

ISSUE: 29

## Deceleration Pars

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## O. HENRY HOUSE WEST BANNING, CALIFORNIA

*The Follow Up* editorial offices are located at:

1215 Alma St.  
Glendale, CA 91202  
(818) 546-8978

Please address all correspondence in response to any article or to express any opinions to this address. If you wish to submit material for consideration or wish a reply, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Richard Schmidt  
Editor

The Inland Empire Institute and PIRCO are located at:

1390 E. 6th St. #5  
Beaumont, CA 92223  
(714) 845-5907

Please address any questions or comments you wish to make directly to Dr. Sartin to this address. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a personal reply. Any books, manuals or computer programs should be ordered directly from PIRCO.

Howard G. Sartin, PH.D.  
Founder and Chairman of the Board



# A NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER.

As the Autumn leaves begin to fall we look forward to our final Seminar for 1991. LAS VEGAS! We had a heck of a time getting a hotel that also has a racebook. Our reputation for winning in Vegas has been preceding us and, as you know, we've been turned down forever by several spots.

We sent our innocent-looking perennial Indiana farm boy, Spencer Toner to Baghdad West and he charmed a previously untried hotel into taking us. It is the Ramada San Remo, located right next to the Tropicana one door off the strip. Same corner as the new Excalibur. The dates are, November 22-23-24. This is the weekend before Thanksgiving. Our theme for the Seminar is "Giving You Something to be Thankful For.

A lot of unique features have been planned for this conclave. First, Tom Brohamer will turn ubiquitous, forsaking his Southern California orientation by handicapping races chosen at random from several tracks throughout North America. He will then analyze them on the giant rear screen projector using the Velocity Thoromation display to crystallize his brilliant readout interpretations.

Tom Hambleton will also be present to present and explain Phase I/Total Pace Ratings to everyone. These ratings form the basis of our new book, *Pace Makes the Race*.

All who attend will receive a free gift of the new Deceleration Par program discussed later on in this issue. This program, with documentation will be available for all Sharp handhelds and IBM compatibles. Normally the cost for the IMB'ers is \$69, Sharp's \$49, but its free to all attending the Vegas Seminar.

As another something to be thankful for, I've insisted against lots of protest that we reduce the price for this seminar so that those negatively effected by our neurotic economy can afford to benefit. It will be \$250 for the entire weekend. Also a special, easily affordable room-rate has been secured. In addition, we will extend to all participants our \$100 reduction from the cost of any Thoromation program. Any more concessions and we'd be paying you to come.

For complete details see the flier included with this issue.

\* \* \* \* \*

I received some interesting comments on the guest articles in the last *Follow Up*. The one entitled *The Spreaders Disease* caused quite a controversial stir. I was even chastised for "allowing" an article that espoused betting on one horse only. Well, I allowed it because it was well written and because so many clients are closet one horse bettors. I thought that Dick Schmidt's addenda to the article were excellent. So don't just read the article, read the addenda, too.

In his article the author offered two betting scenarios. One in which he wins 40% of the time wagering on one horse; the other in which he wins 60% of the time. The win mutuel was \$6.00. Even at this low mutuel, if the author can consistently hit 40%, he's better than any other handicapper in all of North America. In an *Racing Action* interview, referred to later in this *Follow Up*, here is James Quinn's reply to a query on his success rate and average mutuel:

QUINN: "I'm pretty much a professional player now. I play the Santa Anita winter season from beginning to end every year and I play more casually the rest of the year. My edge is about 22½ percent on up in any given year. It's a win percentage of about 35 percent at average odds of about 5-2 or better."

Bradshaw is our only (alleged) one horse bettor who I have actually witnessed achieving the article's projected result. In the early days of the Methodology we went with one horse. For one period we had 45% winners. But just as often we wound up with 20%. Tom Brohamer is quite open in stating that his consistent one horse win proficiency ranges between 33 and 36%. And his win proficiency is higher than that of his mainstream buddies, but not 40%, which was the authors minimum.

Since I receive regular weekly reports from almost 300 clients, let me just quote their averages: Ave. Win % - Two Horses 64.6%

Numerical first choice.....	34%
Numerical 2nd choice.....	30.6%
Average mutuel low odds choice.....	\$8.20
Average Mutuel high odds choice....	\$11.40
Combined average mutuel.....	\$9.80

Well  $6.46 \times \$9.8 = \$63.31$ . Subtract the \$40 bet. Net is \$23.31. Divide that by amount bet,  $23.31/40 = 1.58\%$  ROI. That's not theoretical. It's actual. And it includes records from tracks like Calder in Florida and Canterbury Downs in Minnesota where mutuels are traditionally low.

One horse betting also demands that you be able to designate which horse in your readouts is your number one choice. This is something that I, personally, have never been able to do. Perhaps Randall Curtis will give us an article telling A: How he gets a consistent 40% winners with one horse and B: How he isolates his top choice.

As for my response to Kim Spear's excellent article, "Early or Sustained," both the visual ESP and Energy Expenditure ESP are essential to properly utilizing the Methodology's advanced procedures. They are not mutually exclusive.

## Editor's Column

Surprise! I'm baaack. Yes, hard on the heels of *Follow Up 28*, we have #29 making history by appearing less than three weeks later. Amazing what you can do when you get *way* behind. Luckily we had gobs of stuff left over from the last issue and this one didn't take much time to put together. I hope you'll agree that the quality didn't slip.

Spencer Toner is to be congratulated for finding us a hotel in Vegas on such short notice. This is truly a thankless job. I've arranged seminars several times with varying degrees of success and know how much work it is. There are a million details to arrange, and every hotel seems to act like this is the first time they've ever heard of holding a seminar. You'd think they'd get better at it as time goes by, but it never happens. Just ask Mary Sartin about our last experience in Vegas. The hotel forgot to hold reservations for our PIRCO speakers and then stuck us in tiny little meeting rooms. I won't even mention Baltimore.

Occasionally someone will call up and ask why we never hold a seminar in San Francisco or Detroit or Florida. Ask them what hotel they suggest we use, what dates are free, how about transportation to the hotel and/or racetrack, dining facilities, discounts, room (both meeting and sleeping) costs etc. etc. etc. and all you hear is a great silence. Tom Hambleton and I have discussed holding some workshops around the country on Total Pace (Phase I). See if we can get a few people together and talk Doc into coming to some of them. Might be fun, and those in attendance are guaranteed to learn a great deal. The moral of my tail is that if this sounds like a real good idea to you, don't just hope we'll come your way or give me a call telling me how many people would like to see us. Do some ground work and see what sort of facilities are available and then drop me a letter. That way, you can have all the fun of dealing with hotels and get a free workshop to boot. If you want to learn, make it happen.

\* \* \* \* \*

Its funny how things all seem to come together at the same time. For months nothing much happens, then all of a sudden I'm buried. I'm sure the same thing happens to all of you, too. All of a sudden there are books on the loading dock, a workbook to write, maybe a tape series and some workshops in Beaumont and other parts of the country where we can't afford to do a full seminar. Every once in a while, I reach for the brakes, only to find there aren't any.

Anyway, if your life gets hectic around Christmas, you might take a look at the expiration date on your mailing label and see if you might just as well renew now as wait. It seems that the progress in the Methodology is coming at an ever accelerating rate. Please don't feel that you have to keep up or buy all this new stuff, but creating new stuff is what PIRCO does. R is for research, remember? Anyway, we want you all to come along on our great voyage into the future.

In a way, PIRCO is a grand experiment. Can a group of ordinary handicappers, led by one extraordinary handicapper, get together and produce professional quality handicapping products at a reasonable cost and survive in today's market? So far, so good. I was just thinking that winning is actually getting easier as our tools improve, and the future looks bright. Hope you all come along for the trip.

# P A R S

## Beginning a Three Part Series

by Doc Sartin

### Part One: Par Times & Deceleration Pars

Since 1975 The Inland Empire Institute has been engaged in ongoing research on the subject of pars. Over this span of almost 17 years I have enlisted the services of par advocates and adversaries alike. Spencer Toner, an excellent and objective researcher, has served as a synthesis in this effort because he has no predispositions, pro or con, regarding the par concept. His long awaited report, spanning almost four years of study, will make up part three of this report in *Follow Up* 31 early in 1992.

First, lets review the making of par times.

The accepted mainstream practice is to use pace of the race times. By this I mean the published pace times of the horse who hit the time camera first at each call and at the finish of the race. These are race pars, and no consideration is made for the lengths behind or gained by the winner during the course of the race. While the ideal base structure for a par time chart is for 4YO males, \$10,000 claiming, it is almost always necessary to employ the category Males, 3YO & UP, \$10,000 claiming. At most meets there are just not enough races carded specifically for 4 YO males at any level.

Let us suppose you have just purchased a par time service and you wish to determine pars for 6 furlongs at your track. I have chosen Del Mar because I have several years data at my disposal for this track. It must be stressed that the principle being evaluated here is the same for all tracks.

Here are the Del Mar 6 furlong 3yo Up, \$10,000 claiming pars as sold by one the nation's leading services:

Dist.	F-1	2nd Call	Final Time
6f	22	44.4	109.3

In determining the base 6 furlong par for 3YO up 10,000 claimers, how many races do you suppose were used by the purveyor of those times you just purchased?

The answer: precisely five. That's right. There are only five six furlong races in the last Del Mar meet carded for this category. Looking only at 1989, the year used as the basis for the par time charts in question, here are those races as entered in our own Parmaker program:

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	10m	8.0	22.1	45.1	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	10m	8.0	21.4	44.3	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	10m	8.0	21.4	45.0	110.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	10m	8.0	22.1	45.1	110.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	10m	8.0	21.4	44.4	110.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

P A R P R O F I L E  
\* \* \* \* \*

Race: 10mpars Dist = 8.0 FURLONGS Comments: delmar

Name	Total	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2Call	2cb1	ESP	Comment
10m	109.80	22.20	23.00	24.60	68.53	45.20	0	Presser	
10m	109.80	21.80	22.80	25.20	69.34	44.60	0	Early	
10m	110.60	21.80	23.20	25.60	69.49	45.00	0	Early	
10m	110.20	22.20	23.00	25.00	68.88	45.20	0	Presser	
10m	110.20	21.80	23.00	25.40	69.41	44.80	0	Early	10mpar

Average	Total	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cb1	ESP	Type
	109.85	21.96	23.00	25.16	69.13	44.96	0	Early	

Average Variant 11

So, using actual pace of race pars gives us these times (using 5ths):

Dist.	F-1	2nd Call	Final Time
6	21.4	44.4	109.4

The only disparity from the popular commercial chart is the one fifth slower final time. The 109.3 probably came either as a result of using a two year average, 1989-1990, or they threw in the two six furlong \$12,500 claiming races for older males carded in 1989. Yet for a commercial par time chart to be even being this close is nothing short of amazing. So this purveyor gets high marks for accuracy within a limited data base.

But, folks, how much reliance and trust can one really place on figures made from a total of five races. As editor Schmidt might say, "gimme a break!"

Perhaps we could get a more meaningful look at Del Mar's 6 furlong pars for all six furlong races carded for 3YO up males. Here they are. A total of only 25 races for the entire 1989 meet:

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	20M	6.0	21.4	44.3	108.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	33AW	6.0	21.3	44.2	109.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	12.5	6.0	22.0	45.0	109.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	10M	6.0	22.1	45.1	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	25M	6.0	22.0	44.3	108.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	32AW	6.0	21.1	43.3	108.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	16M	6.0	21.4	44.3	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	10M	6.0	21.4	44.3	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	20M	6.0	22.0	44.4	109.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	12.5	6.0	21.4	44.4	110.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	AVE1 *	6.0	21.4	44.3	109.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	38AW	6.0	22.1	44.4	109.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	12.5	6.0	21.4	44.2	109.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	40M	6.0	21.4	44.3	109.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	10M	6.0	21.4	45.0	110.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	50M	6.0	22.0	44.3	109.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	32M	6.0	21.3	44.3	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	10M	6.0	22.1	45.1	110.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	32AW	6.0	21.1	44.1	109.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	35AW	6.0	22.0	44.3	109.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	AVW *	6.0	21.4	44.4	109.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	CF50	6.0	21.3	44.1	108.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	10M	6.0	21.4	44.4	110.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	BCH	6.0	21.2	43.4	108.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	16M	6.0	22.0	44.4	110.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	62.5	6.0	21.3	44.2	109.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	25M	6.0	21.4	44.3	109.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

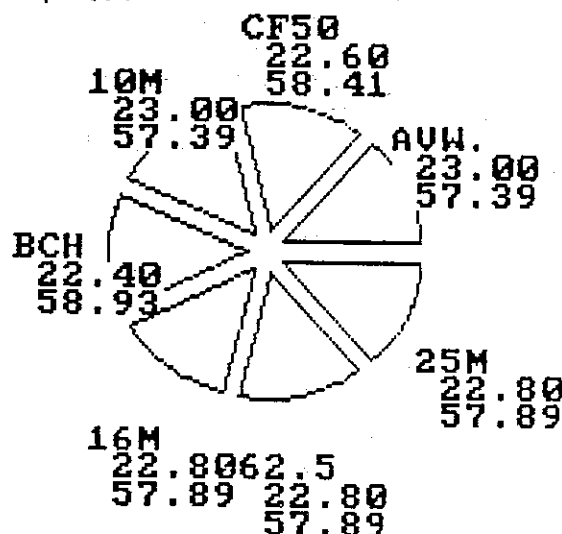
Average >	Final	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cbl	ESP Type
	109.14	21.71	22.77	24.74	69.00	44.49	0	Presser

Average Variant 8



**TURN TIME**

P.O.R. ALL 6f 3YO UP



The \* stands for the averages carried over from each set of 10. This is the procedure I recommend in using your Parmaker program. Do sets of 10 then carry the average of each 10 over to the first line of the next set. This way you can keep a running average ad infinitum.

We see from the above par profile using all six furlong races from stakes (The Bing Crosby Handicap) to \$10,000 claimers, that the average daily variant was 8 and that the winning running style was Presser. Bear in mind that these are pace of the race pars.

Now lets look at Pars et all for our 5 3YO up male \$10,000 claimers based on the pace of the winning horse.

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	10m	6.0	22.4	45.3	109.4	2.60	2.20	1.00	0.00
2	10m	6.0	21.4	44.3	109.4	0.60	0.10	0.00	0.00
3	10m	8.0	22.1	45.2	110.3	1.60	2.10	0.00	0.00
4	10m	6.0	22.3	45.1	110.1	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	10m	8.0	23.1	45.4	110.1	6.60	5.10	2.00	0.00

**PAR - PROFILE**

\*\*\*\*\*

Race: 10mwp Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS Comments: winpar

Name	Final	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2Call	2cbl	ESP	Comment
10m	109.80	22.80	22.80	24.20	67.76	45.60	2	Sustained	
10m	109.80	21.80	22.80	25.20	69.33	44.60	0	Early	NONE
10m	110.60	22.20	23.20	25.20	68.75	45.40	2	Presser	NONE
10m	110.20	22.60	22.60	25.00	68.87	45.20	0	Presser	NONE
10m	110.20	23.20	22.60	24.40	67.56	45.80	5	Sustained	10mpowin
Average	Final	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cbl	ESP	Type
	109.85	22.52	22.80	24.80	68.45	45.32	2	Sustained	

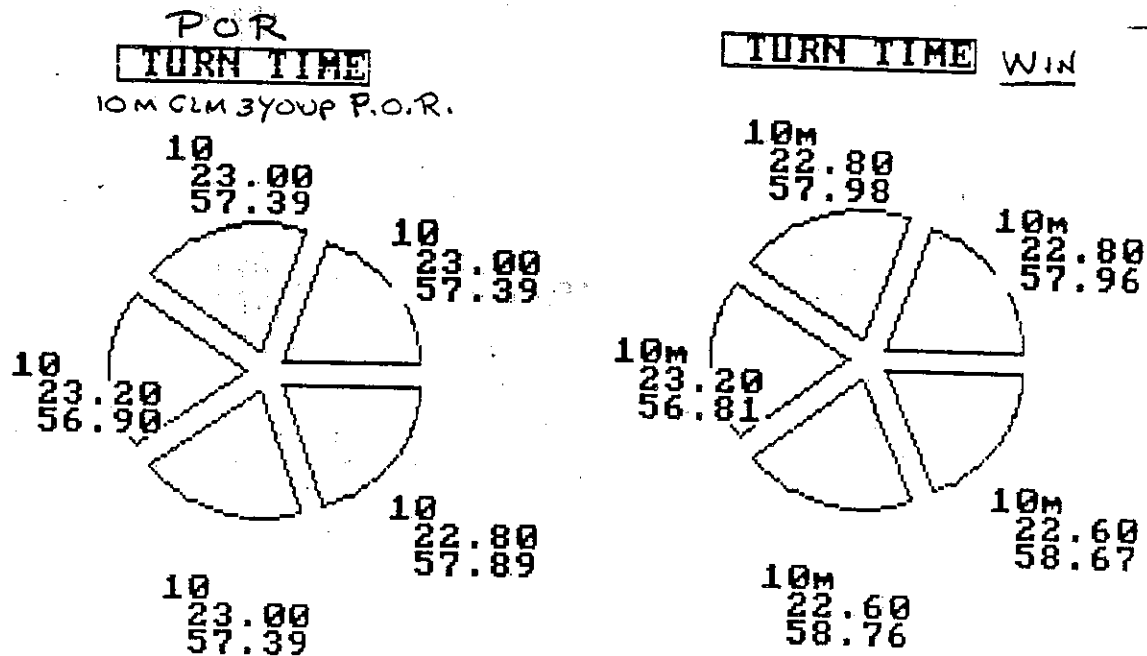
Average Variant 11

When doing pace of winning horse pars on your Parmaker program, always follow the directions from the program documentation in FU 27. Add the beaten lengths to the pace times as one fifth per length or portion of length beaten. Then include beaten lengths in the BL columns for your edification. Now, look at the comparison citing the difference between POR and Pace of Winning horse pars:

PACE of RACE PARS					PACE of WINNER PARS			
F-1	2nd Call	F-3	Final	Run Style	F-1	2nd Call	F-3	Run Style
21.42	44.47	25.08	109.4	Presser	22.26	45.16	24.4	SUST.

Of primary interest is that the pace of the race produces an average running style of Presser while pace of the winning horse accurately reflects Del Mar's 1991 Sustained bias.

With Turn Time being such a vital factor at six furlongs, the difference here is noteworthy:



While Turn Time pace or the race times average 23 seconds, the Turn Times of winners were: 22.4, 22.3, 22.4, 22.3 and 23.1 for an average of 22.4.

Handicappers using only pace of race pars would be handicapped by not realizing that winners ran faster 2nd Fractions. Perhaps this is why so many mainstream experts find Del Mar so difficult and often lose both their expertise and their bankrolls when handicapping Del Mar.

The average number of beaten lengths at the second call for winners is 2. Their average time at the 2nd call is 45.2 as opposed to the pace of the race par of 44.44. The average first fraction pace of the race is 21.44. For winners it is 22.25. The difference between winner times and the pace of the race par times at Del Mar (and everywhere else) is truly

significant. Those using pace of race pars are severely disadvantaged.

#### Deceleration Pars

Before I begin the discussion of deceleration pars let me dwell momentarily on some of the significant firsts contributed by this Methodology. I do so as reminder to all that when these firsts were introduced they were discounted by the mainstream as ivory tower theory at best or just sheer madness wafting like smoke from a pipe.

1: The foot per second value of a point of the *Racing Form* variant and the accurate use of average daily variant; and a way to incorporate both into a more successful variant adjustment.

2: Accurately identifying and distinguishing between early speed and Early Pace.

3: The fact that individual tracks demand different Energy Distributions for winners by distance. A satisfactory explanation for the ancient term "horses for courses."

4: The concept of track bias measured in Energy Expenditure rather than position calls.

5: The fact that the inter-related energies of the contenders in any given match-up has more influence on the final time of the race than track surface conditions.

6: Debunking the popular notion of pace as final time weighted by 2nd call and demonstrating the importance of including 3rd fraction.

7: Isolating the importance of 2nd Fraction. (Turn Time.)

That's just seven. I could cite several dozen more. My reason for reviewing some of these firsts is to provide background for my assertion that within the next few years deceleration pars, being presented here for the first time, will be in standard usage. Used in conjunction with our Parmaker program, DC/Pars will offer a distinct picture of designated win parameters that far supersede the current capacities of par times, especially as used by the mainstream. Conventional use of par times for making variants and adjustments have not been altered or questioned since the 1920's.

It is time that they undergo severe questioning and drastic overhaul.

As a Sartin Methodologists, you may now have the first glimpse of the future via Deceleration Pars.

PACE of RACE DC/PARS  
Del Mar \$10,000 Clm. 3YO Up Males

DEC / PARS  
\*\*\*\*\*

Race: dmpar Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS Comments: por6f  
=====

Name	Total	RAW		Par Med
		2ndCall		
10m	56.91	58.93		0.896

Pace	Matchup		
	F 1	F 2	F 3
10m	60.55	57.39	52.80

Name	ADJUSTED		Dte
	Total	Median	
10m	56.91	69.07	1.000

Name	Deceleration Pars		
	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p
10m	0.95	0.92	0.87

PACE of WINNING HORSE DC/PARS  
Same Category

Race: dmpars Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS Comments: POWInr  
=====

Name	Total	RAW		Par Med
		2ndCall		
10mav	56.80	58.15		0.930

Pace	Matchup		
	F 1	F 2	F 3
10mav	58.93	57.39	54.10

Name	ADJUSTED		Dte
	Total	Median	
10mav	56.80	68.25	1.000

Name	Deceleration Pars		
	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p
10mav	0.97	0.94	0.92

Now we'll match the two together, POR pars vs, Pace of Winner Pars.

DEC / PARS  
\*\*\*\*\*

Race: 6f POR Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS Comments: dmr  
=====

Name	Total	RAW		Par Med
		2ndCall		
POR	56.91	58.93		0.896
POH	56.89	58.57		0.907

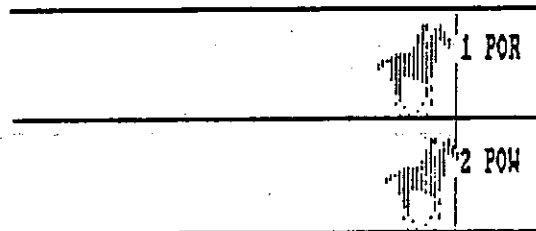
Pace	Matchup		
	F 1	F 2	F 3
POR	60.55	57.57	53.12
POH	60.00	57.57	53.12

Name	ADJUSTED		Dte
	Total	Median	
POR	56.91	68.98	1.000
POH	56.89	68.76	0.997

Name	Deceleration Pars		
	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p
POH	0.96	0.92	0.89
POR	0.95	0.92	0.87

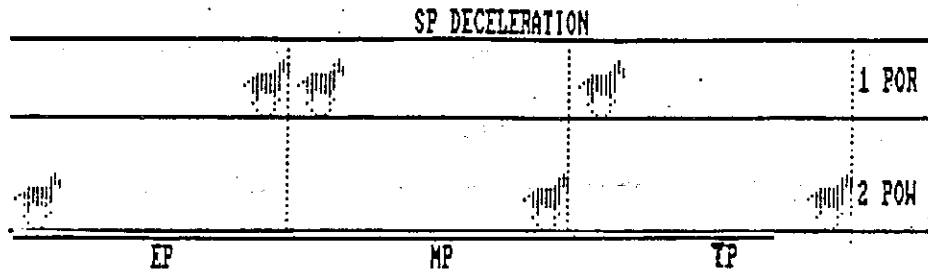
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Here's how Thoromation sees the Matchup.



POW (winner) noses out POR. Just a nose, yes. But often the difference between cashing and tearing up tickets.

On Stop Action Instant PREplay the difference is more pronounced:



Each year, those of us who follow the press read statements from one or more of the established mainstream experts, about some track doing them in. In the past two years Andy Beyer has fled both Del Mar and Saratoga, complaining that he couldn't get a "handle" on those tracks. James Quinn frequently compares his success at Santa Anita with his lack of success at Del Mar. To their credit, both of these pros are open and honest about their plight. In both these cases, as with similar protests from other established experts, the reason for their lesser showing can be traced directly to their perception of pars.

They are using pace of the race pars which always give the impression that a track is running earlier than it truly is. Why these otherwise bright, even brilliant, individuals persist in viewing pars from an invalid perspective is beyond me. Perhaps it is because POR pars have for so many generations been established as the way. Since these gentlemen are such an integral part of the establishment maybe they are blind to new realities.

Conventional par time charts tend to subtract one fifth of a second from the final and pace (2nd call) times by each ascending class bracket. If, for instance the \$10,000 par is 45-110, the \$16,000 class level will be 44.4 - 109.4. Let's examine this practice.

We have already established Del Mar's pace of the race \$10,000 claiming pars as: (in fifths) 21.42 - 44.47 - 109.4. Now let's look at the fastest Del Mar six furlong race run during the year that produced those pars, The Bing Crosby Handicap:

POR: 21.2 - 43.4 - 108  
PO Winner: (On The Line) 22.0 - 44.0 - 108

Now let's compare the POR for the Crosby (Grade III \$100,000 added, with the \$10,00 claimer POR:

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL
1	10m	6.0	21.4	44.4	109.4
2	bch	6.0	21.2	43.4	108.0

Again, using Win Times: (POWH)

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL
1	BCH	6.0	22.0	44.0	108.0
2	10M	6.0	22.2	45.1	109.4

The time difference between the lowest and highest level six furlong race is 2 5ths at the first call, 5/5ths at the Second Call and 14/5ths at the finish. So, we can conclude that conventional pars are quite accurate when dealing with final time, but are almost farcically out of line when they claim to deal with fractional times.

Here is a true class level time chart for Del Mar, 1989. Pace of winner!

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	STK	6.0	22.0	44.0	108.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	CLF	6.0	22.0	44.2	108.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NW2	6.0	22.0	44.3	109.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	NW1	6.0	22.1	45.0	109.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	40M	6.0	22.2	45.3	110.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	32M	6.0	23.4	46.1	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	16M	6.0	22.2	44.4	110.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	10M	6.0	22.2	45.1	109.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Between \$10,000 and \$16,000 and again between \$32,000 and \$40,000 we see a reverse final time disparity. But perhaps we can chalk that up to insufficient data. Eliminating the \$32,000 claiming times that were very sustained, we see no 1st fraction difference measurable by class level. This supports my long time contention that there is no such thing as meaningful 1st fraction pars. At the second call, the actual win time differences between STK, NW2 and NW1 and \$40,000 cling fairly close to mainstream standards, but go astray at 32, 16 and 10 thousand. Again, we'll give the mainstream the benefit of the doubt.

Now we look at actual fractional times. The increments whose proper analysis set our method apart from the mainstream:

P A R - P R O F I L E								
*****								
Race:	Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS		Comments:					
Name	Final	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2Call	ESP	Comment
STK.	108.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	68.57	44.00		
CLF	108.80	22.00	22.40	24.40	68.73	44.40	Presser	
NW2	109.20	22.00	22.60	24.60	68.82	44.60	Presser	
NW1	109.40	22.20	22.80	24.40	68.45	45.00	Presser	
40M	110.40	22.40	23.20	24.80	68.51	45.60	Presser	
32M	109.80	23.80	22.40	23.60	67.16	46.20	Presser	
16M	110.00	22.40	22.40	25.20	69.23	44.80	Sustained	
10M	109.80	22.40	22.80	24.60	68.53	45.20	Early	
							Presser	DMWINPAR

Here is where mainstream par time charts claiming to include fractional times go completely astray.

The 2nd fraction(TT) for the stakes winner is indeed the fastest. After that the picture is skewed. Let's do a ranking:

RANK:	2nd Frac.(TT)	3rd. Frac.
=====	=====	=====
1	STK	32M
2	CLF, 32M,16M (tie)	STK
3	NW2	CLF,NW1
4	NW1,10M (tie)	NW2,10M (tie)
5	40M	16M

It is important to understand that this ranking phenomenon is not peculiar to just one track over one season. It is true for all tracks all the time. In fact, the Del Mar stats are actually more in line than those from the majority of tracks in North America.

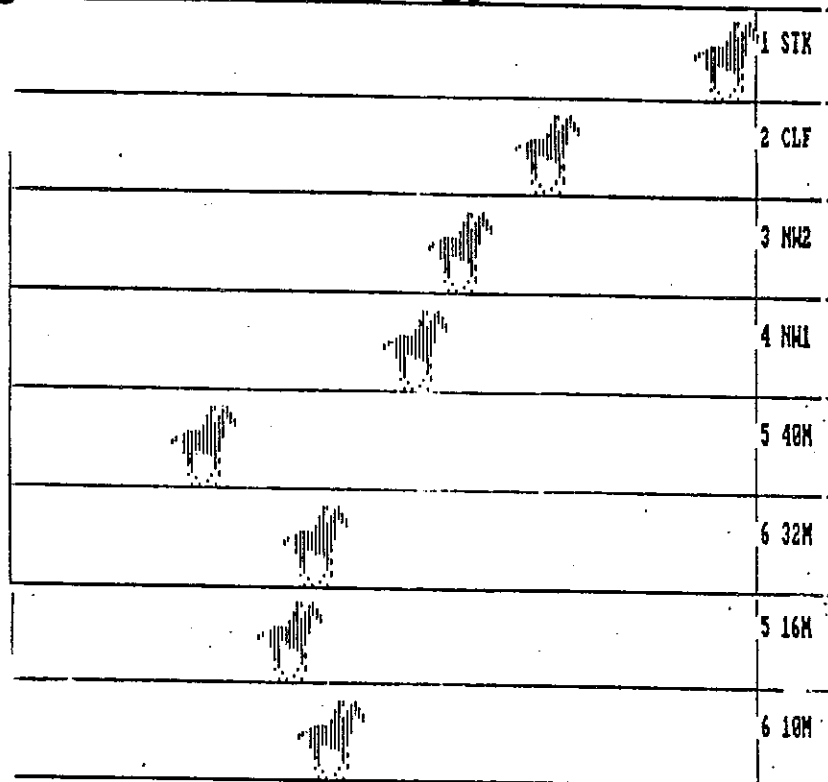
The underlying and pronounced universal fact is that pace of the race pars are relatively accurate for final time handicappers only! They do not properly evaluate pace even for those who naively only perceive pace as being final time weighted by second call.

The ESP column from our Parmaker program clearly explains why so many recognized experts and exponents of early speed despaired their plight at Del Mar.

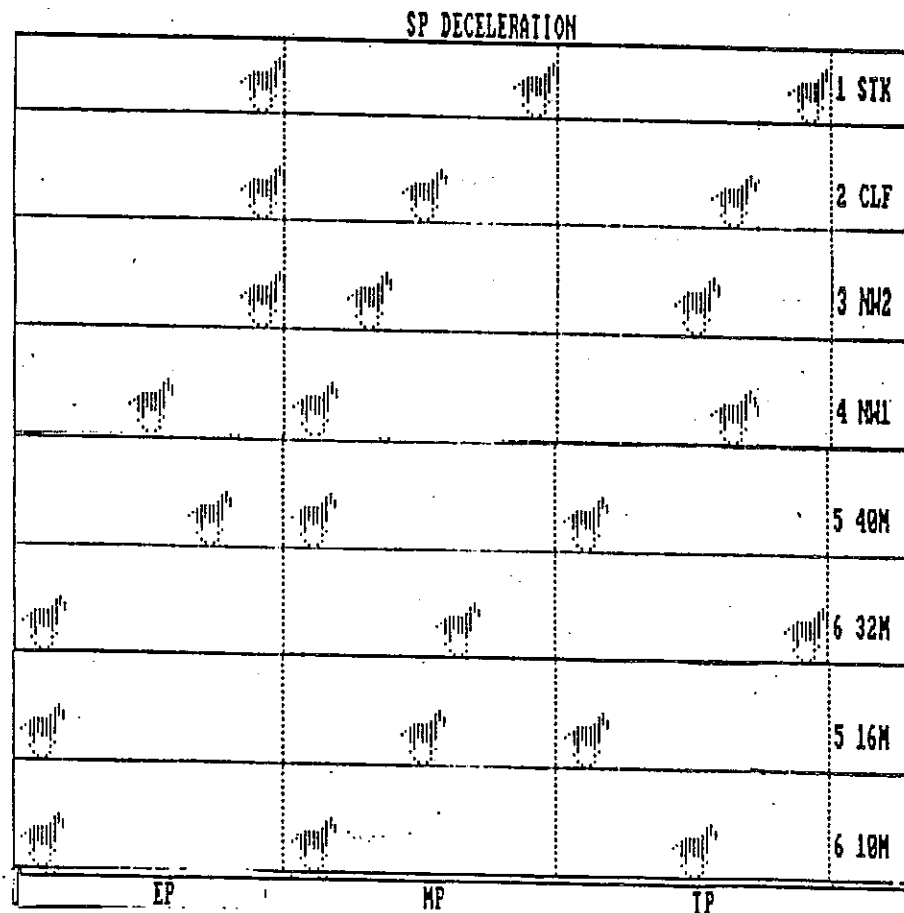
Name	ESP
STK.	Presser
CLF	Presser
NW2	Presser
NW1	Presser
40M	Presser
32M	Sustained
16M	Early
10M	Presser
	DMWINPAR

Only at \$16,000 claiming would their designated favorite running style, perceived from pace of the race pars, truly dominate. This same pattern exists at Saratoga, often referred to as the graveyard of favorites. Saratoga is also dubbed by most experts, as portrayed in articles in Racing Action, as a track favoring "the speed." If Saratoga is the graveyard of favorites it's because the odds influencers have failed to recognize that the track favors not the "speed" but Sustained horses. Not necessarily as gauged by position calls, but as measured by Energy Expenditure.

Using Thoromation and Stop Action Instant PREplay to expand further on plight of early advocates, we would see that on Thoromation when the track bias was Early, our horses would finish fairly close to the order of their relative class levels. The two notable exceptions being the inexplicable finishes of 10 over both 16 thousand and 32 thousand; and 32 over 40 thousand. However, where these pars differ from the neat order of times relative to class produced by mainstream par charts, is they are pace of winning horse times.



However on a track, or in an Energy Matchup that favored other than early, this is the result:





## What Are Deceleration Pars

To help explain what, here are the relative DC/Pars for class ladder times just presented:

D E C / P A R S									
*****									
Race:		Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS		Comments:					
=====									
RAW			Deceleration Pars						
Name	2ndCall	Par Med	Name	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p	Name	Dte	
CLF	59.46	0.910	32M	1.06	0.95	1.01	STK	0.100	
NW2	59.19	0.907	16M	1.00	0.89	0.89	CLF	0.986	
STK	60.00	0.917	STK	1.00	0.92	0.92	NW2	0.978	
NW1	58.67	0.922	10M	0.98	0.93	0.91	NW1	0.975	
40M	57.89	0.919	CLF	0.98	0.92	0.90	10M	0.969	
16M	58.93	0.889	NW1	0.97	0.93	0.91	32M	0.968	
10M	58.41	0.919	NW2	0.97	0.92	0.89	16M	0.968	
32M	57.14	0.979	40M	0.97	0.94	0.90	40M	0.961	

Reading the numbers from left to right. The first column gives us the name, date or other designation under consideration. In this case it is class levels. The next column, raw 2nd call time in feet-per-second. Self explanatory. The third column, Par Med is the percentage deceleration ratio between the 2nd call and the third fraction. The higher the number the lower the ratio of deceleration. High is nominally, but not arbitrarily best. The number most closely approximating the win number by class distance and surface is the one we seek.

The 32K claimer on this chart has the highest Median Deceleration (979) ranking of the group. NW1 (922) is second. 40M and 10M (919) are tied for 3rd. STK (917) is fourth ranked.

Moving to the fractional column. EP/P is the deceleration percentage ration between 1st and second fractions. Because STK ran its second fraction faster than its first, it earns a 1.06. Next comes 16M who ran even 1st & 2nd fractions. There is uniformity (98) at CLF and 10M. NW1, NW2 and 40M all have an Early deceleration par of 97.

HE/P represents Hidden Energy par, the deceleration relationship between the 2nd and 3rd fractions. The 32M closer naturally has the highest number representing the least fall off. Tied at 92 are STK, CLF and NW2. NW1 and 10M are tied at 93. 40m is second high with 94. Our 16M claimer has a low 89.

TD/P is Total Deceleration Par. This shows how a horse decelerated from the first to the final fraction. Determining this par, among other things, will show us whether or not a sprinter can stretch out longer or if a designated early horse can go wire-to-wire.

32M, the closer has an even deceleration ratio (1.01). Of the normal runners STK is high with .92. 16M and 40M show the most total deceleration relative to their velocity.

The final column is D/te. Dream Race Total Energy. STK ran the dream race and gets 100. CLF, NW2, and NW1 follow in proper order. However, 10M gets the nod over the other claimers whose descending order reads: 32M, 16M and 40M.

This program, available on all IBM compatible and Sharp Handhelds, (1261-2, 1350, 1360) will be given away FREE as a bonus for attending the Las Vegas Seminar, November 22-23-24. We will also present an in depth class in its use and predictive power.

Next Time. More on Par Times and Pace Par times.



## Regal Captain

EIDE B M  
Own—Dukes Den Stb-Keller-Mellin

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
12Jun91- 3Lga fst 6f	:221	:454	1:123
3May91- 6Lga fst 6f	:223	:464	1:13
24Apr91- 10Lga sly 6f	:22	:464	1:131
11Apr91- 7Lga gd 6f	:223	:471	1:134
20Sep90- 6Lga fst 5f	:222	:46	1:183
7Sep90- 6Lga fst 6f	:22	:451	1:111
23Aug90- 4Lga fst 5f	:231	:48	1:073
10Aug90- 6Lga fst 5f	:224	:463	1:053
27Jul90- 8Lga fst 5f	:231	:473	1:062
18Jul90- 4Lga fst 5f	:224	:47	1:062

Speed Index: Last Race: (—)

## LATEST WORKOUTS

## Mr. Too O'Clock

SANTOS C M  
Own—Walter F N

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
14Jun91- 3Lga fst 1 1/2	:482	1:14	1:474
29May91- 3Lga gd 1 1/2	:492	1:151	1:492
16May91- 2Lga fst 1 1/2	:474	1:141	1:421
5May91- 2Lga fst 1 1/2	:48	1:143	1:50
26Apr91- 3Lga fst 1 1/2	:50	1:16	1:494
14Apr91- 4Lga gd 1	:481	1:142	1:421
5Apr91- 2Lga gd 1	:484	1:153	1:441
22Feb91- 9YM fst 1	:484	1:14	1:39
9Feb91- 4YM fst 1	:474	1:134	1:403
27Jan91- 2YM fst 1	:474	1:13	1:401

Speed Index: Last Race: -16.0

## LATEST WORKOUTS

## Just Hard Luck

BAYER J D

Own—Fst E & Alice & Medeiros Beverly			
5Jun91- 6Lga fst 1 1/2	:47	1:14	1:491
22May91- 2Lga fst 6f	:223	:464	1:132
8May91- 4Lga fst 6f	:222	:462	1:123
24Apr91- 10Lga sly 6f	:223	:471	1:134
11Apr91- 7Lga gd 6f	:224	:471	1:064
3Apr91- 5Lga sly 5f	:221	:453	1:182
22Sep90- 7Lga fst 6f	:22	:451	1:111
7Sep90- 6Lga fst 6f	:231	:48	1:073
23Aug90- 4Lga fst 5f	:224	:463	1:053
10Aug90- 6Lga fst 5f			

Speed Index: Last Race: -23.0

## LATEST WORKOUTS

## Gypsy Joker

BAZE G

Own—Jamison-Lonac-Stradler

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
29May91- 6Lga fst 6f	:221	:461	1:124
8May91- 6Lga fst 6f	:221	:462	1:124
24Apr91- 7Lga sly 6f	:221	:462	1:123
24Apr91- 4YM my 6f	:23	:463	1:114
7Jul90- 10Lga fst 5f	:22	:454	1:053

Speed Index: Last Race: (—)

## LATEST WORKOUTS

## Cleman Time Rose

BOULANGER G

Own—Maier B

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
7Jun91- 2Lga gd 6f	:22	:453	1:112
11Apr91- 4Lga gd 5f	:231	:481	1:074
3Apr91- 1Lga sly 5f	:223	:472	1:074
15Feb91- 2GG fst 6f	:22	:444	1:102
18Jan91- 3BM fst 6f	:223	:454	1:12

Speed Index: Last Race: (—)

## LATEST WORKOUTS

Ch. g. 3(Mar), by The Captain—Soldate, by Boldnesian

\$8,000 Br.—Mahlum D (Wash)

Tr.—Keller Caryn

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
2 6 57	611	781	693
8 5 421	321	441	451
6 2 32	42	431	581
9 9 87	761	1011	10101
8 6 32	11	111	13
3 10 843	58	57	36
8 4 321	341	36	5121
4 2 2nd	221	471	6113
4 5 43	65	711	814
6 7 621	46	693	5123

3-Race Avg.: (—)

12-Race Avg.: (—)

Lifetime		1991	4	0	0	0	\$490
		1990	6	1	0	1	\$3,150

1125

\$3,640

67-23	Tall Fir	1202	Jaminerry	12031	Vibrant Way	1201	Outrun 8
69-22	SpectulrRowdy	11711	SeePncho	1201	Prospect	Hi1174	Evenly 9
65-27	LstingObsidin	1174	Artist's	Mod1171	ISPncho	1202	Brief speed 9
61-26	RelMowr	1201	SpectulrRowdy	11711	Bobbi's	Protst1171	Outrun 10
78-17	Regal Captain	1183	Shy Jessy	1131	Fabulous	Boy1183	Drew out 12
78-12	JustHardLuck	1181	CnCommnd	1181	ReglCptin	1181	Late rally 12
63-27	ElTrvs	11871	JustHrdLck	1181	CmChowd	1184	Weakened drive 12
74-18	Concv1187	CmChowd	1181	40	Stvnson	1191	Early speed, tired 10
68-19	SuFirFun	1181	Buzzrd	Luck1187	Txbok	Vlu1182	Bumped start 8
69-18	SunOfJupr	1181	Doobl	Absolut1189	RblGry	1181	Wide 1/4 turn 9

Overall Avg.: -9.9

Dk. b. or br. g. 3(Mar), by Drouilly (Fra)—Miz Star Ben, by Ben Adhem

\$8,000 Br.—Waltner F N (Wash)

Tr.—Waltner Frank

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
12 12 1111	1121121711163	Maelfeyt	B J
2 9 915	913	893	861
1 10 1011	1041	771	51
6 9 916	943	65	31
9 11 1193	85	861	88
4 7 812	893	56	441
3 10 1011	97	741	541
3 5 621	523	66	611
3 7 761	771	48	38
3 3 331	22	211	11

3-Race Avg.: -13.6

10-Race Avg.: -9.7

Lifetime		1991	12	1	0	3	\$3,311
		1990	7	M	0	0	\$375

1155

\$4,306

48-36	Davey's	Fool1171	Series	Str1201	Mombo	King1202	Never close 12
50-34	Just 'N	Prosper	1204	Foxy	Steve1201	Likely	Legal1201
55-36	Firwood	Slick1173	Singh	King1201	Romn	Vil1171	Wide 1/4 turn 10
53-41	Artist's	Mod1171	Frwood	Slick1171	Mr.	ToO'Clock	1152
47-39	Hmsom	Strng	1203	Romn	Vil1171	HsUn	Hob1201
54-38	Your	Career	1202	Hustlin	Hob1201	Singh	King1202
44-52	O'Stevenson	1201	Toddy	Bear	1201	Roman	Villa1173
72-20	JustBig	Time1204	Dr.	Larry	1203	Cmpbells	Hope1203
67-24	Our	Staff1202	Cmpbells	Hope1202	Mr.	ToO'Clock	1205
77-16	Mr.	ToO'Clock	1211	Hot	Sea	Mustard	1203

Overall Avg.: -9.7

B. g. 3(May), by Just the Time—Phis Cutie, by Philately

\$8,000 Br.—Faist E &amp; Alice (Wash)

Tr.—Medeiros Beverly

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
5 6 451	43	1013	10141
2 12 105	761	56	641
4 9 911	67	48	251
3 6 77	88	891	810
6 8 76	65	641	741
6 12 1291	1291	1181	11103
7 6 671	743	35	431
6 2 1nd	121	13	1nd
6 1 11	213	23	271
5 5 421	741	711	8143

1-Race Avg.: -21.0

1-Race Avg.: -23.0

Lifetime		1991	6	0	1	0	\$830
		1990	5	1	1	1	\$4,530

117

\$5,420

43-34	Likly	Lgl	1203	Drifting	Rin1201	SunOfJupr	1201
63-26	JstA	Contry	Boy1202	Gllnt	Grs1201	ISPnch	1201
71-24	Hrpr	Mdow	1201	JustHrd	Luck1121	Litigious	1201
64-27	Lsting	Obsidin	1174	Artist's	Model1171	ISPncho	1202
66-26	RelMowr	1201	SpectulrRowdy	11711	Bobbi's	Protst1171	Outrun 10
68-22	El	Travis	1172	Whip	Out1202	Land	Acre
76-15	Blue	Mastadon	1151	Crystal	Silk1182	Williamette	1181
84-12	JustHard	Luck1181	Can	Command	1181	ReglCptin	1181
68-27	El	Travis	11871	JustHrd	Luck1181	CmChowd	1184
71-18	Concv	1187	CmChowd	1181	40	Stvnson	1191

Overall Avg.: -8.9

Dk. b. or br. c. 3(Jan), by Sharper One—No Default, by Reflected Glory

\$8,000 Br.—Jamison W D (Wash)

Tr.—Chambers Mike

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
8 1 1nd	2nd	211	851
5 3 2nd	2nd	11	531
2 4 57	561	671	7111
3 2 1nd	211	58	6231
12 8 743	883	141714141	Jaregui

3-Race Avg.: (—)

12-Race Avg.: (—)

Lifetime		1991	4	M	0	0	\$125
		1990	1	M	0	0	

117

\$125

70-22	Trendalar	1221	Private	Career	1181	Joyous	Jim1181
73-24	Mombo	Kng1201	SFood	InColr	1201	C1Cmbr	1201
65-27	Lwdy	Me1201	Northern	Nvigor	1203	Riny	Session1202
60-21	Kook	KooKcho	1201	NlFr	Brngg	1204	Pnnstn
72-18	Imp	Port1182	Profssor	Pock1182	Qck	Sprps	1181

Overall Avg.: -9.6

Dk. b. or br. g. 3(Mar), by Just the Time—Nahanni Rose, by Search for Gold

\$8,000 Br.—Clemans View Farm (Wash)

Tr.—Tollett Bill

Entered 20Jun91- 7 LGA			
4 6 67	541	321	451
4 8 621	741	33	111
1 9 751	95	43	311
7 1 1nd	3d	58	691
4 6 1nd	1nd	1nd	411

3-Race Avg.: (—)

12-Race Avg.: (—)

Lifetime		1991	5	1	0	1	\$4,038
		1990	0	M	0	0	

120

\$4,038

77-19	Imginoor	1201	Chicken	Crk1202	Gllnt	Gris1202	Weakened late 12
74-26	Cmn	TmRos	1201	Pwr	Prspt	1201	Mstr
72-22	Ron	Msters	1201	Amy's	Den	1201	Cmn
77-13	Tp	ThWnd	1181	Tnmn	Sqr	1181	Tmly
74-20	Neke	Express	1181	Gndios	1181	O.K.	Wiseguy

Overall Avg.: -5.2

Speed Index: Last Race: (—)

## LATEST WORKOUTS

May 9 Lga 4fst :502 B

Apr 24 Lga 5fst :1:043 B

#	NAME	DIST.	1st CALL	2nd CALL	3rd CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	GOOD	8.5	48.1	114.3	149.4	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	LITS	6.0	22.1	45.4	112.3	0.00	0.50	3.00	6.00
3	GYPS	6.0	22.1	46.2	112.4	0.10	0.10	1.50	3.25
4	CLEM	6.0	22.0	45.3	111.2	7.00	4.50	2.50	5.50
5	MAI	8.5	48.0	114.4	149.0	3.50	0.10	1.50	0.00
6	DR.s	6.0	22.1	46.0	112.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	DRT.	8.5	48.4	114.3	149.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

E N E R G Y   G E N E R A T O R  
\* \* \* \* \*

RAW ENERGY FACTORS

Name	Total	Hidden	Fx	Med	Lex	3rd	ESP Type
DR.s	54.85	52.54	54.54	71.02	28.98	49.62	Early
DRT.	51.08	49.56	51.03	67.41	32.59	47.97	Early
<hr/>							
GOOD	50.53	48.78	50.45	67.41	32.59	46.88	Early
LITS	54.51	52.04	53.84	71.49	28.51	48.23	Early
GYPS	54.46	51.97	54.41	70.69	29.31	49.40	Early
CLEM	54.93	53.66	54.21	70.29	29.71	50.97	E/P Presser
MAI	50.81	49.01	51.34	66.89	33.11	48.26	E/P Presser

Name	Total	RAW 2ndCall	Par Med	Dte
DR.s	54.85	57.39	0.865	1.00
DRT.	51.07	53.08	0.904	1.00
<hr/>				
LITS	54.51	57.51	0.839	0.980
GYPS	54.46	56.87	0.869	0.980
CLEM	54.92	56.71	0.899	0.988
MAI	50.81	52.93	0.912	0.914
GOOD	50.53	53.08	0.883	0.909

Deceleration Pars

Name	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p
DR.s	0.93	0.89	0.83
DRT.	0.95	0.94	0.89
<hr/>			
CLEM	0.98	0.90	0.89
LITS	0.94	0.86	0.81
GOOD	0.94	0.92	0.87
GYPS	0.92	0.91	0.83
MAI	0.91	0.97	0.89

In a route race where one or more sprinters seem to qualify, create both a sprint and route dream race as I have done here. DR.S (Dream Race Sprint) and DRT. (Dream Race Route). The Dream Race E.S.P. Energy expenditure running style is early at both distances. Therefore we want a horse who can either completely dominate the race from an early lead or one who can successfully press early leaders with inadequate sustained energy. With three sprinters trying to stretch out to 8.5 furlongs, the most important readout is total pace par (TP/p). Horses should be ranked here on the route dream race since that is today's distance.

In TP/p CLEM is even. It runs exactly to the route par. LITS is deficient by -8 and GYPS by -6.

In the EP/p and the par median categories each contender should be ranked by the distance it is coming from. The sprinters against DR.S, the routers against DRT.

At EP/P CLEM is +5. LITS is a +1. GYPS is -1. GOOD is minus 1 from the route par while MAI is -4.

In Par Median LITS is deficient by -.26, GYPS is +.04 but CLEM is tops with a +.34. Of the routers MAI is +.08 and GOOD is -.21.

Hidden Energy par (HE/p) represent the deceleration ration of the final two increments. Hence sprinters should be weighed against both the sprint and route HE/p, but ranked against the DRT. In this category only CLEM and GYPS with -4 and -3 deficiencies have a prayer at today's distance. LITS is out of it with a -.8. GOOD is -2 but MAI is +4.

This leaves only the Dream Race Total Energy. Here each dream race earns an arbitrary 0.100. LITS and GYPS are -2.0 CLEM is deficient by only 1.2. The least deficient router is MAI -.86. GOOD is -.91.

Weighing each contenders plus and minus deviations from the par designations, LITS and GYPS are eliminated. GOOD is a distant third. MAI is tops followed closely by CLEM.

That's how they finished.

## SECOND RACE Longacres

JUNE 21, 1991

1 1/4 MILES. (134) CLAIMING. Purse \$4,300. 3-year-olds which have never won two races. Weight, 120 lbs. Non-winners in 1991, allowed 3 lbs. Claiming price \$2,000.

Value of race \$4,300; value to winner \$2,305; second \$820; third \$625; fourth \$385; fifth \$105. Mutuel pool \$35,847. Exacta pool \$39,834.

Last Raced	Horse	M/E	Eq	A	Wt	PP	St	1/4	1/2	3/4	St	Fin	Jockey	Cl'g Pr	Od	\$1
14Jun91 3Lga6	Mai Intro	LBb	3	120	1	5	51	51	57	35	11	11	Moore K D	8000		5.90
7Jun91 2Lga4	Cleman Time Rose	LBb	3	120	10	4	43	34	11	121	24	24	Boulanger G	8000		2.40
13Jun91 6Lga1	Good Delivery	Bb	3	115	3	6	63	65	31	21	351	351	Belvoir V T	8000		3.70
12Jun91 3Lga5	Prairie Buster	B	3	117	2	7	71	711	72	41	42	42	Gonsalves F A	8000		11.80
14Jun91 3Lga11	Mr. Too O'Clock	Bb	3	115	7	9	10	10	911	811	53	53	Santos C M	8000		8.50
12Jun91 3Lga6	Regal Captain	B	3	112	6	3	32	44	62	62	64	64	Eide B M	8000		20.60
5Jun91 6Lga10	Just Hard Luck	LBb	3	118	8	8	83	83	85	71	74	74	Bayer J D	8000		19.80
29May91 6Lga8	Gypsy Joker	LBb	3	117	9	2	211	11	21	94	83	83	Baze G	8000		7.40
12Jun91 3Lga4	Litigious	LB	3	116	5	1	14	211	41	95	9	9	Best J E	8000		8.70
29May91 3Lga3	Littlerock Rocket	Bb	3	120	4	10	971	92	10	10	—	—	Barnese V J	8000		57.20

Littlerock Rocket, Eased.

OFF AT 5:25. Start good. Won driving. Time, :23, :47, 1:13, 1:41, 1:43 Track fast.

\$2 Mutuel Prices: 1 MAI INTRO 13.80 5.20 3.00  
10 CLEMAN TIME ROSE 3.40 2.60  
3 GOOD DELIVERY 2.40  
\$2 EXACTA 1-10 PAID \$60.20.

# Track to Track Adjustments

by Glen Connolly

It's a pleasure to be one of the newest PIRCO Teaching members, and I want to invite any of you in the Maryland area who need help to contact me. The following article was prepared for the Baltimore seminar and was intended to present some "local knowledge" for those coming in from out of town. Dick Schmidt liked it well enough that he asked to turn it into a *Follow Up* article. I hope the adjustments I present help those on the East Coast, and the process described helps others make a similar chart for their own local circuit.

I began working with the Methodology about Thanksgiving time in 1987, using Phase III. So I've been in the Methodology for a little over three and one-half years. What an education it has been! Yes, like most of us, I've previously read all the books and tried all the systems over the years. Bet on my first race in the late 1940's, but didn't get serious about racing until the late 1960's. Handicapping the races took the place of my previous activity of playing duplicate bridge; I much prefer this solitary activity, not being dependent on a partner. My training ground was New England, but I've been in Maryland for the last ten years. Many times I read in *The Follow Up* that there were few Maryland clients because it was believed that the Sartin Methodology wasn't effective here. Well, it is, all of it. Phase III, Synergism I and II, Ultra-Scan, ENERGY! and K-Gen all are effective.

But you've got to have only the true contenders in your computer. Have you ever heard that before? As Doc Sartin, Jim Bradshaw and all the charter and teaching members admonish, you can't enter slow horses and expect any program with built in adjustments to work properly. So the never ending question is how do you identify the true contenders? This is a persistent problem that was demonstrated once again in this recent experience: Howard referred a client to me who had been in the Methodology in the early 1980's and was now returning to the foal. While this gentleman had a number of questions and issues he wanted addressed, the bottom line was contender and paceline selection. Even with all the tools we have at our disposal, we're anxiously awaiting the newest book and presentations on the Phase I procedures, which will provide yet another tool for us to use.

When Howard advised me to prepare a presentation for the Baltimore seminar, he said that he didn't want a dull rehash, he wanted something new and dynamic. Well folks, that seemed to be a tough order. I've read every manual and issue of *The Follow Up*, plus listened to almost every tape in the PIRCO library and those produced by Joe Reay at various seminars at least 20 times each. I've heard just about every presentation given on every subject, as well as reading about them. My mission, I decided, was to try to help you with Maryland specific racing information and show you how I gathered and computed this information. So while the subjects may not be new, they remain ever exciting, and will be presented with a local twist.

Running styles are important in assessing how a race may set-up, as well as in contender selection. Even though we have programs that will determine running styles, it is very worthwhile doing so before entering anything in your computer. It's even more important in Maryland because we have many races run with a Sustained Energy distribution which are run on or near the lead. To new, and some not so new, clients, this is perplexing despite the frequent reminders by Howard that a horse can run a Sustained race on the lead. I've found it helpful to suggest the use of the terms Front-runner (F), Mid-pack (M) and Closer (C) for running styles determined from the results charts if you get confused using Early, Presser and Sustained as presented in the EnGen program. (Editor's Note: we have come full circle. When Tom Brohamer first presented the concept of running styles to a workshop in Beaumont, he used these same designations. Howard thought ESP sounded much jazzier and easier to remember than FMC, so he changed the names. Either way, they are very effective.)

During the last Laurel meeting, races at 6 furlongs were won primarily by Early (front-running) horses, 6.5 furlongs by Early/Pressers (FM), 7 furlongs by Pressers (M), 8.5 furlongs by Sustained/Pressers (CM) and 9 furlong races by Sustained (C) horses. A perfect progression.

After determining running styles, calculate Class/APV ratings. Yes, APV frequently identifies the place horse. For contender selection, I've observed that APV is more effective in route races and that the Class rating is more effective in sprints. I'm not suggesting you use one rating to the exclusion of the other, but if you have a close call using both ratings, you'll know in what direction to lean.

It's most helpful to be aware of Tandem races, races where some of today's entries competed against each other recently. Usually it's the last race, but not always. There may be more than one Tandem race, too. I've found that the one you better pay particular attention to is the Tandem race involving the Consensus top choice who may also be your Fulcrum horse if you use PBS numbers and frequently is the top Average Speed Rating if you use K-Gen. Here's what almost constitutes a spot play: a horse who has had one race after either a freshening or layoff and that is a Tandem race. They often improve enough to win.

With respect to the 4 3/4 length guideline for qualifying as a Tandem contender, over the years I've stretched that to 6, then 8 and finally 10 lengths. So keep horses that ran in the Tandem on your first pass through the race if they were within 10 lengths of the best finisher in the Tandem. You probably will narrow it down close to the guideline, but these horses are not automatic toss-outs. Warning: let's say there are only two horses in today's race out of a Tandem. One of them beat the other by over 20 lengths. If the beaten horse has shown a good race recently, don't toss him automatically. The Tandem horses may well be the best two in today's race and the poor performer could place and sometimes win at a big price. My objective here is to slow you down in discarding horses out-of-hand.

The contender selection method that I prefer is the average speed rating. I keep telling myself that this is only a tool in the job of selecting contenders, even after seeing a run of 14 races in which 11 of the top 2 horses won. Obviously this didn't last, some of the 3 and #4 horses began to win too. Back to the drawing board.



As a contender selection method developed for K-Gen, it's terrific. But you better know how to determine speed ratings. If all the horses ran at today's track and distance, you don't have a problem. But at this time of year, you will be handicapping races at Laurel using many Pimlico pacelines as well as feeder tracks. Laurel racing is great; you'll have 6, 6.5, and 7 furlong sprints. The routes will be 8.5, 9, and some 9.5 furlong races. Pimlico, on the other hand, runs only 6 furlong sprints and primarily 8.5 furlong routes (with a very few at 9 furlongs). Pimlico times its races from the gate, whereas Laurel does not (and both are owned by the same people). If you look only at Pimlico, the racing scene may look simple, even boring. But it is not, mainly because of Laurel's variety of distances and the changing meets from one track to the other. Does this impact price? You bet!

I've included a \$10,000 par time chart with variant at the end of this article. There are gaps in it, yet it is complete enough to be useful. A column is included showing Tom Hambleton's class level for each track. There are many ways to approach the question of speed ratings, mainly whether or not you use the average variant, as described by Tom Brohamer, half the variant as in the Hambleton speed ratings, or no variant at all.

The 10K pars were computed as described in Tom Brohamer's book and expanded on in the taped Lecture Series. We are not going through the process here because most of you have the book and should have the tapes as well. If you don't have both, you're leaving an awfully lot of money on the table when you walk out of the track. Anyway, the final times were converted to speed ratings based on the 3 year best times presented in the *Racing Form*. The average 10K variant is shown beside the average speed rating. These speed ratings can provide insight that will make some problems you've had vanish. For example, do you add or subtract for a shipper? If you see a horse ship from a fast track to a slower track, you know his time will be faster, but will his speed rating also be inflated? Maybe it will, and maybe it won't, and soon you'll know why.

Let's look at Laurel and Pimlico, the 6 furlong 3 year best times and the 10K pars:

Laurel	108.1	81
Pimlico	109.0	85

Whoops! When you go from a slower track to a faster track, aren't you supposed to add? This would make Pimlico's 85 an 89. You'd probably make a horse a contender when he wasn't. He's run faster, but his speed rating will be 4 points less than a comparable time run at Pimlico. That's a spread of 8 points!

If you check the records, you'll notice that while the sprints are run faster at Laurel, the routes are faster at Pimlico. Let's look at the 8.5 and 9 furlong times and average speed ratings:

Laurel	142.3	84	148.1	77
Pimlico	140.4	82	147.1	81

At 8.5 furlongs, the difference in track records is 9/5ths; at 9 furlongs it is 5/5ths. Visualize races in which you have both sprint and

route pacelines going into a sprint in one case and a route in the other. Add a shipper from Philadelphia and you have a real challenge. Using the chart, simply take the difference in 10K pars. Thus if you have a Pimlico 8.5 furlong paceline, add 2 points to the speed rating to bring the race to Laurel. The point is: when working with speed ratings, you better not use the difference in track records to make your adjustments. Also, even though Laurel is slower at both route distances, you add in one case, and subtract in the other. Isn't it great that you don't have to go crazy anymore? The amazing thing is after you understand some of the basic problems, it releases you to take a much more relaxed approach. This in turn leads to better handicapping.

Let's say you have a shipper from a track for which you don't have 10K pars. Here is a relaxed way to handle it; compute a speed rating based on Tom Hambleton's procedure of using half the variant and the class adjustment. Now subtract 10 points. Jim Bradshaw's principle of "using what you've got" applies here. The resulting number can be directly compared with speed ratings computed using the Brohamer approach. This approach has worked on many races and has yet to cause me any problems. For simulcast races from out of state that have horses from unfamiliar tracks, the Hambleton ratings work fine. Use them for all the horses.

Briefly, for the benefit of those who are new or haven't worked the Brohamer approach to variants before (we'll apply Tom's techniques to speed ratings rather than to final times):

Assume the race is at 6 furlongs.

The 10K par is 85-15.

The last race in the past performance chart is 80-20.

There is a 5 point slower variant. Use half the variant, which is 2.5. Round down to 2. Since the track was slow, we add the 2 points to the speed rating to give a final adjusted speed rating of 82. By rounding down, this gives a zero adjustment range of 14-16, exactly as Tom Brohamer recommends. I prefer to use 15 in all cases rather than 14 when the track is fast and 16 when slow. Forgive me Tom!

Another example, using a past performance speed rating of 81-10.

Again, we have a 5 point spread which gives us a 2 point adjustment. This results in a 79 speed rating since the track was fast with respect to the average variant. The two adjusted speed ratings are 82 and 79, for an average speed rating of 80.5.

Taking the highest and lowest average speed rating in a race and averaging them yields the average median for the race (an indication of Kinetic Potential for you K-Gen folks). Your contenders will hopefully be within 2 points of this number. Those over two points above the median are probably standouts and are indeed contenders. Doing good average speed ratings is definitely worth the effort.

Another use for speed ratings: to pick pacelines. Ideally, you'd like the pacelines you select to be within about a four or five point range. If you've used pacelines of 75, 85, 86, 87 and 89, can you spot the slow horse?

Final point, something new. The previous discussion was based on the use of the *Racing Form*. The introduction of the *Racing Times* changes the picture somewhat. I tend to buy whichever paper is available. The *Times* has some serious shortcoming. The earnings information for Maryland is incomplete, usually giving only the current year. Furthermore, there is no workout information. But it does have speed ratings that are already adjusted.

We can use them in exactly the same way as the adjusted *Racing Form* ratings. Just remember that one length in sprints is about 2.5 speed rating points, and in a route it is about 2 points. The only problem you'll have is using a route line in a sprint. I usually compare the second call time to the 80 *Racing Form* speed rating, which is 113 at Pimlico and 112.1 at Laurel. Don't forget Howard's advice that any horse with an 80 speed rating is initially a contender. A little improvisation is needed here. Also, don't forget to change the pace of the race times from hundredths to fifths before entering data into your computer.

Another procedure using the *Times* speed numbers is to look at the last race of each horse and circle the highest rating earned at today's track, distance and surface. This is equivalent to establishing the horse to beat. Next check the last three races of all the horses looking for races run within 10 points of your reference. By using 10 points, this is the same as 4 lengths in a sprint, 5 in a route, which are the criteria recommended in Tom Hambleton's speed rating approach. All considerations still apply in terms of being too forgiving or too stringent in getting a proper paceline.

I hope this article helps you develop a feel for contenders coming from other tracks. If you can successfully handle shippers, you are far ahead of the average racing fan.

A/O 8/1/91

10K PARS FOR USE IN 1991

T R A C K	LVL	5.5F	6F	6.5F	7F	1M	1.7M	8.5F	9F
AQUEDUCT	1		80-20		78-19	75-32			66-28
AQU INNER	3		82-16					70-28	74-22
ATLANTIC CITY	4	92-16	84-17		84-16			73-29	
BELMONT	1		82-17	85-14	80-18	80-22		79-18	71-22
BIRMINGHAM	4		93-15						
CALDER	3		85-15		90-09	89-12	91-12	85-13	
CHARLES TOWN	7			88-19	84-17			81-24	86-22
DELAWARE	6	87-19	90-16			82-21	72-27	81-22	86-22
FAIR GROUNDS	4	89-19	83-19						
FINGER LAKES	7	82-19	84-19						
GARDEN STATE	4	85-15	81-22				75-26	66-34	
GULFSTREAM PARK	3		88-13		85-11			86-14	80-17
L A U R E L	4		81-17	84-17	78-19			84-17	78-22
LOUISIANA DOWNS	4		89-13						
MEADOWLANDS	3		85-17					80-22	71-25
MONMOUTH PARK	3		85-15				83-19	78-22	
OAKLAWN PARK	2		84-						
PENN NATIONAL	8	90-17	85-19				81-27	77-27	
PHILADELPHIA PARK	4	90-13	87-15	90-15	86-15		73-26	77-26	74-28
P I M L I C O	4		87-15					82-21	79-23
ROCKINGHAM PARK	7		85-23		(1.4M = 72-29)			77-28	
TAMPA BAY DOWNS	8		87-17		84-19			80-23	
THISTLEDOWN	5		83-21					77-26	

NOTE: USE THE AVERAGE VARIANT INSTEAD OF A VARIANT RANGE. ROUND  
DOWN TO OBTAIN THE SAME RESULTS AS USING A RANGE.

# Recognizing Need-To-Lead Horses

by Doc Sartin

Here was a client in a quandary. Everything was going just fine. So, like so many clients, he began forgetting the text of our manuals and used only the instructions for using his computer program. Here is his plea:

DEAR DR SARTIN.

I AM FORCED TO ASK FOR HELP! WHAT WORKED EARLIER AND HELPED ME KILL THE MUTUALS, HAS IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS GONE INTO A TAILSPIN, WITH SECONDS AND THIRDS, THIRDS AND FOURTHS AND WORSE.

HAVE SPOKEN TO A COUPLE OF TRAINERS ABOUT APPARENT FORM REVERSAL. THEY CONTRIBUTE IT (AT LEAST IN PART) TO ALLOWING "BUTE" 48 HAS PRE RACE AS TO 96 HAS PREVIOUS TO JULY 1<sup>st</sup>, THIS IS ABOUT THE TIME I STARTED HAVING PROBLEMS.

UNFORTUNATELY SAID TRAINERS DO NOT HAVE TO DECLARE THE USE OF "BUTE", ONE MORE EXAMPLE OF HOW THE BETTORS ARE TREATED.

AM ENCLOSED A CARD AND RESULT CHART WHICH IS REPRESENTATIVE, FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

So we see that for a long time he was "killing" the mutuels and then, during the last week, instead of winning, his choices started placing, showing and worse, So naturally he went for help to the obvious "experts," trainers. Ugg. Fortunately in the same racing form he sent me containing his problem races, I found the Exhibition Park trainer standings. Here they are:

# TRAINER STANDINGS

Exhibition Park  
(April 8 to July 31, inclusive)

Trainer	Sta.	1st	2nd	3rd	Win%
Baroby Harold J	212	34	33	30	.16
Cummins George	124	25	18	30	X .20
Martin Sidney	163	21	33	23	.13
Forster David	112	18	18	14	.16
Rawson Roy	112	17	16	9	.15
Marshall John Terry					
	118	16	18	19	.14
Loeeth Jim	118	16	17	17	.14
Baroby Frank E	146	16	15	20	.11
May Alan	59	15	12	3	X .25
O'Connell Kenneth	131	14	14	20	.11
Clyde Terry	102	13	11	12	.13
Crowe Marcel	71	12	15	4	.17
Bigham Dale E	96	12	9	7	.13
Jack Allan	65	12	8	6	.18
Johnson Harry	52	11	6	3	X .21

Only three trainers with a win percentage of 20% or over. The best with 25%. If our client was "killing" the mutuels previous to the past two weeks, he was probably winning in excess of 60%! So now we have a riotous plot for a TV comedy in which a 60% winner goes to a 20% winner for advice. The suggestion that unpublished use of "bute" is, even in part, responsible is gratuitous and beyond our control anyway.

Here is one of his problem races:

## 4th Exhibition

6 1/4 FURLONGS. (1.151) CLAIMING. Purse \$4,000. 3-year-olds and upward. Weight 117 lbs.; older 122 lbs. Non-winners of two races in 1981, allowed 3 lbs.; non-winners in 1981, 5 lbs. Claiming price \$4,000.

### Pure Brew

PATZER M B

Own.—Hope W K & Nite-Day Stable

Trainer	Sta.	1st	2nd	3rd	Win%
19Jul91-SEP fst 6 1/2	221	454	1:19	3+ Clm 4000	
30Jun91-SEP fst 1 1/2	484	1:13	1:47	3+ Clm 5000	
14Jun91-11EP gd 1 1/2	484	1:14	1:48	3+ Clm 5000	
29May91-SEP fst 1 1/2	48	1:12	1:46	3+ Clm 7000	
18May91-SEP my 6 1/2	224	462	1:18	3+ Clm 8000	
16May91-SEP fst 1 1/2	482	1:13	1:48	3+ Clm 8000	
21Apr91-4EP fst 6 1/2	233	464	1:12	3+ Clm 8000	
13Apr91-SEP fst 6 1/2	23	47	1:13	Clm 5500	
30Oct90-7EP sly 1 1/2	482	1:14	1:48	3+ Clm 8000	
26Sep90-6EP fst 6 1/2	221	452	1:18	3+ Clm 8000	

Speed Index: Last Race: -3.0

LATEST WORKOUTS

Aug 1EP 4 fst 454 H

### Windy Wales

EVANS S P

Own.—Martin J

Trainer	Sta.	1st	2nd	3rd	Win%
19Jul91-SEP fst 6 1/2	221	454	1:19	3+ Clm 4000	
7Jul91-SEP fst 6 1/2	221	454	1:20	3+ Clm 4000	
22Jun91-2EP sly 6 1/2	224	462	1:20	3+ Clm 4000	
5Jun91-1EP fst 6 1/2	221	452	1:18	3+ Clm 4000	
12Jun91-10EP fst 6 1/2	23	463	1:20	3+ Clm 4000	
27Apr91-4EP fst 6 1/2	221	461	1:20	3+ Clm 4000	
19Apr91-SEP fst 6 1/2	232	472	1:13	Clm 4000	
13Oct90-2EP gd 6 1/2	22	454	1:19	Clm 5000	
5Oct90-7EP gd 6 1/2	222	46	1:19	Clm 6000	
25Sep90-7EP fst 6 1/2	221	453	1:18	Clm 6250	

Speed Index: Last Race: -10.0

LATEST WORKOUTS

July 31EP 5 fst 1:01 H

Dr. h. or br. h. & by Angle Light—Twynypia, by Olympian

\$4,000 Br.—Canary J (Ky)

Tr.—O'Connell Kenneth

Trainer	Sta.	1st	2nd	3rd	Win%
1 1 54 43 21 14	Loeeth C	b 175	2.70		
4 2 21 74 21 42	Solis R D	b 128	14.10		
3 4 83 85 64 64	Solis R D	b 128	4.25		
5 5 53 52 62 56	Solis R D	b 116	6.60		
3 1 61 45 45 57	Solis R D	b 119	8.30		
3 4 41 14 12 11	Solis R D	b 116	6.45		
5 3 43 44 44 33	Baze G	b 117	9.55		
4 5 64 54 62 54	Solis R D	b 115	9.65		
6 6 61 54 54 54	Solis R D	b 118	6.30		
8 5 75 85 62 44	Solis R D	b 119	10.90		

3-Race Avg.: -0.3

July 6EP 5 fst 1:02 H

APV 1512

Lifetime 1981 8 2 0 1 \$7,267

49 6 7 5 1980 13 1 1 2 \$8,325

122

83-14	Pure Brew 119	Ginned 162	Rocky's Man 161	Rail out 10
75-25	Restless Air 113	Boggy 114	Winj Worrior 113	Weakened late 10
65-30	Cpr's Grl 110	Gldy 113	Pnc Of Crn 113	No room 2nd turn 10
72-25	Bobby's Bl 114	Intror Grl 113	Thom Thom McT 113	Tired 8
73-28	Mern Rppr 114	LIR C 114	Thm Thm McT 114	Saved ground 9
72-28	Pure Brew 114	Bobby's Bl 114	Intrior Grl 113	Fully extended 9
86-17	Lil River City 114	Serpentine Ld 114	Pure Brew 117	Evenly 10
79-17	Kdis Judgement 114	Rvto 114	Mister Mrtin 117	Showed little 10
61-32	Up'n Jmng Tm 114	Rvto 117	On My Gd Sd 114	Showed little 7
82-17	Rn Wld M 116	Fruid Ron 119	On My Gd Sd 114	Wide into lane 9

Overall Avg.: -1.7

June 6EP 5 fst 1:02 H 1082

Dr. h. or br. c. 4, by Welsh Legend—Whispering Breeze, by Greco Time

\$4,000 Br.—Nelson M (BC-C)

Tr.—Baroby Larry G

Trainer	Sta.	1st	2nd	3rd	Win%
9 2 12 24 31 83	Evans S P	b 114	8.50		
4 1 11 11 11 14	Evans S P	111	13.55		
2 2 12 15 18 15	Evans S P	114	9.10		
2 4 24 22 48 612	Loeeth C	b 119	7.35		
1 3 11 11 24 64	Loeeth C	b 119	7.55		
6 3 33 35 62 912	Evans S P	b 114	5.60		
2 1 12 11 31 34	Evans S P	b 112	5.75		
10 3 11 24 45 611	Senties F P	b 115	21.40		
2 8 42 32 85 815	Evans S P	b 112	16.35		
9 4 84 84 10 14 1023	Johnson B G	b 115	12.30		

3-Race Avg.: -3.5

June 30EP 5 fst 1:01 H

1145

76-14	Pure Brew 119	Ginned 162	Rocky's Man 161	Tired 10
78-22	Windy Wales 111	Rocky's Man 160	Splitting Stock 117	All out 10
78-21	Windy Wales 114	Senor Prgus 119	Writers Fury 122	Ridden out 10
73-15	Turk's Count 119	Senor Paraguis 119	Firelegs 119	Tired 10
70-26	Pagn Luck 119	Isnd Ld 122	Glenellen's Lhl 119	Weakened 10
64-22	Venus Street 122	Savannah Bay 119	Sherris Knight 119	Tired 10
79-17	Frser 117	Splitting Stock 117	Windy Wls 112	Lacked response 9
70-18	Ptners Youndme 117	Hydeth Suc 119	Cribbo Vcton 119	Tired 10
63-21	Piro Visto 117	4 Tented Khel 12	Bckin Spcl 116	Flattened out 8
82-17	Powder King 119	West Side Bizze 119	Sky Fighter 119	Outrun 10

Overall Avg.: -9.4

June 17EP 6 1/2 sly 1:05 H



Lets enter the clients contenders from his pace lines and view them together on our new entry screen.

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	PURE	6.5	22.1	45.4	119.0	4.50	3.50	1.00	0.00
2	TIDY	6.5	22.3	46.4	119.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	WINDY	6.5	22.1	45.4	120.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	NOTA	6.0	23.0	46.3	113.0	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
5	SUPER	6.5	22.1	45.4	120.0	5.00	5.00	3.50	0.50

My recommended Match Up procedure has always been (when in doubt) to first match up three obvious choices against each other.

1	PURE	6.5	22.1	45.4	119.0	4.50	3.50	1.00	0.00
2	TIDY	6.5	22.3	46.4	119.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	WINDY	6.5	22.1	45.4	120.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Next we view this match-up on EnGen:

ENERGY FACTORS							
Name	Total	Hidden	Fx	Med	Lex	3rd	ESP Type
PURE	164.98	64.45	65.99	69.79	30.21	30.55	Early
TIDY	162.95	64.16	66.53	69.12	30.88	30.60	Early
WINDY	163.64	63.66	65.82	70.47	29.53	29.46	Early

We now see three designated Early Horses. In the Methodology we have defined three types of Early Horses:

1: Those whose Early or Median Energy percentage relative to their final fraction produces an Energy expenditure designated Early.

2: Horses that are Early according to the visual matchup on ESP as garnered from their past performance behavior pattern showing a marked tendency to be close up, especially at the 2nd call. These horses may or may not show a distinct Early or Median percentage delineating them as early.

3: The early need-to-lead horse. These are the easiest to spot and also the easiest to weed out of contention if they cannot get and sustain a lead today. On the ExP race 4 PP's I have noted these horses with a N-T-L. The PP lines of Need-to-lead horses show them in first position at ALL calls when they are running in form. Look at Windy Wales. This is a dedicated need-to-lead horse.

When Windy (APV = 108%) wins at 6.5 furlongs its final fraction is a relatively slow 34.1, two back, and 33.3, three back. In its formful losing races on 12 May and 19 April, it succumbed to closing pace-of-race fractions of 34.1 and 26.2. 26.2 converts to 33 at 6.5 furlongs. Ergo, Windy must have a clear lead and has a history of folding when challenged. Pure Brew in its last race ran a 46.3 second call and closed in 32.2. Without even consulting the computer, Windy does not match up with Pure and should fold today.

Tidy Ship (APV=111%) Its only sprint win was a dedicated N-T-L. In it's route win it was a presser. But today is a sprint. We must use the evidence we have and declare this horse also as a N-T-L. In its last race it ran a 46.4 second call and a final fraction of 33. Certainly more competitive in this race than Windy, but can it beat Pure? Well, pure has



a one length lead at the second call and betters Tidy in the final fraction by another 3. That's four lengths.

Superlative Red. (APV=136%) While exhibiting a more flexible over all running style, was once a N-T-L horse since that is how it scored its two PP wins and close up finishes. Super's second call when it won at today's distance on 30 July, 90, was 45.1. Its 3rd fraction was 32.3. While using this pace line would make the horse a clear winner, we can't justify using that race as a logical pace line today. We can refer to it as a reference, however. In its last EP start on 2 July, Super ran as a presser and was beaten by 1/2 length. We have no choice but to use that line. In that race its 2nd call time was 46.4 and its final fraction was 33.15.

Notable Guy (APV=82%) It won last out as an Early Presser but that was at 5.5 furlongs. Its race two back gives us a better comparison for today's race, so that's the pace line we'll use. Nota's 2nd call was 46.31. Its final fraction was 26.2. 26.2 converts to 33.

Krona Gold. (APV=85%) After examination I eliminated this horse from contention. This is the kind of decision you will have to make or your readouts will become cluttered and confused. Two races back Krona finished two lengths behind super in their matchup. That race did not qualify as the kind of Tandem race where the lesser finisher is given the same final beaten lengths as the greater. So I looked at its last race. Here it lost ground from 2nd call to finish. Coupled with its 85% APV I decided that it was not a contender today.

Please note that I made an APV figure for all contenders. Many clients seemed to forget to do this and it's costing them. 17 years of statistical data shows that at lower class tracks with purses of \$4,000 and under, APV is even more significant than at the higher class tracks. The two top APV horses in this race are Pure and Super.

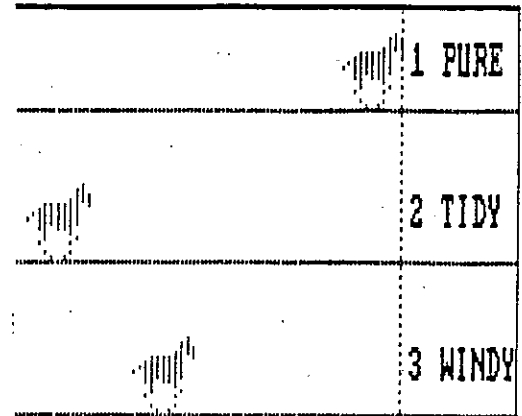
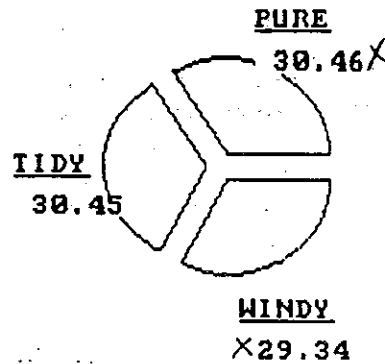
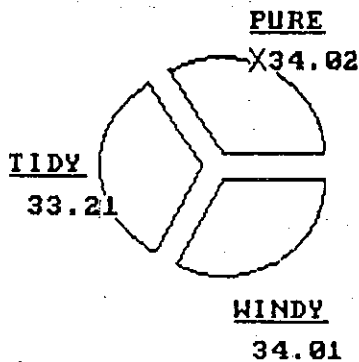
The only horses who match up for today's win are Pure, Super and Nota. For those unable to see this without a computer, let's go back to the old IBM compatible and continue our look at the three contenders that troubled our client the most.

Looking at the race from an ENERGY! perspective (the program used by the client) We see Windy Energizing the race but faltering in Hidden Energy (2nd & third Fraction averaged). It then dies in the third fraction. Note that the Variegate is Presser. Who is pressing? Pure and only Pure. Exit Windy. Is Tidy's 3rd fraction good enough to overcome its deficiencies in the first and second stanza? No. Exit Tidy for win. But for now, until we've looked at the other contenders, we'll leave it in as our possible place horse.

Here is the three horse match-up viewed on ENERGY'S Pie Charts

**TURN TIME**

**Final Fraction**



	Matchup		
	F 1	F 2	F 3
Pace	36.16	34.02	30.46
WINDY	36.16	34.01	29.34
PURE	35.57	34.02	30.46
TIDY	35.57	33.21	30.45

Name	Various Modules of Exdc		
	Emuv	Smuv	uXr
WINDY	0.000	0.370	0.370
PURE	0.174	0.174	0.348
TIDY	0.213	0.217	0.430

PARADIGM E  
PURE

PARADIGM S  
PURE

ENERGIZER  
WINDY

VARIEGATE  
Presser

Now the race after scratching Windy:

1	PURE	6.5	22.1	45.4	119.0	4.50	3.50	1.00	0.00
2	TIDY	6.5	22.3	46.4	119.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NOTA	6.0	23.0	46.3	113.0	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
4	SUPER	6.5	22.1	45.4	120.0	5.00	5.00	3.50	0.50

Race: ep4r.R Dist = 6.5 FURLONGS Comments: superl

Looking at our EnGen (which so few ENERGY! users employ as directed) we note that all contenders have an energy yield designation of Early. At Exp when there are no designated Sustained type horses in a race, there is no statistical basis for eliminating horses with over 70% median and under 30 3rd fraction. Many tracks do impose this limitation. Exp is a relatively slow track and winners frequently come from the plus 70 - 29.90 range.

**ENERGY FACTORS**

Name	Total	Hidden	Fx	Med	Lex	3rd	ESP Type
PURE	164.98	64.45	65.99	69.83	30.17	30.57	Early
TIDY	162.95	64.16	66.53	69.17	30.83	30.62	Early
NOTA	163.32	64.86	65.76	69.30	30.70	30.59	Early
SUPER	163.39	64.16	65.77	70.01	29.99	29.91	Early

**ENERGY PROFILE**  
\*\*\*\*\*

	Total	Med	3rd
HIGH	>>> 164.98	70.01	30.62
AVERAGE	>>> 163.66	69.58	30.45
LOW	>>> 162.95	69.17	29.91

Total Energy differential, high to low is 2.03. For some this means using the manual adjust with no thought as to whether Tidy deserves to have its total Energy equalized with Pure's. Tidy ran on a 19 daily variant. Pure on a 14. That's 5 points of variant. In ENERGY!, the value of a point of auto adjusted variant in a sprint is .04. Raw it is .08. Here is a look at Tidy's auto adjust relative to Pure's:

NAME ==> PURE

Pace Adjustment is ==> -0.22

(ENTER) Accepts Adj. or (E)nter Own Adj. ==>

NAME ==> TIDY

Pace Adjustment is ==> 0.46

(ENTER) Accepts Adj. or (E)nter Own Adj. ==>

Pure is penalize a (minus) -.22. Tidy get a (plus) .46. A total benefit of .68. Far more than .04 X 5 which would be: .20. Tidy is simply a slower horse. Those who use the manual adjust to elevate Slow Horses to the level of fast horses are just penalizing themselves.

If any horse should get a boost it is Super. It ran a 120.05 on a 22 daily variant, the highest for any contender. (After we scratch Windy). By mainstream variant standards Super's final time would be adjusted to the tracks average daily sprint variant of 17. Thus making his adjusted final time 119.05. We're not going to do it that way, however because it produces more losers than winners. Here is Super's auto adjust:

NAME ==> SUPER

Pace Adjustment is ==> 0.31

(ENTER) Accepts Adj. or (E)nter Own Adj. ==>

An auto adjust of .31. Less than Tidy got for running a 119.4. How fair can it get? We'll just use the auto adjust to match all of these horses against each other.

As for the Variegate, all our contenders are Early. Hence the Variegate has to be within the spectrum of Early, Early Presser or Presser, regardless of what the computer may say. When the computerized variegate does not support this reality, ENERGY! has readouts to compensate. So now I'll do what clients with losing races seem to never do. I'll eschew the damnable sort and display Energy's most potent readouts which include, especially, the EXDC deficiency numbers. In ENERGY! 0.00 (zero) is best. In our forthcoming program, 100 (high) is best. Here are the ENERGY! numbers.

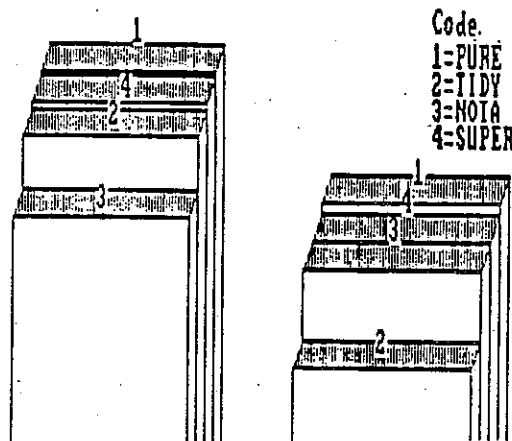
Exdc Deceleration Ratio			
Name	1st	2nd	3rd
WINDY	100.00	99.90	96.26
SUPER	97.07	100.00	95.94
PURE	96.74	99.97	98.05
TIDY	96.73	95.22	95.35
NOTA	93.17	99.97	95.84

Early Match Up Exdc			
Name	1st	2nd	3rd
SUPER	0.00	0.00	2.32
PURE	0.33	0.04	0.22
TIDY	0.34	4.78	2.91
NOTA	3.96	0.03	2.42

Late Match Up Exdc			
Name	1st	2nd	3rd
SUPER	0.00	0.00	2.32
PURE	0.17	0.02	0.00
TIDY	0.17	2.39	0.04
NOTA	1.98	0.02	0.08

Here is where ENERGY! makes its most supreme advance from static velocity numbers. Here is where ENERGY! gets the long shots that the current crop of nouveau pace handicappers and Phase III Methodology imitators will never get. And, sadly, these are the readouts that many of our clients with a key to mint never use to unlock a waiting fortune. Which are the most important zeros? 2nd and 3rd. In the five horse match up who owns the 2nd? Super! In the four horse match up who owns the second (along with the first) Super. Who own the third? Pure!

In EXDC with Thoromation, here is how the race looks:



#### EXDC DECELERATION

			① 1 PURE
			2 TIDY
			3 NOTA
			2 4 SUPER

How does one know to apply all of ENERGY's readouts? By doing losing races and familiarizing ones self with the effectiveness of given readouts by situation. There are always dark days and cold, wet nights to do this kind of research. 65% of our ENERGY! users are in sync with ENERGY'S power beyond the Variegate and sort. I hope that this example will inspire the other 35% to open their minds and use what they have as prescribed and not as a velocity program.

Doing so will produce this kind of result:

<b>1</b>	Superlative Red	39.70	13.00	6.20
	Pure Brew		4.40	3.20
	Belle Boots			5.40

**Exactor (5-1) \$112.10**

6 1/2 furlongs, 3 y.o. & up, claiming \$4,000, purse \$14,400

Index	Horse	PP	WT	W	1/4	1/2	3/4	Fin	Jockey	Odds
57-9	Superlative Red	5	116	3-1/2	3-1	1-2	1-1/4		Sentles	10.25
(64-5)	Pure Brew	1	122	7-10	7-7	3-h	2-no		Patzer	2.00
67-10	Belle Boots	7	116	0	0	6-2 1/2	3-1/4		Hamel	27.50
(2-4)	Notable Guy	0	116	5-1	5-1/2	2-1	4-4		Bayer	6.85
64-5	Krona Gold	6	117	6-2	6-3	5-1/2	5-nk		Lacours	29.55
(64-10)	Tidy Ship	4	116	4-1	4-h	7-1	6-2		Johnson	3.30
64-5	Windy Wales	2	109	2-4	2-4	4-h	7-11		Smith	17.00
(66-7)	Stop Bureaucracy	3	116	1-h	1-h	0	0		Hoguez	2.05

Winner: Ch.p., by Two Bowls of Rice - Bunkeys Baby, by Jet Sail.  
 Trainer: R. White. Breeders: Mr. & Mrs. R. Paterson. Owners: Euclid-  
 dean Acres & D. Barker. Claimed: Stop Bureaucracy - A.D. Murray &  
 J. V. Jacoboni - A. D. Murray. Time— :22, :45.3, 1:12.2, 1:19.1.

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## Reflections on One Horse Betting

by Dick Schmidt

Only in the Sartin Methodology would anyone ever be described as a "closet one horse bettor." Imagine, sneaking around betting only one horse in a race and hoping no one catches you at it. For most horseplayers, this is like being embarrassed about going to the races themselves. One horse betting is a solidly entrenched way of life for the average player.

However, since the Sartin Methodology has been preaching two horse betting for so long, many clients have come to feel that anything else is a betrayal (as a matter of fact, many clients seem to feel that any deviation from the "party line" is a betrayal, to which I reply . . . but that's another story). In the last *Follow Up*, we printed an article by Randall Curtis on the advantages of one horse betting as he perceived them. And to those who cry that this is attacking the Methodology, I might point out that the final decision to print this article was made by Dr. Sartin, not me.

I received several angry letters about the article, as well as the following article refuting the claims Randall made. I don't want anyone to think that we printed Randall's article just to shoot it down, least of all Randall. What I'm trying to do is promote thinking and self examination, not controversy. So who's right? Is one horse betting better than two? Should we follow Randall and Jim Bradshaw and bet one horse per race or stay with the politically correct two horses? The answer is: yes.

What you want to do is what is best for you, personally. Not what someone else tells you is best, but what your own experience teaches you is optimum. Randall is not your typical client; he spends a lot of thought and time at handicapping, and is a graduate of the handicapping "boot camp" Pizzolla and I ran in Vegas. If his records tell him that he makes more money betting one horse, then he is right in doing so and no one in the world can (or should) tell him any different.

Note that in the article that follows by Dave Barrios, he details his last 100 bets, betting just the first pick, just the second and then both. His highest ROI comes from betting just the top pick. He does even better when he bets one horse 16% of the time and two 84%. Whatever works best is best.

The reasons behind two horse betting have never been mathematical. Consider this true story: I was at Santa Anita with a PIRCO member. He had recently reviewed his records and found that if instead of splitting his bets between win and place, he had bet win only he would have won an extra \$4,000 during Del Mar. Naturally, he stopped backing his win bets into the place pool and started bet one horse to win. Of course, he promptly went 0 for 7 with 5 places, one paying \$12. He told me that had he been betting like this from the start, he would still have been far ahead with win only bets, but that he was going back to dutching into the place pool because he was going nuts and couldn't stand the pressure.

This is what two horse betting is all about. Evading the pressure that can make cowards of us all, make our handicapping skills disappear as the losing streak gets longer and longer. I commend a review of records and some very serious thought to each of you.

## WHERE THE MONEY IS

BY Dave Barrios

In Follow Up #28 Randall Curtis in his article "The Spreaders Disease" attempted to make a case for one-horse betting over two horse betting. Unfortunately he used an approach which leads to a number of errors and false conclusions. I would like to suggest a more methodical approach.

The player should first determine Win Rate, Average Mutual, R.O.I., and Advantage - over the course of at least one hundred races for both first and second picks. Since my numbers are very close to the Sartin Methodology average I will use my last one hundred races from Hollywood Park.

#1

TOT #BETS = 100  
 TOT #WIN BETS= 39  
 TOT WIN % = .39  
 AVG MUTUAL = 7.9  
 TOT RETURN = 310  
 (NO. OF 1-HORSE BETS)? 100  
 (NO. OF 2-HORSE BETS) 0  
 AMT BET= 200  
 PROFIT = 110  
 ROI = .55  
 CHANGE? N

#2

TOT #BETS = 100  
 TOT #WIN BETS= 25  
 TOT WIN % = .25  
 AVG MUTUAL = 12  
 TOT RETURN = 299.2  
 (NO. OF 1-HORSE BETS)? 100  
 (NO. OF 2-HORSE BETS) 0  
 AMT BET= 200  
 PROFIT = 99.20  
 ROI = .5  
 CHANGE? N

#3

TOT #BETS = 100  
 TOT #WIN BETS= 64  
 TOT WIN % = .64  
 AVG MUTUAL = 9.5  
 TOT RETURN = 609.20  
 (NO. OF 1-HORSE BETS)? 0  
 (NO. OF 2-HORSE BETS) 100  
 AMT BET= 400  
 PROFIT = 209.20  
 ROI = .52  
 CHANGE? N

#4

TOT #BETS = 100  
 TOT #WIN BETS= 64  
 TOT WIN % = .64  
 AVG MUTUAL = 9.5  
 TOT RETURN = 609.40  
 (NO. OF 1-HORSE BETS)? 16  
 (NO. OF 2-HORSE BETS) 84  
 AMT BET= 368  
 PROFIT = 241.40  
 ROI = .66  
 CHANGE? N

The first print-Out on the left shows how my first pick fared. My second choice is shown on the right. Usually my second pick will show a lower win rate and a lower R.O.I., but a higher average mutual. The third print-out shows the same one hundred races using a two bet approach, splitting the bet 50-50 and making no allowances for low odds races.

Sure enough, the Return On Investment is lower than on the best one bet workout - 52 % to 55 %. However, note that the profit for the two bet workout is \$209.20 compared to the one bet workout which is only \$110.00. The reason for this is that the two horse bet returns a smaller percentage of a larger amount bet. The one horse bet returns a larger percent of a smaller amount bet. The reason that this is possible is because the Advantage is greater in the two horse bet. Grandmaster Schmidt terms this effect "the velocity of money".

Consider three one horse bettors, each with a .20 R.O.I. but different win rates:

Player	Win Rate	Odds to \$	Loss Rate	ROI	Advantage
A	.25	x 3.8	- .75	= .20	.053
B	.32	x 2.75	- .68	= .20	.073
C	.40	x 2.0	- .60	= .20	.10

All three have the same ROI. Should all three make the same amount of money? The answer is no. The "Kelly Criterion" dictates that the optimum amount of profit to be made is determined by your advantage. With a \$1000 bankroll the following table shows how this works:

Player	BR	Advan	Amt Bet	Races	ROI	Profit
A	\$1000	x .053 =	\$53	x 100	x .20 =	\$1060
B	\$1000	x .073 =	\$73	x 100	x .20 =	\$1460
C	\$1000	x .10 =	\$100	x 100	x .20 =	\$2000

Advantage is calculated as follows:

Win Rate - Loss rate/Odds = Advantage

One horse bet .39 - .61/(7.9-2)/2 = .18

Two horse bet .64 - .36/(9.5-4)/4 = .38



....In this case my two horse advantage is 2.11 times greater than my one horse advantage. This means that I can bet 2.11 times as much with the same amount of risk. As a practical matter most experts suggest betting 50 % "kelly". This means we would bet 9.0 % of our bankroll on one horse bets and 19 % on two horse bets. However, unless you are at the Grandmaster level you should restrict your bet size to 10 % of bankroll. But, for simulation purposes we will use 50 % "Kelly".

The fourth print-out on page one shows a two bet approach that takes into account low odds races. One half of our 50 % "Kelly" betting unit is bet when the odds are less than 2-1. This approach not only produces the greatest profit but also the highest R.O.I. This is similar to the way I actually bet these races with the exception that I used an optimal approach to two horse betting suggested by M. Pascual in his book "BANKROLL CONTROL". This is not really two horse betting but, in this case, 1.84 horse betting!

The main point to consider is that in order to maximize profit, Advantage must be considered at different odds levels and bets tailored to the Advantage.

With this information I will run a flat bet simulation of 100 repetitions of 100 races (10000 races) and also a "Kelly" simulation which will automatically increase the bet size as the bankroll grows. I will enter a \$1000 bankroll for both simulations; a \$90 (.09x1000) base bet for the one horse bet and a \$190 (.19x1000) base bet for the two horse situation. All other parameters are the same as before. This simulation program is courtesy of Master Handicapper Dick Mitchell. (I reserve the Grandmaster rating for Sartin Instructors).

2-Horse  
Kelly

INPUT DATA:

Original bankroll	1000
Number of trials	100
Win probability	.64
Constant odds to 1	1.375
# of repetitions	100
% of capital	19
Random seed	-100
Limit win % range	N

RESULTS:

Average return	79303.17
Win percentage	64
Average odds	1.38
Longest win streak	18
Longest lose streak	8
Average bet	1490.07
Number of busts	0

2-Horse  
Flat-Bet

INPUT DATA:

Original bankroll	1000
Number of trials	100
Win probability	.64
Constant odds to 1	1.375
# of repetitions	100
Base Bet	190
Random seed	-100
Limit win % range	N

RESULTS:

Average return	10870.98
Win percentage	64
Average odds	1.38
Longest win streak	18
Longest lose streak	8
Average bet	190
Number of busts	0

1-Horse  
Kelly

INPUT DATA:

Original bankroll	1000
Number of trials	100
Win probability	.39
Constant odds to 1	2.95
# of repetitions	100
% of capital	9
Random seed	-100
Limit win % range	N

RESULTS:

Average return	43994.7
Win percentage	39
Average odds	2.95
Longest win streak	10
Longest lose streak	13
Average bet	779.1
Number of busts	0

1-Horse  
Flat-Bet

INPUT DATA:

Original bankroll	1000
Number of trials	100
Win probability	.39
Constant odds to 1	2.95
# of repetitions	100
Base Bet	90
Random seed	-100
Limit win % range	N

RESULTS:

Average return	5774.5
Win percentage	38
Average odds	2.96
Longest win streak	10
Longest lose streak	14
Average bet	87.35
Number of busts	4

From these simulations it is obvious where the money is. It seems Dr. Sartin was right all along. Two bets are clearly more profitable than one.

The reader can analyze these print-outs for himself and perhaps reconsider his approach to betting. I have included a program to help you check your own results.

1. At the prompt input winning mutual or if a loss input 0.
2. After last win or loss input 99.
3. At "(No. of 1-Horse bets)" enter total number of one horse bets. Enter 0 if it is a "2-horse bet" workout.

```

10 B=0:I=0:D=0
20 CLS:T=0
30 INPUT "MUTUAL";M
40 IF M=0 THEN 80
50 IF M=99 THEN 120
60 TM=M+TM
70 B=B+1
80 PRINT "TOT=";TM;
90 D=D+1
100 PRINT "      "(";D")"
110 GOTO 30
120 TT=TM/B:TT=INT(TT*10+.5)/10
130 PRINT "TOT #BETS      " =";D
140 PRINT "TOT #WIN BETS  " =";B
150 WP=B/D:WP=INT(WP*100+.5)/100
160 PRINT "TOT WIN %      " =";WP
170 PRINT "AVG MUTUAL     " =";TT
180 PRINT "TOT RETURN     " =";TM
190 AB=D*4
200 INPUT "(NO. OF 1-HORSE BETS)";HB
210 B2=D-HB
220 PRINT "(NO. OF 2-HORSE BETS)";B2
230 AB=AB-(HB*2):PRINT "AMT BET=";AB
240 P=TM-AB
250 PRINT "PROFIT          " =";P
260 Z=P/AB:Z=INT(Z*100+.5)/100
270 PRINT "ROI            " =";Z
280 IF HB>0 THEN 310
290 AD=Z/((TT-4)/4)
300 GOTO 320
310 AD=Z/((TT-2)/2)
320 PRINT "ADVAN          " =";AD
330 END

```

# The Psychology of Winning

By Howard G. Sartin, Ph.D.

This issue marks almost five years of *Follow Up* articles on the Psychology of Winning. Over that time I've described and discussed virtually every psychological type, personality deviation and fear/guilt/anxiety syndrome that might affect handicapping success. Now, at last, I think I've finally isolated the chief problem behind the failure of certain clients to reach their goals.

It's not that I have failed to recognize or address it in these pages before. I always knew it was part of the problem but only recently did I conclude that it was the chief problem.

It goes by the name of rules!

A client came to the office for help. In the course of our conversation he said that the Pace Line manual and accompanying audio tapes said: "Always use the last race." He was trying with little success to apply that perceived rule. I got a Pace Line manual off the shelf and asked him to show me where it said to always use the last race.

He found it on Page 17. I quote:

"Always use the last race UNLESS there is a valid excuse to go back farther. That shapes up as the biggest UNLESS in handicapping and puts the monkey on the back of 'valid' for further explanation."

To the rule oriented individual the sentence stops with the affirmation statement phrased like a rule. Thus, "Always Use the last pace line." Only the "rule" is remembered. The interpretive options requiring cognitive analysis are wiped from the mind through a form of self-imposed amnesia.

Rule orientation seeks out statements that sound like rules and places a period after them. Functional blindness for any interpretive phrase frequently ensues. This is why clients will perceive one thing when reading a manual or *Follow Up* article for the first time, but respond, months or even years, later with an entirely different slant on what they originally read. I've even had some clients swear that something I pointed out in the Yellow Manual 'sure wasn't there when they got it.'

The two chief reasons for clients failing to achieve desired success are readout interpretation and pace line selection. Thoromation is designed to take care of the former. As for the latter, a re-reading of the Pace Line manual was a revelation to me. It's just as current now as when it was written and is truly one of the best things we've ever done.

Here's a little more condensed from pages 17-18:

## PACE LINE SELECTION

### A GENERIC OVERVIEW

In 1983 the PIRCO Charter Group engaged in a three hour recording session and produced a set of audio tapes on "picking pace lines."

While some of that original group has departed and been replaced with more advanced teachers, the essential lessons of the session are as valid today as ever. Ironically enough, several of today's most outstanding Charter Members cut their handicapping teeth on those tapes and credit them with much of their current success. Those three hours of audio presented the generic basis of pace line selection that should precede all other considerations. The first guideline presented is:

Always use the LAST RACE UNLESS there is a valid excuse to go back farther. That shapes up as the biggest "unless" in handicapping and puts the monkey on the back of "valid" for further examination.

Some valid excuses are:

- 1 - TROUBLE LINE
- 2 - OFF TRACK
- 3 - WRONG DISTANCE
- 4 - WRONG SURFACE
- 5 - CLASS LEVEL TOO HIGH
- 6 - FIRST RACE OVER THE TRACK - CURRENT MEETING

- 7 - FORM CYCLE GRAPH SHOWS CYCLIC LOW (SEE "FORM CYCLE")
- 8 - BAD FINISH - BUT GOOD EARLY PACE
- 9 - POOR EARLY PACE - OUTSTANDING CLOSE (NOT AGAINST TIRING SPEED)

You can expand on the definition of LAST race thusly:

LAST RACE BEFORE  
TROUBLE LINE(S)  
LAST RACE AT  
COMPARABLE DISTANCE  
LAST RACE CLOSEST TO  
TODAYS PACE/CLASS  
LEVEL

At least 12 options for going past the last line. Yet many clients still cling tenaciously to the last line precept. The underlying reason is that virtually all mainstream instruction for "running line" selection is last line oriented. Some are elastic enough to suggest "best of the last two." Larry Voegle, whose handicapping books sold so well in the 1970's, insisted that his readers always use the last line. Virtually all mainstream handicapping techniques are built around rules. Look at any of the many popular systems on the market. They all come with a set of fixed rules.

The reason for this is simple. All Western public education, through at least the second year of college, is structured around rules. All of our institutionalized moral, religious and legal values are based on established rules. All athletic events have rules. We have rules of social conduct and business procedure. How often have you heard those moralistic phrases about 'playing the game of life according to the rules?' Being raised in this cultural environment causes us all to seek out rules for everything, including handicapping; to be skeptical of anyone who says there are no rules. Such words fall on ears deafened by layers of social conditioning.

The art and science of successful handicapping is stochastic. Stochastic principle is not taught in our public schools. It is touched upon lightly or not at all in undergraduate university courses. There are several definitions for the word. For our purposes the best is: "A process in which a sequence of values is drawn from a corresponding sequence of jointly distributed random variables."

Memorize the word and the definition. Next time someone asks you, "Who do ya' like?" answer with, "in an event governed by stochastic values one cannot afford the luxury of like or dislike." Then walk away. Quickly, before you get hit. (Editor's Note: in New York, you better run)

Some of our clients go astray is in applying mainstream handicapping "rules" to a non-mainstream, non-rule oriented handicapping process. Contemporary critics, whether praising or damning the Methodology, call attention to its being revolutionary. The revolution begins with pace line selection. This is first shot in the war.

Using mainstream "rules" in firing this shot would be like our 1776 minutemen lining up in closed ranks to attack the Redcoats, who lined up in closed ranks. Our bluecoats won the American Revolution by attacking the Hessians Indian style from ambush, through outflanking maneuvers. Revolutionary, non-European mainstream tactics sounded the death knell for European domination of the New World. A free, autonomous nation evolved.

Non-Mainstream tactics in pace line selection can make all of you free and autonomous. In an uncertain economic atmosphere I would think such autonomy would be sufficient motivation to abandon rules and follow our revolutionary guidelines toward personal freedom.

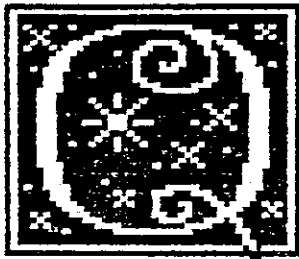
Recently I received a letter from a very insightful principal of a large urban high school. He wrote, in part, "Adult learners are often

difficult to teach because of their biases from earlier learning experiences." I've been echoing his thesis. He goes on to say, "Most of your successful clients, Charter and Teaching members are very visual, and abstract random in their orientation to learning. That orientation is probably more rare than we might think. For auditory and/or kinesthetic learners, attempts at visualization of races and the abstract randomness of the Methodology can make it seem like a kind of magical 'voodoo' to those who seek the ABC's of the concrete sequential thinker.

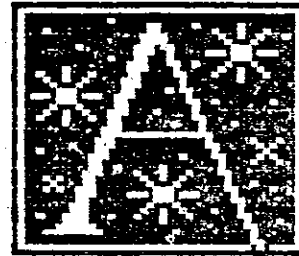
"Our schools have forever been catering to the concrete sequential students, often leaving abstract random thinkers to either adjust or fail. Albert Einstein comes to mind as the classic example." (of one who failed academically under such schooling.)

He continues with some excellent suggestions that our Teaching Members could follow in order better to convey the stochastic abstracts of the Methodology to our clients who are rule oriented.

We will most certainly take him up on his offer of help. I have invited him to write a series of articles for *The Follow Up* to implement his experience and wisdom. Also, I invited him to come as my guest to the Las Vegas seminar to make a direct "auditory" presentation. To kick off his article or series, next time we will publish the full text of his much appreciated and highly insightful letter.



A N D



## With the Doc

Q: I really have a problem with EnGen. What do the readouts from this program have to do with the race? How do I keep a running total of different days?

A: To keep a running total of different days, merely use dates in the column that ask for name. You can also note the track condition.

Example: 9/21F (September 21st, track fast). As for how to use the information. The program has two functions.

- 1: To analyze the contenders in a given race.
- 2: To keep a track profile from results charts.

Let's use the following readout for both purpose 1 and two.

### ENERGY GENERATOR \*\*\*\*\*

#### RAW ENERGY FACTORS

Race:            Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS            Comments:

Name	Total	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cbl	ESP Type
aaa	170.14	34.94	33.83	31.22	68.78	34.27	2	S/P Presser
bbb	169.99	35.19	33.47	31.34	68.66	34.09	4	S/P Presser
ccc	169.75	35.24	33.81	30.95	69.05	34.46	1	E/P Presser
Average	Total	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cbl	ESP Type
	169.96	35.12	33.70	31.17	68.83	34.27	2	S/P Presser

Looking at this matchup we see three horses from 6 furlong races. We see two Pressers, Sustained (A & B) and one Presser, Early (C). We note that A is beaten 2 lengths at the 2nd call and has 3rd fraction Energy Yield of 31.22%. B is 4 lengths off at the 2nd call and has a 3rd fraction Energy yield of 31.34%. C has a 69.05% 2nd call Energy yield and a 30.95% 3rd fraction. His 2nd call is 27% higher than A and 39% higher than B. His 3rd fraction deficiency against A is 27%. Against B is 39%. On the turn A makes a move that negates C's advantage. B is deficient. B can be eliminate. Now the contest is between A & C.



By utilizing this matchup capability for more horses in the matchup you can generally eliminate several non-contenders before seriously considering them in your handicapping process.

## Purpose 2:

If this were a recap of yesterdays 6 furlong races you would know that all winners were manifesting a variation of Presser Energy yields. regardless of running style as determined by position in the race. You would see that none of your 6 furlong winners exerted any excess energy at the first or second call, and that all had to have a 3rd fraction Energy yield in excess of 30%. You would also note that the average total Energy for winners in this profile is 169.96.

Based on this profile, today you would be looking for horses in 6 furlong races who expended the their energies similarly. You would be suspicious of horses who exerted too much energy at the second call and had less than 31.17 in the 3rd fraction.

To keep a running profile, merely save the race to disc after each days entries and keep adding to it, noting significant profile changes. When a change occurs, begin a new profile. For those with the velocity EnGen, the numbers are different but the principle is identical.

Q: My Parmaker will only do 19 races in a row. What's wrong?

A: Nothing. While you may think you need more in a row, You truly do not want more. Seldom are there more than 19 races of one given distance per week at any track. If you do more than 19 races on one printout your averages will get out of hand and you'll fail to notice subtle par bias changes. When you've averaged 19 races, merely use their averages as your first entry on a second set of 19.

## Example:

P A R - P R O F I L E									
*****									
Race:	Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS			Comments:					
Name	Final	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2Call	2cb1	ESP	Comment
9/21	110.00	22.00	23.00	25.00	68.98	45.00	0	Presser	
9/22	109.80	21.80	23.20	24.80	68.81	45.00	0	Presser	
9/23	110.00	22.20	22.80	25.00	68.97	45.00	0	Presser	
9/25	109.60	21.60	23.20	24.80	68.92	44.80	0	Presser	
9/26	110.20	22.00	23.20	25.00	68.89	45.20	0	Presser	
9/28	109.80	22.00	23.20	24.60	68.54	45.20	0	Presser	
9/29	109.80	21.80	23.20	24.80	68.81	45.00	0	Presser	
9/30	110.40	22.00	23.20	25.20	69.06	45.20	0	Presser	
10/1	110.80	22.20	23.20	25.40	69.13	45.40	0	Early	19 race av.
Average	Final	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cb1	ESP Type	
	109.79	21.96	23.13	24.96	68.80	45.09	0	Presser	

Average Variant 5

Now take the 19 race average and enter the numbers on line 1 of your next group of pars.

Name(date) 109.79 (110) 21.96 (22) 23.1 24.96 (25) 68.90 45.09

Never make a set of pars for mixed distances. Always separate your par printouts using by at least 3 levels of class, high, low and average. Doing this you may not even get a set of 19 for any given category over an entire meet.

\* \* \* \* \*

## How To Use Deceleration Pars

What happens when clients cannot, or will not use their Parmaker program? What happens when the race includes shippers from tracks for which you have no pars? In short, do you really need to know par times in order to use the Deceleration Pars program. No! Pars evolving from the dream race often produce better par paradigms than average pars from actual races. Here is an excellent example from the 2nd at Woodlands from *Follow Up #28*.

Race: WD2 Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS

=====

	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
	DR.R	6.0	22.0	45.0	110.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	STAB	6.0	22.0	45.3	111.3	2.75	1.50	0.00	0.00
2	CAJN	6.0	22.1	45.1	110.0	0.10	0.10	0.15	3.25
3	PROS	6.0	21.2	44.3	110.0	3.50	2.50	4.00	3.75
4	PEARL	6.0	22.1	45.4	111.0	1.75	1.50	0.00	0.00
5	EXOR	6.0	22.0	45.4	111.0	1.75	1.50	0.00	0.00

## ENERGY GENERATOR

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### RAW ENERGY FACTORS

Name	Total	Hidden	Fx	Med	lex	3rd	ESP Type
DR.R	56.73	55.10	56.40	69.29	30.71	52.80	E/P Presser
STAB	55.55	53.57	55.25	68.98	31.02	51.00	Early
CAJN	56.52	55.05	56.08	69.09	30.91	52.72	S/P Presser
PROS	56.62	54.42	56.40	69.78	30.22	51.77	Early
PEARL	55.91	54.30	55.88	68.45	31.55	52.62	S/P Presser
EXOR	55.94	54.06	56.15	68.47	31.53	52.62	S/P Presser

D E C / P A R S  
\*\*\*\*\*

Name	Total	RAW 2ndCall	Par Med
DR.R	56.73	58.67	0.900
PROS	56.62	58.74	0.881
EXOR	55.93	57.38	0.917
STAB	55.55	57.63	0.885
CAJN	56.52	58.39	0.903
PEARL	55.91	57.38	0.917

Name	Total	Median	Dte
DR.R	56.73	69.08	0.100
PROS	56.62	69.49	0.992
CAJN	56.52	68.75	0.990
EXOR	55.93	67.78	0.980
PEARL	55.91	67.74	0.980
STAB	55.55	68.05	0.973

## Deceleration Pars

	Matchup		
DR.R.	F 1	F 2	F 3
Pace	61.03	57.39	52.72
PROS	61.03	57.07	51.77
EXOR	59.68	55.50	52.62
STAB	59.50	56.14	51.00
CAJN	59.44	57.39	52.72
PEARL	59.14	55.97	52.62

Name	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p
DR.R	0.96	0.92	0.88
CAJN	0.97	0.92	0.89
PEARL	0.95	0.94	0.89
STAB	0.94	0.91	0.86
PROS	0.94	0.91	0.85
EXOR	0.93	0.95	0.88

P A R - P R O F I L E  
\*\*\*\*\*

Name	Par Med	P A R Ep/p	P A R He/p	P A R Td/p	P A R Dte	P A R SCORE	P A R RANKING
DR.R	0.900	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.100		
CAJN	0.903 +.03	0.97 +1	0.92 EVEN	0.89 +1	0.990 - 1.0	+1.03	1
PEARL	0.917 +.17	0.95 -1	0.94 +2	0.89 +1	0.980 - 2.0	+0.17	2
STAB	0.885 -.15	0.94 -2	0.91 -1	0.86 -2	0.980 - 2.0	-7.15	5
PROS	0.881 -.19	0.94 -2	0.91 -1	0.85 -3	0.992 - 0.8	-6.27	4
EXOR	0.917 +.17	0.93 -3	0.95 +3	0.88 EVEN	0.973 - 2.7	-2.89	3

Horses are scored in relation to the most salient deceleration par factors. Pars for this race are:

MED	EP/p	HE/p	TD/p	Total Energy Dream Race
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
.90	.96	.92	.88	1.00

Pearl and Exor each exceed the dream race Median by .17. This is not necessarily a positive factor. If horses show a decline from par in Total Deceleration Par (TD/p), a higher than par median is negative. Since both Pearl and Exor show no decline in TD/p, their Median scores of +.17 are positive. Cajn also slightly exceeds the DR/Par Med. and it, too, has a positive TD/p.

Stab and Pros are both under the Par Median. Negative signs.

Cajun is the only contender exceeding the Early Pace Par (EP/p). Pearl is one off. Stab and Pros are each deficient by two and Exor by 3. This makes Exor the counter energy horses and it should surprise no one that it placed. Hidden Energy par shows Cajun even and Pearl and Exor exceeding par. Once again Pros and Stab are below par.

Total Deceleration Par(TD/p) measures a contender's Total Deceleration, start to finish. Cajun and Pearl exceed this important par figure. Exor is even with par. Again Stab and Pros are deficient.

The Par Score reflects each animal's collective total. Par rank is self-explanatory. Cajun won, Exor placed. Were it not for Exor's Total Energy deficiency, it would have been 2nd or at least tied for 2nd in the rankings.

A Par Total Energy auto-adjust will solve the problem.

**SECOND RACE**  
**Woodlands**  
JULY 24, 1991

Last Raced	Horse	M/E	Q	A	Wt	PP	St	1/2	3/4	Str	Fin	Jockey	Cl's	Pr	Odds	St
23Jan81 7Wds	Cajun Capar	Lb	4	115	2	2		2nd	3rd	3rd	1st	Crisp T	12500		7.70	
5Jly91 9Wds	Exorcized	Lb	5	117	6	1		1st	1st	2nd	2nd	Breaze C H	12500		4.30	
21Jly91 9Wds	Prosperous Victory	B	4	115	3	3		3rd	2nd	1st	3rd	Payton S P	12500		1.10	
11Jly91 3Wds	Slatabella	Lb	7	115	1	6		5	5	4th	4th	Montoya D	12500		3.80	
19Jan91 11Wds	Holly Bail	B	5	116	4	4		4th	4th	5	5	Salvino D M	12500		14.40	
7Jly91 9Wds	Pearls for Preppy	B	4	112	5	5						Ruhge R L	12500		4.40	

Pearls for Preppy, Broke down.  
OFF AT 1:50 Start good. Won driving Time, :22.1, :45.1, 1:11 Track fast.

**\$2 Mutuel Prices:**  
 2 CAJUN CAPAR 17.40 6.80 3.20  
 6 EXORCIZED 5.00 2.80  
 3 PROSPEROUS VICTORY 2.40

**\$2 RUINELLA (2-6) PAID \$79.20 \$2 TRIFECTA (2-6-3) PAID \$34.00**

# James Quinn Speaks Out For Non-Linear Handicapping

by Doc Sartin

When I introduced the Methodology to the public in 1982 via an article in *Gambling Times* (now *WIN* magazine), the first mainstream authority to recognize its potential was Mark Cramer. Mark was Thoroughbred Racing Editor and quite instrumental in getting the article published. In the ensuing years, Cramer has continued to support our efforts and has on several occasions called attention to its non-linear, contrarian direction.

The second mainstream author-expert to recognize my contributions was James Quinn when he invited me to participate in Handicapping Expo '84. Even though he was the emerging leader of mainstream thought, Quinn was open minded and far sighted enough to acknowledge the existence and possible viability of a method that proposed alternatives to accepted concepts. Quinn's intellectual honesty opened the door for others in his entourage to eventually give some degree of endorsement to my contributions. Mitchell, Quirin, Beyer, and Scott followed his lead.

Now, in 1991, Sir James, the recognized dean of handicapping and undisputed literary leader of the mainstream, has voiced his pessimism about any Linear handicapping approach. He did so in an interview for *Racing Action*, the only other worthwhile periodical dedicated to Thoroughbred Handicapping. Quinn's full color picture graced the cover of the September 5-11 edition. The feature-story interview was conducted by Nick Willett, the magazine's best writer, who also wrote the review of Tom Brohamer's *Modern Pace Handicapping* and who was gracious enough to praise our ENERGY! program. With the kind permission of *Racing Action*, here is an excerpt from that interview:

**Racing Action**

By Nick Willett

● In 1985, you wrote a book called *High Tech Handicapping in the Information Age*. Since then, PC's and software have advanced considerably. What's your current view on high tech handicapping?

QUINN: "As for the future, I'm not optimistic at all about any kind of linear programming. I just think there's too many factors — too many relationships, nuances and subtleties.

Shades of *Follow Up #23*, circulated in December of 1990. In that issue I gently made the point that the future of successful handicapping programs lay in non-linear concepts. In all my writings previous and subsequent to that *Follow Up* I insisted that the days of all linear procedures were numbered and as a future concept velocity (as it is now perceived by the mainstream) is dead. Bear in mind that I said as a future concept! The public is very slow to respond to reality. As an example of what I mean, here is another quote from the Quinn Interview:

• *What is your primary objective as a writer?*

QUINN: "Well, it's really been to instruct, and I try to entertain also... but the instructional part is very important to me. I think racing fans — as I've said in one or two of my books — are just the most poorly educated fans in any sport in the nation. Most of them haven't got a clue as to what the fundamental factors of handicapping are,

The Methodology was instituted in 1975. Cramer recognized its potency in 1981 (the year he accepted my article for 1982 publication) That's six years. Quinn's acceptance began in 1984 and blossomed in 1985. So if it took these highly intuitive and aware experts six and nine years, respectively, to acknowledge my contributions to linear handicapping, think how many more years it will take the public to catch up.

As a further example of this, Huey Mahl extolled the Methodology in general, and an isolated formula in particular, in 1978 in *Frontline*. A few of his readers realized its potential, cashed in on it and wrote glowing reports to Phillip's Racing Newsletter. I didn't hear about Huey's endorsement or the Phillip's letters until late in 1982. That shows that my own awareness was none too swift either. But back in '78 when I sent the material to Mahl, I held no thought of taking the Methodology public. I even offered it free to John Meyer. He rather curtly responded with, no thanks, he'd do his own research. Ironically, his research produced some identical formulae. Coincidence, I guess.

Now it is fast approaching 1992. The public is just beginning to accept our existence. Within less than a year after the release of Brohamer's book, I've seen all sorts of handicapping articles and portions of books citing either Brohamer or myself or both of us as harbingers of handicapping's new era. Some of the published works give no credit but quote us almost verbatim. It took me 16 years to become public domain. Brohamer made it in less than one year. Thank you Wm. Morrow.

So, give or take four to seven more years, virtually every North American handicapper who can read 4th grade English, will be using some aspect of the Methodology. Even the 25 percent who are functionally illiterate will employ some word of mouth variation. What was contrarian in 1975 will be mainstream by 1995.

Linear velocity procedures still have a few good, profitable years left. This should bauld well for a book just published by O. Henry House. Authored principally by Tom Hambleton, with co authors, Dick Schmidt,

Michael Pizzolla and myself, foreword by Tom Brohamer. It is titled *Pace Makes The Race*. That phrase is one of the oldest in handicapping but has never been used as a book title. Huey Mahl paraphrased it in his, *The Race Is Pace*. We took the title partly because of its traditional value and partly as attribute to Mahl, to whom I dedicated my portion of the book.

The 380+ page volume presents a simple, easy to use Phase I version of the Methodology, honed and refined by Hambleton. We will probably be referring to it almost constantly for quite some time to come. There are many pages that are non-linear and timeless. They reach to the core of handicapping problems in general and pace line and contender selection in particular; and address loser/winner psychology. Simplified versions of complex, advanced and non-linear procedures are also presented.

From those chapters dedicated to the mechanics of Phase I, come what I think are the most superior numbers ever produced for what is popularly known figure handicapping.

Figure Handicapping is one of the current rages, 15 years after the fact. Its origins are credited to Andy Beyer, circa 1975. Ironically enough, James Quinn has also produced a book on figure handicapping to be released in October of this year. Since figure handicapping is the ultimate linear procedure, why would Quinn who is openly not optimistic about any kind of linear procedure, write such a book? Why would I, disdainful of the linear, contribute to one? The answer is simple. We want to be at the forefront of the last days of Pompeii; the fall of the Roman Empire; the liquidation of the British Empire; the demise of Marxism/Leninism.

If linear concepts are to go out, let them do so with a glorious flash of light. The candle always burns brightest when the wick reaches the bottom of the wax. Linear velocity figures have at least four more good years for all of you; seven or more for the general public. Linear minds should immediately capitalize on the current glow.

I know of no better light source for this purpose than Tom Hambleton's, et al, *Pace Makes The Race*. It's in hardback. Gone are the days of sweating over a Xerox machine and puncturing fingertips with staples.

FOREWORD BY TOM BROHAMER

**PACE**  
MAKES THE  
**RACE**  
AN INTRODUCTION TO  
THE  
**SARTIN**  
METHODOLOGY

BY  
**TOM HAMBLETON**  
With Dick Schmidt  
Michael Pizzolla  
& Dr. Howard Sartin

# ANALYSIS OF A



# PROBLEM

# RACE

by Dick Schmidt

Last time in the Problem Race, I used the techniques of *Modern Pace Handicapping* to make all the adjustments needed to win. I did not use Tom's contender guidelines in that race because I had worked on it for several hours before I thought to apply them. The only horses that qualify were the winner and the place horse. Not much of a problem after all.

For the past couple of weeks, Fairplex has been running in Southern California, with horses coming in from all over. This is a meet associated with the Los Angeles County Fair, and it attracts horses that would never run anywhere else in Southern California. To win here, contender selection is critical.

This issue's Problem Race is tough. Its so hard that I almost missed it! Uh-huh. The fact is that I was having a bad day (1 for 5) until this race rolled around and got me well in a hurry. The key to making sense of this race, and most of the others at Fairplex, is to do careful work selecting contenders.

The track profile showed that Pressers were winning most of the sprints at Fairplex. My model, on the other hand, told me that Early was dominating everything. What seemed to be happening was that horses were winning who were dominate in Early Pace, yet who didn't use it. Go figure. Anyway, the place to be in a 6 1/2 furlong race at Fairplex was up front, especially because it is a two turn race, but not on the lead.

To refresh your memory, here is a brief recap of Tom Brohamer's contender guidelines for picking contenders (to the best of my memory):

- 1) If last was at today's level or below, up close (4 lengths or so in a sprint) at the stretch call.
- 2) If the last was at a higher level, must have been up close at the stretch or second call. First call maybe.
- 3) If horse has been off for more than 30 days, should show regular works, preferably with at least 1 of 5 furlongs or more.

If you own *Modern Pace Handicapping*, you may want to review the book. As always, I urge you to go all the way and write down you bets before you peek at the results chart.







**Lord Clout****MERCADO P**

Own—O'Mara W L

13Sep91- 8Fpx fst 7f	:214	:452	1:25	3+ Clm 5000
17Aug91- 12LA fst 1 1/2	:46	1:122	1:452	3+ Clm 5000
12Aug91- 3LA fst 6f	:214	:452	1:163	Clm 4000
27Jul91- 7SR fst 1 1/2	:471	1:122	1:45	Clm 4000
16Jul91- 5Sol fst 6f	:223	:444	1:101	3+ Clm 6250
8Jun91- 5BRD fst 7f	:241	:484	1:343	3+ Clm 6500
12May91- 10BRD fst 1	:481	1:133	1:402	3+ Alw 1500
14Apr91- 7BRD fst 7f	:234	:481	1:321	3+ Alw 1500
30Mar91- 8BRD fst 6f	:222	:461	1:131	3+ Alw 1500
15Mar91- 6RP fst 6f	:214	:443	1:102	Clm 6500

Speed Index: Last Race: -15.0  
 LATEST WORKOUTS Sep 10 Fpx 3f st :373 H

**Irish Overture****FELTON J E**

Own—Adams C &amp; Joann

16Aug91- 8LA fst 6f	:214	:451	1:104	3+ Clm 6250
8Aug91- 8LA fst 6f	:222	:461	1:171	Clm 6250
30Jul91- 10LA fst 6f	:221	:454	1:111	3+ Clm 8000
28Jul91- 4Pin fst 6f	:224	:451	1:104	3+ Clm 8000
31May91- 9Hol fst 6f	:22	:443	1:053	Clm 10000
13Oct90- 25A fst 6f	:213	:444	1:103	Clm 16000
25Sep90- 6Fpx fst 6f	:213	:444	1:154	Clm 28000
22Sep90- 11Fpx fst 1 1/2	:463	1:113	1:431	Derby Trl
7Aug90- 9LA fst 6f	:214	:451	1:151	Derby Trl
18Jul90- 9Sol fst 6f	:221	:443	1:102	Clm 16000

Speed Index: Last Race: -4.0  
 LATEST WORKOUTS Sep 17 Fpx 3f st :37 H

B. g. 5, by Clout—Lord's Lassie, by The Irish Lord

\$5,000 Br.—Coppess B &amp; Carolyn (Cal)

Tr.—O'Mara Jan M

4 5 531 37 919 920	Mercado P	LBb 116	112.90
1 6 87 811 916 822	Davenport C L5	Lb 112	72.50
5 6 63 810 817 834	Felton J E	Lb 119	77.60
5 2 1nd 411 811 814	Hubbard N J	Lb 117	32.70
5 8 63 912 1020 1021	Campbell B C	Lb 117	102.10
10 10 811 1010 1018 1026	Coffman D R	b 119	62.70
4 7 54 64 618 629	Coffman D R	b 120	12.10
8 6 75 34 48 615	Coffman D C	b 120	10.90
2 9 94 104 99 69	Coffman D C	b 120	37.30
4 11 115 117 111 111 113	Hilburn W J	b 116	70.70

3-Race Avg.: -22.0  
 Sep 2 Fpx 5f st 1:024 H

Lifetime 1991 10 0 0 0 \$105

24 1 0 1 1990 8 1 0 1 \$833

116

\$1,568

72-13 MarketTheFortune1192BerlaMind1114Stemilion1161	Faltered 10
55-11 SuchAWger1223Petrona'sPss1174Bigbndm117	No threat 9
58-09 Betterment1149 Four Alarm1191MaggiesMark1194	Wide trip 8
62-11 CourtEnforcr1123SportZ1174Encorpd0-Bri173	Speed, tired 10
69-13 BelievAPromis1174Colonoric117Epicntr1172	Through early 10
56-17 Sackentrack12114 Lost Creek Charlie1191DivorcedQuick1191	10
58-20 Mrtfinesthour1154Stev'sCpt1151PryforHop1209	Never close 7
79-12 LckyTobnBronz1242Mrk'sBg1204SwTlknMn1204	Four wide 11
71-15 LcTbnBrn1204JnsWtnss1182FstPssrL1191	4 Wide into lane 11
72-16 Breeze Ruler1164 Hopi Sun1161 By Today1161	Outrun 12

Overall Avg.: -21.9

B. h. or br. g. 4, by Formalize—Blown Over, by Try Sheep

\$5,000 Br.—Bennett B (Cal)

Tr.—Adams Craig

7 9 101010101010108	Mercado P	LBb 116	73.40
7 2 63 75 78 613	Lovato A J5	LBb 115	11.70
7 3 2nd 21 31 55	Lovato A J5	Bb 112	39.20
4 3 44 44 44 56	Baze D5	Bb 112	25.00
3 12 87 813 1201 121	Martinez F F5	Bb 111	123.80
9 11 1113 1213 1215 1216	Sorenson D	Bb 116	123.10
2 6 43 64 69 613	Burns J E	Bb 114	41.50
2 1 31 81 820 826	Burns J E	Bb 114	37.00
3 4 43 49 41 111	Olivares F	b 114	21.90
6 3 63 64 55 59	Burns J E	b 115	19.20

3-Race Avg.: -7.0  
 Sep 2 Fpx 5f st 1:024 H

Lifetime 1991 5 0 0 0 \$657

17 1 1 1 1990 11 1 1 1 \$8,724

116

\$3,381

85-11 DelwreChrger11623Glory'sArizstr1171Whitstble118	Outrun 10
76-11 Hero Worker1157TopRoad1201NaturalMagic1201	4-wide trip 9
86-10 SolAztc1191Pirt'sAdventur11713DrumSound117	Dueled, tired 9
84-10 RuleTheRidge1221RegillyGold1175ImprssivChrm117	No rally 9
70-11 Inquisitorial1163FlmeCrest1181CrigRonld1163	Broke slowly 12
66-16 Dollar Dance1094 Spanish Steel1161 Skidoo1161	Wide trip 12
84-03 Regal Groom11653 Stratified11623 Innovated1141	No threat 8
70-02 LouRown1144EddiChampion1143Stn'sLd1221	Crawled home 8
88-01 PssTheBlme1211BigBss1182WvThFlg1169	Broke out, bumped 5
80-15 Ima RedhotJover1151 Fitchburg1151 African Ed1104	No rally 7

Overall Avg.: -12.1

**Also Eligible (Not in Post Position Order):****Fort Prince****FLORES D R**

Own—Dante T C

14Sep91- 8Fpx fst 6f	:22	:454	1:173	3+ Clm 6250
29Aug91- 10Mr fst 1 1/2	:453	1:103	1:433	3+ Clm 10000
15Aug91- 20Mr fst 6f	:22	:451	1:101	3+ Clm 10000
14Jul91- 10Hol fst 6f	:22	:444	1:162	Clm 10000
22Jun91- 10Hol fst 6f	:214	:443	1:161	Clm 10000
27May91- 8Pre fst 7f	:24	:491	1:28	3+ Md Sp Wt
19Apr91- 11Tup fst 6f	:214	:431	1:143	Clm 16000
25Apr91- 2Hol fst 1 1/2	:451	1:104	1:444	3+ Md 35000
22Feb91- 6SA fst 6f	:221	:452	1:11	Md 45000
30Jan91- 6SA fst 6f	:213	:442	1:16	Md 50000

Speed Index: Last Race: -14.0  
 LATEST WORKOUTS Sep 9 SA 4f st :47 H

Ch. g. 4, by Fort Calgary—Duchess Gold, by Gold Prince

\$5,000 Br.—Dante T C (Cal)

Tr.—Threewitt Noble

6 6 53 1012 812 714	Flores D R	LBb 116	6.10
2 1 1nd 53 713 719	Davenport C L5	LBb 111	17.00
3 8 75 86 75 76	Delahoussaye E	LBb 116	3.10
10 9 87 74 53 45	Flores D R	LBb 118	28.10
9 9 94 89 910 1011	Nakatani C S	LBb 118	30.70
1 6 11 1nd 12 16	Keene J	L 122	*1.00
7 5 75 57 917 817	Estrada J Jr	L 117	28.10
6 5 57 813 919 93	Baze R A	LBb 121	39.40
11 1 21 34 712 719	McCarron C J	Bb 117	4.20
7 8 913 89 716 818	Delahoussaye E	B 119	21.10

3-Race Avg.: -7.3  
 Aug 23 Dmr 5f st :593 H

Lifetime 1991 10 1 0 0 \$1,574

11 1 0 0 1990 1 M 0 0

116

\$1,574

74-12 Betterment1116GentleAdm1162Hsmybby111	Troubled trip 10
64-15 GrowlrSndu1116FirDcor1162Gbson'sChoc118	Steadied 5/16 7
82-16 Fire Back1151 AmaSharif1104It'sForGlori115	Broke slowly 8
84-10 StwrtExpress1171SeJudgemnt11823Crrl'sGlory1162	Wide trip 12
79-11 GmSwppr11111CordiStpp11613R.T.F.'sPrd1174	Wide final 3/8 12
88-10 Fort Prince1226 Queen Rex1171 Under My Kilty1223	Easily 6
82-12 GrndPhntom1151RylMnv11153RghtOnRvrt1152	Flattened out 9
45-24 TrcFlg1159Nolwthstndng1154NrtmBnty115	Bumped start 9
62-20 Steven Scott1171 Criboy11710 Animal Talk117	Faltered 11
71-12 PrfrdHlo1199DonMigul11713CptnCsy1131	Broke in, bumped 12

Overall Avg.: -12.7

Aug 2 Dmr 6f st 1:124 H  
 Sep 9 SA 4f st :47 H  
 Aug 23 Dmr 5f st :593 H  
 Aug 2 Dmr 6f st 1:124 H  
 Sep 9 SA 4f st :47 H

We'll go through the horses one by one, looking at running style and seeing which qualify as contenders.

**Franc Prince** - Call him an Early/Presser. He is dropping in class, and was up close at the stretch last time. A definite contender. You may assume I using the top line to rate the horse unless I tell you differently.

**Sierra Dam** - Going up in class off a terrible beating. Out.

**Another Saros** - The last race looks bad, but it does make the horse a contender, as he is dropping and cutting the beaten lengths in half when doing internal fractions gives you a second call beaten lengths of 3. However, since it is a route, let's step back one to the sprint of Aug. 17. This race also makes the horse a contender. I would call this horse a Presser.

**Tyrannical Prince** - A Presser who was up close at the stretch at today's class last time out. A contender.

**Stemilion** - Almost, but not quite. In handicapping this race, I must admit that I used this horse, but I'm not proud of it. I thought he had a good chance to set the pace. Does not meet contender guidelines.

**Go Big Al** - Tough horse to rate. Last is OK if you use internal fractions (remember, cut the beaten lengths in half), and you can't find a usable sprint for the horse unless you go back to April. When he's going well, he's an Early/Presser, so I'll use the internal fractions and accept him off the last line, as he is dropping and was up close at the second call.

**Sammy's Birthday** - Ah, ah ahhh! Don't jump on this horse so fast. The horse is taking a 50% drop in class, has been off 6 weeks and only worked once in that time three weeks ago. This is not a good horse to back, as all the signs are negative. I chose not to use him.

**Lord Clout** - Out.

**Irish Overture** - Out.

**Fort Prince** - This one was up close at the first call, but his last five races have been dull and this drop in class doesn't appear to be enough to wake him up. Out.

We are left with four horses who qualify: Franc Prince, Another Saros, Tyrannical Prince and Go Big Al. Stemilion was close enough that I used him also, but all he really did was confuse the issue. He certainly never ran a step in the race.

My bets in the race were Stemilion and Go Big Al, with a 60/40 bias towards Stemilion, for God's sake. I also boxed the top three for \$2, so I turned a losing day into a winner in just one race. If you toss Stemilion, the picture is much clearer. When I handicapped this race, I used Phase I, betting my top two Early Pace Rating horses and ignoring the Final Fraction Ratings. In fact this technique won the next 3 in a row and gave me over

\$1,000 in profits for the day. What a turnaround. For *The Follow Up*, I used the Phase III Match-Up program and gave all the horses an "E" adjust, as they were coming from every which way. Using just the true contenders gives you the race one-two. If you use Stemilion, you have to go three deep to get the exacta. I suspect that the Phase III Match-Up program would have won the other races as well. If you have the right contenders, you usually win no matter what the program.

M A T C H - U P  
\* \* \* \* \*

Race: 092109 Dist = 6.5 FURLONGS Comments:

Name	Total	RAW		Factor X	Name	ADJUSTED		Dte
		Median				Total	Median	
FRANC	55.94	69.36		55.70	ANOTH	55.78	68.79	56.67
ANOTH	55.51	68.80		55.25	FRANC	55.78	69.37	56.67
STEM	55.17	70.06		55.03	GO BI	55.78	69.78	56.67
GO BI	54.92	69.83		54.64	STEM	55.77	70.02	56.67
TYRAN	54.72	68.61		54.88	TYRAN	55.77	68.57	56.67

Pace	Matchup			Name	Deceleration Pars		
	F 1	F 2	F 3		P E	P M	P T
	61.13	56.32	52.57	ANOTH	0.89	0.93	0.96
STEM	61.13	56.04	50.15	TYRAN	0.89	0.95	0.93
GO BI	60.45	56.32	50.56	FRANC	0.86	0.91	0.94
FRANC	59.84	56.25	51.25	GO BI	0.84	0.90	0.93
TYRAN	59.31	55.44	52.57	STEM	0.82	0.89	0.92
ANOTH	58.83	56.29	52.22				

RANKINGS

	E P	F W	H E	S P	F X	L X	Muv
STEM	1	2	5	5	2	5	0.00
GO BI	2	1	4	4	5	4	0.78
FRANC	3	3	3	3	3	3	1.66
ANOTH	4	5	1	2	4	2	3.14
TYRAN	5	4	2	1	1	1	2.30

Par/ex E

GO BI  
STEM  
FRANC

Pat/ex S

TYRAN  
ANOTH  
FRANC

Par/ex P

TYRAN  
FRANC  
ANOTH

M A T C H - U P  
\* \* \* \* \*

Race: 092109 Dist = 6.5 FURLONGS Comments:

Name	Total	RAW Median	Factor X
FRANC	55.94	69.36	55.70
ANOTH	55.51	68.80	55.25
GO BI	54.92	69.83	54.64
TYRAN	54.72	68.61	54.88

Pace	F 1 60.37	Matchup F 2 56.24	F 3 52.50
GO BI	60.37	56.24	50.48
FRANC	59.76	56.17	51.17
TYRAN	59.24	55.37	52.50
ANOTH	58.75	56.21	52.14

Name	Total	ADJUSTED Median	Dte
TYRAN	55.70	68.58	56.37
ANOTH	55.70	68.79	56.37
FRANC	55.70	69.38	56.37
GO BI	55.70	69.79	56.37

Name	P E	P M	P T
ANOTH	0.89	0.93	0.96
TYRAN	0.89	0.95	0.93
FRANC	0.86	0.91	0.94
GO BI	0.84	0.90	0.93

RANKINGS  
=====

	E P ===	F W ===	H E ===	S P ===	F X ===	L X ===	Muv ===
GO BI	1	1	4	4	4	4	0.00
FRANC	2	2	3	3	2	3	0.88
TYRAN	3	3	2	1	1	1	1.49
ANOTH	4	4	1	2	3	2	2.36

Par/ex E

GO BI	████████████████████
FRANC	██████████████████
TYRAN	██████████████

Pat/ex S

TYRAN	████████████████████
ANOTH	██████████████████
FRANC	██████████████

Par/ex P

TYRAN	████████████████████
FRANC	██████████████████
ANOTH	██████████████

NINTH RACE. 6½ furlongs. 4 year olds & up.  
Claiming price \$5,000. Purse \$8,000.  
Go Big Al..... 17.20 8.40 5.40  
Franc Prince..... 12.60 5.60  
Fort Prince..... 3.40  
Time—1:17.3. Also ran—Another Saros, Stem-  
lion, Sierra Dan, Tyrannical Prince, Sammy's Birthday,  
Irish Overture, Lord Clout.  
Scratched—Moon Madness, Whistable.  
Jockeys—(1) Atkinson. (2) Martinez. (3) Flores.  
\$2 Exacta (6-1) paid \$182.40

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