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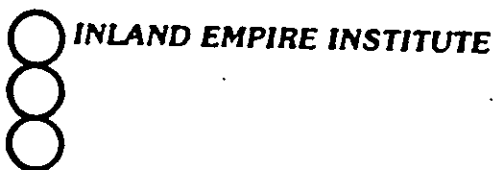
## A Chaotic Issue

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



# A NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER.

When the *Racing Times* called it quits, we heard through a Long Island Newspaper that the *Racing Form* had paid two million dollars for the rights to certain of the *Times*' properties including the Beyer Speed Figures. That same report said that the *Form* would replace their speed rating and variant numbers with the Beyer figures. We immediately began a telephone, telegraph and fax campaign directed to the *Form*'s New Jersey headquarters protesting against this possibility. Dr. Alex Milstein, our resident psychiatrist, lent his ardent support as did James Quinn and several of our loyal clients.

As a result we all received phone calls from the *Racing Form*'s public relations office telling us that our protest had be successful and, while they would add the Beyer numbers, they would also keep the speed ratings and variants.

During the lifetime of the *Times* we heard and read a wealth of material stating that "horseplayers" throughout North America were proclaiming that the Beyer numbers were the greatest thing since sliced bread. When we questioned a number of these advocates, clients and non clients alike, as to how they were using them and just how much it had improved their win percentage, their enthusiasm seemed to wane. They noted no defined improvement in their win percentage. They just simply "liked them."

This is typical of "horseplayer" mentality. Their likes and dislikes have little to do with the effectiveness of what they like or don't. They like "simple." They like "easy." They like one all encompassing rating. Never mind that it doesn't produce winners. They just like it.

When I'm asked how I think the *Racing Form*'s Beyer numbers will affect the future of handicapping, I'm tempted to say that they will raise our average mutuels. But I'll hold off on that terse comment until we actually do more research on their efficacy. When the Beyer figures were in the *Racing Times* we did conduct a nationwide test on their effectiveness. We discovered that they were accurate at some tracks for given time periods but were highly inadequate at other ovals. They were just too inconsistent to rely upon. We assumed that their inconsistency stemmed from the subjectivity of the various people making them.

At this juncture it should be noted that Andy Beyer did not personally make these numbers. They were produced from a computer formula

apparently approved by him. If, because of their greater financial resources, the *Racing Form* produces numbers that are consistent and if those numbers prove of value to us, you can rest assured that we will find a way of incorporating them into our procedures with maximum effectiveness. (Editor's Note: Andy Beyer has told us that he will be involved in making numbers for the *Racing Form*. To date, they still look like mutuel raisers to me.)

\* \* \* \* \*

In the past few issues I've taken some umbrage over some of James Quinn's erroneous observations regarding Phase I and the value of the 3rd fraction. The 1992 Santa Anita meet, replete with rainy and drying out track conditions, offered conclusive proof of the accuracy of our final fraction and late pace concepts. There is, however, one vital area in which Quinn and I are in complete agreement and one where he speaks with unique eloquence.

Quoting Quinn: first from the *ABC'S of Thoroughbred Handicapping*:  
"Racetrack fans remain the most poorly educated on their sport in America."

And again from his 1991 volume, *Recreational Handicapping*,  
"It's no exaggeration to assert that American horseplayers remain the most poorly educated fans in the country on their favorite sport."

In both books, but especially in the earlier chapters of the *ABC'S*, he offers the best documentation for his assertions ever assembled in the literature of thoroughbred handicapping. The fact that very few of his readers assimilated or even vaguely remember the content of these chapters is testimony enough to the accuracy of his statements.

Not since we first went public in 1982 have I encountered this woeful condition to the degree that I have witnessed through the mail from reader response to Brohamer's *Modern Pace Handicapping*, our *Pace Makes The Race*, and in person with beginners at our San Mateo workshop in April.

I was getting so spoiled by the erudition of most of you *Follow Up* subscribers that I was shocked at the abysmal ignorance of the general handicapping public. I said ignorance; not stupidity. Many of those to whom I refer have college educations, even advanced degrees. Others have IQ's that would brighten any college classroom. Yet, in their chosen field of endeavor many of those who are quite serious about trying to make or augment their livelihood through horse race handicapping, persist in limiting their vision to a narrow tunnel through which today's modern conceptual trains of information cannot pass. Even casual baseball, football or basketball fans know more about their game than many of these avid "horseplayers" know about handicapping and winning races.

Quinn lays a large part of the blame for this at the feet of track management. Here he loses me. I do not believe that it is their responsibility at all. They do their job in providing us with a well policed arena; an office, if you will, where we can securely place and collect our wages. They publish neat, information packed material in their

track programs. They provide the spectacle, list the names, numbers and other data about the commodities in which we invest. They provide the tote board so we can measure the extent and value of our investments. They also give us a television communication system so we can watch and re-watch the movement of our investments. Unlike Wall Street they even provide us with highly paid announcer voices to vocally trace our investment choices from gate to finish line.

They do not take their commission from our earnings as so many "track take" bemoaners claim. The odds we see on the tote are the odds we get if we invest accurately. The fact that in days gone by when the track take was lower, we could, if our investment paid off, have received a higher return for the same investment, has no meaning except perhaps for nostalgia buffs. Then as now the rule is: what you see is what you get. And if that's not enough, don't invest.

The key is: if you fail to invest in a "horse" that doesn't pay off, it matters not one iota about odds or track take. To the winner each successful investment is an overlay - a "value bet" if you please. The fact remains that I have never heard a consistent winner complain about track take or "value." These subjects lie in the loser's domain.

No, I don't think track management should take any of the blame. Winning and learning how to win or succeed at anything is the responsibility of the individual whose goal it is to succeed. Certainly no single author in the handicapping field has done more than James Quinn to help "horseplayers" overcome the ignorance he so eloquently notes. Quinn, Mahl, Mitchell, Quirin, Scott, Cramer, Davidowitz, Brohamer, Ainslie, the team of Hambleton-Schmidt, et al, and Beyer head the list of others who have also contributed. The prices for their books range between \$12.50 and \$29.95. Unfortunately, many readers of even one of the books from these authors believe that buying one book represents an adequate investment for an entire handicapping education.

That's a consummation devoutly to be wished. But it is not impossible. I managed a small profit percentage after reading Huey Mahl's *The Race Is Pace* by itself. But then I had nothing to unlearn. For most it takes more than one lesson. Even the least proficient of these authors has provided useful information which, properly used, could make most "horseplayers" the best, instead of least, educated in their chosen field.

The information is all there. Provided by the above mentioned authors along with a number of others over the years. Their books, numbering at least sixteen containing truly viable material, sell at an average of 5,000 copies per year each. That's a total exceeding 80,000 copies annually. So, over a period of five years we can reasonably assume that as many as four hundred thousand handicappers could be well educated in their favorite sport. Why aren't they? Certainly not because of any failure on the part of track management. No. The answer lies in that little monster to which we have previously often referred: resistance!

Resistance to any vocabulary written or spoken that doesn't conform to the rules of KISS. (Keep it simple, stupid.) Resistance to any non-linear, non Aristotelian concepts because these are the foundations of North American public school education. Resistance because of ancient

guilt implantations that proclaim that handicapping is gambling and gambling is evil. Because horse race handicapping and wagering is perceived as gambling, much of the information in these books, along with that of many good magazine articles, newsletter materials and presentations made by experts conducting handicapping seminars, are subjectively distorted by the inner workings of the minds of those receiving the information making it virtually useless.

The majority of horseplayers resist the concept that handicapping is an intellectual exercise; that it is more cerebral than visceral. It has a visceral aspect, to be sure, but unless the cerebral, intellectual basis is mastered first, this visceral aspect becomes pure gut feeling dominated by hunches. Horseplayers resist new terminology and advanced concepts with the same suspicious disdain that patrons of a red neck bar exhibit toward a well dressed Harvard-speaking stranger who asks for a dry martini straight up. "Beer and a shot's good enough for us. So don't go gittin' upety or fancy roun' here."

"KISS" is a favorite axiom. Its popularity dominates most of the reviews we read about systems and methods. KISS Methods flourish. They seem to offer magic for no real effort on the part of the user. They contain none of the so-called "big" words or scientific terminology that draws so much criticism from outsiders or newcomers to much of our work. They ignore the fact that we have never used a term or explored a concept that is not defined in any dictionary. The KISS school is unwilling to take that extra moment to use a dictionary.

Occasionally we spot the KISS syndrome even among *Follow Up* subscribers. For instance in *Follow Up* #31 we had an article called *Deceleration Pars, The Missing Link*. Part of the article, totaling nine pages, was printed backwards. Last page first, first page last. Only one subscriber mentioned it. Harold Byrd our venerable octogenarian. Why? Because the article presented new thoughts. It was cerebral and therefore boring. An example of why I interpret the phrase "don't understand" as "won't understand." Since the article was not written in "horse-ese" and represented concepts deviant from mainstream literature, it was probably just as intelligible printed backwards as it would have been printed forwards.

I realize that you're probably tired of having me say this so often but please stop and think: if you could win with mainstream concepts or KISS systems, you wouldn't be in this methodology or subscribing to *The Follow Up*. In my *Psychology of Winning* article this issue, I'll expand further on this subject, using some recent letters and comments from some new clients, and even some veterans, to document my thesis.

Meanwhile back to Quinn's provocative statements about handicappers being the most ignorant about their favorite sport of any group of fans in North America. Several years ago I proposed to Quinn, along with his Expo financial advisor Greg Lawlor, that the serious purveyors of handicapping information like Quinn, Brohamer, Mitchell, Cramer, Quirin, et al, form a consortium dedicated to producing information, seminars, distribution of video and audio tapes and, especially, published works.

The combined resources and knowledge of the above well known experts, along with selections from our own work, would exceed that of William Morrow and other publishers of handicapping material. But most important they could control distribution through a combined advertising effort that would be vastly superior to anything now extant. William Morrow does a sorry job of promoting and distributing. Ask Cramer. Ask Brohamer. Ask Mitchell. The consortium could correct this weakness with no problem.

But no, Wm. Morrow represents "prestige." Self-publishing does not. Unanimity from such a group is impossible, they say. No American Medical or Psychiatric Association for us. It wouldn't work. Well, no group is more divided than medical and psychiatric practitioners. Yet they have still managed to remain individualists while uniting in a greater cause that makes them, and similar organizations, among the most powerful influences in American society and, in fact the world.

So let's not blame the sad state of handicapper education on track management. Let's place it where it belongs. On all of us who know how to win but, if the truth were told, do not really want to combine forces and share our secrets to better educate the handicapping public. For some it would reduce personal profit and, by educating the masses, our own mutuels would be substantially lowered.

Unfortunately perhaps, the profit motive keeps those of us who are engaged in serious research in the art and science of thoroughbred handicapping from publicly sharing the results of that research in the same altruistic manner that, say, someone in physics or medicine might. The prime reason for our selfishness is we fear our mutuels would suffer. Another can be attributed to the bevy of unscrupulous pirates who dominate the merchandising and sales arena of our field. These carrion imitate and try to duplicate the results of creative researchers without offering any credit whatsoever to those whose long hours, often years, of devoted researching, probing and testing produced the final product.

These pilferers make a mockery of creation and build an altar to greed by reaping financial gain with no effort beyond a few well placed ads or buying and using an inexpensive mass mailing list, usually sold to them by other, like-minded opportunists.

It is a shame that Russ Deitrich, editor-publisher of *Phillips Racing Newsletter*, has suffered ill health over the past few years. His unfortunate physical condition has prevented him from being as acutely able, as he once was, of distinguishing the pirates from the creators. Russ does his sincere and level best, producing a product that has no peer. Since the demise of *Systems & Methods* in the 1970's, Deitrich has been the guileless horseplayer's lone bastion of protection against the unscrupulous entrepreneurs who so cleverly prey upon them. But Russ can only do so much. Perhaps we should all give him more support by subscribing to *Phillips* and by letting him know immediately when any of us receives a hyperbolas mailing piece about a system or method we know to be nefarious or a direct copy of someone else's creation. His personal editorial address is still Box 254 Vista, CA 92085.

Unlike advances in physics or medicine which serve to benefit all, the most dramatic advances in the art and science of predicting the outcome

of a horse race, serve to diminish the benefit of all. Any handicapper with the ability to synthesize the information from the collective books of Quirin, Quinn, Cramer, Scott, Beyer, Mitchell, Brohamer and the rest of the Sartin Collective and the others mentioned previously, should now be winning decisively enough to impact the mutuels. The reason they are not is purely psychological. Their failure lies in their perception which is clouded by the demons of a socially imposed pathology that no amount of information alone can overcome.

Only by dealing with the psychological barriers that stand between the North American "horseplayer" and the potential handicapper, can true, prolonged success be achieved. We are the only organization in the history of racing offering win therapy as the true source of handicapping success. I say this not from my personal warps. It is based on the testimony and life experience of about three hundred clients who, after struggling long and hard to win with informational manuals and computer programs only, reached the same conclusion. It has been a difficult point to get across. On a continent where motivational, self-help, and personal psychology books continue to be best sellers, why do aspiring handicappers, who need this kind of material the most, resist it? Only you who are resisting have the final answer to that.

This issue features two special articles of note. We continue with Jay Elliott's excellent multi-part series on Energy in the Wings which stirred quite a bit of interest last issue. We'll include his diagram of a typical one mile track so important for full comprehension of part 1.

We also welcome our newest Sartin Methodology teaching member, Sam Wada, with his insightful test of Deceleration Pars at Hollywood Park. Sam is a true winner not afraid to tackle and conquer the use of new concepts. He is a most welcome addition to our teaching cadre. His only condition in becoming a teacher: "Don't ask me to speak in front of large gatherings." Wow, what a difference from some of our other teachers who have to be pried from the stage with a hook!

On a lighter note here's something that should be of special interest to Tom Hambleton, Dick Schmidt and Tom Brohamer. We had an offer from a trade publisher, Liberty Publishing, to merchandise *Pace Makes The Race* to the "trade." Meaning the big name book stores like B. Dalton, Walden, Crown, et al. The first thing they wanted was a 72% discount. Secondly, they said, the cover would have to go; it was "unacceptable" to "trade" bookstores. Third the price was far too high. Nobody would buy a handicapping book at \$29.95. \$12.95 was tops. "And how many copies do these kinds of books sell a year?" I asked. "Oh, as many as five thousand," was the reply. The reps conclusion was that if we had a proper cover and lowered the price to \$12.95 we might sell five thou a year.

Thank goodness we didn't have that "expert" advice when we began our publishing project. We'd be both obscure and bankrupt.



## Editor's Column

by The Editor

Howard insists that I identify this as my column, as opposed to his, since apparently some readers have been confusing our writing, attributing my stuff to him and vice versa. I'm not sure which one of us was more insulted. Anyway, what follows is mine, not his, nor is it theirs. That should clear things up. Or not.

\* \* \* \* \*

Midwest Teaching member Paul Colewell is holding another of his inexpensive Sartin Methodology clinics. All Chicago and other Midwest clients are urged to attend.

The date: Saturday, June 20  
The place: Fox Valley Inn  
1620 Barnsworth Ave, Aurora, Ill.  
The cost: \$25 for the day.  
The subject: All phases and aspects of the Methodology  
from Phase 1 through Thoromation  
To reserve: Call Paul Colewell (708) 892 - 4190

\* \* \* \* \*

And speaking of classes on handicapping, Tom Hambleton will be teaching two handicapping classes at Everywoman's Village. This used to be a radical feminist hangout, but they've calmed down and now let men teach and come on campus and everything. (And they tell Tom that sex change operations aren't nearly as painful as they used to be.) Actually, they currently have a variety of classes in a great many subjects, including using computers. All their classes are reasonably priced.

Tom will teach two classes; a beginner's session, and a more advanced session. No one reading this will be interested in the beginner's most likely (though it would be a great place to get someone started), but the advanced should be fun. The beginners will focus on how to read the *Racing Form* and what a furlong is etc. while the advanced class will be built around Phase I (natch). Tom has put more time into Phase I than any of the rest of us, and no one is more qualified to teach it.

The classes will be every Tuesday starting July 21 and running for 6 weeks. The beginners class will be from 6 - 8 PM, while the advanced will run from 8:15 to 10:15. The price hasn't been set as yet, but it should be around \$50. The only problem is that the classrooms are small, so each session can only hold about 25 people. If you are interested, call soon, before their catalog comes out so you can reserve a seat. Tom plans to make this an ongoing class given 3 or 4 times a year. I can't think of a better way to learn the basics (and advanced techniques) of pace handicapping.

Everywoman's Village. 5650 Sepulveda Bl. Van Nuys, CA 91411 (818)  
787-5100 or (213) 873-4400.

# The New Physics of Chaos

## and Predicting the Outcome of a Horse Race

by Doc Sartin

Contemporary physicists are beginning to agree almost universally that the three greatest scientific contributions of the 20th century are:

- 1: Relativity
- 2: Quantum Mechanics
- 3: The new Physics, called the science of chaos.

The three are closely related. All are derived from the basic theories of Albert Einstein and discount the classical physics of Isaac Newton. Chaos has been heralded as recording the birth of a new science. Books about it abound and several of them, including *Chaos*, By James Gleik and *Turbulent Mirror*, by John Briggs and David Peat, have reached the New York Times best seller list.

Chaos offers a way of seeing order and pattern where formerly only the random, the erratic and unpredictable had been observed. As such it is ideally suited to the needs of thoroughbred handicappers. Researchers in this new branch of physics have probed the field of speculation by applying it to stock and commodities trends. In sports they have sought to find some predictive order for a hockey puck sliding over the ice. Even though predicting the outcome of horse races would be an ideal application of Chaos, its researchers have yet to make a probe. So I will.

In applying chaos to predicting the outcome of horse races it is necessary to discount much of what has been written and is being written by contemporary handicapping experts. In reading the various books on the subject of chaos, all recent, you will get the same eerie feeling that I did. They are really volumes on handicapping disguised in the terminology of physical science. Just change a word here and there along with the frame of reference and you will see revealed the essence of today's Methodology.

The buzz word of chaos is "nonlinear". Non linear mathematics and logic is contrary to the classical logic offered first by Socrates and then, for centuries, institutionalized by Aristotle.

For those of you still confused over the difference between linear and nonlinear, chaos author James Gleik offers this short but brilliant definition. Linear: the mathematical laws of proportional relationships. Non-linear: examination of patterns that are not strictly proportional. The non-linear science of chaos says that the act, or event, changes the rules governing mathematical patterns. In our science of handicapping, the event, of course, is the race itself.

In simple, non scientific terminology, chaos deals with the

phenomenon of strange attractors. These are what cause everything from earthquakes, and unpredictable weather to the irregular drippings from faucets and the unique shaping of every single snowflake.

These strange attractors also dictate that, while every given horse race has factors linked by linear commonality, each has a unique quality that is best explained not by its similarity to other races but by deviations from linear patterns explainable only by chaos and the influence of strange attractors. In his own way, without meaning to, Jay Elliott is examining the subject in his series of articles that continue in this issue.

Some of those attractors include, but are definitely not limited to: variants of all kinds, class level, post position, jockey influence, trainer technique and intent, condition cycle, weather, along with track bias as possibly caused by weather; and even the weight carried by the entrant. Wind and tide factors along with equipment changes and hoof conformation also qualify here.

All of these and other universally accepted variables have been well examined by contemporary handicapping author-experts. But the most powerful of all strange attractors in the chaos of horserace prediction is the physiological and psychological attractor effect caused by the inter-relationships between individual entities (horses). We call this the Match-Up, an area that we alone have truly examined, promulgated, emphasized, qualified and quantified.

We have probed the Match-Up phenomenon from the quasi-linear formulae of Phase I to the complex non-linear modules of Energy/Kgen and Deceleration.

No one can accuse Jim Bradshaw of employing esoteric, new science terminology in explaining the Match-Up dynamic. Yet he, more than any of us, has dealt with the resultant chaos of strange attractors and has produced for all who comprehend it, a certain order out of chaos together with a non-linear formula for recognizing patterns that defy previous concepts of pattern recognition.

The current crop of new age physicists have been working on similar solutions since the Los Alamos project of the forties and, more recently, in the laboratories examining chaos in the 1990's. A highly publicized "Big Bang" concept of recent months is one example.

A very simplified Match-Up concept is outlined in our earliest writing. It's in both the Yellow Manual and the Pink Dynamics Manual and greatly expanded upon in the Match-Up manual. In light of recent scientific developments and public acceptance of the new physics of chaos, we can now pursue the subject in greater and more specific detail without being accused of being too academic, elitist or for using esoteric knowledge.

A key word in understanding the new science and the new handicapping is entropy.

Bear in mind that I am not a physicist so I also need a working

definition for entropy that is easily understood and neither tongue twisting nor difficult to remember. First the dictionary definition:

Entropy: A thermodynamic measure of the amount of energy unavailable for useful work in a system undergoing change. (That certainly applies to horseracing). Therefore a measure of the degree of disorder in a substance or a system (method).

Breaking this definition down for handicapping purposes, the key words are thermodynamic and energy. An animal is thermodynamic in that it is composed of atoms, molecules, etc, producing heat that converts into motive power or energy. So, what we're looking for here is a measure of total energy potential and a means of measuring that energy and its potential unavailability or dissipation because of entropy caused by the chaos of strange attractors.

There will be those reading this treatise who will now begin to feel somehow estranged or irritated by the subject matter and its (possibly) unfamiliar vocabulary. They are suffering from a form of entropy. They do have the mental energy to absorb, understand and utilize the end result of what could be a fascinating and ultimately rewarding subject. Yet those mental energies, governing focus and concentration, begin to dissipate as the text becomes less familiar. Defined in emotional terms the resultant response might be, "I don't understand. It's over my head." Or expressed via the emotion of resentment, culminating in, "What the hell does this all have to do with picking winners?"

In short, they are experiencing chaos. Quite simply their minds are being subjected to a confusion arising from apparent disorder and this is disturbing. We were all raised and schooled by Aristotelian linear logic. So we tend to demand that all handicapping information be dispensed in handicapping language (whatever that is). Any discussion pertaining to the physics of motion relative to horses should therefore be Newtonian.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, every other writer in the handicapping field does subscribe to Aristotelian logic and Newtonian physics. I have seldom done so. This is why from the beginning there was so much resistance to the Yellow Manual. It projected chaos.

As the new physics of chaos represents a revolution in the scientific community, our own attempt to solve the problems imposed by chaos has prompted a "revolution in the world of thoroughbred handicapping." That's a quote from the dust jacket of Brohamer's book. Ours is not a social revolution as were the American, French and Russian Revolutions. Ours is a perceptual revolution. The physicists of the new science define this kind of revolution as:

"A New Paradigm arising from one that has reached a dead end." We all seem to share a modicum of agreement that the paradigm of mainstream handicapping, with its archaic rules and maxims, has come to a dead end because it no longer satisfies our aspirations for more winners and higher mutuels. All serious handicappers recognize that disorder is the natural order of horse racing because racing, which to us is a universe of its own, is a force field that is constantly undergoing change caused by the chaos of entropy.

Andy Beyer's speed disciples look at Total Energy as final time. They would say that the total energy of a horse at six furlongs might be 109 when the strange attractor, called daily variant, is 0. If the strange attractor becomes 17 it produced a form of chaos that automatically reduces that horse's total energy to  $109 + 17$ , or 112:2. That is perfect Aristotelian linear logic and conforms nobly to the dictates of Newtonian physics. Entropy, or energy dissipation is seen to stem solely from the strange attractor of track surface relative to the level of contention, called class.

In our perception of the physics of handicapping we look at and utilize a multiplicity of strange attractors. We view the major cause of entropy as arising from the unique physical and psychological Match Up in every race. We measure each contender's available and unavailable energy in relationship to the fluctuating factors in the match up. Example: a change in the fractional Match Up characteristics from the last race to today's event might cause a horse seeking the lead to expend too much energy early thus making unavailable its late energy potential. Or, the reverse might be true. In either case potential energy is unavailable because of change, or chaos which is disorder.

Our task: bring order out of disorder. Discover a means of predicting an orderly pattern from disorder. That is also the goal of the new science of chaos: to find a measurable pattern for seemingly patternless disorder.

Having examined and defined three of the terms essential to the new physics: chaos, strange attractors and entropy, let's move on to another term, a most fascinating for handicappers, fractals.

Fractals is a coined term not yet in standard dictionaries or word processing spell checkers. It is a combination of particles, fragments and fractions.

"In the mind's eye a fractal is a way of seeing infinity." So writes James Gleik in *Chaos, Making A New Science*. (Penguin Books) To the handicapper "infinity" is the result or order of finish in a horse race. Newtonian Physics does deal in fractions from a linear field, the positions and times that are adjustable by lengths beaten or gained at three points of call within the race; in position and lengths beaten or gained in four segments.

Within the Newtonian linear spectrum, race segments, or fractions, can then be translated into progressive numerical units of energy as we do in Phase I. Or they can be extracted into feet per second measurements, as in our velocity programs; or by incremental percentages of Total Energy as we do in our Energy programs. Our method of translating incremental times into rate of velocity and/or units of energy has been proven superior and has become generally accepted as standard practice in our field. Methodology practitioners from users of Phase I through VI have no trouble in determining which contenders in a race are numerically best by category. Their difficulty is in properly evaluating the influence of each category on the race outcome. When facing this dilemma they will all too frequently resort to the linear solution of adding up the various values and selecting

the contenders with the highest total. This is a mistake that is made most frequently by those who use TPR alone as the final decider in Phase I. Or by those trying to isolate only one screen or one readout in our more advanced procedures.

It is the mistake that chaos deals with best. Chaos scientists performed their experiments, for the most part, on IBM and Macintosh desk top computers. The reason for this was because their work was so deviant from that of their mainstream co-researchers that their universities, institutes or laboratories denied them access to their main frame computers. So in developing chaos formulae they had available to them no more hardware or memory than we have. It is not surprising, then, that their equations bear certain resemblances to some of those in Energy, Kgen and EXDC/Deceleration and Thoromation.

They are, after all, seeking solutions to the same problems as we: Assigning relative values to both the dominant and passive elements; to the large and to the minuscule. The assignment of relative values is the essence of the new science of chaos and the essential ingredient in any procedure attempting to solve the chaos existing in handicapping a horse race. The most frequent question asked of our teaching staff is: "which readout is most important?"

The answer, of course, is that no single factor is consistently most important. Each readout delineates a specific factor or combination of factors. All readouts are interrelated. But where users often go awry is in viewing those readouts in a linear fashion. They are clinging to the archaic, linear belief that all readouts should be proportional. They are not. Not even in Phase I where we have purposely skewed FFR to be non-proportional with EPR.

They are thinking in terms of reductionism, which is the attempt to reduce concepts, data or values to seeming equivalents that are less complex or developed. They seek figures derived from their constituent parts. Reductionism is the antithesis of the science of chaos and of a proficient handicapping method.

Here is where fractals come into play. They measure the minuscule patterns in a chaos system, isolating specific strange attractors that often deserve more emphasis than grander structures. In handicapping these fractals are often seen in the irregular units of energy existing within the context of linear increments or fractions. They must be extrapolated from elements that are not known, by linear reasoning, but are merely implied by what is known. In Kgen we used a non-linear formula for such extrapolation measuring a horse's progress in segments by 330 feet. These measurements are not in feet per second or percentage of energy but are units of kinetic distribution. Here is an example from 6 furlongs:

KINETIC POTENTIAL FOR 1/2 FURLONG

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AAA	21.25	21.16	20.91	20.49	18.66	16.17	14.97	13.70	12.38
BBB	21.22	21.09	20.80	20.37	18.63	16.31	15.20	14.03	12.81
CCC	21.77	21.61	21.25	20.70	18.51	15.63	14.28	12.87	11.43
DDD	20.61	20.53	20.32	19.99	18.58	16.64	15.70	14.68	13.61

<----->
<----->
<----->

Ekp
Mkp
Lkp

First the input screen so you can see the running lines:

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	AAA	6.0	22.0	45.0	110.0	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
2	BBB	6.0	21.4	44.4	109.4	5.00	4.00	3.50	0.75
3	CCC	6.0	22.0	45.0	110.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	DDD	6.5	22.1	45.2	118.3	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Next, the KG factor screen showing Total and other energy components along with Energy Yield ESP.

K I N E T I C   G E N E R A T O R  
\* \* \* \* \*

Race: chaos1      Dist = 6.0 FURLONGS      Comments:

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ENERGY FACTORS

Name	Total	Hidden	Fx	Med	Lex	3rd	ESP Type
AAA	170.18	64.95	66.17	68.95	31.05	31.16	S/P Presser
BBB	170.52	65.03	66.24	68.87	31.13	31.33	S/P Presser
CCC	169.36	64.57	66.11	68.22	30.78	30.84	Early
DDD	169.21	65.18	66.17	68.53	31.47	31.29	S/P Presser

To the practiced and willing eye this fractal readout can be the most powerful handicapping weapon ever devised. We have a number of clients attesting to that fact every week. They might see, for instance, a chaos pattern that says DDD's final 330 feet reading of 13.61 as being a strange attractor sufficient to win the race. In another circumstance they might recognize a pattern of chaos that tells them that CCC's early advantage is sufficient to win. Recognition of another pattern might indicate that CCC will become the victim of entropy.

To the eye firmly conditioned by linear tradition, this readout reveals nothing more than confusion. The result is then chaos coming from a formula designed to help eliminate chaos.

The designated early horse, CCC, takes the opening lead with 21.77 units of Kinetic Distribution. AAA and BBB are virtually tied at 21.25 and 21.22 units. CCC maintains its superiority through the second, third and fourth fractals. DDD remains consistently behind but is decelerating less rapidly than the others. The middle 2 furlongs are condensed into one readout: MKP. CCC, dominating the first four one-half furlong units, falls off and DDD begins to exert itself.

Here is where, historically, the linear oriented mind most often fails to cope. Just because CCC is last in the final segment, they feel it has been overtaken by all three of the other contenders. If they wish to apply linear reasoning they need only to add up CCC's first 5 kinetic readouts, three quarters of the race, and compare them with the others. Doing so produces the following result:

AAA = 102.47  
BBB = 102.11  
CCC = 103.84  
DDD = 100.03

From a pure linear perspective, CCC enjoys a 1.37 fractal advantage over AAA; is 1.73 over BBB and 3.81 over DDD. At this point the race has but two furlongs to go.

The concept of factor modeling began with the Sartin Methodology. Tom Brohamer wrote the definitive work on modeling based on our initial line score concept. Thus, any model is, in our lexicon, a Brohamer Model. An advanced Brohamer Chaos Model goes far beyond his original one because it models fractally the minute patterns produced by chaos, strange attractors and entropy. If our Brohamer Chaos Model shows that a 1.37 kinetic unit advantage after 8 one half furlongs is enough to win, CCC becomes a choice even for those choosing to ignore the possible chaos that might result from the strange attractors of the final 4 one-half furlong elements of the race.

Let's look at those units in isolation:

Final portion of race:

AAA = 57.22  
BBB = 58.35  
CCC = 54.24  
DDD = 60.63

Even to the linear eye the fact that these numbers have only a little more than half the value of the early ones should be significant.

Here we see, purely in linear terms, cumulative kinetic fractal totals of for the following categories: Diff = difference between Early and Late units. DC/Ratio is the ration of deceleration between the first 10 and final 8 units. (High is Least DC.)

HORSE	1st 8 units	Final 4 units	Linear Total	Diff.	DC/Ratio
AAA	102.47 +	57.22 =	159.69	45.25	55.84
BBB	102.11 +	58.35 =	160.46	43.75	57.14
CCC	103.84 +	54.24 =	158.08	49.6	52.23
DDD	100.03 +	60.63 =	160.66	39.4	54.96

This is not the way to evaluate these numbers. This is the linear, Aristotelian, Newtonian, reductionist way. This is mainstream thinking which says that the whole is the sum of its parts. This information must be evaluated based on the analysis of chaos and strange attractors. We are looking for patterns that model chaos. We use difference and DC/Ratio to aid us in this process.

If the 6 furlong model by class level shows that a DC/Ratio of 52.23 is ideal, and that a difference of 49.6 is optimal, then C's early advantage is sufficient to overcome the strange attractors of chaos late, it becomes a wager. If on the other hand, DDD's smaller differential together with its 3rd best DC/Ratio, points to a late fractal winner, DDD ranks on top. Or do we prefer BBB, with the 2nd best linear total, a DC ratio of 57.14 and a Diff. of 43.75? Or AAA, 3rd best linear total, Diff. 45.25, DC/ratio 55.84? All productive decision is made on the basis of



pattern recognition. By applying the science of chaos we provide a set of patterns whose predictive values are eminently superior to linear ones.

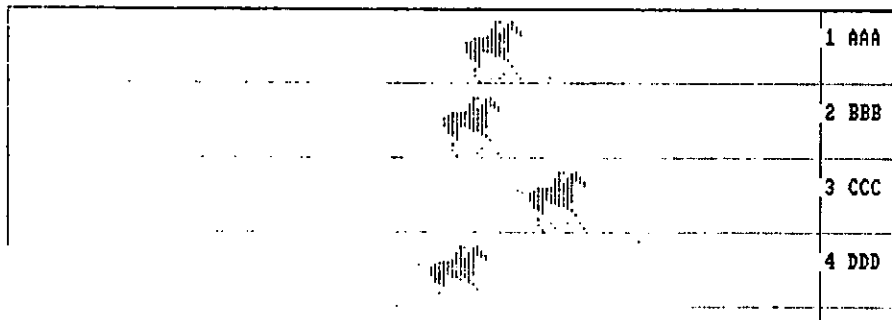
For the initiate, who have learned to recognize the more minuscule patterns offered by fractal increments, this poses no problem. Jim Bradshaw often does it just by eyeballing the race. He is rare. The rest of us have to ask help from the computer.

When one becomes adept at recognizing these patterns none of the tedious work I've done here is necessary. But since I realize that some of you have difficulty in overcoming your linear conditioning and do not wish to engage in the laborious effort required to do the kind of modeling seen above, we offer advanced computer programs tailored to do the job for us. Energy/Kgen and EXDC/Deceleration programs with Thoromation are designed to recognize the fractal values of velocity, energy, deceleration.

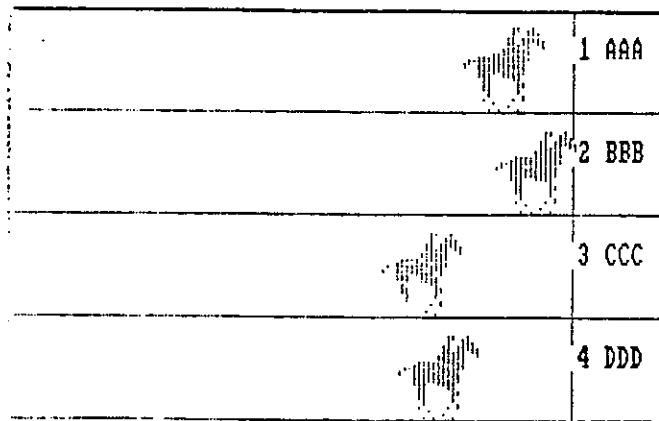
Using the same pace lines for A,B,C & D as above, this is the result: if your Brohamer Chaos Model points to winners with normal (no bias) deceleration patterns:

First using the 2 alternate adjustment, applicable here only if an extreme early bias is indicated:

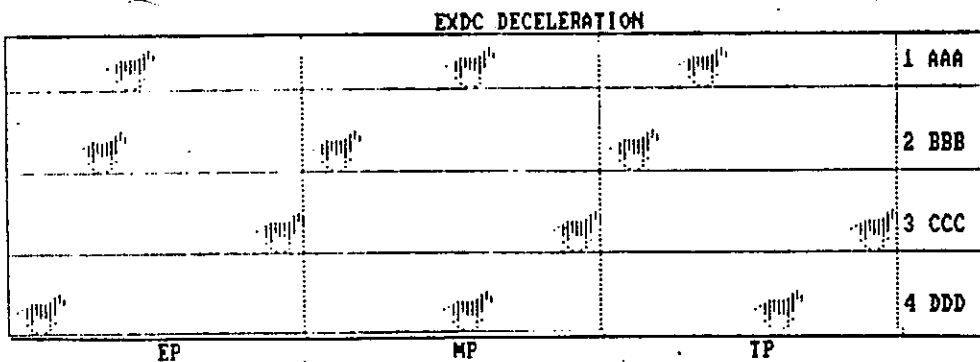
First a look at the contenders positions heading into the stretch:



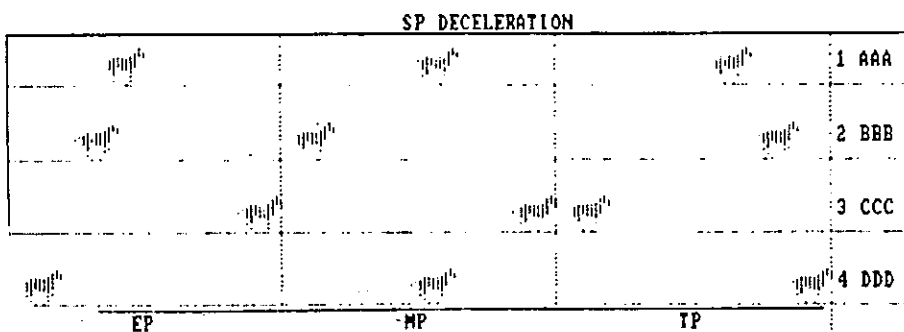
At the finish:



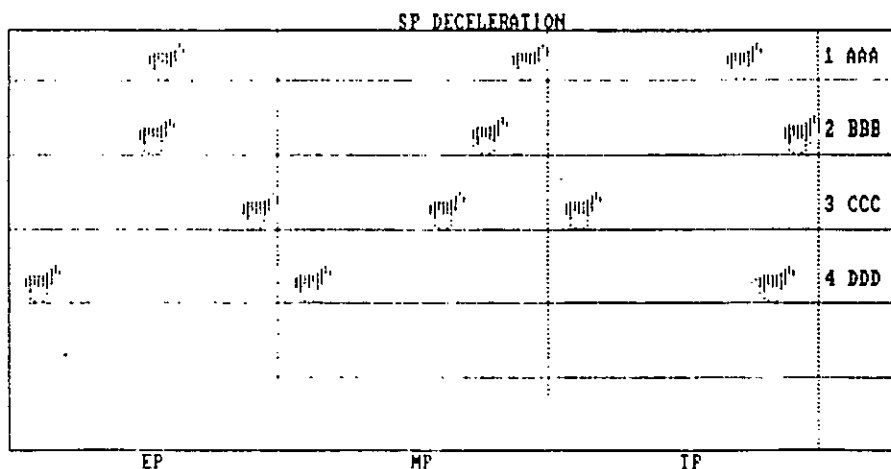
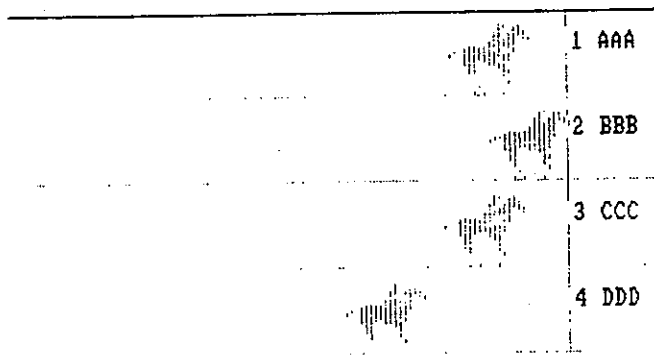
If your Brohamer Chaos model indicates an Early bias:



If your Brohamer Chaos Model says other than Early:



Under most conditions we would apply the (1) auto adjust and see this:





The first Stop Action screen came up SP, so we can presume that the Match-Up bias for this race is SP. The bottom line here is: the modeling concept that we pioneered and Tom Brohamer refined so brilliantly, can bring order out of chaos. What Bradshaw can often see though his inner eye most of the rest of us cannot. So the modeling of chaos can be the magic we all seek.

Note: the actual race, run at Santa Anita on a drying track that favored other than Early, was won by BBB. DDD, the counter-energy horse, placed, AAA, the horse with a pattern most like the winner, showed. CCC was 4th. This result could easily have been different had the energy Match-Up and resultant entropy been changed by another contender.

\* \* \* \* \*

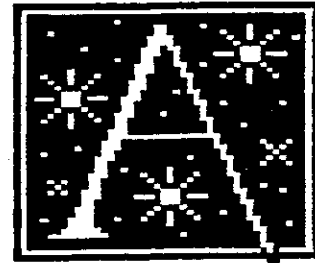
Editor's note:

To forestall calls and letters from the physics students among you (you know who you are), I showed this article to a real physicist and he said that as a physicist, Doc is a hell of a psychologist. However, though some of the concepts presented are not in line with current thinking on chaos theory, or are expressed simplistically, we're not studying the science of chaos, we're handicapping horseraces. Those of you who think that the whole concept of "modeling chaos" is nonsense and by definition impossible are correct, but that doesn't mean that we can't win races doing it.

A couple of times in the past, I've gotten into trouble with readers when I strayed from my area of expertise and knowledge into their's. Please remember that just because Doc (and I) don't have a real understanding of the mathematical foundations of chaos theory doesn't mean that he can't apply some of the broad concepts to another, apparently unrelated field. This is many times how progress is made, when someone has the insight to apply a concept to a field where it "doesn't apply," at least at first glance. Like so much of the Methodology, our use of chaos may not be totally "correct," but it works if you are open to it.



A N D



## With the Doc

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Q: We received a very interesting question from a client conversant with physics. The gist of it is. "The established laws of physics decree that for every unit of thrust (acceleration) there is an equal, compensating unit of deceleration. "Therefore," he says, "is it not reasonable to assume that your attempts to balance a horse's velocity (acceleration) with its deceleration, are meaningless. When the two are averaged don't they simply produce the same result as would velocity alone?"

A: I am familiar with the laws of equi-potential regarding force and gravity and those governing Kinetic Acceleration/Deceleration. And yes, the natural laws of motion (not pertaining to mechanical or internal combustion power) dictate that forward thrust and restraint of thrust will eventually equate. Many years ago I began to explore this natural law as it would pertain to factors of deceleration in race horses. I purchased a computer program for my old Commodore 64 and began testing my deceleration theories back in 1983. Following the directions for using the program precisely, and accepting the Newtonian law, I discovered that the law itself was valid over a period of infinity! But not by the various distances common to thoroughbred racing.

Based on the distance factor acceleration and deceleration do not equate. Ironically, and contrary to linear logic, the distances where acceleration and deceleration ratios are closest to being the same, are five, five and one-half furlongs and one mile. Linear logic would seem to dictate that the longer the distance, the more likelihood of equi-potential. Not so. At a mile and one sixteenth, a mile and one-eighth and a mile and three-sixteenths there is more discrepancy than at six furlongs. Beginning at a mile and three-eighths through a mile and one-half, delineation narrows. The ratios at six and one-half and seven are dramatically skewed from six furlongs. At seven and one-half furlongs the deviation is greatest of all.

This phenomena helps to explain why it is really easier, when we have representative pace lines, to figure five, five and a half furlong and mile races than those from other distances. It also explains why these distances pose the thorniest adjustment problems when handicapping horses going longer today.

An example of the validity of our findings on deceleration, review Sam Wada's article in this issue. Note how he weighs declaration factors

from DC/Pars against acceleration factors from the velocity screen in the same program. They do not equate.

The laws of Newtonian Physics are based on a measurement of infinity. Our formulae is based on Quantum Mechanics and tailored to specific distances. Therefore, the law of equi-potential does not apply.

\* \* \* \* \*

Q: Bias and/or Track Bias??

A: I've received so many questions lately on this subject that I'll try to lump them together and do like the pharmaceutical companies and develop a generic medicine answer.

This subject is of particular interest to my son, Shane, because in late March through April, his misperception of track bias caused his win percentage to dip from 60 + % to 50.5%. Fortunately for his economic survival, his average mutuel continues to exceed ten dollars.

Like so many other clients, Shane thought he had a simple answer. If his Sustained Stop Action Screen and FFR readouts were producing the horses he was cashing those healthy tickets on, he'd just keep betting the results of that screen. He forgot about the fact that the Matchup factor contributed mightily to the races he was winning so handily. He got to listening to "horseplayers" and began attributing Early-Late win parameters entirely to his evaluation of track surface condition. He began emoting phrases like, "Boy look how Sustained Santa Anita is running after the rains. Those dopes who think Santa Anita always runs early will pay for my winnings today."

Then what happened? The EXDC screen he had been ignoring picked all the winners. Like everyone else, he paid a price for succumbing to "horseplayer" mentality, and it served him right. He rested on the laurels of false perception and forgot to evaluate the Match-Up factor that was responsible for 80% of Santa Anita's apparent cyclic sustained bias.

In an attempt to bring him back to reality I made him read the entire Match Up manual penned largely by Jim "The Hat" Bradshaw with some added pages by myself. (Inconsequential pages like where we introduced Phase I, for instance. Good thing for our book that nobody read my part.) This manual puts the subject of bias in proper perspective.

Then, to reinforce Shane's thinking, I dug out a back issue of the *Follow Up* in which Dick Schmidt wrote one of his most insightful articles. Like many other *Follow Up* articles, it deserves reprinting because a lot of subscribers either forget, or fail to properly weight the value of certain articles when they first read them.

Schmidt's article comes from *Follow Up* #10 in 1988. It marks a time of when he made his transition from blind adherence to the words of the so-called "experts" to his current position of testing and validating all factors on his own. In a few short paragraphs Dick bursts that erroneous information bubble in which so many "horseplayers" continue to dwell.

# BIASED TOWARDS BIASES

BY DICK SCHMIDT

The anonymous aphorism "I wouldn't have seen it if I hadn't believed it" is a continuing truth in science. And of course, it cuts two ways: you often see what you expect to see and not what you don't. Of course, no two scientists' sets of guidelines, or preconceptions, are going to be identical, even if the individuals concerned are in broad agreement. And as preconceptions are the lens through which each scientist views the questions to be asked about the world and the "facts" perceived therein, there is always a good deal of room for lively disagreement. \*

It has long been acknowledged in science that investigators tend to find what they are looking for, seeing what they expected to see. In handicapping, the situation can be much the same. Since the publication of Andy Beyer's Picking Winners handicappers have been conditioned to look for track biases. And since they are looking for them, they find them.

We in the Sartin Methodology are certainly not without fault in this regard. We have our own set of biases that we go hunting for: Early, Sustained, Factor WX in sprints etc. In the past few months, I have been using a concept originally developed by Michael Pizzolla that attempts to predict the pattern a race will follow by analyzing the contenders and pace match-ups. What we have found is that though track biases certainly do exist, and are sometimes the dominant factor in the outcome of a race or a week's racing, for the most part race tracks are not as biased as we many times perceive.

I have heard countless times from clients who say things like "the track was Early for the first three races, then switched to Sustained." No it didn't. Unless there is a dramatic intervention by the weather, tracks don't just suddenly change. I have been as guilty as anyone else in seeing what I expect to see at the races, but I have now come to the conclusion that about 80% of the races I watch are run on unbiased tracks. In areas that get a lot more rain than Southern California, the percentage may be less, but I still feel that most of us are looking for something that may exist only in our own perceptions

\* Lewin, Roger Bones of Contention Controversies in the Search for Human Origins. Simon and Shuster. 1987

The next time you are at the track, preferably with some reasonably intelligent, but traditional handicappers, listen to how often they talk about biases that you are completely ignoring. I have gone racing with dedicated speed handicappers and listened to serious discussions about post position bias and "inside-outside" stretch biases that for me simply did not exist. I wasn't looking for them.

Ask yourself how a handicapper such as Dr. Sartin or Jim Bradshaw can walk into a strange track and, with no knowledge of how the track is running, win money. I have seen both of them do it far too often to know it is "luck," and yet when I questioned both of them after such performances, I found that they do not have a deep insight into how the track they just beat was running. They handicapped the races, not the track, and unless the track was strongly biased, they treat each race as a separate event. And get away with it.

Remember, I am in no way suggesting that track bias does not exist. I am currently handicapping Santa Anita, and anyone who ignores the fact that Santa Anita requires good Early Pace is not going to optimize his returns. In fact, all of North American racing, from the track layouts, distances run, and racing surfaces all the way to the way the horses are bred is biased towards Early Pace. But that doesn't mean that you should assume Early Pace will win any given race.

Rather, you should learn to look into a race and see the unique pattern that it presents to those who know how to see. In the Sartin Methodology, we have built in biases towards pace, match-ups and certain numerical class calculations. We tend to look for one or more of our calculated feet-per-second numbers to dominate and to continue working until it stops working, whereupon another of our numbers will start to be predictive of winners. I think that we should stop attributing so much to our perceived biases, and start looking into the races to determine how the configuration of the pace will determine which horses have a chance of winning and which are facing impossible conditions.

Just remember, when you start to look at the Match-Up and allowing the race to speak to you, you are using a whole new set of biases. The best we can hope for is that this new bias is more reflective of the "truth." We are fortunate in racing in that "truth" is revealed every half hour.



In going through back issues of *The Follow Up* I found an abundance of articles addressing virtually every handicapping subject and answering almost all of the problems clients pose to me in their letters and phone calls. In the five and one half years we've been publishing, we have produced over two thousand pages dedicated to making our clients winners. That's more than the lifetime output of O. Henry, considered in his time as America's most prolific short story writer. Hemingway produced eight novels at an average of three hundred pages each. His short stories, articles and non-fiction works added another eight hundred pages giving him a total of thirty-two hundred pages. So, before by mid 1993 we will have even exceeded his output.

Bob Ireland has just produced a complete *Follow Up* index by subject matter. You may purchase this index for \$7.50 from O. Henry House. That covers our printing and mailing cost. Back issues of *The Follow Up* are \$12.50 each. We're even thinking of compiling collections of articles from *The Follow Up* into books covering two years each if you express some demand for them. Let us know.

Sam Wada

Deceleration Pars At Hollywood Park

After reading PACE MAKES THE RACE and attending the November Las Vegas seminar, I couldn't wait to get home and put the Total Pace Ratings (TPRs) to work. I thought this would be the ideal tool to ease my wife into non-linear handicapping and tighten up my contender selection process as well. Also, intrigued by Dr. Sartin's article in issue #29 of The Follow Up and Bruce Jorgensen's seminar presentation, I wanted to figure out how to fit the Deceleration Pars (DCPARS) program into my handicapping process as well.

The first step was to make a TPR profile for the Fall/Winter meet at Hollywood Park. I soon found out that while it was very easy to identify the top two win contenders in some of the races, it wasn't always so simple. There were quite a few races that six, seven, and sometimes eight horses fell within the track profile win parameters. Well, what do you know, a made to order situation for testing the Deceleration Pars program. Using only the "problem" races, I tried this out on paper with extremely encouraging results.

The next step was to apply the only test that counts -- betting real money on races before they're run. I would use the TPRs for contender selection and rely on DCPARS to sort them out and determine my investment decisions for the next full week of racing, December 11th through the 15th. I ended up working 24 races during the week, which is about average for me. The starting bankroll for the test was \$200.00; minimum investment of 5% of bank or \$10.00 whichever is greater, with the investment split 60/40 on the top two DCPARS horses. The track was labeled good on the 11th and 12th, and fast for the remainder of the week.

I always handicap for a fast track, even if it's raining cats and dogs or they're running in goo up to their knees ankles (O.K., I stand corrected, horses run in goo up to their knees in Washington State -- in Southern California, on rare occasions, they may run in goo up to their ankles). My paceline selections are from fast or firm surfaces whenever possible. I do follow The Rule in PACE MAKES THE RACE and calculate TPRs for the last pace line for every horse in the races that I work. If the last pace line happens to be on an off track, I also calculate TPRs for representative fast track performances. I want to know how each horse normally distributes its energy. Then I let the races tell me whether or not a specific energy distribution and/or running style is being favored today. However, my experience with DCPARS tells me that you really don't need to be concerned about any biases if a 67% win percentage keeps you warm and happy.

Be aware that some of the contenders in some of these races were either sprinters stretching out into a route or routers shortening up into a sprint. These situations come up quite often and this is how I handle them. I have been a firm believer and user of the sprint to route multiplier ever since Dr. Sartin unleashed this tool a few years ago during a workshop. I know, I know, I know -- I've heard the complaints. "The multiplier projection is too fast to be useful." "The multiplier requires too much maintenance." I happen to have a very high regard for the opinions of most of the people I've heard this from. Although I don't completely agree with them in this area, nothing has changed. I still respect them and I still have a high regard for their opinions. Anyway, the bottom line for me is this: I have used the multiplier without making a single change ever since I heard the Doctor describe the procedure and it still works for me. I have my Sharp programmed so that whenever I enter a sprint pace

line while I'm working a route it gives me the %Early and %Median for the pace line. (This is to compare the horse's energy distribution with Tom Brohamer's guidelines for sprinters stretching out -- less than 52.50% Early is preferred. This equates to approximately 68.85% Median for those using the advanced programs.) I enter the distance that I want the sprint projected to and the computer calculates the projected times, and then calculates the TPRs for the projection. I do agree that the projected times from the multiplier are fast, but from my perspective, they're very useful. My experience with the projector is that its accuracy will vary anywhere from right on the money to way too fast. Once or twice out of a hundred times, the projection may be too slow. Accuracy of the projection is dependent on the quality of the horse. Knowing that the projection will more than likely be too fast is a powerful tool in the contender selection process. What does this bit of knowledge tell you about a sprinter that projects slower than the routers? I also calculate the TPRs for the sprint line using the -5 sprint to route adjustment and compare the them. If the two sets of TPR ratings are pretty close, say within 2 points, and IF the projected ratings are better than any of the route contenders, then I use the projected pace line for the DCPARS program. If the sprinter projects slower than the route contenders, it's an easy elimination. A few words of caution are necessary here -- never, never, never use an aberrant paceline for the projection. If you do, the only thing you'll get is an aberrant projection. Does this work all the time? Of course not, but it makes it easy for me to make a firm decision every time and I'm happy with the bottom line in these situations.

The route to sprint situation is handled in a similar manner. I prefer to consider only those routers that have some early speed, especially if today's race is a long sprint (6.5, 7.0, or 7.5 furlongs). I eliminate the deep closers with one exception -- the Graded router, especially a Grade I router, coming back from a layoff in an allowance sprint. The sprint times are extracted from the route and TPRs are calculated for the extracted sprint pace line. I also calculate the TPRs for the route pace line using the +5 adjustment. If the two ratings are close, I'll use the extracted sprint pace line for the DCPARS program. If the router happens to have a sprint line anywhere in its past performances, I'll also calculate the TPRs for that line also. I always look for corroborating pace lines to confirm a horse's projected performance. Just like the sprint to route multiplier, this doesn't work all of the time, but it works well enough most of the time. That's good enough for me. I just wanted to cover this type of situation for those that may be inclined to dig out their old Racing Forms to check out the races for themselves. If you see a route paceline in my printouts for a horse that shows nothing but sprints, or a 6 furlong paceline for a confirmed router, you'll know where the paceline came from. If you're uncomfortable with what I just described, and this type of situation always give you problems, you can always pass the race. It's up to you to find what works for you in these situations. Actually, some of you have probably developed your own approach that works just as well or better than this. I hope you'll tell me about it, because I'm always willing to learn something new. I've digressed enough so let's get back on track.

For those that are rule oriented, I'm going to throw in another rule here. Make sure your brain is in gear before working any races. My mind wandered a bit when I was working a race for December 14th and I ended up eliminating the winner. I forgot to enter the dirt to turf shipper adjustment that would have put the horse into the top five. This was a rather painful lesson. But, a little pain now and then is good for one's soul, isn't it? Pain makes you think; thinking makes you wise; and wisdom enables you to endure.

Using the TPR guidelines, I try to use the top 5 TPR horses, and make sure that the top 2 or 3 EPR and top 2 or 3 FFR horses are included as final contenders. Just as Dick Schmidt said, I usually end up with 3 to 6 contenders. Sometimes it's only 2 and sometimes it's as many as 7. Naturally, if there's only 2 contenders I don't do anything more with them. But, when there's 3 or more, they go into the DCPARS program. The pacelines are entered just as they are in the past performances. No agonizing adjustment decisions are required..

Copies of the printouts for all 24 races are in this manual. The pace lines that were used are printed out at the top of the page along with the EPR, FFR and TPR figures for each line. I use a 6 digit number to identify the races that I work. The first 4 digits are the month and day; the last 2 digits indicate the race (121105 = December 11, 5th race).

*NOTE: My copy of the Deceleration Pars program is exactly the same as yours. For the purpose of this manual, the placement of the DCPARS data has been modified in order to make to type in data that does not normally appear on the DCPARS printouts. I have manually added the information under the following headings: EPR, FFR, TPR, Kexdc, DTE Rank, Differentials, Total, Rank, Result, and Mutuel.*

The procedure is quite simple. Use TPRs for contender selection, then use DCPARS to sort them out. Following the example given by Dr. Sartin:

1. Enter your contenders into the DCPARS program using the Daily Racing Form times and beaten lengths.
2. Go to the Dream Race Deceleration Pars section of your DCPARS printout.
3. Calculate the difference between the Deceleration figures for each horse and the Pace pars in each of the four deceleration categories, Ep/p, He/p, Td/p and Pm/p.
4. Add the differences for each horse to obtain its Total Score, then rank them, high number is best. (Example below)

DREAM RACE DECELERATION PARS										
Name	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p	Pm/p	Differentials				Total	Rank
Pace	0.940	0.913	0.858	0.894						
HorseA	0.930	0.995	0.946	0.950	-.10	.82	.88	.56	2.16	2
HorseB	0.967	0.980	0.948	0.956	.27	.67	.90	.62	2.46	1

When calculating the Differentials, always subtract the Pace par figure from the horse's figure. I mentally move the decimal point one space to the right and this change is reflected in the Differentials and Totals. You don't have to do this if you don't want to. I just do it because it's easier for me to work with numbers that are like dollars and cents. It really doesn't matter as long as you're consistent in your application. In the example above, under the heading Ep/p, HorseA has a value of .930. Moving the decimal one space to the right makes it 9.30. 9.30 minus the Pace Ep/p par of 9.40 gives you an Ep/p Differential of -.10 for HorseA. Following this procedure with HorseB, you have 9.67 minus the Pace Ep/p par of 9.40 which gives you an Ep/p Differential of .27. When this has been done for every horse, in every

column, simply add up each horse's Differentials to end up with its Total score. To get HorseA's Total you add -.10, +.82, +.88, and +.56 and you arrive at a Total of 2.16. HorseB ends up with a Total of 2.42. After this is done for each horse, you just rank them in descending order. The horse with the highest total is ranked #1 and so on.

Let's work the 5th race on December 14, 1991, so you can see how easy it is to win with DCPARS. This race is 8.5 furlongs on the turf course, for fillies and mares, non-winners of 2 other than maiden, or claiming.

**Rose Of Mull** -- No Form. APV = 119. The last race (dirt) TPRs are 80.1, 84.4, 164.5. Because this line is on the dirt, we'll check out her latest turf route, 3 races back (even though she shows no form). 9 furlongs on the turf -- 70.4, 103.6, 174. It's better but not good enough in here. Out.

**Just Released** -- E/P Presser. APV = 53. The last race (tandem with Local Lass) TPRs are 82.8, 99.2, 182. We'll use this paceline. Contender.

**Oh Mercy** -- Probable Presser. APV = 23. European filly, 1st U.S. start. I have found that European horses with APVs of 12 to 29 percent, do not do very well in their first start against Allowance horses in Southern California. I'm not going to worry about this one. Out.

**Nat's Lea** -- No Form. Dirt APV = 108. The last race (dirt) TPRs are 83.6, 81.9, 165.5. Out

**Local Lass** -- E/P Presser. APV = 141. The last race TPRs are 84.3, 102.2, 186.5. We'll use this paceline. Contender. (I guessed at the running style based on her European race comments, I'm assuming she got the lead by default in her last race.)

**Title Bought** -- Needs To Lead? APV = 113. Coming back after 8 week freshening. The last race (trouble line) TPRs are 89.5, 88, 177.5. I decided to go back to July 22 for the pace line. This was the second race after a 9 month layoff, at this track, on this course. The TPRs are 88.2, 92.3, 180.5. We'll use this paceline. Contender.

**Border Mate** -- S/P Presser? APV = 58. The last race TPRs are 85.5, 96, 181.5. This is our paceline. Contender.

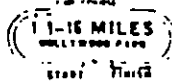
Now all we have to do is put our 4 contenders into the DCPARS program. The full printout of this race is with all the rest so we'll just show the Dream Race Deceleration Pars section so we can go over the math calculations without having to flip pages back and forth.

### DREAM RACE DECELERATION PARS

Name	Ep/p	He/p	Td/p	Pm/p	Differentials				Total	Rank
Pace	1.009	0.988	0.996	1.003						
Borde	0.961	0.979	0.941	0.951	-.48	-.09	-.55	-.52	-1.64	4
Title	0.974	0.993	0.967	0.966	-.35	.05	-.29	-.37	-0.96	3
Local	1.021	1.004	1.025	1.008	.12	.16	.29	.05	.62	2
Just	1.034	0.993	1.026	1.006	.25	.05	.30	.03	.63	1

5th Hollywood

8.5 furl



1.6 MILES (Turf) (1:30\*) ALLOWANCE. (Stretch short). First \$2,000, 7th and more, 3-year-old and upward, which have not won \$2,000 twice other than maiden, claiming or starter. Weights: 3-year-olds, 118 lbs; older, 121 lbs. Non-winners of two races other than claiming at a mile or over since October 1 allowed. 3 lbs. Each a race other than maiden or claiming since then, 3 lbs.

LASIX—Just Released—Mz, Nat's Lea, Local Lass—Ir.

Rose Of Mull

Ch. F. 3(Feb), by Private Account—La Cie, by Tom Raffe

STEVENS G L

Own—Rock H B

Table with columns for race date, distance, time, and horse name. Includes entries like 15Nov91-7Hol 1st 1 40 1:12 1:44 3 @Alto 2500...

Table with columns for Lifetime, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981. Includes race results for 12-27 Venturilla 15m...

Speed Index: Last Race: -5.0 3-Race Avg: -7.0 5-Race Avg: -6.0 Overall Avg: -8.9

LATEST WORKOUTS

Just Released—NZ

B. F. 4, by Dutchess—Jovette, by Captain James

DESORMEAUX K J

Own—Charles R L

Table with columns for race date, distance, time, and horse name. Includes entries like 27Nov91-5Hol 1st 1 40 1:12 1:47 3 @Alto 2500...

Table with columns for Lifetime, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981. Includes race results for 30-08 Exchange 17m...

Speed Index: Last Race: -2.0 3-Race Avg: -2.6 4-Race Avg: -3.5 Overall Avg: -3.5

LATEST WORKOUTS

Oh Mercy—Fr

Ch. F. 3(Feb), by Be My Guest—Grammox, by Grey Dawn II

SOLIS A

Own—Green Thumb—Eryon—Hirsch

Table with columns for race date, distance, time, and horse name. Includes entries like 15Oct91-5Recester(Eng) gd 1 1:27 @Wreake Stakes...

Table with columns for Lifetime, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981. Includes race results for 122 1:50 -- Oh Mercy 121 1/2...

Speed Index: Last Race: (-) 3-Race Avg: (-) 12-Race Avg: (-) Overall Avg: (-)

LATEST WORKOUTS

Nat's Lea

B. F. 3(Feb), by L'Nobal—Tara Lea, by Private M

ALVARADO F J

Own—St George's Farm

Table with columns for race date, distance, time, and horse name. Includes entries like 10Oct91-7SA 1st 1 40 1:12 1:44 3 @Alto 2500...

Table with columns for Lifetime, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981. Includes race results for 73-29 Mydashierest 15 Secret Angel-Ent 10m...

Speed Index: Last Race: (-) 3-Race Avg: (-) 12-Race Avg: (-) Overall Avg: -3.9

LATEST WORKOUTS



Remember, I mentally moved the decimal point one space to the right before performing these calculations. As I said before, this is optional. Whatever you decide to do, do it consistently and the relationships will remain constant.

**Border** (Border Mate): (Ep/p) 9.61 minus (Pace Ep/p) 10.09 = -.48. (He/p) 9.79 minus (Pace He/p) 9.88 = -.09. (Td/p) 9.41 minus (Pace Td/p) 9.96 = -.55. (Pm/p) 9.51 minus (Pace Pm/p) 10.03 = -.52. Add the differentials, -.48 plus -.09 plus -.55 plus -.52, and we have a total of -1.64.

**Title** (Title Bought): (Ep/p) 9.74 minus (Pace Ep/p) 10.09 = -.35. (He/p) 9.93 minus (Pace He/p) 9.88 = .05. (Td/p) 9.67 minus the (Pace Td/p) 9.96 = -.29. (Pm/p) 9.66 minus (Pace Pm/p) 10.03 = -.37. Add the differentials, -.35 plus .05 plus -.29 plus -.37, and we have a total of -.96.

**Local** (Local Lass): (Ep/p) 10.21 minus (Pace Ep/p) 10.09 = .12. (He/p) 10.04 minus (Pace He/p) 9.88 = .16. (Td/p) 10.25 minus (Pace Td/p) 9.96 = .29. (Pm/p) 10.08 minus (Pace Pm/p) 10.03 = .05. Add the differentials, .12 plus .16 plus .29 plus .05, and we have a total of .62.

**Just** (Just Released): (Ep/p) 10.34 minus (Pace Ep/p) 10.09 = .25. (He/p) 9.93 minus (Pace He/p) 9.88 = .05. (Td/p) 10.26 minus (Pace Td/p) 9.96 = .30. (Pm/p) 10.06 minus (Pace Pm/p) 10.03 = .03. Add the differentials, .25 plus .05 plus .30 plus .03, and we have a total of .63.

Ranking the totals in descending order (high is best) we find that DCPARS has this race one, two, three, with the \$15.00 winner sitting on top of the 4/5 favorite.

It takes less work to actually do this than it does to write or read about it. This single section of the printout with a minimal amount of work will get you 67% winners within the top two. You owe it to yourself to experiment with DCPARS at your track. Find out which of the other sections of the printout will help you tighten up the results even further.

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*"It's the heart afraid of breaking that never learns to dance,  
And the dream afraid of waking that never takes the chance  
It's the one who won't be taken who cannot seem to give,  
And the soul afraid of dying that never learns to live."*

*-Amanda McBroom*

*The Rose*



Sam Wada

Deceleration Pars --A Test

Control Track: Hollywood Park

One Full Week  
 Selection & Wagering  
 Summary - \$200 Bank  
 Wagering Scale: 5%  
 Beginning Wager: \$10  
 Wagering Procedure: 60/40

5 consecutive days  
 Dec. 11 through 15, 1991  
 24 Wagers

TPR/DCPARS BANK

(Minimum Investment \$10.00 or 5% of bank, whichever is greater, split 60/40)

Index	Bank	Invest	Mutuel	Return	TPR Rank	DCP Rank	Kexdc Rank	Notes
121105	200.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3	3		
121107	190.00	10.00	13.40	40.20	5	1		
121108	220.20	10.00	4.20	12.60	4	1		
121109	222.80	10.00	40.20	80.40	4	1		
121203	293.20	15.00	5.60	25.20	2	1		
121204	303.40	15.00	6.80	30.60	2	3		
121205	319.00	15.00	7.60	22.80	1	1		The lone early NTL horse *
121207	326.80	16.00	0.00	0.00	3	6		
121208	310.80	15.00	9.40	28.20	5	1		
121302	324.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	1	5	2	*Need To Lead
121305	308.00	15.00	7.60	34.20	2	2	3	
121306	327.20	16.00	13.40	40.20	3	1	1	
121307	351.40	17.00	54.00	162.00	1	4	1	Top 2 Kexdc horses just looked too good to be true
121308	496.40	25.00	26.80	134.00	2	1	4	No worse than 2nd on KGEN graphs and Thoromation
121402	605.40	30.00	15.00	135.00	2	3	1	
121403	710.40	35.00	0.00	0.00	5	1	6	
121405	675.40	34.00	15.00	105.00	2	1	1	
121406	746.40	37.00	15.00	112.50	1	1	4	
121407	822.00	41.00	0.00	0.00				Eliminated winner, forgot to make dirt to turf TPR adjustment
121408	781.00	39.00	17.00	127.50	1	4	3	Set best presser & best of 5 early NTL horses
121505	869.50	43.00	12.80	108.80	4	1	1	
121507	935.30	47.00	3.04	71.50	1	1	1	#1 & #2 Dead Heat, Mutuel is combined payoff
121509	959.80	48.00	10.80	102.60	2	2	3	#1 DCP was deep closer, no chance on track favoring early speed
121510	1014.40	50.00	17.20	172.00	6	2	3	#1&2 Kexdc-sprinters stretching out, inadequate sustained energy
121801	1136.40							

Total investment of \$ 609.00 with \$1545.30 returned on 24 investment opportunities

Average Mutuel \$ 12.29

ROI = 254 %

Actual Win% = 79 %

DCPars 1 & 2 Win% = 67 %

# Reflections on the Los Angeles Holocaust

by Doc Sartin

No responsible journal can go to press in this June of 1992 without some mention and commentary on the cataclysmic events that took place in Los Angeles at the end of April and beginning of May. And no responsible historian can be so deluded as to think those events were solely attributable to the decision of a suburban jury, with no Black members, to declare the police officers who participated in the vicious beating of Rodney King innocent of crime. True, King himself was a convicted felon and was breaking the law at the time of his arrest. But also true is the obvious fact that the police officers involved exhibited psychotic behavior. In a nation where certifiable psychosis is dangerously on the rise, we have a right to expect our politicians and our avowed public protectors to be sane.

From Washington, D.C. to Los Angeles and hundreds of points in between, we see ample evidence that they are not sane. The inmates are now running the asylum, and they have been for some time.

The backlash from the L.A. riots were felt all the way to Banning and Beaumont where similar events took place on a much smaller scale.

The spirit of anarchy and resentment will continue to smolder. It will grow, not subside. The area of Los Angeles around Hollywood Park, the Coliseum and the Sport Forum will be obvious targets. Already there is talk of permanently moving events away from there.

This year we all have a chance to voice our peaceful protest against the woeful status quo at the ballot box. Maybe we do not have an ideal slate of candidates. We can still voice our discontent through our vote.

Sometimes the gift of prophecy is painful. I take you back several years to a Follow Up 14 article. At the conclusion of a review of a book by Ravi Batra on a coming depression/recession, I wrote this:

We will also be faced with another problem: social upheaval. Our cities are already becoming jungles. When the kind of economic reversal occurs that Batra\*writes about, crime, especially crimes relating to cash money, will get completely out of hand. Race tracks, where cash flows freely, will be principle targets. The parking lots, if not the track itself, will be a thieves paradise. Metropolitan police are having enough problems as it is now. Think what it will be like in an economic holocaust. Some of you old timers may be saying that it wasn't like that in the last depression. People were nicer, helped each other. Yes, but that was when the U.S. was primarily a homogenous culture. Those who did not fit the mainstream prototype were NOT treated well, but persecuted as in no other time. Remember Father Caughlin? Remember the Knights of the Klu Klux Klan?

Today we are a culture of volatile heterodoxy, supported by the intellectuals, but resented by the masses. In a financial crisis, the breach between the have's and the have-not's becomes as wide as an ocean, and anyone standing on the wrong shoreline had better be surrounded by a lot of allies. Investing in the Mexican foreign book will be most risky, especially for gringos. Since the devaluation of the peso, security outside these border "banks" has been considerably less than reassuring if you have money in your pocket. Satellite wagering in California, Illinois, New York and New England will be relatively safe in the outlying and non-metropolitan areas. The inner city will be worse than the Amazon Jungle.

Reno and Las Vegas should be the safest places to ply our trade. When the "Syndicate" controlled Vegas, there was little crime; at least the kind of crime that concerns us directly. In a depression, you can bet that the forces who profit the most from gambling will exert the kind of influence over the Las Vegas police force that they relinquished in the 60's. Thus it behooves us to learn how to invest and WIN off-track. It will become especially important that we learn to control our greed and play it cool, especially in Nevada; not drawing any attention to ourselves lest we enrage the goose with all those golden eggs.

This was a small portion of a longer article written in support of my plea for all clients to "Get Serious." Along with a series of others it was penned at the height of our bygone economic boom. The clouds were already on the horizon 19 issues ago, but most saw only the glitter of the silver lining.

Successful and profitable handicapping is within reach of us all. It has been since 1982 when we first went public. It has become growingly so as we have progressed through enhanced developments of our basic procedures. Yet all too many of you are still failing to enjoy your advantage. You are still treating handicapping like a game or pastime.

In your hearts some of you still believe it is gambling! Since you "know" that all gamblers lose, you succumb to a pre-ordained fate. The problems is tjeu pre-ordained it and are living a self-fulfilling prophecy. Well, at least they prophesied one thing correctly. When one's unconscious mind is committed to failure the conscious mind obeys. The rationale of those who "know" they can't win, becomes, "Since I can't win anyhow, why do all the work? I'll just take the easiest, most simple course open to me."

Teaching member Tom Renner, who lost a leg and, with it, all hope of future employment in his lifelong occupation, turned to handicapping with the Methodology and is financially more successful now than he ever was. He came to my office last week enraged at those he had encountered who were taking the simple, no work involved road to self destruction. "The saddest part of it," he cried, "is that most of them were on the brink of success when they chose to abandon their handicapping work ethic!"

Man is a thinking organism. Everything we perceive is done through the process of thought. In truth, none of us knows anything. We just think we know. Hence, perception becomes the reality. If we self-limit our perception to thinking we cannot succeed we will surely fail. On the other hand if we direct our perception to thinking we will succeed, we will succeed.

As we think it, so shall it be.

Ask any number of our successful clients. Ask Dick Schmidt, Jim Bradshaw, Tom Hambleton and Paul Boudreaux, all of whom won Pick Six's on the same weekend two thousand miles apart. Were they gambling? Was it luck? No, regular success has become second nature to them. The Pick Six was merely icing on their well baked cake.

The habit of winning is just as obtainable as the habit of losing. The difference is, losing is easy.

**HANDICAPPING  
SPEED**



*The Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse Sprinters*

Charles Carroll

A critical look at the science of speed handicapping

## Book Review

by Doc Sartin

### *Handicapping Speed*

By Charles Carroll

This is a book with many interesting "had it beens." Had it been published circa 1975-82 during the final time "speed" craze, it might have superseded Andrew Beyer's influence. Had it been expanded to include distances beyond quarter horse dashes and thoroughbred sprints, its author would now be recognized in the top echelon of "experts."

As it is, the book offers a new paradigm for speed (final time) handicappers and, for us, a challenging, non-linear approach to speed concepts including rate of velocity and the value of a beaten length.

Charles Carroll is a rare breed of handicapping author. He is on record as openly apologizing to Tom Brohamer and myself for not having read our material before writing his discourse on "Pace." What other author has EVER apologized for lack of awareness? Most of them fill their books with this lack. Then they atone for it by debunking the guy who got there first. His offerings on "pace" are quite in order for those accepting the mainstream concept that pace is nothing more than final time adjusted by 2nd call.

This is a work for those who read handicapping books for more than just a mechanical process for selecting winners - or non-winners - as is more often the case. Carroll starts off with a chapter on "Handicapping The Horseplayers," which is most refreshing. He then goes in to the Noise of Time, discussing class and the mechanics of time with insights and scientific data that go far beyond the limitations that Beyer, et al, imposed upon final time. Chaos is one of Carroll's prime subjects - even as it is ours.

I recommend this book for its concept, which if digested and understood will make all of you better Methodologists. All too often books are read for mechanics only. This is not a book for mechanics. It is one for those who have come to learn that concept is far more important than mechanics.

Charles has penned an article for us in the next issue of *The Follow Up*. It is preceded by a letter from him to me which will give you a clue to his expansive and highly adaptable personality. He is also thinking of writing another book that will include all distances and some research on speed via pace. We will look forward to it.

If you can't find it at your local book store, Call or write Gambler's Book Store (Club) in Las Vegas. 1-(800)-634-6243.

# Psychology Of Winning

by Howard G. Sartin, Ph.D.

As I said in my Publisher's Desk column, I'm going to make a few references to calls and letters I get from people whose comments are potent examples of why they are failing to make optimal use of the tools we provide them. My intent is not to demean or embarrass anyone, so I won't use any names or locales.

A client from America's heartland wrote that he was exasperated because I would not give specific instruction for using Deceleration Pars. He concluded his diatribe by postulating that my reason stemmed from my not knowing, myself, how to use them.

I know very well how to use them. My stated reason for providing only sketchy information until now, was that I felt users would be better served by solving the puzzle on their own. Bruce Jorgenson did it. Sam Wada did it. Client William G. Ross did it and won the Kentucky Derby as his reward.

All of them enjoyed the thrill of self-discovery and sense of accomplishment from having done it virtually on their own. They heeded my advice to treat the Methodology as "Their own, not as a foreign substance imposed upon them from an outside authoritarian force." Self discovery goes hand in hand with self-esteem. Without self-esteem no one becomes a consistent winner at the race or in life. The three people mentioned were not born with any unique qualities. Virtually all of you have capacities equal to theirs. Their accomplishments come from an inner determination to succeed; to seek and search until the grail is found. Moreover, they view successful handicapping as an endeavor worthy of both their intellectual and spiritual goals.

There's the major difference between them and their non winning counterparts. The non-winners, all protestations to the contrary, does not truly believe that handicapping success is an endeavor worthy of their finest effort. Subconsciously they regard it as a gambling venture. And doesn't "everybody know that gambling is just random chance, luck and magic?" Sure they do.

My psychiatric peers extolling the abstinence treatment, all agree that anyone who devotes (their word is wastes) a great deal of time and effort studying any gambling event is pathological. When any of you look for magical shortcuts and fail to do the work essential to winning, you are helping to put a self-righteous smirk on the faces of these practitioners. You are justifying their edict: "gambling is evil (pathological) and, all gamblers lose." Anyone believing that they have not been socially conditioned to feel this way is just as much in denial as any booze or dope addict. Either that or they had a very unique childhood.

Many of you are successful in business. Many are in, or retired from, the fields of law, health care, engineering, accounting, real estate,

insurance stock market or professional consultation. Whatever you do, or did before retirement, most of you are/were very successful. But had you approached your own area of endeavor the way you do handicapping, many of you would have been on the welfare roles from the start. Had you mismanaged your money the way you do at the track or off track wagering centers, you would have gone bankrupt the first month.

"But handicapping is supposed to be fun" you say. "A relaxing relief from the strain of everyday life." If that's the way you feel, be my guest. Just have your fun with two dollar bets. Don't pretend that you're serious.

Any profession or occupation is fun when you're up there with the best in your field. Man's (and woman's) greatest satisfaction comes from pursuing a goal and achieving it. That's what has kept mankind going for all these centuries.

If you have no goal, no personal dedication to becoming a successful handicapper, you should find a different field. One in which you do have goals. No amount of psychotherapy can help a person who is not motivated. The seemingly dismal cure record of psychiatry and clinical psychology from Freud onward stems not just from incompetent therapists, of which there are many, but from patients who want to stay helpless.

Resistance. There's that word again.

Consider the theme of this letter.

You said at the end of your Psychology of Winning chapter in *Pace Makes The Race* that under normal racing conditions, both the daily variant and track bias were 80% caused by the inter-relationship of the unique physical and psychological characteristics of the horses in a given Match-Up. But you never mentioned it again, or elaborated on it in the rest of the book. What does this mean?

It means just what it says. That one statement made by me to Jim Bradshaw made him one of the all time most proficient winners in handicapping history.

Apparently many North Americans are victims of media advertising. The ad man's favorite slogan is, "Tell them. Then tell them again. Then tell them what you told them, then tell them that you told them what you told them." Are we so accustomed to being hit over the head with slogans that we cannot perceive and utilize the wisdom from a statement uttered but once?

Another client upon receiving his Thoromation Package, called up and exclaimed. "I just love the program! Of course I can't understand a thing about it, but I sure love it." What's to understand? Basically it's horses running across the computer screen in projected order of finish. Then there's a 141 page manual that goes with the program explaining in detail the why, how to and what of the program for those wishing to optimize its use.

In issue #31 of *The Follow Up* there was a great little poem by Roy Peterson extolling the "Magic of Thoromation." I liked it, even though Roy will probably never make his living as a poet. Yet he does make a living from applying Thoromation. Is Roy a genius? Did God give him something special that the rest of us were denied? I doubt it. Roy simply has self-esteem. He gave himself permission to win. Then he used his creative powers to wax poetic about it.

## Permission!

That's the therapeutic term missing from the lexicon of non winners who persist in being confused; proclaiming the can't understand the rudiments of what they claim is their chosen avocation. Again I say, can't means won't. All non-winners must give themselves permission to understand and then to win. Teaching member Dick Resch called me the other day to say that he never understood why I said so often that most people really don't want to win, until he started teaching the method. Now he believes it. He doesn't understand why people are that way. But he knows it's true because he sees it so often in those he's trying to help.

This long standing cry of "I can't (won't) understand, goes back to the yellow manual. Inadvertently Phillips Racing Newsletter gave people permission to be confused by saying that out material was poorly written and very difficult to understand. That's all a "horseplayer" needs. An authoritative source accentuating the negative. "Poorly written" means: no linear, rule bound sequential procedure presented. It was in that manual where I first said, "The specter of Thantos lurks darkly within us all." Poor writing? Hah! "Difficult to understand" means, not written in conventional horsy language the way all losing methods are written.

I received a measure of recompense when Tom Brohamer's *Modern Pace Handicapping* was published. Heralded as the most comprehensible, and articulate member of our group, his writing also caused a lot of confusion among his readers. My address was in the book. I got the questions. Succinct and brilliant as the book is, the questions were just as "dumb" as the ones elicited by my "poorly written" manual.

Then came *Pace Makes The Race*. All three of my co-authors, at one time or another, had field days making kindly jokes about the ambiguity of the yellow manual. Now it is their turn. My address and phone number are also in that book. I receive calls and letters daily from people saying that they're "confused" and can't (won't) understand much of the content written by Hambleton, Schmidt and Pizzolla. (They understood me perfectly, this time). Dick Schmidt may not think that he is as articulate as Brohamer, but he is regarded by *Follow Up* readers as the consummate wielder of easy to understand vernacular. He edited *Pace Makes The Race*. Anyone who doesn't "understand" Schmidt ain't never gonna know.

That great majority of clients who have achieved success in their occupations had to study and learn from texts on engineering, medicine, law, accounting and whatever. There was nothing "easy" about mastering their chosen profession. But they did it. Why then are they so mystified by our material? Certainly not the big words or so-called esoteric terminology. Real estate terms? Insurance words? Legal terminology?



That strange language accountants speak? Stock market lingo? As Schmidt would say, "gimmie a break!" I never uttered any phrase as complex as the pro-speak used in any of those fields.

Yet that's the way many clients perceive it. That's why a nine page *Follow Up* article could appear backwards with only one person realizing it. Yet the material in that article was the foundation for Sam Wada (see his article herein) to win 67% of his races at Hollywood Park with an average mutuel of \$12.29. He achieved that result using only the DC Pars program he and other seminar attendees received free. Apparently Sam Wada thought it was worth nine boring pages when he first read it front to back as it appeared in a seminar manual.

With that in mind, it is quite possible that my article on chaos in this issue might just as well be printed backwards (don't do it, Dick). It might possibly be even more boring since, like DC/Pars, it contains the key essence of future handicapping success.

The "can't understand, confused" syndrome is directly related to the way one regards handicapping and racing in general. It is largely a male disorder. Female clients are less plagued by it (doesn't that hurt the male ego just a little?) The majority of men sit around and talk about racing like characters out of Damon Runyon. Between rounds at our own seminars a lot of clients revert to being "Horsy" types when they start (do they ever stop?) talking racing.

The myth filled, vernacular of racing is apparently so deeply implanted in most horse race devotees that my attempt to legitimize handicapping into a proud and serious profession becomes just a thin coat of veneer that quickly fades away when the repartee begins. I sit and watch bemused as clients go from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde at the mention of a jockey switch, an alleged trainer maneuver or an insider angle.

The old ways die hard. The old myths prevail. The lure of magic lingers like a haunting refrain. Reason is abandoned and chaos without order ensues. Were it law, medicine, insurance, stocks, accounting, etc., such a thing would never happen.

In reading instructional material relative to their own professional or occupational fields, they would not experience the kind of mental blocks, producing confusion, that they get when reading Methodology material. Why? Because when reading our material their minds are blocked by the those onion skin levels of contaminated social conditioning proclaiming that horse race handicapping is gambling and, therefore an unworthy pursuit. A brain so conditioned, even when that conditioning remains beneath the level of conscious perception, will produce endorphins and neuro-peptides that cause behavioral responses not consistent with clear or reasonable perception.

In other words, confusion, inability to comprehend.

Thus when I write about subjects intended to elevate the intellectual perceptions of clients relative to handicapping - subjects like Energy, Deceleration, DC/Pars and such - the perceptive, cognitive areas of the

brains of some clients simply shut down and, confusion - chaos - ensues. The bottom line is that there is nothing truly confusing or intellectually unfathomable about anything I've ever written in *The Follow Up* or in our manuals. Frankly, I'm simply just not that intellectual. I'll venture to say that at least one third of our clients have higher IQ's than I.

Like beauty, understanding is in the eye of the beholder. The ball is in your court. Learn to control those endorphins and neuro-peptides that your guilt plagued sub conscious is telling your brain to release into your system, altering your mood and cognitive powers.

All is not bleak however. The Roy Peterson's and William Ross's out there exist in abundance. I only wish each of the several hundred really big winners in our group would write a page or two on the attitude they have developed to become the winners they are.

I say attitude because they have the exact same manuals and programs as the non-winners. The programs are the best, I'll humbly admit. They are the best because those contributing to their development do understand and are not confused. Those "poorly written" manuals that go with the programs represent "the most advanced handicapping thinking of the century." That's a quote from a well known authority (not me). They contain more valid winning information than anything else available. (again, a quote, not my boast). Yet, manuals and programs alone do not make winners. Personal psychology does.

The few of you who still persist in being non-winners have my permission to give up "horseplayer" mentality and think positively. When you do, nothing I could ever conceive or write about will ever again elicit a "confused or can't understand" response. When (if) you refuse to be confused, nothing again will ever be confusing. If you are determined to understand you will understand and nothing will ever again be beyond your comprehension.

Begin your exercise by reading the first word of any treatise that you thought was confusing. Even as a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, so does a journey through one of our manuals or articles begin with a single word.

PART II

TT-2C-3F VALUES AND RATINGS

J. T. ELLIOTT

SEGMENTAL PARS - What I Found But Did Not Look For

In the beginning the search was only for the "relative values" between TT-2C-3F- the three major segments in a race. Instinct told me there had to be a way to use them to evaluate performance. That led to the Chart in Part I. When I looked at the Chart, I realized what I had in fact created - were "Segmental Pars." They were specific and mathematically sound. Unless North America went "metric" on me, we had an absolute measure of value. In a game of endless variables - we had a constant. How to use it was the question.

In order to construct a Rating, I had to wrestle with two prime and related factors...Class Levels and Par Times. Class Levels are undeniable in the hierarchy of racing. But Par Times are in a constant state of flux. If they are "pace of the race" based...Par Times have to be continually updated/corrected to match their rungs on the Class ladder. If Par Times are "pace of the winner" based...we get reality. But Doc has shown us that times, especially interior fractions, hop up and down the ladder.

So...I decided to divide and conquer. Segmental Pars would supersede Class Levels. And yet would be common to all. One leg of the Rating formula was solved.

Par Times related to Class Levels were replaced by Average Times. They span all Class Levels and thus would be a common measure as well.

Originally I used the average TT-2C-3F times produced by my 1988-'91 study of all average fractions and final times at California meets. The tracks included were: SA - HOL - DMR - GG - BM - LA - FPX and AC. Distances went from 4 1/2 Furlongs to 1 3/8 Miles...4,176 Dirt races...1090 Turf races.

So we had a solid database. But like any database tied to a given period...the numbers are frozen in time. I would have to keep logging and averaging current times until I died. That thought made me want to break and run like a loose horse. And I had not even considered "adjustments." On top of that...the Average Times were all "pace of the race" (POR) not "pace of the winner" (POW) times.

Then one day...just like in a good "B" western...the Cavalry arrived in time to save the Indian. Doc had sent the new velocity "Parmaker" program. It gave you POW Average Times and a track Profile automatically. You could "update as often as you liked. If you put in your track's 3-Year best time at a given distance...it gave you the current Average Variant. Then you could make adjustments versus DRF's daily variant. "Parmaker" put us in Lock-Step with reality. And anybody in Pirco could use the Ratings. Leg 2 of the formula was in place.

Now...what do we rate...

### **THE LAST RACE - Why We Use It**

Handicappers and Horses are both subject to an irrefutable Law of Cause and Effect. Cause is..."That (person, fact or condition) which is responsible for an effect." Therefore, the last race is that Fact (cause) which is responsible for Today's Win Chance (effect).

And that effect is either Positive or Negative. Positive effect produces today's contenders...who in turn win races. To measure positive effect we must rate positive performance. And that leads us to the...

### **POSITIVE SEGMENT - What It Is**

The "Positive Segment" is that portion of the last race in which a horse ran his best - regardless of beaten lengths. It always includes TT and 2C. So we focus on the Fulcrum. Then we look at the horse's beaten lengths at the Stretch Call (3C). If he did not run as close at the 3C as he did at the 2C...we cut-off the line at the 2C. If he ran

as well or better to the 3C - but his Finish beaten lengths were worse...we cut-off the line at the 3C. When the last line is cut-off at the 2C or the 3C...we use the beaten lengths at the cut-off point as our horse's Finish. Naturally, if the horse's Finish beaten lengths are equal to or better than his 2C...the entire line is our Positive Segment.

When a horse goes from a Route last time into a Sprint today...you cut-off his line at the 2C to get a 6 furlong Sprint...just as we do now. But we don't touch fractions or beaten lengths. Why we don't will be explained when we talk about Ratings.

Those are the mechanics which get us to the Positive Segment. It's a simple process that allows us to isolate positive performance so we can rate it.

There is reason behind all of this...

#### **CONCEPT AND RATIONALE - Positive Segment**

The Concept is just the natural product of the Law of Cause and Effect. The next step in deductive reasoning. The Law smacks of no genius. It may even seem simplistic. But nothing says the simplistic can not house truth and power. If the Law is a valid premise - there must be a reason.

The Concept is that reason. It led to the formula which produced the TT-2C-3F ratings. The formula: Equitable Approach (Positive Segment) X Current Variables ("Parmaker" Profile) X Absolute Values (Segmental Pars) = Contenders = Winners -

Now all we have to argue about is the "synthetic" 3F we get when we cut-off a pace line at either the 2C or 3C to isolate the Positive Segment.

In Part I we said that after reaching the 2C..." the order of finish then depends on who can Capitalize on or Overcome the pace scenario to that point." So regardless of his running style...those are the only two ways a horse can win a race!

We analyzed the 3F and said it shows us what a horse..." can do after dealing with the pace Match Up in the first two segments of the race." And that..."any 3F value we credit a horse with is only valid when it's related to his TT and 2C performance."

If we accept those thoughts...then 3F performance is pace dependent. That does not mean the 3F is anticlimactic. It only means...that what a horse "can do" in the 3F is subject to the toll that TT and 2C takes on he and his competitors. So in the end - a horse is either Beneficiary or Victim. And that depends on the make-up or "mix" of ESP styles in today's field. They can all run - but none can hide from the Fulcrum.

If a horse runs poorly From the 2C to 3C... or from the 3C to the Finish - his 3F is "relatively" immaterial to us. If he did anything positive at all - he had to have done it by the cut-off point. So the cut-off process is consistent with both definition of the Concept and our search for positive effect. To include any part of a poor 3F would defy both definition and purpose.

The Concept of Positive Segment neither penalizes nor rewards performance. All it does when it cuts off a line is - neutralize the negative. And that lets us isolate and rate the positive. All horses are treated equally. They are measured by the common criterion of positive performance. Sometimes that's based on the entire line...Sometimes we have to dissect the line to examine it.

I submit that the Concept of Positive Segment gives us the ultimate "mix" of current potential in today's field. It is the direct product we want from the Law of Cause and Effect!

Leg 3 of the Rating formula was now in place.

So...Where Are We Now?

What did all that Logic IA and Causality buy us? Well...for openers, we are no longer hamstrung by "accepted" thinking. And once we see the Ratings work - we can shed any lingering guilt. That means Freedom! And freedom brings us a different Vision. So let's look at...

PACE LINES - And Where Our Friend Price Hides

It seems to me that the running of a race can only result in one of four possible Pace Lines. The horse either ran:

- 1) Typical style and Finish was Acceptable
- 2) Typical style and Finish was Unacceptable
- 3) Atypical style and Finish was Acceptable
- 4) Atypical style and Finish was Unacceptable

Just like people...Horses are prisoners of habit. And that's how we type them. Assume the entire Handicapping World knows that. And abides by it in their approach to Pace Lines. Then everybody looks for acceptable efforts run in typical style last time. Line #1 "looms" at us all.

But what happens when the last race looks like lines #2 - #3 or #4? We all begin to doubt. We all look for reasons "why" and make excuses "for." We search instead of dwell...on the 75% of our potential for price!

Why didn't the horse run the way he should have? Maybe it was...a come-back race...or the wrong distance...wrong surface...wrong class...an "off" track...bad post position...bad break...bad trip...bad ride...against the bias...tactics switch...just a prep...he bounced...was stiffed...lasix did not take...blinkers on/off bothered..."shied from piece of paper at 3/16"...or maybe the groom forgot the tongue tie...and his shoes were too tight...

Those are real things. They do happen. And they do affect performance. But let's let them worry about all that. None of it was our fault. We can't control negative circumstance. Why should we subject ourselves to it?

We don't have to! We dwell upon positive performance. We know how to isolate the positive... and neutralize the negative when it's necessary. The only thing we're subject to is the Law of Cause and Effect. The only thing we don't know is how positive the effect (Today's Win Chance) might be until we rate the cause (Last Race). Then we just compare scores. The horses with the best "net" TT-2C-3F Ratings are contenders.

Price hides in Lines #2, #3 and #4...the "Unacceptable" and "Atypical" pace lines. My research has proven Atypical lines are Double Dynamite. The horse not only violated his own nature last time...But the effect is often positive enough to make him a contender today! Guess what happens when he wins...

The Concept of Positive Segment finds Price.

### **Now...Let's See How It All Works**

Stuff a photo-copy of the Chart of Relative Values and the Track Diagram in a plastic sheet protector.

Grab your current "Parmaker" print-out. At the bottom of the Par Profile for each distance you see its "average" figures. Circle TT-3RD-2C. Put their Relative Values above each segment you just circled. Below TT-3RD-2C are their average times. The fractions are shown in 1/100ths. Convert the 1/100ths to their equivalent 1/5ths. Round them off the the nearest one-half-1/5th.

We win or lose races everyday of our lives by a half-length or less. So we use half 1/5ths in the Rating process.



When you get to the Routes you make your own "Sprint" portion "Segmental Pars." Divide the route's 1st fraction by 2...as we always have. Then subtract 2/5ths if it's a Mile...1/5th at 1 1/16 and 1 1/8 Miles...1/10th (half 1/5th) at 1 3/16 Miles...nothing at 1 1/4 Miles.

Now you have the 1C for the interior "Sprint." So...subtract this "Sprint" 1C from the Route's average 1st fraction. That's TT for the "Sprint"...the Route's 1st fraction itself is your "Sprint" 2C. Then subtract the Route's own 1st fraction from its 2C...you've got the 3F for the "Sprint."

The interior "Sprint" portion of a Route is always 6 Furlongs. So its Segmental Values will always be: TT (50)...2C(100)...3F(50). Jot the "Sprint" TT-2C-3F times and values under each Route distance. They will be there when you have to rate a horse dropping back from Route to Sprint.

We'll score such a horse versus the interior "Sprint" criteria of his Route's distance. If he can't "Sprint" creditably against Route fractions..He won't be a contender anyway. That means we don't have to create "Sprint" fractions and pray they're in the neighborhood. We will also use beaten lengths as they stand. We grade reality.

### TT-2C-3F RATINGS...Step By Step

1. Figure "Days-Since-Raced" for every horse in the field. If DSR are 34 or Less...Rate the Last Race.
2. If DSR are 35 or More...today is a "Come-Back" race for the horse. Treat the search for a Paceline the way you do it now.
3. Analyze the Paceline chosen for every horse. Use the Concept of the Positive Segment. You will Isolate and Rate that portion.

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

Race: HOL 5/13/92 Dist = 8.5 FURLONGS Comments: 3+ DIRT FAST

Name	Total	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2Call	2cb1	ESP	Comment
4/29-1	143.00	46.00	24.80	32.20	68.22	110.80	1	Presser	
4/29-3	143.20	47.20	24.60	31.40	67.59	111.80	0	Sustained	
5/7-7	142.80	46.40	24.40	32.00	68.03	110.80	3	Presser	
5/7-8	143.40	47.80	24.20	31.40	67.62	112.00	0	Sustained	
5/9-4	142.80	46.20	24.40	32.20	68.31	110.60	2	Presser	
5/10-1	145.60	47.80	25.00	32.80	68.23	112.80	0	Presser	
5/10-7	142.60	46.40	24.40	31.80	68.14	110.80	0	Presser	
5/10-10	144.40	47.80	24.40	32.20	68.08	112.20	0	Presser	
5/13-9	143.00	46.60	24.20	32.20	68.45	110.80	0	Presser	
5/14-1	145.20	47.60	25.00	32.60	67.93	112.60	2	Presser	POW - ALL

Average	Total	1st	TT	3rd	Med	2c	2cb1	ESP Type
	143.32	46.98	24.54	32.08	68.06	111.52	1	Presser
		47-	24 2 1/2	32-	67.59	111 2 1/2		
	Average Variant 16							

6 FUR "SPRINT" PORTION =  $\frac{1}{2}$  FROUTE -  $\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{50}{TT}$      $\frac{100}{2C}$      $\frac{50}{3F}$   
 23 3/2    47-    24 2 1/2

$\frac{47}{2} = 23.5 - .2$   
 23.3 OR 23 1/2  
 1C/1F "SPRINT"

4. Go through the field, and figure the times of each horse's TT-2C-3F segments. Round-down 1/4 lengths...let 1/2 lengths stand...Round-up 3/4 lengths.

Adjustments...do Track to Track and Track Class as you do it now. But use the Parmaker "Average Variant" versus the DRF's Daily Variant...half (1/2) their difference is your DV. Now look at the Chart of Relative values. Pick out your paceline distance. See the % number for each segment in the TT-2C-3F columns. That's their rightful share of the Total Adjustment. Apply that % of the TA to TT-2C-3F times.

5. Take the Parmaker print-out and rate each horse's TT-2C-3F adjusted times versus the "averages" for his Paceline distances. For every 1/5th faster than the average...Add a point to the Segmental Par value you put above TT-2C-3F. For every 1/5th slower than "average"...Subtract a point. If a half 1/5th is involved...it's half a point. They can accrue and make a difference.
6. Now...you have a score for each horse's TT-2C-3F performance. He has been measured against current criteria for distance and surface.
7. Next...we want to know a horse's "Balance in the Wings." So, we add his TT and 3F scores. And compare that sum to his 2C score. Jot the difference between the two scores in the DRF margin.

Though the Segmental Values for TT and 3F vary with distance...when added together they always have the same potential of "100" that the 2C does. This allows us to balance a horse's early and late performance against his own axis. And that forces the 2C to act as a true Fulcrum.

8. Now...we need a "benchmark." That's the horse with the highest 2C score...who ran in the last 34 days...and has the highest positive BITW number you just put in

the margin.

9. Compare the 2C score of every other horse in the field to this Hi-2C horse. Jot the difference under each horse's own 2C score.

Sometimes a "Come-Backer" will have a higher 2C score. But we don't know what he is today...so we can't rely on him. Another horse may have a higher 2C score...but will have a minus BITW figure. Negative BITW is skewed Energy distribution. His own Fulcrum (2C) exposes it. The sum of his TT and 3F can't compensate for it. He can end up a Contender. He's not a valid benchmark.

Don't doubt it when your hi-2C horse is a Presser or Sustained by nature. Positive Balance is about overall Capacity...NOT Style! The sum of TT and 3F scores are equal or greater than the 2C score. The balance will rarely be perfect...but one's strength will outweigh the other's weakness. So the best Balance coupled with a high 2C score makes for an overall Capacity worthy of measure. The horse can run any way he wants to.

10. A horse's Final Rating is the "net difference between his BITW score and his score versus the Hi-2C horse.
11. Your Contenders are the Hi-2C horse always...and the Top 5 "net" ratings. Generally that's a mix of small + and - numbers. Regardless of their mix...they will always stair-step in value...with occasional ties.
12. Run the same Positive Segments you rated. If those lines were cut-off...beaten lengths at the cut-off point (2C or 3C) are your "Finish" beaten lengths.

I used "Energy!"...Contenders to date have had 96% Sprint winners...92% Route winners.

Maybe things will get better.

**EXAMPLE RACE - 3rd Del Mar - July 29, 1991**

Let's end part II with the first example I ever showed Doc. I was already using Relative Values, "Cut-off" Pacelines...and Winning. But I had not yet reasoned to the Concept of Positive Segment. I told him I just "cut-off" any horse at the 2C if he had not run well past that point and he dropped in Class today. Amongst other things, he said..."that's cheating!" So I flipped to other races I had won and had used only the Values to get Contenders. Then I went home. I knew there had to be a better reason the "Cut-off" worked. There was...and it didn't depend on Class.

On the next page is the Race as I handicapped it. It was on the Dirt at 1 Mile.

The field was made up of 3 "current" and 3 "come-back" horses. I demand the most recent race at today's Class Level or above whenever possible for come-back horses. If that's at today's Distance on today's Surface...it's a bonus.

The mix of Pacelines combines Sprint and Routes...Turf and Dirt. You can follow the "Steps" in the text and see each horse's TT-2C-3F times and their scores. Final Ratings are the small circled numbers on the right of the PP's. The "best" Rating has no bearing on a horse's Win Chance...it only makes him one of the Contenders. As you can see ... Mada who won and paid \$49.40...had the low "net" figure of - 3 1/2.

Doc had not sent "Parmaker" yet. So I used my 1988-'91 Chart of Average Times to score the TT-2C-3F fractions. I forgot to make adjustments. Good summer days in Southern Cal work out that way...all you worry about is Post Time.

We'll talk again...till then...Stay in the short lines.

3rd Del Mar

NWX!

DAILY RACING FORM



1 MILE, (1:31) ALLOWANCE, Purse \$20,000, Fillies and mares, 3-year-olds and upward which are non-winners of \$1000 better than maiden, claimed or starter, Weights, 3-year-olds, 115 lbs; 4-year, 122 lbs. Non-winners of 2 race other than claiming at one mile or over allowed 3 lbs.

LASIX—Committee Decision, To True Wayward Angel, Cozzene's Queen, Mada-Ar, Steller Story.

Committee Decision (E)

DSR (23)

Table for PINCAY L JR, 1 Mile race, listing race dates, times, and results.

Speed Index: Last Race: -14.0 1-Race Avg: -14.0 1-Race Avg: -14.0 Overall Avg: -5.5

LATEST WORKOUTS

To True To Be (S) +6 1/2

47

Table for MAKATANI C S, 1 Mile race, listing race dates, times, and results.

Speed Index: Last Race: -6.0 2-Race Avg: -6.0 2-Race Avg: -6.0 Overall Avg: -7.2

LATEST WORKOUTS

Wayward Angel (EP)

44

Table for VALENZUELA P A, 1 Mile race, listing race dates, times, and results.

Speed Index: Last Race: (-) 3-Race Avg: (-) 12-Race Avg: (-) Overall Avg: -3.0

LATEST WORKOUTS

Cozzene's Queen (SP)

15

Table for MCCARRON C, 1 Mile race, listing race dates, times, and results.

Speed Index: Last Race: -1.0 2-Race Avg: -2.0 2-Race Avg: -2.0 Overall Avg: -3.1

LATEST WORKOUTS

Mada-Ar (S)

50

Table for DESORMEAUX K J, 1 Mile race, listing race dates, times, and results.

Speed Index: Last Race: (-) 3-Race Avg: (-) 12-Race Avg: (-) Overall Avg: -9.5

LATEST WORKOUTS

Steller Story (S)

12

Table for STEVENS G L, 1 Mile race, listing race dates, times, and results.

Speed Index: Last Race: -4.0 1-Race Avg: -4.0 1-Race Avg: -4.0 Overall Avg: -6.4

LATEST WORKOUTS

Additional race information and notes.

Final summary and overall averages.

Final summary and overall averages.

E N E R G Y  
\* \* \* \* \*

Race: 72991 Dist = 8.0 FURLONGS Comments: 3DMR NWX1 F/M3+

Name	Total	RAW		Manually ADJUSTED			
		Median	Factor X	Name	Total	Median	Lex
COMMI	175.89	67.65	66.24	COMMI	169.74	67.69	32.30
STELL	167.18	68.24	65.52	WAYWR	169.73	69.25	30.74
WAYWR	167.15	69.29	65.96	STELL	169.73	68.22	31.77
MADA	163.57	68.07	66.72	COZZE	169.72	66.83	33.16
COZZE	163.24	66.83	66.70	MADA	169.72	68.02	31.97
TO TR	163.14	66.80	65.97	TO TR	169.71	66.79	33.20

Pace	Matchup		
	F 1	F 2	F 3
WAYWR	35.22	34.02	30.75
MADA	34.74	33.27	31.97
COMMI	33.92	33.77	32.31
STELL	33.76	34.45	31.78
COZZE	33.54	33.29	33.16
TO TR	32.80	33.99	33.19

Name	Various Units of Energy		
	Emuv	Smuv	uXr
WAYWR	0.000	0.779	0.727
MADA	0.073	0.489	0.563
STELL	0.152	0.632	0.785
COMMI	0.154	0.454	0.608
COZZE	0.211	0.222	0.433
TO TR	0.281	0.281	0.563

PARAGON A	PARAGON B	ENERGIZER	VARIEGATE
MADA	COZZE	COMMI	Early X

RANKINGS  
\*\*\*\*\*

	E P	P R	H E	S P	L X	F X	Muv
WAYWR	1	4	6	6	6	6	0.00
MADA	2	3	5	3	4	1	0.01
COZZE	3	1	2	2	2	2	3.23
COMMI	4	5	4	4	3	3	2.74
STELL	5	6	3	5	5	5	2.72
TO TR	6	2	1	1	1	4	5.79

Paragon A

Paragon B

X MADA	_____	COZZE	_____
COZZE	_____	TO TR	_____
WAYWR	_____	MADA	_____

EXDC MATCH-UP

Early Exdc	Early Match Up Exdc	Late Exdc
	Name 1st 2nd 3rd	
WAYWR	WAYWR 0.00 0.00 7.37	WAYWR
MADA	MADA 2.71 2.50 6.43	MADA
COMMI	COMMI 7.40 6.49 9.97	COMMI
STELL	STELL 8.29 5.46 11.51	STELL
COZZE	COZZE 9.57 7.18 8.92	COZZE
TO TR	TO TR 13.76 9.58 12.30	TO TR

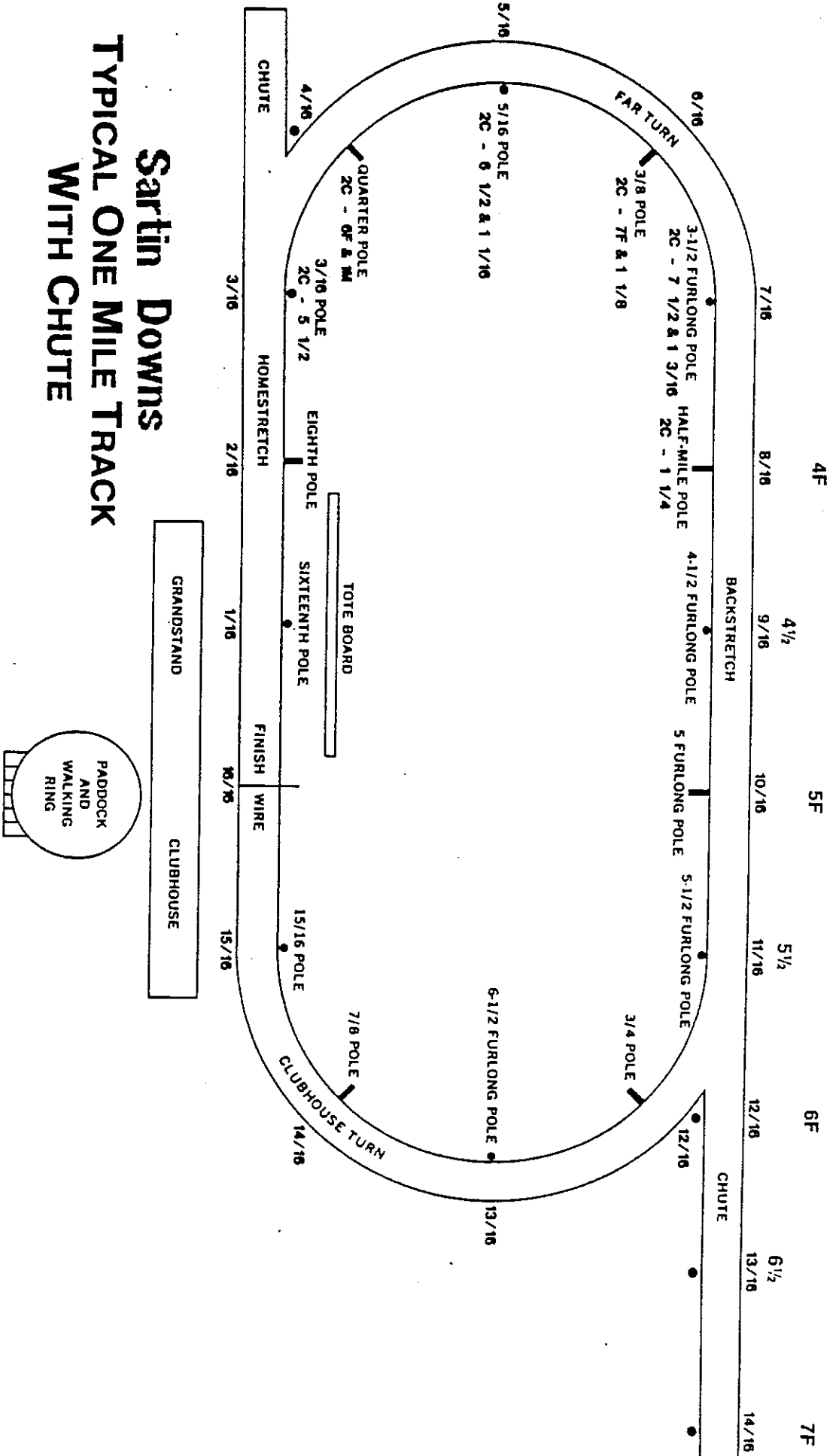
5048 - THIRD. 1 Mile. Fillies & mares, 3-year-olds & up. Allowances. Purse \$38,000.

Index Horse, Jockey	Wt	PP	St	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str	Fin	Odds
4326 Mada, Desormeaux	118	5	2	3 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	23.70
4573 Steller Story, Stevens	119	6	6	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	3.60
4563 Cozzene's Queen, McCrrn	116	4	4	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	1.90
4362 Wayward Angel, Vinzuela	119	3	3	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	5 3/4	4 1/4	6.50
4507 Committee Declan, Pincay	119	1	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	5 3/4	2.20
4339 To True To Be, Nakatani	113	2	5	6	6	6	6	6	5.90

5-Mada 49.40, 15.60, 4.00; 6-Steller Story 5.20, 2.80; 4-Cozzene's Queen 2.80  
Time - :22 3/8, 0:48 1/5, 1:11.0 1:38 3/5, 1:36 3/5. Start good. won ridden out.  
Winner - Bl \$2 EXACTA (5-6) PAID \$181.60 ✓ ley. Owner - Head-

# Sartin Downs TYPICAL ONE MILE TRACK WITH CHUTE

Elliott 11/91





# The 1992 Kentucky Derby

by Doc Sartin

Since most of you saw this race either in person or on TV, we can forgo our usual practice of keeping the results in suspense. I suppose the saddest part about the '92 Derby was the scratching of A.P. Indy, the top choice of just about every Sartin Methodologist I've heard from. It was certainly a sad moment for Jim "The Hat" Bradshaw, his wife, Lee Roi, Tom McCrae and other members of our Oklahoma Mafia who led a group of our clients to Churchill Downs on Derby Day.

A.P., however, was destined to pay no more than seven or eight dollars to win at best. The financial bonanza that ensued from the actual results was far more rewarding.

First, let's evaluate what we know about the Kentucky Derby based on ten straight years starting, with Gato Del Sol's 1982 victory. The Derby has always been won by one of the top two (and ties) Sustained Pace horses. Even Winning Colors qualified, though it won on the lead a few years back. In that race, 49ER, who finished second by a whisker, was the number one SP horse.

We know this about the Derby. It is a factor that out performs dosage or anything else. If for no other reason, this totally eliminated Arazi from contention. Of course, the French trained import might have improved considerably off its less than spectacular Breeders Cup Juvenile performance. But with knee surgery and a mediocre workout race in France at a mile on the grass against little or nothing, we could skip the horse without much concern.

James Quinn inadvertently put the cunjer on Arazi back in *Follow Up* #30 when he wrote his review of *Pace Makes The Race*. He assigned Arazi a Beyer speed figure of 101 and referred to the horse as the "Sensational Arazi!" He ran the horse through Phase I producing the following figures: EPR = 85, FFR = 84, TPR = 169. I trust he inserted a 17 variant when arriving at these figures, otherwise the horse would have suffered even lower figures.

Folks, a 169 TPR with an 84 FFR will not make it in the Kentucky Derby. Based on that performance, Arazi was anything but "sensational." Sir James was functioning more as a public relations man than a handicapper when he said this. Perhaps Beyer's assignment of a 101 rating has something to do with Andy's historical failure as a Derby prognosticator.

In that same *Follow Up* Dick Schmidt, writing in rebuttal to Quinn, said of Arazi:

## Rebuttal

by Dick Schmidt

This is not the super horse everyone thinks it is, at least not yet, and its big edge is in Early Pace, not the final fraction.

There was no Western edition of the *Form* on Derby Day because the L.A. fires of insurrection were raging around the print shop. So here are some PP's courtesy of the *Racing Action* issue received three days before the Kentucky Derby.

### SANTA ANITA DERBY (GR. 1)

FIFTH RACE: SANTA ANITA, SAT., APR. 4-1 1 1/8 MILES. (55th Running) THE SANTA ANITA DERBY (Grade I). Purse \$500,000 Guaranteed. By subscription of \$250 each which shall accompany the nomination (Late Nominations closed Saturday, February 8, 1992 by subscription of \$2,000 each and supplementary nominations may be made three days before the running of the race Wednesday, April 1, 1992 by payment of \$20,000 each), \$1,000 to pass the entry box and an additional \$5,000 to start with \$500,000 guaranteed divided in the following manner: \$275,000 to the owner of the winning horse; \$100,000 to second; \$75,000 to third; \$37,500 to fourth and \$12,500 to fifth.

Horse	Jockey	WE	PP	St	14	12	34	Str	Fin	Owner	Trainer	Odds
X A. P. Indy	DehtsyE	122	3	3	42	42	45	3 1/2	1 1/2	Tomonori Tsurumaki	N.Drysdale	7.90
Bertrando	SolisA	122	b	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2nd		Headley, Nahem & 505 Farms	B.Headley	1.10
X Casual Lies	PattersonA	122	2	2	3 1/2	3rd	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 3/4	Shelley L. Riley	S.Riley	9.50
Hickman Creek	StevensG	122	b	5	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Overbrook Farm	D.Lukas	13.40
Fax News	AlvaradoF	122	7	7	6 1/2	5th	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Richard M. Jones	D.Luby	95.10
Solid Truth	NakatanC	122	6	5	5th	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	Jack or Flo Arnold	R.Mulhall	55.70
Proud Memories	BemoO	122	b	4	6	7	6 1/2	7	7	Myung Kwon Cho	M.Cho	112.60

Off: 2:45 Won driving Time: 0:22.2, 0:46.1, 1:10.2, 1:36.1, 1:49.1. Track:Fast Mutuel Pool \$1047.050. Exacta Pool \$837.912. MUTUELS: A. P. Indy \$3.80, 2.20, 2.20; Bertrando \$2.20, 2.20; Casual Lies \$2.40; Exacta (3-1) \$5.80.

### FLORIDA DERBY (GR. 1)

TENTH RACE: GULFSTREAM PARK, SAT., MAR. 14-1 1/8 MILES. (41st Running) THE FLORIDA DERBY (Grade I). Purse \$500,000 Guaranteed. For Three Year Olds. By subscription of \$1,000 which shall accompany the nomination, \$4,000 to pass the entry box and an additional \$4,000 to start with \$500,000 guaranteed. Purse divided as follows: \$300,000 to the owner of the winning horse; \$95,000 to second; \$50,000 to third; \$30,000 to fourth; \$15,000 to fifth and \$10,000 to sixth.

Horse	Jockey	WE	PP	St	14	12	34	Str	Fin	Owner	Trainer	Odds
X Technology	BaileyJD	122	4	3	22	22	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Scott C. Savin	H.Hine	12.10
Dance Floor	AntleyC	122	11	8	6 1/2	4th	3 1/2	2 1/2	2nd	Oaktown Stable	D.Lukas	7.80
Pistols And Roses	CastilloHr	122	5	4	4th	5 1/2	4 1/2	3rd	3rd	Wilis Family Stables, Inc.	G.Gianos	3.00
Tank's Number	VelasquezJ	122	10	10	8th	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	Flying Zee Stables	C.Martin	31.30
Careful Gesture	LesterR	122	6	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Elbert Dixon	E.Dixon	27.40
Calire Bello (Ven)	VahenteD	122	2	6	7 1/2	6 1/2	7th	6th	6th	Osvaldo Bello	I.Calixto	8.70
My Luck Runs North	MapleE	122	1	2	11th	12	10th	8 1/2	7th	M.A. Benitez	A.Medina	37.70
Waki Warrior	FiresE	122	12	5	12	15	11	3 1/2	8 1/2	Stanley Lowenbraun	W.Huffman	35.90
Black Question	PerretC	122	9	7	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	James B. Tafel	C.Nafzger	64.10
Tiger Tiger	KroneJ	122	7	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	11	10th	Peachtree Stable	F.Schulhofer	14.30
After The Beep	CruguetJ	122	8	12	12	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11	Dogwood Stable	H.Jerkens	154.80
Scream Machine	DayP	122	3	1	5 1/2	7th	12			White Fox Farm	G.Castillo	27.20

Note: Scream Machine pulled up and did not finish.  
Off: 5:18 Won driving Time: 0:22.3, 0:46.0, 1:10.4, 1:37.1, 1:50.3. Fast Mutuel Pool \$615,032. Perfecta Pool \$292,106. Triple Pool \$319,047. MUTUELS: Technology \$26.20, 7.20, 4.40; Dance Floor \$3.00, 2.20; Pistols And Roses \$2.80; Perfecta (4-11) \$63.60. Triple (4-11-5) \$175.40.

### WOOD MEMORIAL (GR. 1)

EIGHTH RACE: AQUEDUCT, SAT., APR. 18-1 1/8 MILES. THE WOOD MEMORIAL INVITATIONAL (GRADE 1). Purse \$500,000. For Three-Year-Olds. By subscription of \$1,000 each, which should accompany the nomination; \$2,500 to pass the entry box; \$5,000 to start. 126 lbs. Closed Wednesday, April 1 with 35 nominations. Value of Race: \$500,000. Value to Winner: \$300,000. Starters: 12.

Horse	Jockey	WE	PP	St	14	12	34	Str	Fin	Owner	Trainer	Odds
X Devil His Due	SmthM	126	4	1	22	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Lion Crest Stable	H.Jerkens	2.80
West By West	SamynJ	126	b	1	7th	6 1/2	7th	4 1/2	2 1/2	John H. Peace	G.Arnold, II	31.30
Rokeby (Gb)	VelazquezJ	126	6	10	12	11 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	3rd	Paul Mellon	I.Balding	6.60
Snappy Landing	DesmeauxK	126	b	2	9	4th	3 1/2	2nd	4 1/2	Frederick McNeary	D.Manning	2.60
Careful Gesture	LesterR	126	5	2	10 1/2	10th	11 1/2	7 1/2	5th	Elbert Dixon	E.Dixon	10.10
Queen Of Triumph	ChavezJ	121	12	7	8 1/2	7th	9 1/2	6th	6 1/2	Robert Perez	A.Callejas	55.90
Chief Speaker	SantosJ	126	7	8	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	7th	Rudlein Stable	H.Bond	8.70
Goldwater	MiglioreR	126	11	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	William T. Young	D.Lukas	5.60
Jacksonport	VelasquezJ	126	b	9	6	11th	12	10 1/2	9 1/2	Murray M. Garren	M.Garren	95.60
Surely Six	WilsonR	126	8	3	3 1/2	5th	6 1/2	12	10 1/2	Candy Stables	B.Perkins, Jr.	48.50
Best Decorated	AntleyC	126	10	4	5th	8 1/2	4 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	Dogwood Stable	F.Alexander	11.10
Pie In Your Eye	LovatoF Jr	126	b	3	12	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	11th	Bayard Sharp	C.Peoples	27.40

Late Scratch: Thunder Rumble.  
Off: 5:10 Won driving Time: 0:23.2, 0:47.0, 1:11.0, 1:36.0, 1:49.1. Track:Good Mutuel Pool \$633,066. Exacta Pool \$728,218. Triple Pool \$658,826. Pick 6 Pool \$111,758. MUTUELS: Devil His Due \$7.80, 5.40, 4.60; West By West \$22.20, 13.80; Rokeby (Gb) \$6.00; Exacta (5-2) \$209.80 Triple (5-2-7) \$1,736.00.

### FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH STAKES (GR. 2)

TENTH RACE: GULFSTREAM PARK, SAT., FEB. 22-1 1/8 MILES. (46th Running) THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH STAKES (Grade II). Purse \$200,000 Added. Fourth Leg of the Florida Derby Series. For Three Year Olds. By subscription of \$250 each which shall accompany the nomination, \$2,000 to pass the entry box and an additional \$2,000 to start with \$200,000 added. Total value of race, \$250,430 divided as follows: \$150,258 to the owner of the winning horse; \$50,086 to second; \$27,547 to third; \$15,026 to fourth and \$7,513 to fifth.

Horse	Jockey	WE	PP	St	14	12	34	Str	Fin	Owner	Trainer	Odds
X Dance Floor	AntleyC	122	1	1	3 1/2	2nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Oaktown Stable	D.Lukas	e1.50
dq-Careful Gesture	LesterR	113	9	6	11	11	8 1/2	3 1/2	2nd	Elbert Dixon	E.Dixon	50.20
Pistols And Roses	CastilloHr	119	10	9	5th	5 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Wilis Family Stables, Inc.	G.Gianos	1.70
Tiger Tiger	KroneJ	112	2	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Peachtree Stable	F.Schulhofer	44.40
Sir Pinder	PannaD	112	b	3	10	10 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	J. Lewis, Jr.	E.Tortora	57.90
Surely Six	WilsonR	112	11	7	22	3rd	4 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	Candy Stable	B.Perkins, Jr.	18.20
Never Wavering	DayP	114	8	5	12	12 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	Fisher & Sullivan	W.Walden	4.70
Seahawk Gold	StevensG	114	6	8	8th	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8th	Rolfo L. Eklund	L.Cenicola	6.70
Vying Victor	BlackC	117	5	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	Marvin Malmuth	I.Jory	22.90

### ARKANSAS DERBY (GR. 2)

**NINTH RACE: OAKLAWN PARK, SAT., APR. 18-1 1/8 MILES. (56th Running) THE ARKANSAS DERBY (Grade II). Purse \$500,000 Guaranteed. For Three Year Olds. By subscription of \$250 each which shall accompany the nomination, \$2,500 to pass the entry box and an additional \$5,000 to start with \$500,000 guaranteed divided as follows: \$300,000 to the owner of the winning horse; \$100,000 to second; \$50,000 to third; \$30,000 to fourth and \$20,000 to fifth. Weights: colts & geldings, 122 lbs.; fillies, 117 lbs. Non-winners of a sweepstakes allowed 4 lbs. Highest money earners preferred. Starters to be named through the entry box by the usual time of closing. A trophy will be presented to the winning owner. Nominations closed Saturday, March 21, 1992 with 38 nominated. Starters: 8.**

Horse	Jockey	W/E	PP	St	14	12	34	Str	Fin	Owner	Trainer	Odds
Pine Bluff X	BaileyJD	122	2	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1st	1st	Loblolly Stable	T.Bohannon	.80
Lil E. Tee X	DayP	122	4	3	4 1/2	2nd	2 1/2	2nd	2nd	W.C. Parlee	L.Whiting	2.10
Desert Force	GomezG	122	b	1	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3rd	3rd	Karen & Hays Biggs	S.Wren	15.10
Big Sur	NakataniC	122	3	1	2nd	4 1/2	4 1/2	5th	4th	Lukas, Overbrook Farm	D.Lukas	5.90
Looks Like Money	BoreC	118	5	6	6	6	6	4th	5 1/2	B. & L. Millsap	L.Edwards	24.30
Vying Victor	HansenR	122	6	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	6	Marvin Malmuth	L.Jory	7.90

Off: 4:41 Won driving Time: 0:23.2, 0:47.3, 1:11.3, 1:37.0, 1:49.2. Track:Fast Mutuel Pool \$398,785. Exacta Pool \$271,400. MUTUELS: Pine Bluff \$3.60, 2.60, 2.20; Lil E. Tee \$2.60, 2.20; Desert Force \$2.60; Exacta (2-4) \$7.40.

A Secondary Look at CASUAL LIES - The Pace Line we DID NOT use.

### EL CAMINO REAL DERBY (GR. 3)

**SEVENTH RACE: BAY MEADOWS, SAT., JAN. 25-1 1/16 MILES. (12th Running) EL CAMINO REAL DERBY (Grade III). Purse \$300,000 Guaranteed. For Three Year Olds. By subscription of \$200 each on or before December 18, 1991, to accompany the nomination. Supplementary nominations may be made by Friday, January 17, 1992, by payment of \$10,000 which qualifies to start. All horses must pay \$2,000 to pass the entry box and an additional \$4,000 to start, with \$300,000 guaranteed divided in the following manner: \$165,000 to the owner of the winning horse; \$50,000 to second; \$45,000 to third; \$22,500 to fourth and \$7,500 to fifth. Weight: 122 lbs**

Horse	Jockey	W/E	PP	St	14	12	34	Str	Fin	Owner	Trainer	Odds
Casual Lies X	PattersonA	117	6	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Shelley L. Riley	S.Riley	5.1
Seahawk Gold	HansenR	115	4	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3rd	2 1/2	Rolo L. Eklund	L.Cenicola	13.1
Silver Ray	PedrozaM	122	3	4	1st	1st	1st	2 1/2	3 1/2	Mr. & Mrs. J.S. Moss	B.Mayberry	19.00
Old Master	NakataniC	115	1	7	7 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	V H W Stables	R.McAnally	4.50
Run Reitsina Run	Tohik	117	b	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	Jerry R. Harper	R.Martin	7.00
Big Pal	WarrenR	122	9	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Golden Eagle Farm	F.Fierce	10.90
Kalookan Boy	StanleyM	115	b	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	Luis A. Asisbo	M.Eisen	67.90
Whatcom Warner	BoutangerG	122	b	10	9 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	J & H Stable	M.Molina	19.60
Reflect Honor	CastanedaM	115	b	7	11	11	11	11	9 1/2	Lawrence G. Becker	R.Griffiths	94.60
Great Eliminator	MezaR	115	11	6	6 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Terip & Walker	B.Flint	5.90
Hammer Man	BazeR	115	2	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	11	11	Oaktown Stable	D.Lukas	9.90

Off: 4:43 Won driving Time: 0:22.2, 0:45.2, 1:10.1, 1:42.0. Track:Fast Mutuel Pool \$355,700. Exacta Pool \$354,948. MUTUELS: Casual Lies \$12.20, 7.40, 4.80; Seahawk Gold \$12.60, 9.80; Silver Ray \$14.00; \$5 Exacta (6-4) \$323.00.

### Kentucky Derby chart

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**Eighth Race — 118th running of the Kentucky Derby, a \$500,000-added race for 3-year-olds at Churchill Downs. 1 1/4 miles. 126 pounds. Value Of Race: \$874,800. To winner, \$724,800; Second, \$148,000; Third, \$70,000; Fourth, \$35,000. Mutuel Pool \$5,822,181.**

Horse and Jockey	PP	1/4	1/2	3/4	1m	Str	Fin	To \$1
Lil E. Tee, Day	10	12th	10 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	16.80
Casual Lies, Stevens	4	3rd	6 1/2	3 1/2	2nd	1st	2 1/2	29.90
a-Dance Floor, Arntey	16	5 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	33.30
Conte Di Savoya, Sellers	8	1 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	21.30
Pine Bluff, Perret	12	4th	3 1/2	2 1/2	4th	5th	5 1/2	10.50
a-Al Sabeen, Nakatani	1	8 1/2	5 1/2	5th	7 1/2	7 1/2	6th	33.30
Dr. Devious, McCarron	15	15th	16th	17 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	7th	20.80
Arazi, Valenzuela	17	17 1/2	17th	8 1/2	3 1/2	4th	8 1/2	.90
I-My Luck Runs North, Medina	14	18	15 1/2	18	17 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12.80
Technology, Bailey	2	9 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4.20
I-West By West, Samyn	11	14 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	8th	11 1/2	11th	12.80
Devil His Due, Smith	6	2 1/2	4 1/2	11th	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	21.60
I-Thyer, Poche	5	10 1/2	13th	13th	15 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	12.80
I-Ecstatic Ride, Krone	13	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	14th	12.80
I-Sir Pinder, Romero	9	16 1/2	18	14th	14 1/2	13th	15 1/2	12.80
Pistols And Roses, Vasquez	7	8th	7th	9 1/2	11th	16 1/2	16 1/2	13.40
I-Snappy Landing, Velasquez	3	1 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12.80
I-Disposal, Solis	18	7th	11 1/2	16 1/2	18	18	18	12.80

Scratched: A.P. Indy  
a-D Wayne Lukas-trained entry  
I-mutuel field.

\$2 MUTUELS PAID

7 — LIL E. TEE	35.80	12.80	7.60
3 — CASUAL LIES	22.00	11.60	
1a — DANCE FLOOR	12.80		

Time: 24 2/5, 47 4/5, 1:12 1/5, 1:37 3/5, 2:04. Track Conditions: cloudy and fast. Winner — B C By At The Threshold Eileen s Moment, by For The Moment. Trainer — Lynn Whiting. Bred By Litman Larry (Pa.)

\$2 EXACTA (7-3) PAID \$854.40.

First, a word about our ten year experience in handicapping the Derby. Over that period of time it has always been won by a horse finishing first or up very close in a Grade I or II stakes race. So, before the scratch of A.P. Indy, the Derby entrants qualifying would be: A.P. Indy, Casual Lies, (3rd by 1.85 lengths in the S.A. Derby and since Bertrando was not in the Derby, Casual Lies automatically comes out of that race 2nd. With A.P. scratched, it moves to first. Technology and Dance Floor qualify from the Florida Derby. Devil His Due from the Wood; Pine Bluff and Lil E. Tee, (beaten a neck) from the Arkansas Derby.

Here are the Pace Lines we used:

#	NAME	DIST.	1ST CALL	2ND CALL	FIN. CALL	1st B/L	2nd B/L	Stretch B/L	Final B/L
1	LIL E	9.0	47.3	111.3	149.2	1.10	0.10	0.10	0.15
2	PIN B	9.0	47.3	111.3	149.2	1.10	1.60	0.00	0.00
3	DANC	8.5	46.4	111.1	145.1	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	TECH	9.0	46.0	110.4	150.3	5.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
5	DEVIL	9.0	47.0	111.0	149.1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
6	CASU	9.0	46.1	110.2	149.1	2.50	1.50	0.50	1.75

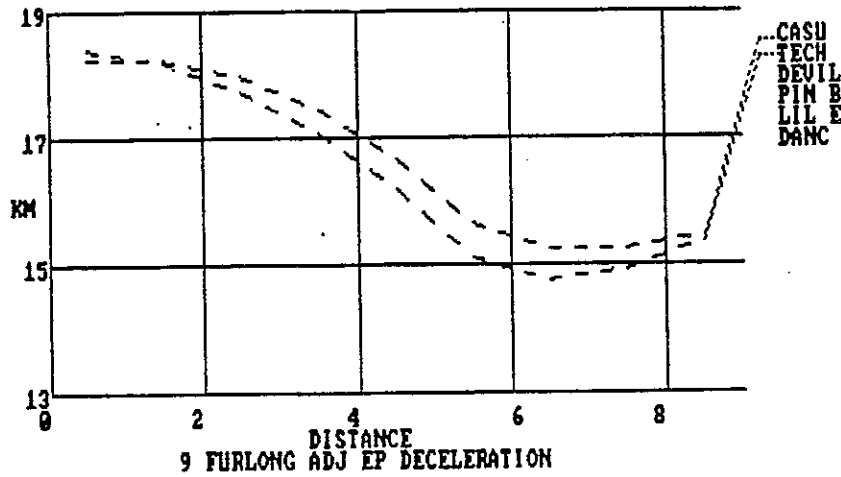
Now, let's run the other Derby hopefuls against Arazi. First we'll use Phase I. Since we're only looking for a match up, we won't bother with any complex track to track adjustments based on the 3 year best times, and we'll merely apply the 17 average variant to all contenders. This is the way Shane and I use TPR as a contender verifier and it works splendidly. Look:

NAME	EPR	FFR	TPR
PINE B	85.4 6	93.6	1X 179.0 2
LIL E.	86.9 5	91.9	2X 178.8 3
DEVIL	89.5 3	90.5	3 180.0 1
CASU	91.5 1X	86.8	4 178.3 4
TECH	90.0 2	83.0	5 173.0 5
DANCE	89.0 4	77.0	6 166.0 6
ARRZI	85.0	84.0	169.0

Shucks, with nothing more than Phase I it looks like Pine Bluff and Lil E. Tee to win, as they're the top two Sustained. Casual Lies is the Counter Energy place horse.

Now for those not convinced by Phase I, we'll get a little more complex and run the race through KGEN/EXDC-Combo with Thoromation. Talk about seeing the race unfold before it is run. Just watch this.

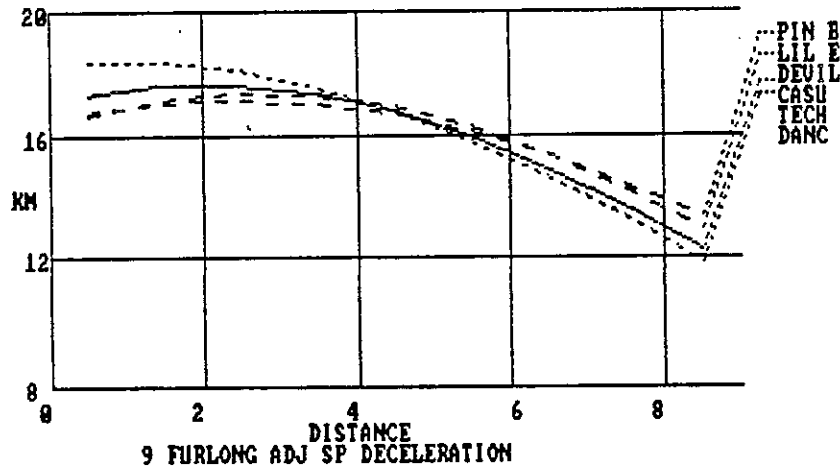




Casual Lies and Technology are one and two. Again with the extant Derby odds we could have boxed four horses. If we just go with the top two win horses on Thoromation and the Sustained Pace Stop Action Instant PRE-Play graphs, our 3 horse box is Pine Bluff, Lil E Tee and Casual Lies.

At the track the \$2 exacta paid \$854.40. (cost \$12)

Here also is the KGEN win Energy graph.



How about adjustments? All too many Thoromation users report confusion over which adjustment to use. Well, this only confuses me since the program spells out for you which adjustment to use. In all versions of Thoromation there are two warning signs that appear only when the 2 Alternate Adjustment is called for.

Remember, if the total energy from high to low is greater than 2.0 you may need to use the alternate adjustment.

**CAUTION**

Make sure the horse is a true contender before using the alternate adjustment.

These signs do not appear unless a 2 adjustment is needed. When the Energy differences between contenders is not sufficient to warrant the alternate adjustment, these signs are not seen. Since all these contenders qualify for the Derby, we make no eliminations based on Total Energy differential. We use the 2 adjustment.

Finally, the Kinetic Generator Energy Factor readout tells us all we need to know about the '92 Derby. As we said at the beginning, for ten straight years this race has been won by a top 2 (or ties) Sustained Pace horse. That is win only, not place or show. The best indicator of ESP is this readout. I stress its importance again because I heard so many people tell me they thought Technology was a closing Sustained Pace horse. For that reason they bet on it based on my argument that SP horses have won the last ten Derbys. Technology is an Early horse. Note that the only Sustained contenders are the tandem of Pine Bluff and Lil E. Tee!

### K I N E T I C   G E N E R A T O R \* \* \* \* \*

Race: KD2.RA      Dist = 9.0 FURLONGS      Comments: DERBY

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ENERGY FACTORS

Name	Total	Hidden	Fx	Med	Lex	3rd	ESP Type
LIL E	162.82	66.05	66.12	68.08	31.94	32.28	Sustained
PIN B	162.79	66.04	66.26	67.92	32.08	32.41	Sustained
DANC	159.02	64.80	65.72	68.90	31.10	30.26	Early
TECH	160.27	64.73	66.39	68.57	31.43	30.98	Early
DEVIL	162.98	65.64	66.20	68.42	31.58	31.97	S/P Presser
CASU	162.42	65.08	66.32	68.75	31.25	31.47	E/P Presser

I am most delighted to tell you that Methodology elitists and the Oklahoma Mafia were not alone in winning this race and nailing the lucrative exacta. So far I've had several dozen calls and received 14 readouts from clients throughout North America who got the exact same results as those seen in these readouts. Joe Toth even wrote a poem about it which appears at the end of this article.

As time goes by, more and more clients are grabbing the gold ring and capitalizing on their advantage over the mob. The mob who thinks that our concepts are too hard to grasp. The mob that tends to make horses like Arazi 4 to 5 favorites.

POET'S PICK

THE DERBY IN KENTUCKY - 1992

by

Joseph C. Toth  
Aladdin Racebook

It,s the Derby in Kentucky,  
The first saturday in May.  
A jockey seeks everlasting fame,  
A niche in history today.

All voices will sing out loud,  
Strains of "My Old Kentucky Home".  
Then the horses enter the track,  
Each rider is now alone.

Strategies are all mapped out,  
On the lead or off the pace.  
Lady Luck must cast her spell,  
A constant companion throughout the race.

Enter the famed starting gate,  
The stomach tied in knots.  
Soon comes the moment of truth,  
For the world's greatest jocks.

The bell rings, the gate swings,  
Split decisions must be made.  
Man and beast move as one,  
Living out their brave charade.

Avoid trouble at the start,  
Save ground along the rail.  
All the speed sprinting clear,  
Late runners allowed to trail.

Smooth sailing down the backside,  
Not too wide on the turn.  
A clear run in the stretch lane,  
A wish the afterburners burn.

All jocks now think as one,  
Being first to the wire.  
Stamina plays an important role,  
As the sprinters begin to tire.

Then it's over, then it's through,  
The EXPERTS shed a tear,

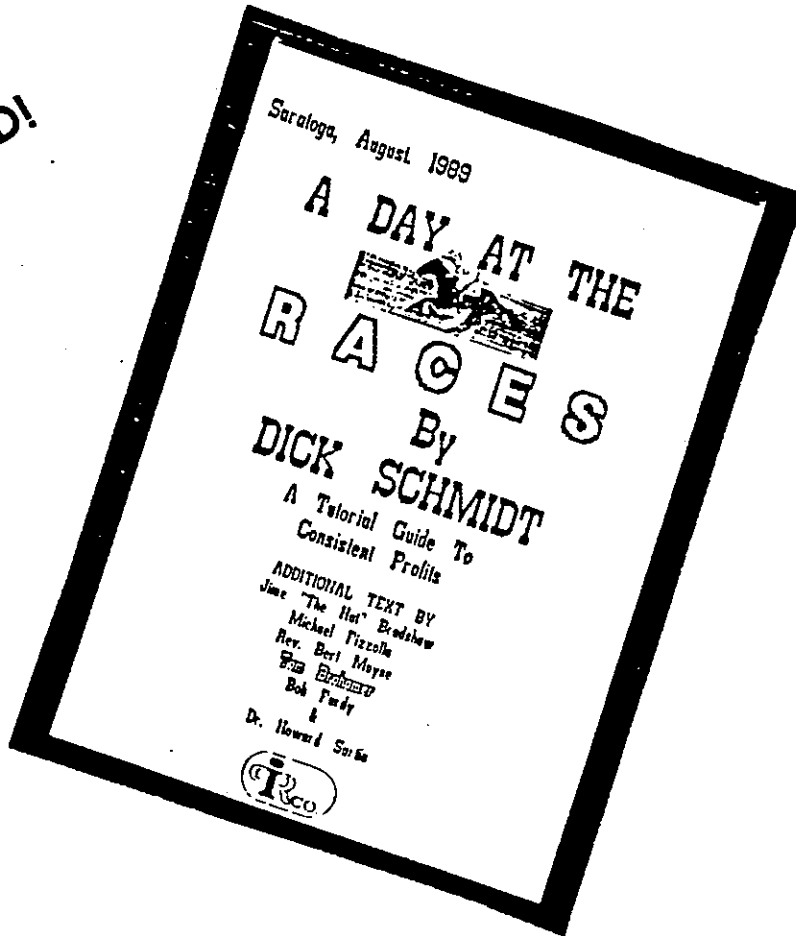
'Cause SARTIN'S Methodology  
had LIL E. TEE this year.

Copyright 1992  
Joseph C. Toth



**HIGHLY RECOMENDED!**

**\$39<sup>00</sup>**



## **A TUTORIAL GUIDE TO CONSISTANT PROFITS**

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