not the handicapping computer!

At the bottom of Mark's last Wagering Log, I drew up a Premier Chart. This tracks the bankroll status, race-by-race of Mark's betting activity. We see that everytime his bankroll cracks the \$2000 barrier, we generate a profit-taking dividend (star). He creams off exactly \$1000, and takes over the remaining bankroll from there. I call these dividend collections -- "spikes". Now let's look at Mark's overall Growth Multiple (G) based on straight proportional betting:

$$1.165^{43} * .90^{20} = 86.45 \text{ Growth Multiple}$$

Knowing the value of G, we have a good little shortcut approximation of how many dividend Spikes, we can expect over any period of racing days. We have identified Mark's Dividend Multiple (D) as 2.0 (that's double the bankroll). So we plug these two multiples in our calculator as follows:

$$S = \frac{\log G}{\log D} = \frac{1.836865}{.30103} = 6.43 \text{ Spikes!}$$

This approximation has a tolerance of ± 1 . So we see, that Mark should have caught about $6\frac{1}{2}$ dividend spikes plus or minus 1. By golly he did! Had Mark decided to let his bankroll triple (D = 3), then we find that he would have caught about 4 dividend Spikes over the same races, etc. Remember, all this is tailored just to fit Mark's specific needs. You'll have to toy around with these numbers to best fit your personal requirements.

You'll notice that I call the investment bankroll, "Control Bankroll". That's really all it is -- it controls our bet sizes and whenever we take down profit dividends. It is an arbitrary number really, whatever we want to assign it to make things work. If you look at Mark's Premier Chart, you'll see that his bankroll curve only dipped below the \$1000 line in the first couple of races of the first day. In fact, the only cash money he ever required out of his own pocket was \$150. After the second race on Feb. 7th, his control bankroll was \$948, and he needed another \$95 to make his next bet. Thereafter, he was home free, and was playing with "their" money, even after extracting \$7000 in dividends.

So you don't need \$1000 up front to play from a \$1000 control bankroll base. Like stocks, you can play on "margin". I doubt a Sartin Methodologist would ever use it, but you could more than fund the control bankroll with 50% in cash, or \$500. You still wouldn't quite blow that if you started off with 6 consecutive losers. If you are a 70% proficient picker like Mark, the

odds against catching 6 consecutive losers are 1370/1 !! Knowing this, that means you would never have to take more than one-half of your current bankroll with you for an afternoon at the track. It would still fund 6 consecutive losers, and leave you enough for cab fare home.

Earlier, we discussed another of Mark's weaknesses, and that was apportioning the two win bets properly to best fit the probable odds. It seemed like a lot of calculations and equation juggling to attempt while standing in line at the window. I agree. So, I made a table on page A-4 which should help you on getting the best bet mix on the two horses.

The lower odds horse is across the top, and the higher odds along the side. Assume our two horses are going off at 5/2 and 7/1 respectively. We see where they intersect, the number is "70". That means that the lower odds horse would require 70% of the bet size on him, and the remaining 30% would naturally be on the higher odds horse. Assume Mark's control bankroll was \$1500 after the last race. At 10% bets, that means he knows ahead of time that he will be betting \$150 total on his dutching entry. Now comes the only calculation he would have to make. In this case, he bets 70% of \$150 on his 5/2-odds horse. That's \$105 on him, and the \$45 left over would naturally go on the 7/1-shot. That's it, go get in line at the Cashier's window! In figuring these bets, I'd always round off to the nearest \$5 or \$100 to simplify transactions. Given the option, I'd round off in favor of the lower odds horse, as he's most likely to change a notch unfavorably. If your odds matchup falls in the shaded portion, it is a NO PLAY. (.50 min.) There are almost 400 percentages listed in the table. One should note that 60% appears only 6 times! I hope that I didn't confuse you too much, so that you will be able to design a Premier Investment Plan to fit your needs, and go make a helluva lot of money!

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LEGEND

*A	=	Average Payoff
B	=	Bet Size (decimal form), or proportion of Control Bankroll
D	=	Dividend Multiple
G	=	Growth Multiple
K	=	Kelly Advantage (decimal form)
L	=	Losers
M	=	\$2 Mutuel, win
*N	=	Number of Plays, per specified period
Ø	=	Odds quote
S	=	Spikes, dividends
*W	=	Winners (decimal form; x100 = %)
x	=	x-value of Horse X (lower odds)
y	=	y-value of Horse Y (higher odds)
%	=	Percentage counterpart of Odds

$A = \frac{xy}{x+y} - 1$ <p>(Dutch entry)</p>	$L = 1 - W$
$A = \frac{M}{2} - 1$ <p>(Single horse)</p>	$M = 2(A + 1)$
$B \leq K$	$S = \frac{\log G}{\log D}$
$B = B_X + B_Y$	$W = 1 - L$
$B_X = \frac{y}{x+y} (B)$	$x = \frac{A}{X} + 1$
$B_Y = B - B_X$	$x = \frac{M}{2}$
$G = (1 + BA)^{WN} * (1 - B)^{LN}$	$y = A_Y + 1$
$K = W - \frac{1 - W}{A}$	$\% = \frac{1}{\text{Ø} + 1}$

$$\frac{O}{O} = \frac{1}{O+1}$$

$$A = \frac{M}{2} - 1$$

TOTE ODDS -- PERCENT -- PAYOFF TO \$1

O	O/O	A
TOTE ODDS	$\frac{1}{O+1}$	PAYOFF (to \$1)
1/9	90.0	.11
1/8	88.9	.13
1/7	87.5	.14
1/6	85.7	.17
1/5	83.3	.20
1/4	80.0	.25
1/3	75.0	.33
2/5	71.4	.40
1/2	66.7	.50
3/5	62.5	.60
4/5	55.6	.80
1*	50.0	1.00
6/5*	45.5	1.20
7/5*	41.7	1.40
3/2	40.0	1.50
8/5*	38.5	1.60

O	O/O	A
9/5*	35.7	1.80
2*	33.3	2.00
5/2*	28.6	2.50
3*	25.0	3.00
7/2*	22.2	3.50
4*	20.0	4.00
9/2*	18.2	4.50
5*	16.7	5.00
6*	14.3	6.00
7	12.5	7.00
8*	11.1	8.00
9	10.0	9.00
10*	9.1	10.00
11	8.3	11.00
12*	7.7	12.00
13	7.1	13.00
14	6.7	14.00
15*	6.3	15.00

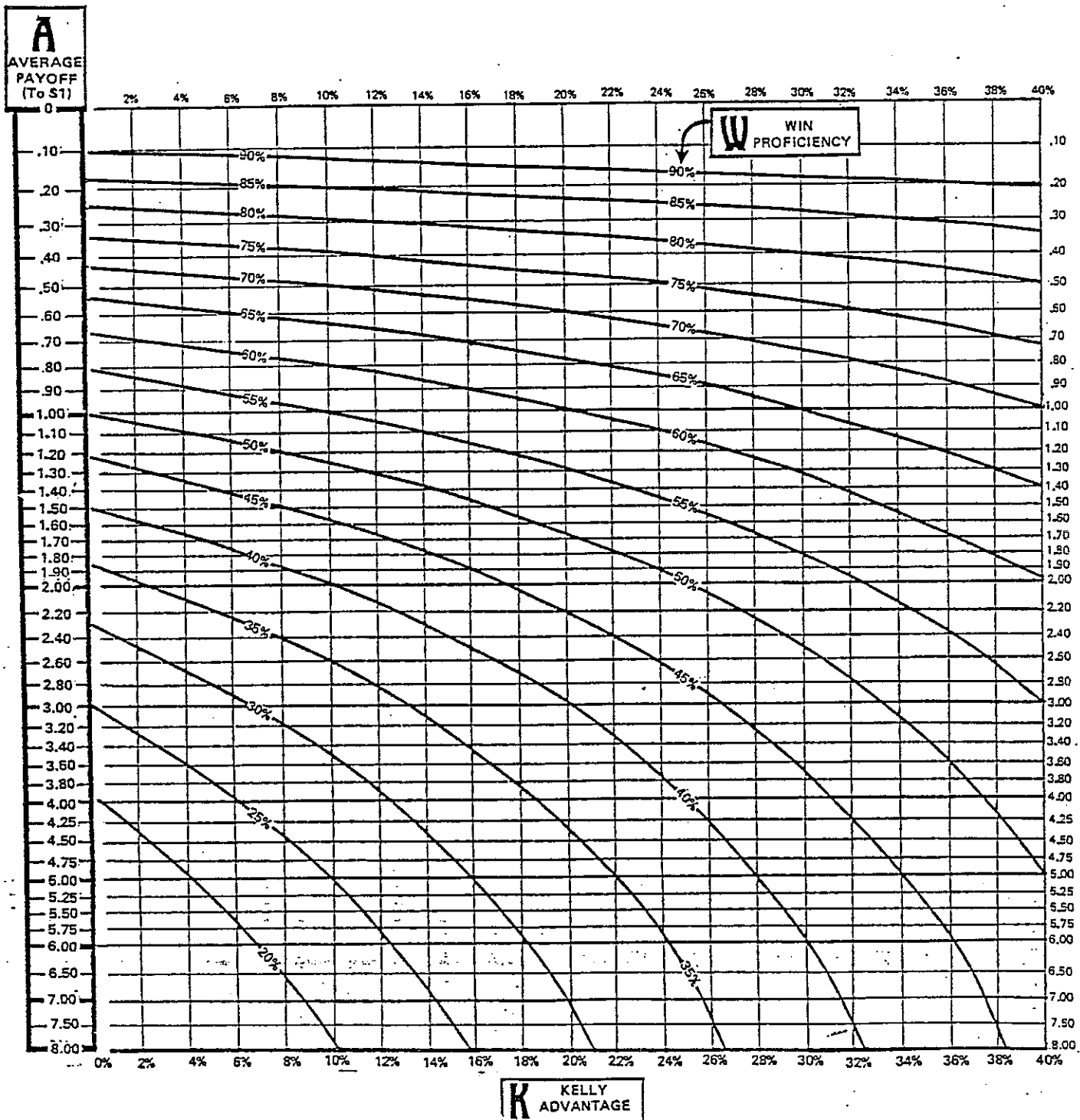
O	O/O
16	5.9
17	5.5
18	5.3
19	5.0
20*	4.8
25	3.8
30*	3.2
35	2.8
40	2.4
45	2.2
50	2.0
60	1.6
70	1.4
80	1.2
90	1.1
99	1.00-

* = Common Morning Line Quotes



$$K = W - \frac{1-W}{A}$$

$$B \leq K$$



$$B = B_x + B_y$$

$$B_x = \frac{y}{x+y} (B)$$

DUTCHING % BET SIZE ON LOWER ODDS (x)
(None less than .50 entry payoff)

$\frac{\phi_x}{\phi_y}$	4/5	1	6/5	7/5	3/2	8/5	9/5	2	5/2	3	7/2	4	9/2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2								50												
5/2							56	54	50											
3				63	62	61	59	57	53	50										
7/2				65	64	63	62	60	56	53	50									
4			69	68	67	66	64	63	59	56	53	50								
9/2				71	70	69	68	66	65	61	58	55	52	50						
5		75	73	71	71	70	68	67	63	60	57	55	53	50						
6		78	76	74	74	73	71	70	67	64	61	58	56	54	50					
7		80	78	77	76	75	74	73	70	67	64	62	59	57	52	50				
8		82	80	79	78	78	76	75	72	69	67	64	62	60	56	53	50			
9	85	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	74	71	69	67	65	63	59	56	53	50		
10	86	85	83	82	81	81	80	79	76	73	71	69	67	65	61	58	55	52	50	
11	87	86	85	83	83	82	81	80	77	75	73	71	69	67	63	60	57	55	52	50
12	88	87	86	84	84	83	82	81	79	76	74	72	70	68	65	62	59	57	54	52
13	89	88	86	85	85	84	83	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	67	64	61	58	56	54
14	89	88	87	86	86	85	84	83	81	79	77	75	73	71	68	65	63	60	58	56
15	90	89	88	87	86	86	85	84	82	80	78	76	74	73	70	67	64	62	59	57
16	90	89	89	88	87	87	86	85	83	81	79	77	76	74	71	68	65	63	61	59
17	91	90	89	88	88	87	87	86	84	82	80	78	77	75	72	69	67	64	62	60
18	91	90	90	89	88	88	87	86	84	83	81	79	78	76	73	70	68	66	63	61
19	92	91	90	89	89	88	88	87	85	83	82	80	78	77	74	71	69	67	65	63
20	92	91	91	90	89	89	88	88	86	84	82	81	79	78	75	72	70	68	66	64
25	94	93	92	92	91	91	90	90	88	87	85	84	83	81	79	76	74	72	70	68
30	95	94	93	93	93	92	92	91	90	89	87	86	85	84	82	79	78	76	74	72
35	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	84	82	80	78	77	75

INVESTOR Mark - NY

SHEET 1 OF

Wagering Log

DATE	RACE	SELECTIONS	ODDS	DUTCH	BET SIZE	RESULT	Avg Pay (to 31)	% Win	CONTROL BANKROLL
2-7	1AQ	PIP (Start Parameters)	4/5	.50+	10%		1.00	70	1000.00
		Onar Kohlyam	8	(100)	85	W (3.60)			
		Somekindofella	8	.50	15	(2nd)	.53	100.0	1053.00
	2AQ	Grilish Glee	7/5	(105)	90	- - -			
		Bushoein Babe	14	1.07	15	- - -			
	1AQ	Whoop De Doo	2	(95)	60	- - -			
		Princoe Judder	9/2	.94	35	W (11.00)	.78	50.0	948.00
	5AQ	Sea Trip	16	(105)	70	W (19.60)			
		Lou's Logie	8	1.88	35	- - -	2.36	75.0	1626.50
	6AQ	Princoe of Valor	6	(165)	100	- - -			
		Vitrace	10	3.28	65	- - -			
	7AQ	Gleanine Galaxy	7/5	(115)	95	- - -			
		Upper Star	7/2	.57	50	- - -			
	8AQ	Bold Mate	1			NO			
		Center Box	9/5	.17		PLAY			
	9AQ	Roll Back	9/2	(130)	95	W (11.40)	2.56	57.1	1728.00
		Danish Juff	13	2.95	35	- - -			
	1AQ	French Express	8	(175)	115	W (18.20)			
		Pickle Storm	16	1.88	60	- - -	3.05	62.5	2599.50
	5AQ	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND				-1000			1599.50
	2AQ	Torrid Zone	9/5	(160)	95	W (5.60)			
		P.J.'s Blitzzen	3	.65	65	- - -	2.65	66.7	1705.50
	1AQ	Brave & Bright	9	(170)	110	W (20.60)			
		Danish Court	17	5.13	60	(2nd)	3.08	70.0	2668.50
	5AQ	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND				-1000			1668.50
	5AQ	Flne Timing	3/5			NO			
		Atom Pearls	1	.21		PLAY			
	6AQ	Halley Hallelujah	5	(170)	85	- - -			
		Royal Feb	5	2.00	85	- - -		63.6	1198.50
	7AQ	Arundel	6/5			NO			
		Lakely Gain	2	.27		PLAY			
	8AQ	Landing Plot	6/5			NO			
		Paris Venture	5/2	.35		PLAY			
	9AQ	Mistress Donna	5/2	(150)	95	- - -			
		Tomow Man	5	1.21	55	(2nd)	2.86	66.7	1700.50
	1AQ	Pease Keeper	5/2	(170)	90	W (12.80)			
		Teritaki Stake	2	.62	80	W (7.80)	2.64	69.2	1812.50
	2AQ	Plumky Home	2	(185)	100	- - -			
		Sports Medicine	5/2	.62	85	W (7.80)	2.45	71.4	1989.00
	3AQ	Tiptons Turndown	7/2	(200)	150	- - -			
		Grababy	12	2.34	50	W (4.60)			
	5AQ	Switch in Time	6/5	(180)	125	- - -			
		Hey Now Harry	1	.53	55	- - -	2.29	68.8	1896.50
	7AQ	Holla Aly	3/5			NO			
		Triok Card	9/2	.24		PLAY			
	8AQ	Alberta Clipper	4/5	(190)	160	- - -			
		Road To Ponder	2	.50	30	W (18.60)	2.13	70.6	1985.50
	1AQ	Wandering Feet	7/2	(200)	120	- - -			
		Go Penur (entry)	2	.80	80	W (9.00)	2.03	72.2	2115.50
	5AQ	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND				-1000			1115.50
	4AQ	Cherokee Chill	9/5			NO			
		Northern Maiden	2	.45		PLAY			

Hory Nishi, Bus 55283, Las Vegas, NV 89185

INVESTOR Mark - NY

SHEET 2 OF

Wagering Log

DATE	RACE	SELECTIONS	ODDS	DUTCH	BET SIZE	RESULT	Avg Pay (to 31)	% Win	CONTROL BANKROLL
2-12 con't	8AQ	Light Prospect	6/5	.18		NO			
		Idl Fappi	7/2	(115)	75	- - -			
	9AQ	Queen Ginni	2	.94	10	W (11.80)	1.96	73.7	1266.50
		Danella Drive	9/2	(125)	70	- - -			
	1AQ	The Royal	4	1.72	55	W (8.80)		70.0	1141.50
		Mr. Tatt	3	(115)	70	- - -			
	3AQ	Among The Chosen Few	5	1.40	45	W (9.60)	1.94	71.4	1331.50
		Kimba	2	(135)	80	- - -			
	1AQ	Gubby Babe	7/2	.80	55	W (8.00)	1.88	72.7	1463.50
		Fullly Reserved	4/5	.38		PLAY			
	5AQ	Miss Scandal	5	(145)	90	- - -			
		Lady's Mystery	3	1.40	55	- - -			
	7AQ	Tender Years	6	(170)	95	- - -			
		Saga	8	2.94	75	- - -	1.86	73.9	1678.50
	8AQ	Best Thief	5	(150)	90	- - -			
		Berry's Chapier	8	2.60	60	- - -			
	9AQ	Irish Mar	5/2	(135)	90	- - -			
		Merry Widow Waltz	6	1.33	45	W (14.80)	1.84	69.2	1556.50
	2AQ	Crown Piper	5/2	(155)	100	W (7.00)			
		Father Roland	5	1.21	55	- - -	1.81	70.4	1751.50
	4AQ	Ethics Aside	2/5	.30		PLAY			
		Baltic Man	17	(175)	130	- - -			
	5AQ	Astron's Goncorde	2	1.25	45	- - -			
		Happy Cherokee	8	1.25	45	- - -			
	6AQ	Indistinctly	6/5			NO			
		Just Smashine	3	.42		PLAY			
		Clemann's Rose	5	(160)	120	W (12.60)	1.90	69.0	2217.50
	7AQ	What An Entrance	16	3.43	10	- - -			
		Jolly Broker	1			-1000			1217.50
	8AQ	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND				NO			
		King's Swan	6/5	.05		PLAY			
		Proud Debonair	3	(120)	75	- - -			
	9AQ	Lady Gladiator	6	1.55	105	W (15.80)	1.90	70.0	1453.00
		Stelle Filanti	5	(145)	105	W (12.20)			
	1AQ	Bronx Express	15	3.36	10	(2nd)	1.97	71.0	1918.50
		Iron Lume	5/2	(195)	150	- - -			
	2AQ	Quiet Royalty	10	1.68	15	- - -			
		Revelrout	5/2	(175)	95	- - -			
	1AQ	Kiaora	3	.87	80	W (8.60)	1.93	69.7	1922.50
		Legal Justice (entry)	1			NO			
	3AQ	Sovereign Muriel	3	.33		PLAY			
		Night Owl Special	2	(190)	95	- - -			
	7AQ	Gurtin	2	.50	95	- - -			
		Tull	6/5	(175)	130	W (14.10)	1.88	68.6	1813.50
	8AQ	Chase The Dream	5	(185)	100	W (13.60)			
		Miss Empire	6	2.23	85	(2nd)	1.91	69.4	2338.50
	1AQ	Gross Your Feather	6	(135)	115	-1000			1338.50
		Lovely Nurse	6/5	(135)	115	W (11.60)			
	2AQ	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND				-1000			1168.00
		College Cheer	11	.86	20	- - -	1.87	70.3	1168.00
	3AQ	Ripsnappe	3/5	.30		PLAY			
		Giggie Tree	6			NO			
		Maltzing Man	6			PLAY			

Wagering Log

INVESTOR - Mark - NY
SHEET 3 OF 4

DATE	RACE	SELECTIONS	ODDS	DUTCH	BET SIZE	RESULT	Avg. Pay (in \$)	% Win	CONTROL BANKROLL
2-16 cont'	51Q	Cardenz Waldman	6/5	.27		NO PLAY			
	71Q	Mrs. Beeton Cherokee Chill	5/2	1.21	90	W (8.00)	1.86	71.1	1683.00
	81Q	Comio Blush	6/5	.19	55	NO PLAY			
	91Q	Raja's Revenge	8/5	1.14	130	W (5.80)	1.83	71.8	1890.00
	91Q	Fatty Boy	8/5	1.14	40	W (6.60)			
2-18	21Q	Keyline Credit	2	(190)	170	W (6.60)	1.81	72.5	2261.00
	21Q	Dame Be Tiefle	25	1.69	20	NO PLAY			
	21Q	Tara Baby	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND			NO PLAY			
	51Q	Turn on the Speed	8/5	(125)	100	W (8.00)		70.7	1136.00
	71Q	Ole Song N Dance	2	1.02	25	W (6.00)			
	71Q	Upper Star	2	(115)	75	W (6.00)	1.81	71.1	1246.00
	81Q	Gleaming Galaxy	8/5	1.00	40	W (5.40)			
	81Q	Beloculus	8/5	(125)	85	W (5.40)	1.78	72.1	1350.50
	91Q	Due North	9/2	.77	40	W (6.20)			
	91Q	Account Receivable	2	(135)	75	W (6.20)			
	91Q	Young Monarch	3	.71	60	W (6.20)			
2-19	11Q	Truly Best	2	(120)	70	W (6.20)	1.74	71.1	1312.50
	51Q	Dolce Dolce Dolce	7/2	.80	50	W (6.20)			
	51Q	Shy Gold	2	(130)	95	W (6.20)			
	71Q	Pledge Cap	7	1.18	35	W (6.20)			
	71Q	How High the Moon	6/5	(115)	85	W (6.20)			
	81Q	Sweet Sound	5/2	.61	30	W (6.20)			
	81Q	Dales Polly	5/2	(105)	90	W (6.20)	1.76	68.8	1067.50
	91Q	Be a Tyrant	16	1.90	15	W (6.20)			
	91Q	Better Be Single	7/5	(130)	115	W (6.20)	1.74	69.1	1304.50
2-20	21Q	Parrell Hall	15	1.09	15	W (6.20)			
	21Q	Karabar	7/2	(110)	105	W (6.20)			
	21Q	Princess of Valor	12	2.34	35	W (6.20)			
	31Q	Seduced	3	(130)	70	W (6.20)			
	31Q	Glaspy Circle	7/2	1.12	60	W (6.20)			
	51Q	Plantasia	3	(115)	60	W (6.20)	66.7		1152.00
	71Q	Bourne Grise	7/2	1.12	55	W (6.20)			
	71Q	Famous Colony	6/5	(130)	105	W (6.20)	1.72	67.3	1295.00
	81Q	Population	9	.80	25	W (6.20)	1.69	67.9	1396.00
	81Q	Reygo	3	(140)	70	W (6.20)			
	81Q	Real Phillip	3	1.00	70	W (6.20)			
2-21	21Q	Kimba	5/2	(125)	85	W (6.20)	66.7		1256.00
	31Q	Out of Storm	7	1.13	140	W (6.20)			
	31Q	Spiriting	3	(110)	55	W (6.20)	65.5		1131.00
	61Q	Terl Yaki Stakes	2	1.00	55	W (6.20)			
	61Q	Forest Fair	2/5	.19		W (6.20)	1.68	66.1	1252.00
	71Q	Winter S.M.	6	.19		W (6.20)			
	71Q	Scissors	8/5	(125)	95	W (6.20)	1.66	66.7	1374.00
	81Q	Lead Runner	7	.96	90	W (6.20)			
	81Q	Videogonio	6/5			W (6.20)			
	91Q	Tricky Squaw	2	.27		W (6.20)			
	91Q	Golden Chief	2	(140)	70	W (6.20)			
2-22	11Q	Saltine Warrior	5	(145)	100	W (6.20)	1.63	67.2	1451.00
cont'		Tin Royal	12	3.11	15	W (6.20)	1.67	67.8	1909.00

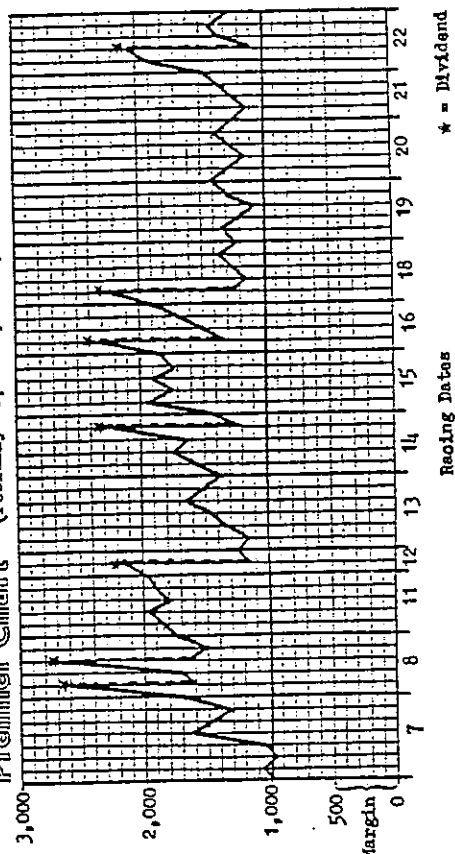
Wagering Log

INVESTOR - Mark - NY
SHEET 4 OF 4

DATE	RACE	SELECTIONS	ODDS	DUTCH	BET SIZE	RESULT	Avg. Pay (in \$)	% Win	CONTROL BANKROLL
2-22 cont'	21Q	Oaxaca Sweet Renee	9/5	(190)	115	W (9.20)	1.65	68.3	2061.00
	41Q	COLLECT \$1000 DIVIDEND	7/2	.73	75	NO PLAY			1061.00
	41Q	Tara's Native	1	.43		NO PLAY			
	61Q	Turnpike Princess	6/5	.19		NO PLAY			
	71Q	Landings Foit	8/5	.19		NO PLAY			
	71Q	Cutlass Realty	6	(105)	55	W (15.20)	1.67	68.8	1339.00
	81Q	Harvard Drive	7	2.73	50	W (6.40)			
	81Q	Proud Offshore	2	(130)	65	W (6.40)			
	91Q	Sound Reasoning	2	.50	65	W (6.40)	1.65	69.1	1417.00
	91Q	Just Smashing	3	(140)	70	W (6.40)			
	91Q	Classic Deal	3	1.00	70	W (6.40)			
	91Q	Chubby Babe	3		70	W (6.40)			

MARK'S RECORD - Feb. '87
 16 Calendar days
 13 Racing days
 82 Races (playable)
 19 No-Plays (price)
 13 Winners
 20 Losers
 68.3% Win Proficiency
 1.65 Avg. Punting
 entry payoff to \$1
 7 Dividends @ \$1000
 = \$7000

Premier Chart (February '87 - Aqueduct)



* = Dividend

Wagering Log

INVESTOR _____

SHEET _____ OF _____

	DATE	RACE	SELECTIONS	ODDS	DUTCH	BET SIZE	RESULT	Avg. Pay (to \$1)	% Win	CONTROL BANKROLL
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										

A N N O U N C I N G

M O N E Y M A N A G E M E N T

P R O G R A M

F O R

P C 1350 * P C 1261 * PC 3

As promised at the Las Vegas seminar after Huey Muhl made his terrific presentation on money management, I am pleased to announce that the money management program for all three of the hand held computers that PIRCO supports is now available.

The program is multi-functional in that it is loaded with things you can use with the tote board at the track as well as managing your bankroll.

Below is a partial list of the programs:

1. Win Payoff - Before official
2. Place Payoffs - Any two horses
3. Show Payoffs - Any three horses
4. Exactas - Overlays or underlays
5. Place & Show - Overlays or underlays

The money management part of the program does just about everything you could ask for including keeping track of your bankroll and telling you how much to bet on each horse. You have the following three choices of which way to bet:

1. Dutching to odds - Maximum of 3 horses
2. 60% / 40% Split
3. Single horse bet

The program comes with a full set of instructions (thoughtfully prepared by Dick Schmidt) and, for those of you using the PC-1350, it has been designed so that you can merge it with "SYNERGISM".

All this for the unbelievably low price of \$30.00. Send your order directly to the Institute in Beaumont, CA. You'll be glad you did.



Bob Purdy

Cont. from page 4

* * * * *

Pace line selection is a very personal process, one that many times does not lend itself to post race analysis. I guess this was the line that "loomed off the page" at Doc when he worked the race. I rather agree with you, but that doesn't make us right. The correct answer is that there is no correct answer, just answers that work. In this case, either pace line works. Hint: be leary of a horse that has only one line that makes him a contender. Most of the time, if you'll go back over your winners, there are two or three lines that you could have used.

* * * * *

Dear Dick,

I am writing this letter in regards to PIRCO's new program, Synergism, developed by Bob Purdy. On Saturday March 21, 1987 I handicapped all nine races using Synergism, letting the computer make all the necessary adjustments. I am happy to report that the program selected seven of the eight winners on the dirt using Sustained Pace, and it also selected the winner in the 6.5 furlong grass race using Early Pace.

This particular day was a rainy day and the track was labeled as being Sloppy. One of two things happen at Santa Anita the first day of rain. The track will go very fast, or Early Pace, if it has been sealed prior to the rain, or it will go slow, or Sustained Pace, if not. This day it was not sealed, so I ranked by Sustained and thus Synergism weighted the horses based on Sustained Pace.

This program certainly is a Champion and should aid all PIRCO members. The only thing I would

advise is that the user make certain that they select the proper weighting, either Early, Sustained or Factor W. If they do not weight the program in accordance with reality, they may get spurious results. I might add that proper pace line selection is of the utmost importance with this program.

- Bob Rego

* * * * *

Bob is one of the people we have testing the new Synergism program. He has used the program throughout the many changes Bob Purdy has found necessary, winning all the while. Of course, Bob is a very good player, specializing in the Pick Three. He keeps bitching about having to pay taxes every time he hits for over \$900.

Synergism is nearing completion. We have tested it all over the country, revised it when needed, and Bob Purdy has started writing a manual. It should be ready by the middle of the year. A note to those who have heard the rumors about "Purdy's Super Program" and think it will win races without work. Re-read Bob's letter, especially the last paragraph. How do you think he knows what Santa Anita does in the rain? He wins money the old fashion way, he earns it.

* * * * *

That's it for the letters this time. If you would care to contribute to a future issue, please don't hesitate to write. If you want an individual reply, don't forget a return envelope. Howard has asked me to say that this is especially important if you write to him, as his daughter has organized things to the point he can't find anything.

ANALYSIS OF A

PROBLEM

RACE



Sometimes the problem with a race involves much more than picking the winner or the correct contenders and pace lines. We all have hang ups about betting certain horses. I've heard people who were doing very well with the Methodology say that they passed a race because they didn't like a jockey or a trainer. When a horse they figured to win came home, they muttered about "not playing that jock with your money."

Even more frequently, I hear people refusing to play a horse because of the odds. I won't touch anything below 3 to 1 is the proud boast of many a loser. Bert Mayne, our upstate New York horse playing minister, doesn't get too involved with the odds because he never knows what they are when he bets. Here is a race in which there figured to be an overpowering favorite. Handicap the race as you normally would, they ask yourself: "Would I have played this race?" Bert did, and made money doing it, in spite of, or maybe because of, not knowing the odds.

Bert didn't use a printer when he handicapped, he wrote the sort numbers on the form. To give you a better idea, I ran his contenders through Contender Scan using his pace lines. The race isn't all that challenging, but making the proper bet is. See if you come up with the same money winning answer Bert did. You have all the information he did when he handicapped the race.

* * * * *

The sixth race at Aqueduct on Feb, 21, 1987 was an 8.318 furlong route for three year old non-winners of two. This race illustrates the problem I have playing by phone. The New York Off Track Betting doesn't give out final (or late) odds, so my investments must go in a bit blind. As you can see, FOREST FAIR was the consensus favorite and pick of the day. Hermis' morning line listed him as a 7-5 favorite and his past performance chart shows you that this horse is definitely open for business. Even with a crusher in the race, I thought I better take a look. Though these estimated morning lines tend to bear a vague relationship to the final odds, sometimes they don't. Remember, it's possible to make money on an even money horse.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1987

Aqueduct

Consensus Totals Based on 5 points for First (7 for Best Bet), 2 for 2nd, 1 for 3rd. Best Bet in Bold Type. Reigh Count selections not included in Consensus.

TRACKMAN	HANDICAP	ANALYST	HERNIS	SWEEP	REIGH COUNT	CONSENSUS
1	Affluenza Sharp Spear Daring Moment	Affluenza Mogoar Gentile Alouette	Affluenza Daring Moment Mogoar	Mogoar Affluenza Daring Moment	Mogoar Affluenza Daring Moment	Affluenza 22 Mogoar 8 Daring Moment 6
2	Kimba Pro Harmony Translate	Sheza My Cissy Kimba Rise And Toast	K.'s Solution Kimba Sheza My Cissy	Kimba Sheza My Cissy K.'s Solution	K.'s Solution Medieval Gem Kimba	Kimba 19 Sheza My Cissy 10 K.'s Solution 7
3	Teriyaki Stake Peace Keeper Spiriting	Teriyaki Stake Peace Keeper Mother Maloney	Peace Keeper Teriyaki Stake Blum's Majesty	Teriyaki Stake Peace Keeper Spiriting	Peace Keeper Teriyaki Stake Spiriting	Teriyaki Stake 19 Peace Keeper 12 Spiriting 7
4	Dr. Tim Vail Uncle Buddy Symphony Sid	Dr. Tim Vail Symphony Sid Buckright	Buckright Symphony Sid Dr. Tim Vail	Dr. Tim Vail Buckright Symphony Sid	Jeannies Boy Symphony Sid Buckright	Dr. Tim Vail 20 Buckright 13 Symphony Sid 7
5	I'm Exuberant Fast Lead Royal Slander	I'm Exuberant Change Maker Fast Lead	I'm Exuberant Medieval Mind Fast Lead	Wasichus I'm Exuberant Front Linesman	I'm Exuberant Front Linesman Wasichus	I'm Exuberant 22 Fast Lead 6 Wasichus 5
6	Forest Fair Mister S. M. Alyosha	Forest Fair Hoist n' Hail Track Dance	Forest Fair Mister S. M. Hoist n' Hail	Forest Fair Track Dance Mister S. M.	Forest Fair American Dream Mister S. M.	Forest Fair 33 Mister S. M. 7 Hoist n' Hail 4
7	Scissors Exotic Power Ms. Valerina	Lead Runner Scissors Ms. Valerina	Exotic Power Lead Runner Scissors	Scissors Ms. Valerina Exotic Power	Miss Know All Lead Runner Scissors	Scissors 18 Exotic Power 9 Lead Runner 7
8	Ms. Eloise Squan Song Happy Cherokee	Catatonc Squan Song Videogenic	Videogenic Squan Song Beths Song	Squan Song Videogenic Tricky Squaw	Squan Song Catatonc Videogenic	Squan Song 16 Videogenic 10 Catatonc 5
9	National Energy Sound Proof Wandering Feet	Jolly Broker Golden Crop Wandering Feet	Jolly Broker Golden Chief National Energy	Wandering Feet Golden Crop National Energy	National Energy Golden Chief Gold Crop	National Energy 12 Jolly Broker 10 Wandering Feet 8

SIXTH RACE

1 MILE 70 YARDS. (Inner Dirt). 3-Year-Olds. Allowance. Purse \$28,000.

3 (C) FOREST FAIR	Santos J A	119	Tough since return	7-5
4 (D) TRACK DANCE	Antley C	117	Last should help	3-1
5 (E) MISTER S. M.	Migliore R	122	Moves up off track	6-1
6 (F) VANSLAM	Graell A	117	Chance for part	8-1
2 (B) AMERICAN DREAM	Davis R G	122	Sharp Marylander	10-1
7 (G) HOIST N' HAIL	Badamo J J	112	Runs late	12-1
1 (A) ROCKAZADO	McCauley W H	117	Some speed local bow	12-1
8 (H) ALYOSHA	Davis R G	117	Graduate-for tag	12-1

Probable Post, 2:50

6

AQUEDUCT

1 MILE 70 YDS
INNER DIRT TRACK
AQUEDUCT

1 MILE 70 YARDS. (InnerDirt). (140) ALLOWANCE. Purse \$28,000. 3-year-olds which have never won two races other than maiden or claiming. Weight, 122 lbs. Non-winners of a race other than maiden or claiming at a mile or over since February 1 allowed 3 lbs. Of such a racesince January 15, 5 lbs.

Rockazado

Own.—Black Chip Stable

8Feb87- 4Aqu fst 1 1/4 :48 1:13 1:47 Clm 50000
 13Dec86- 9TP fr 1 1/4 :47 1:13 1:48 1/2 Tp Prevue
 19Nov86- 3RD fst 1 1/4 :50 1:16 1:50 1/2 Md Sp Wt
 7Nov86- 1CD gd 6f :22 1/2 :47 1:14 Md 12500

LATEST WORKOUTS Feb 6 Bel tr 1 3f fst :38 1/2 b

Dk. b. or br. c. 3, by Hechizado—Rocky Princess, by Brent's Prince

Br.—Ricker Scott E (Ky)

Tr.—Domino Carl J

Lifetime 1987 1 0 0 0 \$1,440

4 2 0 0 1986 3 2 0 0 \$15,486

117

\$16,926

68-22 BraveandBright108DncingCourt113PershingPch115 Weakened 11
 69-25 Rockazado 115 Widdermaker 114 Availababa 114 7
 58-39 Rockazado 118 High Moor 118 Dusty Morgan 118 9
 67-29 First Honor 120 Keyline Credit 120 Splendid Retort 120 12

American Dream

Own.—Brennan R

13Feb87- 8Lrl fst 1 :46 1:13 1:39 Alw 14500
 18Jan87- 8Lrl sly 1 :45 1:11 1:37 GIG L Stryker
 4Jan87- 9Lrl fst 7f :22 1/2 :46 1:24 GIG Star D Nskra
 14Dec86- 7Lrl fr 6f :23 :47 1:12 Md Sp Wt
 30Nov86- 10Lrl fst 6f :23 1/2 :47 1:20 Md Sp Wt

LATEST WORKOUTS Feb 8 Lrl 4f fst :49 b

Ro. g. 3, by Master Willie—Jal, by Banderilla

Br.—Due Process Stable (Md)

Tr.—Garcia Carlos A

Lifetime 1987 3 1 0 0 \$13,565

5 2 1 0 1986 2 1 1 0 \$10,250

122

\$23,815

73-31 American Dream 112 Liesl's Fling 115 CopyText 112 Drew off 7
 69-18 Harriman 119 Wiskers Said 115 Restless Noble 112 Bore out st. 6
 81-19 Harriman 119 Sudden Fire 122 They Aren't Socks 112 Raced wide 7
 81-12 American Dream 120 HeartDancer 120 Finder's Delight 120 Driving 11
 77-21 Swift Wind 120 American Dream 120 Cost of Illusion 120 Closed well 9
 Jan 15 Lrl 5f fst 1:02 1/2 b Dec 31 Lrl 5f fst 1:03 1/2 b

Forest Fair

Own.—Marano G

21Jan87- 6Aqu sly 1 1/4 :47 1:12 1:44 Alw 27000
 29Dec86- 4Aqu fst 6f :22 1/2 :45 1:11 Md Sp Wt
 17Aug86- 6Sar my 6f :22 :45 1:10 Md Sp Wt

LATEST WORKOUTS Feb 20 Aqu 3f fst :36 h

B. c. 3, by Naskra—Fairrest Forest, by Big Spruce

Br.—Meadowhill (Ky)

Tr.—Lenzini John J Jr

Lifetime 1987 1 1 0 0 \$16,200

3 2 0 1 1986 2 1 0 1 \$16,440

119

\$32,640

86-17 Forest Fair 117 Coco's Double 117 Target X 117 Ridden out 6
 88-18 Forest Fair 118 Gnome's Pleasure 118 I'm Exuberant 118 Lasted 12
 79-11 Peaceable 118 Chariot of War 118 Forest Fair 118 Weakened 11
 Feb 6 Aqu 5f fst 1:01 1/2 h Jan 14 Aqu 1f fst 1:42 1/2 b

Track Dance

Own.—Massey C J

13Feb87- 8Aqu fst 5f	22	46%	1:12%
24Jan87- 8BM sly 1 1/2	46%	1:11	1:44%
29Nov86- 8Hol fm 1 1/2	46%	1:11%	1:41%
29Nov86-Grade III: Run in divisions			
5Nov86- 8BM fm 1	47%	1:12%	1:39%
25Oct86- 8BM fm 1	46%	1:11%	1:37%
28Sep86- 8BM fst 1	47%	1:11%	1:37%
10Sep86- 8Dmr fst 1	45%	1:10%	1:35%
10Sep86-Grade I			
27Aug86- 8Dmr fst 7f	22%	45%	1:23
27Aug86-Grade III			
13Aug86- 9SFe fst 5f	23	46%	1:18%
23July86- 8SFe fst 5f	23%	47	1:12%

LATEST WORKOUTS

Jan 20 Hol

Mister S. M.

Own.—Morrell S

2Feb87- 6Aqu sly 170	47%	1:13%	1:43%
17Jan87- 5Aqu fst 5f	22%	45%	1:11%
28Dec86- 3Aqu fst 5f	22%	46%	1:11
12Dec86- 6Aqu my 5f	22%	46%	1:11
24Nov86- 6Aqu sly 5f	21%	45%	1:11%
11Nov86- 4Aqu sly 5f	22%	46%	1:12%
12Oct86- 9Bel fst 5f	22%	46%	1:11%

LATEST WORKOUTS

Feb 11 Bel tr.t 4f fst :47% h

Vanslam

Own.—DeSandro J

10Jan87- 8Pha gd 170	47%	1:13%	1:44%
17Dec86- 7Pha fst 1	48%	1:12%	1:40
26Nov86- 6Pha sly 5f	22%	46%	1:19%
26Oct86- 4Pha sly 5f	22	45%	1:10%
8Oct86- 2Pha fst 5f	22%	46%	1:13%

LATEST WORKOUTS

Feb 14 GS

Hoist n' Hail

Own.—Nagle K

11Feb87- 7Aqu fst 1 1/2	48%	1:13%	1:46%
1Feb87- 6Aqu gd 1 1/2	49%	1:15%	1:54%
14Jan87- 6Aqu fst 1 1/2	49%	1:14%	1:52%
10Dec86- 4Crc fst 1 1/2	49%	1:15%	1:50%
28Nov86- 4Crc fst 1 1/2	48%	1:14%	1:49%
11Nov86- 4Crc fst 5f	22%	46%	1:13%
9Oct86- 6Crc fst 1 1/2	49%	1:15%	1:50%
27Sep86- 1Crc fst 7f	22%	46%	1:27%
17Sep86- 1Crc fst 5f	23	47%	1:15

LATEST WORKOUTS

Feb 16 Aqu

Alyosha

Own.—Nerud J A

7Feb87- 3Aqu fst 1 1/2	47%	1:13%	1:54%
14Jan87- 6Aqu fst 1 1/2	49%	1:14%	1:52%
3Jan87- 6Aqu my 5f	23	46%	1:11%
27Nov86- 4Aqu gd 7f	23%	47%	1:25%
17Nov86- 4Aqu fst 1	47	1:12	1:37%
27Sep86- 9Bel sly 5f	22%	45%	1:11%

LATEST WORKOUTS

Jan 12 Bel tr.t 5f fst 1:04 b

Ch. c. 3, by Green Dancer—Champagne Ginny, by L'Enjoleur

Br.—Mackie Frank E Jr (Fla)

Tr.—Lukas D Wayne

Alw 27000	1 5 54 57 56 35 1	Santos J A	b 117	5.00
Atherton	5 5 56 57 513 510	Diaz A L	b 120	8.00
Hst Th Flg	9 6 65 73 65 65 1	Pincay L Jr	b 120	25.10
Alw 19000	1 3 31 32 43 43 1	Castaneda M	b 120	2.70
San Mateo	5 7 44 52 44 47	Diaz A L	b 120	4.50
Fall Fstvl	5 1 12 11 1 1	Diaz A L	b 114	2.80
Dmr Fut	4 9 91 92 925 924 1	Kaenel J L	116	90.50
Balboa	1 8 74 81 74 64 1	Solis A	115	45.90
Fut Trl	3 8 52 42 45 37	Martinez A J	120	*1.10
Mid Sp Wt	12 3 43 33 2 12 1	Martinez A J	118	*1.20
5f fst :59% h	Jan 15 Hol	5f fst 1:01% h	Jan 9 Hol	5f fst 1:02% h

Dk. b. or br. c. 3, by Rollicking—Empty Nest, by No Robbery

Br.—Glade Valley Farms Inc (Md)

Tr.—DiMauro Stephen L

Alw 27000	5 1 11 11 13 12 1	Migliore R	117	*1.90
Alw 26000	4 7 65 64 35 34 1	Santagata N	117	39.70
Alw 26000	6 2 34 31 63 63 1	Belmonte J F	117	9.30
Mid Sp Wt	9 1 12 11 14 12 1	Migliore R	118	*1.00
Mid Sp Wt	9 3 32 35 25 24 1	Migliore R	118	4.80
Mid 75000	9 1 2nd 2nd 21 21 1	Migliore R	118	13.40
Mid 75000	2 10 1149 1147 1145 1140 1	Davis R G	118	17.40
4f fst :47% h	Jan 30 Bel tr.t 4f fst :48 h			

B. c. 3, by Bold Forbes—Investment, by Vaguely Noble

Br.—Hunt M B (Ont-C)

Tr.—Samsjedeen Thomas R

Philmont	5 8 716 610 44 512 1	Madrid A Jr	114	3.20
Alw 11500	9 5 59 45 31 11 1	Madrid A Jr	114	6.70
Mid Sp Wt	4 1 36 45 31 11 1	Madrid A Jr	118	*2.10
Mid Sp Wt	11 2 57 58 58 213 1	Madrid A Jr	118	23.80
Mid Sp Wt	9 4 94 97 107 107 1	Madrid A Jr	118	12.90
5f fst 1:02 b	Jan 22 Pha	5f fst 1:02 b	Jan 22 Pha	4f fst :50 b

Ch. c. 3, by True Colors—Sculpture, by Hail to Reason

Br.—Kleinoder & Shaffer (Fla)

Tr.—Ferriola Peter

Alw 27000	8 10 910 87 54 26	Badamo J J	b 117	40.30
Mid Sp Wt	7 5 35 33 11 11 1	Badamo J J	b 117	2.70
Mid Sp Wt	4 8 88 88 55 35	Badamo J J	b 117	27.60
Mid c-20000	5 7 67 45 45 49	Hernandez C	b 120	*1.60
Mid 25000	7 10 107 55 35 33 1	Hernandez C	120	7.40
Mid 20000	4 12 12 812 49 38 1	Hernandez C	115	6.60
Mid Sp Wt	9 7 64 54 912 917	Peza J M	117	5.40
Mid c-17000	11 11 810 711 53 21 1	Fackler T	107	2.50
Mid 18000	7 12 1127 64 23 21	Fackler T	111	39.70
3f fst :36 h	Jan 29 Aqu	1gd 1:45% h	Jan 12 Aqu	3f fst :37% b

B. c. 3, by Big Spruce—Ivy Road, by Dr Fager

Br.—Nerud J A Revocable Trust (Fla)

Tr.—Nerud John H

Mid 50000	7 3 33 2nd 11 11 1	Davis R G	b 122	*1.00
Mid Sp Wt	5 5 52 32 45 58	Barley J D	b 122	7.20e
Mid Sp Wt	7 7 75 616 59 516	Davis R G	127	7.40
Mid Sp Wt	5 31 64 59 615	Barley J D	118	4.20
Mid Sp Wt	9 2nd 2nd 34 310 1	Barley J D	118	14.20
Mid Sp Wt	8 7 81 821 821 715 1	Davis R G	118	12.50
4f fst :50% b	Dec 27 Bel tr.t 4f fst :50% b			

117

Lifetime	1987	2	0	0	1	\$6,995
11 2 1 2	1986	9	2	1	1	\$44,572
\$49,562	Turf	3	0	0	0	\$5,710

76-26 Why Not Try 1173	Saga 1121	Track Dance 1171	Shied midstr. 5
60-24 Clever Secret 115	ConductionCharger 1173	HotAndSmoggy 1173	5
80-10 Perseverd 120	WildrnsBoud 120	QuiltyBold 119	Lug'd in bmpd 9
80-16 Conduction Charger 113	Sentinel Star 115	Kurkymo 1132	6
86-03 Wilderness Bound 114	Prince Sassafras 114	SentinelStar 1142	7
80-18 Track Dance 114	Flying Lieutenant 1152	Picacho Pass 114	6
66-11 Qualify 114	Sacahuista 1173	Brevito 1165	3
83-14 Temperate Sil 1172	Polar Jet 1173	Gold On Green 1152	8
79-20 Explosive-Girl 117	Fancy Freeze 1173	Track Dance 120	11
83-20 Track Dance 1182	Truth Teller 1187	Ante Up 118	12
Jan 9 Hol	5f fst 1:02% h	Jan 1 SA	5f fst 1:01 h

122

Lifetime	1987	2	1	0	0	\$19,320
7 2 2 1	1986	5	1	2	0	\$22,160
\$41,480						

84-24 Mister S. M. 1172	Trick Card 1124	Mr. J. V. 117	Driving 7
83-20 Light Prospect 1174	FifthAttack 117	MisterS.M. 117	Unruly gate 10
84-12 WhyNotTry 1171	LightProspect 117	SonnyVrbtm 110	Tired 8
89-16 MistrS.M. 118	Wrd'sPrid 118	ChristopnsPoppy 118	Ridden out 9
79-22 Creativity 1184	Mister S. M. 118	Fifth Attack 118	Game try 11
77-21 Stereobate 1141	Mister S. M. 118	Windy Sails 1142	Game try 9
42-13 Getredyfortheshow 1184	SineHill 1141	WiseTry 118	Stumbled st. 11
Jan 25 Bel tr.t 4f fst :49 b	Jan 14 Bel tr.t 4f fst :50% b		

117

Lifetime	1987	1	0	0	0	\$803
5 2 1 0	1986	4	2	1	0	\$14,500
\$15,303						

59-35 Sportin Phil 1143	Ring for Peace 1184	Kick Back 1144	Outrun 8
74-20 Vanslam 1141	Yet Wave 120	Ruler of the Fleet 1144	Driving 10
75-26 Vanslam 1181	Diamond Rock 1184	Rule The Land 1147	Driving 7
75-21 Banquet Ticket 1181	Vanslam 1181	Stuy 1181	Gaining 11
68-20 Silent Leader 1181	Predictable 118	Ten Court 118	Outrun 12
Jan 22 Pha	4f fst :50 b	Jan 9 Pha	3f fst :37% b

1125

Lifetime	1987	3	1	1	1	\$23,220
9 1 3 3	1986	6	M	2	2	\$3,695
\$26,915						

72-20 Rolls Aly 1174	Hoist n' Hail 117	Gnome's Pleasur 1173	Rallied 10
68-26 Hstn'Hil 1171	K.C.'sBstTrn 1173	FrnchCnctr 1173	Bore .., rid. out 8
73-16 Pi Phi Prince 1224	Endorse 122	Hoist n' Hail 1171	Rallied 10
59-20 Gun Diplomat 1162	Local Air 120	Sir Wesley 120	Even try 8
70-22 Scott's Jet 1203	Swift Trip 120	Hoistn'Hail 120	Rallied outside 11
76-19 Moment'sMirage 1194	BallardCounty 1194	Hoistn'Hail 1152	Late bid 12
48-23 Wait for Papa 1171	Scott's Jet 1171	Plastique 1173	Outrun 12
77-15 Rational Eyes 1181	Hoist n' Hail 1072	Gilded Image 1073	Rallied 12
75-18 Weezie's Moment 1181	Hoistn'Hail 1111	FarShore 1181	Taken up st. 12
Jan 12 Aqu	3f fst :37% b		

117

Lifetime	1987	3	1	0	0	\$9,000
6 1 0 1	1986	3	M	0	1	\$2,760
\$11,760						

70-21 Alyosha 1221	Time For Us 1181	Great Contract 122	Driving 12
70-15 Pi Phi Prince 1224	Endorse 122	Hoist n' Hail 1171	Tired 10
7-16 Ppp Jone 122	Township 1173	Quick Debut 1225	No factor 8
77-23 Major Board 1181	In All Respects 1185	Sir Bemis 1184	Tired 9
63-20 Fast Forward 1181	Foolish Pirate 1183	Alyosha 1131	Weakened 9
67-17 Intone Sun 1181	Tangazo 1181	Its Acedemic 118	No threat 8

Try to handicap this race before you go on to the explanation on the next page.

The first thing I did was to look at the form cycles (see the Free Mini-Issue of The Follow Up for a detailed explanation) and do an Average Purse Value on each horse in the race. Now, let's go down the line, looking at all six horses in the race:

ROCHAZADO - Low APV, poor form. Beaten recently at lower class. What more can I say?

AMERICAN DREAM - Definite contender shipping in from Laurel. Even coming from a lesser track, the APV is OK. This has got to be the easiest pace line in the history of thoroughbred racing to pick.

FOREST FAIR - Leaving out consensus favorites is never a good idea. They almost always at least figure in the running of the race. In this case, the horse fits the conditions of the race perfectly, the APV is slightly over 100% and the horse has a recent race over the track at close to this distance. What more could you ask. Use the last race for your pace line.

TRACK DANCE - OK on APV, but his form isn't impressive. His workouts at Hollywood didn't seem to help in his two subsequent races and I'm not sure he's ever been much of a route horse. I chose not to use him as a contender.

MISTER S.M. - Fits this race like a glove. 99% APV, just won a NW-1 at this track and distance. What more could you ask for. A contender. Use his last line.

VANSLAM - Comes from a cheaper class track, but even allowing for the lower purse structure, I don't think his APV can possibly qualify him for this kind of company.

HOIST n' HAIL - I didn't think much of his chances today, but I put him through the computer just to see how he compared with the others. Use his last race.

The program I used to rank the contenders is a form of Phase III, which I adjusted by a meridian variant. For the sake of this article, I also ran the race through Ultra Scan, answering YES to the adjustments because of the variety of tracks, surfaces and distances involved. In this case Phase III and Ultra Scan gave the same results.

I expected even money or thereabouts on FOREST FAIR and around 2 or 3 to 1 on MISTER S.M. Even at 4-5, I would make a modest profit if FOREST FAIR won, so I made the bet, splitting 60% - 40%, with FOREST getting the larger bet. You can imagine my happy surprise when I called in for the results to be told that MISTER S.M. had paid \$14.00. He was my top rated horse and I felt the most likely to win. The fact that the public made another horse a very strong favorite doesn't change this. Who says you can't make money on short fields and strong favorites?

AMERI F-1 F-2 F-3
RACE 56.75 50.34 49.96

HORSE 55.72 50.94 50.26

F W E P S P
RACE 53.32 54.44 52.20

HORSE 53.15 54.11 52.19

TE 52.71 %E 51.85
FS 53.55

FORES F-1 F-2 F-3
RACE 55.22 52.75 50.14

HORSE 55.22 52.75 50.14

F W E P S P
RACE 53.32 54.38 52.26

HORSE 53.32 54.38 52.26

TE 52.66 %E 52.00
FS 53.53

MISTE F-1 F-2 F-3
RACE 55.46 51.56 50.99

HORSE 55.46 51.56 50.99

F W E P S P
RACE 53.32 54.09 52.54

HORSE 53.32 54.09 52.54

TE 52.87 %E 51.47
FS 53.66

HOIST F-1 F-2 F-3
RACE 55.13 52.74 50.35

HORSE 53.47 53.13 50.58

F W E P S P
RACE 53.32 54.31 52.33

HORSE 52.45 53.08 51.83

TE 52.23 %E 51.21
FS 52.58

SATURDAY'S LATE AQUEDUCT CHARIS

SIXTH RACE Aqueduct

FEBRUARY 21, 1987

1 MILE 70 YARDS. (Inner Dirt). (140) ALLOWANCE. Purse \$22,000, 3-year-olds which have never won two races other than maiden or claiming. Weight, 122 lbs. Non-winners of a race other than maiden or claiming at a mile or over since February 1 allowed 3 lbs. Of such a racesince January 15, 5 lbs.
Value of race \$28,000; value to winner \$16,800; second \$6,160; third \$3,360; fourth \$1,680. Mutuel pool \$113,653, OTB pool \$110,706. Exacta Pool \$279,563, OTB Exacta Pool \$284,958.

Last Raced	Horse	Eql.A.Wt	PP	St	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str	Fin	Jockey	Odds \$1		
2Feb87 6Aqu1	Mister S. M.	3	122	5	2	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	Migliore R	6.00		
21Jan87 6Aqu1	Forest Fair	3	119	3	1	21 1/2	2nd	23	24	Santos J A	40		
11Feb87 7Aqu2	Hoist n' Hail	b	3	112	7	7	61	65	43	33	Badamo J J5	10.10	
8Feb87 4Aqu4	Rockazado	3	117	1	3	41	41	43	57	44	McCauley W H	34.30	
13Feb87 8Aqu3	Track Dance	b	3	117	4	4	31	31	3rd	56 1/2	Antley C W	5.20	
13Feb87 8Lrl1	American Dream	b	3	122	2	5	52	53 1/2	51	67	61 1/2	Davis R G	13.80
10Jan87 8Pha5	Vanslam	3	117	6	6	63	7	7	7	Graell A	42.50		

OFF AT 2:54, Start good, Won driving. Time, :24.48 1/2, 1:13 1/2, 1:39 1/2, 1:43 1/2 Track fast.

\$2 Mutuel Prices:

5-(E)-MISTER S. M.	14.00	3.40	2.40
3-(C)-FOREST FAIR		2.40	2.10
7-(G)-HOIST N' HAIL			2.60
\$2 EXACTA 5-3 PAID \$32.40.			

Ok. b. or br. c. by Rollicking—Empty Nest, by No Robbery. Trainer DiMauro Stephen L. Bred by Glade Valley Farms Inc (Md).

MISTER S. M. outsprinted FOREST FAIR for the early lead and went to the inner rail, was rated on the pace to the far turn, responded when set down for the drive and held the advantage. FOREST FAIR, reserved early, rallied willingly when asked but lacked the needed closing response. HOIST N' HAIL, well out from the inner rail into the drive finished with interest. ROCKAZADO went evenly. TRACK DANCE moved up outside FOREST FAIR on the backstretch, remained in contention to the stretch turn and tired. AMERICAN DREAM faltered after a half. VANSLAM was climbing on the backstretch, then gave way.

Owners—1, Morrell S; 2, Marano G; 3, Nagle K; 4, Black Chip Stable; 5, Massey C J; 6, Brennan R; 7, DeSandro J.

Trainers—1, DiMauro Stephen L; 2, Lenzini John J Jr; 3, Ferriola Peter; 4, Domino Carl J; 5, Lukas D Wayne; 6, Garcia Carlos A; 7, Samojeden Thomas R.

Scratched—Alyosha (7Feb87 3Aqu1).

CONTENTION FACTOR S

MISTE*****
AMERI*****
FORES*****
HOIST*****

NAME FS FW EP SP FX %E

MIST 1 1 3 1 1 51.47
AMER 2 3 2 3 2 51.85
FORE 3 1 1 2 3 52.00
HOIS 4 4 4 4 4 51.21

NAME 1F 2F 3F

PACE 55.72 53.13 50.99

MISTE 55.46 51.56 50.99
AMERI 55.72 50.94 50.26
FORES 55.22 52.75 50.14
HOIST 53.47 53.13 50.58

THE LIFETIME GUARANTEE

Robert Cochran

Hey World! It's me. . . Where do I get my Guarantee?
Who will see that things are done for me?
As we humans journey from the womb to the final resting place,
The one thing we all must face,
Is the uncertainty. . . of certainty.
We pray at night to awaken in the morn
We secure the best doctors to insure good health for the unborn
We buy material goods and seek more perfection
We listen to the politicians at voting time guaranteeing everything,
Until after the election.
What is it we truly need?
I think it would be for all to heed
The fact that no one, or thing is without flaw
This is Mother Natures Eternal Law.
Maybe the conditions which many strive for
Are only reached when they have died
For there is no such thing as a Guarantee
Unless I can return the one you gave to me.
If I should ask you, if you guarantee your work
Could I in turn guarantee you that I would not shirk
My responsibility, and would commit to do my part of the work?
If this is so, then we can exist as one
Success is ours, only when the work has been done!
There, you have your Guarantee
It was given to you by you, not me.
Sharing knowledge is like cultivating barren soil
You must plant the seed, and do the toil.
There, you have your guarantee, you did it
It was given to you by you, not me.

