

L. to R.—Ogden Phipps, Hirsch Jacobs, Dr. Clyde Stormont, Harry M. Hoffheimer, George D. Widener, Neil J. Curry, Dr. William O. Reed, Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., James E. Fitzsimmons, James Cox Brady.



L. to R.—H. A. Jerkens, A. B. Hancock, Jr., Sam Boulmetis, Pat Lynch, Marshall Cassidy, F. Eugene Dixon, Jr., Fred H. Ryan, Allan W. Lavin, Francis P. Dunne.

TENTH ANNUAL ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION
ON
MATTERS PERTAINING TO RACING
HELD BY
THE JOCKEY CLUB
IN THE
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF RACING
AT
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1962

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Frank C. Bishop, Breeder
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Alex Bower, President, Thoroughbred Club of America
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PANEL:

Sam Boulmetis—Jockey
 *F. Eugene Dixon, Jr.—Owner
 Francis P. Dunne—Steward
 *A. B. Hancock, Jr.—Breeder
 H. A. Jerkens—Trainer
 Allan W. Lavin—Racing Secretary
 Pat Lynch—Press
 Fred H. Ryan—Management

Moderator: Marshall Cassidy, Executive Secretary of The Jockey Club

GUESTS:

Lou DeFichy, Columnist, Newsday
 Ralph H. George, Supervisor of Racing, New Hampshire Racing Commission
 Nick Jemas, Manager of the Jockeys' Guild
 Landon C. Manning, Sports Editor, The Saratogian
 Ronald H. Mooney, Secretary-Treasurer, New York Division of the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association
 Mrs. A. E. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of State Racing Commissioners

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INTRODUCTION BY

GEORGE D. WIDENER

Chairman of The Jockey Club

I am very happy to welcome again the representatives of the various organizations and groups in racing to the Tenth Annual Conference of The Jockey Club. There are quite a few questions and we hope to get through by one o'clock.

We have with us Dr. Clyde Stormont of California, who is a geneticist at the University of California at Davis. He has been working on blood typing in cattle and horses for twenty years. During the past year he has had a grant from The Jockey Club to assist in this purpose. Dr. Stormont has made a very interesting study in the identification of horses and we will call on him to give us a short talk on his work.

At the conclusion of this meeting we are invited by The New York Racing Association to luncheon in the Club House.

1. TOPIC: HORSE BLOOD, HOW CLASSIFIED AND/OR GROUPED, AND SUBSEQUENT USE OF THAT KNOWLEDGE WHICH WOULD HELP IN IDENTIFICATION, ILLNESS AND NUTRITION OF THE HORSE.

MR. CASSIDY: Dr. Stormont, would you please let us have your comments on this topic?

DR. STORMONT: Gentlemen, this is quite an honor to be invited here. As a matter of fact I do not have any prepared talk. I didn't know what the meeting would be about. However, I think you might like to hear a bit about what we are doing in our studies of blood groups in horses. This program has been attempted in years past and you can find all kinds of literature on blood groups in horses. As far as I am aware nobody has developed the study to the point where it has been possible to apply it in a practical manner. There are several things you can do with blood groups. I think most important, and the one you are probably more interested in than anything else, is ascertaining the validity of registrations or determining parentage in horses. This is a very important application. In our research program we have been trying to develop blood typing tests which could be used in this manner. We feel that a good test is one that can be applied. As Mr. Widener remarked, we have been studying horse blood groups for the past four years and cattle blood groups much longer than that and we have considerably more knowledge about blood groups in cattle than in any other species of animal.

To get right down to the point, I believe we are in position now where we could offer blood typing tests to the public, so to speak, and use the rather worthwhile results in the way of parentage determination. I understand you have the double registry where two stallions have served a mare and it is possible to register both stallions to the offspring. Here might be an excellent place to apply blood typing to determine which one of the two stallions qualifies. I would like to make clear that in blood typing work you do not solve 100% of your parentage problems. In fact, in human beings where blood groups have been known since 1900, we are still fortunate at this stage to be able to solve 65% of the paternity problems. In cattle we do a bit better. We solve about 90% of the paternity problems. This is simply because we have more information on blood groups in cattle than we do in any other species. I can't say exactly what it will be in horses. I would estimate approximately 50% or 60% of the cases could be solved with our present knowledge of horse blood groups. But as we go on, more will be discovered and I presume the percentage will go up accordingly. And it will be for different breeds of horses. I believe we could be more successful solving parentage problems in Shetland ponies than in Thoroughbreds. I suppose that is the wrong thing to say to an audience like this, but it is simply because you have more genetic variation in blood groups in Shetland ponies than you do in Thoroughbreds. This you might expect because you can breed rather close, line-breeding, in-breeding, and so have eliminated some genetic variabilities. I don't know how prepared you are to think about going ahead on any of this program of blood typing as applied to the registry of horses, but if you are really interested and want some of this work done I suggest you make some type of proposal and direct it to me as a program to be carried on in my laboratory in the University of California or as an alternative to that, to do it privately.

I would like to thank you for the support you already have given to our program, and I will be very pleased to try to answer any questions you have.

MR. CASSIDY: Does anyone want to ask a question in respect to this?

DR. REED: Mr. Cassidy, Dr. Gilman has done quite a bit of work on blood typing and I think a reprint of this was passed around last year or the year before. Now, what additions to this have you obtained as of now? In other words, from a practical standpoint for us to make use of this thing, where do you stand?

DR. STORMONT: Well, as far as transfusions are concerned, as you well know

they can be dangerous in horses. We don't know exactly which antigens are involved in transfusion reactions because we have never had a case. You've got to have a number of those in order to decide whether it is one or two natural antibodies which cause or can cause trouble in transfusions. We have both the test for those commonly occurring antibodies. One we call "A" and the other "B". In addition to that we have about 15 additional blood factors identified in horses by means of sera used in rabbits and also horses. We have much more extensive tests developed at this time. As a matter of fact, Dr. Gilman had essentially one good antibody reagent.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Hancock, is there anything you would like to add in regard to the blood typing in breeding.

MR. HANCOCK: I think it would be a fine thing if you could do away with double registration, but I don't know anything about this sort of thing and therefore can't comment.

MR. CASSIDY: Thank you very much for your report, Dr. Stormont.

2. SHOULD NOT RACING HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL EXHIBIT AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR?

MR. CASSIDY: What is your idea, Mr. Deegan? Don't you think racing should?

MR. DEEGAN: First of all I want to disavow my having sent the question in. Marshall, Mr. Widener and gentlemen, there has been a great deal of interest among certain of the major sports, both professional and amateur, in having some kind of participation but up to this point it hasn't jelled. As Whitney Tower probably knows, his associates and the other executives at Sports Illustrated have made a lot of overtures within the sports field, to include Thoroughbred racing of course, with a view to having some kind of thing, but it hasn't taken any shape yet.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Drayton, do you know whether the T.R.A. has thought anything about it?

MR. DRAYTON: They haven't thought too much about the New York World's Fair, Marshall. They thought of other World's Fairs, but I think they would be receptive to the thing if it didn't cost too much money. Tom, do you have any idea of what it would amount to in terms of a budget?

MR. DEEGAN: Well, the figures of Sports Illustrated are the nearest we've gotten to it with any one group, and we are trying to pull them together. They were talking of a budget of \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000. It will be at least that. I think it will be closer to \$3,000,000. They also thought, Spencer, in terms of charging an admission for two reasons, really three reasons: 1, To keep the crowd down; 2, To put a value on it—this would be on the assumption that this would be something more than a static show. There would be some activity there; and 3, to help produce some revenue and liquidate it.

MR. CASSIDY: From a publicity standpoint, what do you think of it, Pat?

MR. LYNCH: I think the value of it is apparent. There are a lot of things in the Museum of Racing that probably would have a good deal of value to an exhibit at the World's Fair.

MR. CASSIDY: Would anyone else like to comment on this subject? Mr. Mooney, how about Canada?

MR. MOONEY: I think if it could be worked out in terms of a budget it would be beneficial to racing in every phase. We are always trying to put racing before the general public and I can't see anyplace where we could get more of the public gathered than at the World's Fair.

MR. HOFFHEIMER: Might it not be contemplated that this would be a truly international exhibit if undertaken—in other words, that part of the presentation

might be made by racing in countries throughout the world? The World's Fair would be an opportunity to build international relations, and an international exhibit would not only benefit ourselves but racing throughout the world.

3. IT IS PROPOSED THAT IN OVERNIGHT RACES FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UP THE WEIGHTS SHOULD NOT COMMENCE AT ANY LESS THAN 4 POUNDS BELOW SCALE. EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN THAT IN RACES THAT ARE STARTED UNDER LOWER CONDITIONS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF ENOUGH LIGHT RIDERS.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Lavin, what are your thoughts on that?

MR. LAVIN: I would think that this could work in two different ways. Perhaps a man that would get in with 112 pounds would run because he could use the rider he would want whereas if he got in with 106, and his boy couldn't get in the limit, he wouldn't run. Looking at it at the other end, your top weight horse starting at, say 126 or 124, might not get any allowance. He might drop the race as most people would think he was carrying too much. So I don't know whether on the one end you help it and on the other end you hurt it.

MR. JERKENS: I think that it would be a good idea, because most times when you have three-year-old and up races early in the year you can't get a boy to do the weight.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: Allen is absolutely right. There are a whole lot of races I believe that are broken up and are not filling by not being able to get a light enough jock to ride the horse. As far as I am concerned, I'd just as soon they start at the scale.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Fitzsimmons, do you believe the little difference in weight variance has any effect on a horse at all?

MR. FITZSIMMONS: I don't think so. When they work out they're carrying from 125 to 150. And I believe they would carry it in the afternoon just as well as they would in the morning.

MR. BOULMETIS: It has been a problem of the Jockeys' Guild. Actually we've noticed that even apprentices starting out nowadays coming into the jockeys' room are a little heavier than they had been years before. Before they used to weigh only up to 100 pounds and now they weigh 102 and 103 and the lightest they can do is 107, and that's an apprentice. Then after he's riding about six months he has a hard time doing that and has to start reducing.

MR. LYNCH: This might be of some interest to you. Several years ago Tropical Park had such an incidence of overweights in races that somebody totalled up the amount of overweight that was claimed during the meeting, which was about 40 days, and at the conclusion of the meeting the overweight claimed was something like 1700 pounds.

(Laughter)

MR. DIXON: I feel as Mr. Fitzsimmons does that this would be a very smart move. It should alleviate our problem of trying to get boys light enough to ride our horses. It may be because we have that type horse, I don't know.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: You have to carry high weight in the morning anyway.

MR. DIXON: Yes, sir. You can't get enough light boys in the morning either.

MR. RYAN: I agree with this, Marshall. In California we have had this problem. Last year at Santa Anita we had a great many overweights. Boys are not getting any lighter and it is increasingly difficult for them to make weight. I think this is a good idea.

MR. CASSIDY: Do you want to say something else, Mr. Lavin?

MR. LAVIN: Yes, sir. Mr. Jerkens mentioned that especially in the spring of the year in three-year-old and up races it would be difficult. In the section of the country where I work in the spring of the year you'd never get a three-year-old running with older horses. You'd get scalped—which you can see has happened to me!

(Laughter)

MR. DUNNE: I think it would be a good idea if you got everybody to do it at the same time. But if Allan is going to try to have all scale races in Kentucky and other people at the same time aren't doing it, he will suffer.

MR. CASSIDY: I think that has been the experience throughout the country. For some years the National Association of State Racing Commissioners recommended that the weights be increased, and I think it wound up with only New York having the higher weights, and the other parts of the country dropped it. Does anyone else want to talk about this? How about you, Hirsch?

MR. JACOBS: I've been talking about it for a long time and I thought we had the scale and I thought we should use it. We never do, though.

MR. TROTTER: I'm in favor of it myself but as Mr. Dunne pointed out if it is going to be done, it has to be on a nationwide basis because otherwise a trainer could ship to another track and take advantage of the weight there but be punished in New York. It wouldn't be fair.

MR. KILROE: I think a great deal of conversation on this is going the wrong way. We are talking about raising the ceiling. Really what we should be talking about is raising the floor. It doesn't matter where your allowances start, if you give too many allowances they are going down to an impractical level. I don't see any reason why the state racing commissioners shouldn't get together and agree on a, say, 112 or 113 pound minimum except for sex and apprentice allowances.

MR. TROTTER: Jim, the only thing as I see it is that in these three and up races in the spring you can hardly start the three-year-olds off at the scale weight and give any allowances at all. Incidentally, Allan, we found that in three-and-up races in the spring with the three-year-olds going against older horses, the three-year-olds won more races than the older horses, sprinting or going a distance of ground.

4. IN VIEW OF THE TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN STAKES VALUES IN RECENT YEARS, WHICH FINDS HORSES EARNING AS MUCH AS \$60,000 IN SECOND MONEY AND \$15,000 FOR FINISHING FOURTH, FAR ABOVE THE WINNER'S SHARE OF ANY OVERNIGHT PURSE, WOULD IT BE MORE EQUITABLE TO CONSIDER ALL STAKES EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHING PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES AND ELIGIBILITY TO OVERNIGHT RACES, RATHER THAN WINNINGS ONLY AS WE NOW DO? SECTION 31.1 OF THE NEW YORK STATE RACING COMMISSION RULES PROVIDES: "NO HORSE SHALL CARRY EXTRA WEIGHT NOR BE BARRED FROM ANY RACE FOR HAVING RUN SECOND OR IN ANY LOWER PLACE IN A RACE."

MR. LAVIN: I think we are getting back on this question to writing more different kinds of races and dividing our few real top horses up more. I really don't like the idea of it myself.

MR. CASSIDY: You know, most commissions have a rule that no horse shall carry extra weight nor be barred from any race for having run second or in any lower place in a race. So of course that rule would have to be obeyed.

MR. DUNNE: I agree with Mr. Lavin, I don't like this proposal.

MR. RYAN: I don't know where you'd start or stop in this. I agree with the other two.

MR. DIXON: I have no other comment to add, but I agree that it would be a great mistake.

MR. HANCOCK: It looks like this might be written to bar such a horse that's prone to be second all the time, but I think a horse that's been second in a lot of those races deserves to win a race.

MR. JERKENS: I think that if a racing secretary could write some races like that it should be up to his own discretion.

MR. CASSIDY: The rules would have to be changed to do it.

MR. BURCH: I think it's bad enough to finish second and be deprived of the purse money, but to get a penalty added for finishing second would be adding insult to injury.

5. SHOULD THE ENTRY OF A HORSE WHICH HAS NO RECORDED WORKOUTS BE REFUSED?

MR. CASSIDY: I am not sure of the intent of that question.

MR. WIDENER: Doesn't that refer to anybody who might have a private training track?

MR. CASSIDY: I think it possibly does, or working at a time when the clockers can't record what the horse has done.

MR. HOFFHEIMER: We have had some experience with this in Ohio where a horse has run and won his first time out without any showing of past performances or of any workouts, and that has aroused public indignation. Some suggestions have been made along the line that at least some test be made of his capacity before he is permitted to run.

MR. DIXON: I think that penalizes those of us who go to such places as South Carolina for the winter because there we try to get the horse ready to open the New York season. We have our horses pretty well fit and we think that by blowing him out once before a race we have a chance to start on opening day or the second day of the meeting. I think that if the trainers get their horses thoroughly fit and have enough confidence in them to perform satisfactorily they should be allowed to start.

MR. CASSIDY: There is another problem too and that is, if a horse were to be shipped here from a distant point and there were no records of his works here, it would be very difficult to deny him the right to start.

MR. POOLE: With the scarcity of stalls today for the number of horses, quite a few people have to stay on the farms with their horses and all they get is a chance to bring in their horse and blow him out before the race. If there is any question at all it should be up to the Stewards' discretion whether a horse runs or whether he doesn't. I don't think he should be barred because he hasn't worked on the track he is running on.

MR. SHEHAN: Mr. Cassidy, historically it will be recalled that in the Rapid Bone—Hasty Notion ring case, one of the highlights of this horse that attracted attention was the fact that there were no recorded works on him at Hawthorne or anywhere else in the Chicago area. And that caused quite a comment in the press box. You will recall that he had finished first once and finished second the second time and shipped out, but by the time they did a rundown on him the whole thing was over. But as I understand it, the original clocker on duty out there had wanted to bar the horse because he had no record on him and he had kind of a cloudy ownership. This might be worthy of consideration in these cases.

DR. CATLETT: In Florida last winter the Commission issued a directive on that, requiring it. We have so many training tracks on private farms that it is ab-

solutely impossible to enforce. The first day at Tropical Park we opened under somewhat of a handicap and had we enforced that rule we would have had about 15 or 20 horses which we would have had to scratch. And that went on right through the season. If you don't have clockers at these private tracks, and there are so many tracks, I don't see how it could be more enforced.

MR. MOONEY: We had a rule similar to this in for a short period in Ontario. It worked a pure hardship on the horsemen and ourselves and the Commission changed the rule. Now we depend on a very thorough system of checking all the horses working. We have an occasional horse that does start without a work, of course, but they are really in the minority and in most cases where a horse is running consistently I don't think a recorded work is necessary.

6. SHOULD HORSES BE IDENTIFIED BY STABLE REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE COMING OUT ON THE TRACK FOR A WORKOUT?

MR. CASSIDY: This has been done successfully in California and recently I think some other states have followed suit.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: How do they do that, Marshall? How do they identify the horses when they come out in the morning?

MR. CASSIDY: I could tell you but I think it would be better if Bob Strub did.

MR. STRUB: Marshall, we have a man at the gap. Our stable area is so situated that horses come out of two gates. Usually they come out of one, but if they come out the other gate, they pass this man at the gap anyway. As they come down the track for the workout we have a man stationed there and he has an intercom system that goes up to the clockers who are on the roof of our grandstand. Also we have a morning workout system where we let the public in and that's wired to the fellow who handles the morning workout reception for the public and lets them know who the horses are. This is a public relations project and it also aids in identifying the horses to the public who are in attendance in the morning as to who is working. He asks the boy on the horse the name of the horse. We do not ask what distance he is going to work, we merely identify the horse and then it is up to the clockers to pick them up. Now at Santa Anita the first part of the season we have a lot of two-year-olds that the clockers just don't know and we have horses coming from all over the country, and for that matter all over the world, and it is pretty difficult for the clockers to know all these horses. We feel that they miss an awful lot of horses if they don't have this system. So we have worked it successfully. Hollywood Park started it in California. They ask for a little more information than we do—they actually ask the distance. We decided we would merely ask the name of the horse and leave it up to the clocker to catch the distance. It works very successfully and we feel it is a good thing.

MR. CASSIDY: I think it is understandable about the distance because when a boy takes a horse out on the track he frequently doesn't know what he will do until he gallops around the track and he is hard to reach at that time. But it does work in California and it seems to be very popular. The people who come out to see it are very much interested.

MR. RYAN: I think Bob Strub covered it very well. We have had nothing but praise because of this program. We've had no complaints from the horsemen to my knowledge. One of the problems we do have is that we are training on the main track where this program has been put into effect. We are also training on a training track. So we have an unusual number of clockers, and we did find with these two-year-olds a lot of horses were being missed. Once last year a work on Kelso was missed. That's inexcusable. But with the program we have now these horses are

identified, the public know it and see the horse during these workouts. That creates a lot of interest.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Ward, did you want to say something?

MR. WARD: Mr. Ryan answered my question. I wanted to know if there were any objections to it and where they come from.

MR. RYAN: The only objection I have ever heard did not occur in California. Some of the horsemen complained that as someone mentioned a minute ago, they were not sure, they might change their mind when they went out. The horse might not work $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a mile, he might do something else. They felt after all they wanted to concentrate on training their horse. Now when they got out there maybe the condition was different, maybe they would give instructions for the horse to work a different distance. Therefore if they were compelled to work the distance that was announced when they came out on to the track they felt it was an undue burden.

MR. WARD: Hasn't New Jersey been the most recent track to try this? Monmouth Park, wasn't it?

MR. LYNCH: I think there is a natural projection to this question and after we get this Utopian concept of getting all the horses and workouts recorded, who gives the clockers the lie detector test?

(Laughter)

MR. BRADY: I don't think they have dropped it in New Jersey, but I don't think they are pursuing it. They started it but it has died a natural death.

MR. CASSIDY: In New Jersey do they ask for the distance the horse is going to work?

MR. BRADY: They ask all sorts of questions and get all kinds of answers.

MR. DIXON: You know it is not infrequently that the boy riding the horse does not know the name of the horse at all, which can create quite a problem. Furthermore, a lot of people think this is a cure-all and is foolproof. It is not. We had one experience where we had two fillies at the track and we told the man at the gate which was which and they got the works completely opposite. They showed a very poor filly with a very good work and we were running her the next day in a claiming race, which was rather difficult. So this should not be considered completely foolproof, although many people think it is.

MR. BOULMETIS: They tried it at Monmouth Park, as Mr. Brady stated, but I think it lasted about a week.

MR. JERKENS: I don't think it is any hardship on a trainer to say what horse it is if they ask you, but I don't think the trainer should have to go up and tell them.

MR. TAYLOR: I think somebody else asked my question, but I wondered what the lie detector tests to the rider would show.

MR. ROSEN: We of course are interested in this because we are seeking to get accurate information in The Morning Telegraph and Daily Racing Form. Recently a racing commissioner was quoted as saying that "workouts belong to the trainer." We think the workouts belong to the public. The public gives New York State approximately \$100,000,000 a year in pari-mutuel taxes and we feel that if we publish workouts we would like them to be completely accurate. If we run them incorrectly we are harming the very people who are making racing possible. And what objection there can be to accurate workouts, from any trainer, we don't know.

MR. GUSHEN: As far as the horsemen are concerned, I can only tell you that the horsemen are opposed to the manner in which this situation came up in New Jersey. In New Jersey they ask that a man give the name of the horse, where he is going to break, how far he is going and they try to make a big production out of it. You probably saw in the Telegraph and the Racing Form, they tried to get some publicity out of it and they had about five or six people with headsets, somebody else

with a telephone, and another one with a radio. It looked like the blast-off at Cape Canaveral.

(Laughter)

And when the horsemen saw that, they said, "Well we're not going to be regimented to that extent." I don't think that the horsemen are opposed to the public knowing the name of the horse, but everybody here I am sure realizes, just as Pat said, that the trouble is not the name of the horse but the trouble is putting in the right works. It has happened to me and everybody that owns horses. We know that many of the works are not correct. I don't see how knowing the name of the horse is going to change that condition. The works in California in a limited way are probably all right, but the way they tried to introduce it in New Jersey is so far out of line that it can never work and the horsemen are thoroughly opposed to that method.

DR. CATLETT: The Ontario Jockey Club put it into effect and it has proven very popular. It is surprising to me how many horsemen depend on it. They come up and ask the man at the gate, "How fast did my horse work?" instead of clocking themselves. And I think it has proved very popular, don't you, John?

MR. MOONEY: We haven't had any trouble with it at all. As a matter of fact the foremost problem was that some of the exercise boys would not know actually what horse they were on, the free lance boys quite often. But we called them in and asked them to make a special effort to find out what horse they were going to be on and we haven't had any problem since.

MR. ROSEN: If this system works so very well in California and Canada, why can't it be introduced the same way in New Jersey? Obviously the error in New Jersey was that they adopted a method that differed from the one already established and highly successful.

MR. POOLE: I would like to ask Dr. Catlett what people came and asked him how their horse went. By jingoos, it seems if a fellow times his horse he ought to know what he did, he shouldn't have to ask somebody at the gate.

DR. CATLETT: Some of them don't bother timing them, they just take the clocker's word for it.

MR. POOLE: I think if a man isn't interested enough to time his own horse he shouldn't have the horse. Why should he be paid to train a horse if he isn't interested in buying a watch to time his horses. He might as well stay in a hotel and come out in the afternoon and ask the fellow at the gate, "How did my horse do this morning?"

DR. CATLETT: I think maybe you're right, but trainers have a great deal of confidence in the system.

MR. DONOVAN: To set the record straight in this controversy in Jersey, the last recommended rule the Commission was dealing with only concerned identifying the horse by name. It was not contemplated that there would be any information concerning distance or where the horse would break from. Unfortunately there was a story to that effect in the Telegraph which I think caused a lot of misunderstanding and for my part I can't see anything wrong with identifying the horse by name. As long as we do have the information going to the public as to workouts I think we ought to do everything we can, including improved clockers, to have that work information as accurate as we can. I don't see where it works any hardship for a man to simply identify his horse by name, which is the only thing that is being considered in New Jersey by the Racing Commission at this time.

MR. BURCH: I think the main objection the horsemen have to the whole plan is the old animosity between the horsemen and the clockers. We are perfectly willing to tell the clockers our horses' names but we like them to give it to the paper correctly. A horse works $\frac{5}{8}$ ths in 59 and it goes in the papers as $\frac{3}{4}$ in 114 or a half in 48. It doesn't show the actual work, the true work. There is no objection on our part to giving the clockers the name but we would like them to report it accurately.

7. WOULD IT NOT BE APPROPRIATE TO REVIEW THE PRESENT CLAIMING RULE WHICH PROVIDES THAT A HORSE SHALL NOT START IN A CLAIMING RACE FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FROM DATE OF CLAIM FOR LESS THAN 25% MORE THAN THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH IT WAS CLAIMED?

(Section 38. 3, Page 123, New York State Racing Commission Rules)

MR. CASSIDY: I think there have been a lot of pros and cons about the value of increasing the price 25% for 30 days, the majority so far I think feel that this is a better way to handle it.

MR. DUNNE: I am inclined to be perfectly satisfied with it the way it is.

MR. LAVIN: I always thought that 25% increase was very good only against the winner. I don't think that if a horse is claimed that runs for \$5,000 and finishes fourth or fifth in a race, a man should be penalized to raise him 25% more. Maybe he made a bad claim and maybe he didn't, and I guess this is a very touchy subject. I think the winner should be raised 25% but not the horses that were beaten.

MR. CASSIDY: There's one thing that I think is important to consider and that is the fact that an owner may have spent 3 or 4 months bringing a horse up to a race and the only place he can win is for, say, \$5,000. The first time he runs he may not be able to give his best effort. Someone who hasn't spent any money on the horse steps in and claims him with an objective to race him a few days afterwards in a particular race he has in mind. The clause is an attempt to protect that type condition, I believe.

MR. LAVIN: That's true.

MR. RYAN: We had this rule in California for a number of years and it worked very satisfactorily. To my best knowledge everybody seems to be happy with it. Sometimes it is better not to tamper with success.

MR. DIXON: I couldn't agree more. I think it is a very important rule to have. I think sometimes in some areas we bend over backwards for claiming horses. This is one way that those of us who do have horses that have run in claiming races have a chance to run them without the finger being put on the horse right away.

MR. LYNCH: It is a restraint on claiming and claiming is part of the sport. The only thing that I have ever wondered about this is whether it is right to run a horse maybe 2 or 3 times for a period of 30 days where he doesn't belong. It is sort of a built-in protection for a trainer or anybody who claims a horse. He just feels he has a license to run him for 30 days where he doesn't belong and when he gets a chance to drop him back he can do what he pleases.

MR. HANCOCK: I look at it from the point of view of the breeder, keeping horses for different people. A man sends you a mare to breed to one of your stallions and he goes to the race track and the first time out he runs for \$5,000 and the horse is taken and if that fellow doesn't have to raise him, the first fellow is one who might get out of the game. I think Hirsch Jacobs would be best to answer that. He started out claiming horses, now he's in the breeding end of it.

MR. JACOBS: I've lived through all different claiming rules but I think this is the best one. I think it has worked out the best way.

MR. JERKENS: I think it is a good rule, but I like it the other way too though where you just had to raise the winner.

MR. KILROE: I think one thing we should keep in mind is that your racing will get too demoralized if a fellow can claim a horse and whip him back for the same price or even a lower price. At one time when the purses got big in California horses were changing hands every time and changing hands downward. A man would claim a horse for \$5,000 and run him for \$4,000 figuring the purse would more than make up the difference. It just downgraded all the horses and you had inconsistencies of form, which isn't a good thing.

MR. CASSIDY: Doesn't that more or less establish a pattern of what you are running for. If you are running for \$5,000 he is probably worth \$4,000. I think the pattern of what they enter to be claimed for is somewhat similar to years ago. It used to be the value of the purse to the winner plus for whatever he enters his horse. That was just establishing the claiming price.

MR. KNEBELKAMP: The fellows who have been on the racing commissions here will remember eight or ten years ago we had a terrible time getting a uniform claiming rule. It's pretty uniform right now. I wouldn't see any reason to change it. I agree with Hirsch that it has worked better than any rule that has been in since I've been on the race track. I think it's a fine rule.

MR. MOONEY: The one thing that I would like to add is that I believe anytime a man claims a horse he believes that the horse is worth more than he is claiming him for. If he hadn't I don't think he'd bother entering a claim. Therefore I think you should expect the horse to go up 25%. It doesn't always turn out that way of course.

MR. TROTTER: I agree that it should stay the way it is right now.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: It seems to me that we are worrying about the fellow who claims the horse. I think we ought to worry about the man who breeds him to race and the man who buys the yearlings and develops the yearlings. Those are the people I think we should worry about. I don't think you need worry about the fellow who claims the horse at all.

MR. CASSIDY: No, they take care of themselves.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: I think you should keep this rule, and if you raise it up to 35% for 60 days you'd be doing something to help racing.

MR. MEHRTENS: I was wondering if anything could be done for the man who claims a high-priced claiming horse and wants to ship out of town to run in a small stake somewhere.

MR. CASSIDY: I think we have a question on that a little bit later, Warren. Does anyone else want to comment on this?

MR. BOWER: Regarding the 60 days rule which Mr. Fitzsimmons mentioned, Kentucky has had that for a while, and I made a casual check and I couldn't see that there was any less claiming under the 60 day rule than there was under the 30 day rule.

MR. HANCOCK: Marshall. that was my rule. Remember Wathen, when we were on the Commission together I insisted you put it in. We had a case there one year at Keeneland where some fellows came in from Sportsman's Park and every claiming race that was run they took five or six horses. This claiming thing seems to me to go back to this other question you have up here every year—the opportunity for the in-between horse. You see in the Racing Form every day \$5,000 platers that go a distance of ground win \$20,000 a year. That's the reason we have so much of this claiming stuff.

MR. CASSIDY: Warren, I thought we had a question in here on what you asked before but I don't see it. Do you want to ask the question again?

MR. MEHRTENS: I was wondering about the fellow who claims a high-priced claiming horse and would like to ship out of town before the meeting is over to run in some small stake somewhere else.

MR. CASSIDY: You mean "except for a stake"? That would encourage a person to claim a horse knowing that there was a stake that he would be eligible for, for the value of the horse at that time rather than as he ran in the race. There's another provision in there, "Shall not be raced for less than 25% more for 30 days and may not ship elsewhere." A lot of the rules say they shall not be shipped elsewhere for the period of the meeting—while the meeting is in progress. That would be one day or it could be 60 days in some places. So maybe that probably needs some attention in respect to the period of time.

MR. JERKENS: I think 30 days should be as long as we should have to wait.

MR. LAVIN: I believe a claimed horse should remain on the grounds where he was claimed for the duration of that meeting.

MR. CASSIDY: Whether it is 10 days or 60 days?

MR. LAVIN: The stalls are allotted, this horse that was claimed is one of the horses that you have given a stall to and you expect to have him for your meeting. If you are running a 50 days meeting and a horse is claimed the 5th day or something like that, and your rule says you must stay there 10 days, well, he can ship out in ten days and I don't think that is right. I think a horse should be there for the duration of the meeting that he has been given the stall for.

MR. DUNNE: I agree entirely with Mr. Lavin.

DR. GILMAN: We have a peculiar situation in New York. In the spring of the year there are many trainers given temporary stalls and when the jumping races start they have to leave New York and can't run any horses they have claimed elsewhere until that long Aqueduct meeting is over, which is 63 days. They are in jail for that time.

MR. CASSIDY: I think that is something that could be adjusted.

DR. GILMAN: There's the problem when Finger Lakes started. They needed horses and those claimed in New York couldn't go up there and run.

MR. CASSIDY: There are a lot of factors that are related to this.

DR. GILMAN: I also agree with Allen Jerkens that 30 days should be the time limit because of the variation in meetings.

8. THE JOCKEYS' GUILD HAS ADVOCATED THE AMENDMENT OF THE APPRENTICE RULE, GIVING FIVE FREE WINNERS TO EACH APPRENTICE. IN CONSIDERING THIS PROPOSAL WOULD IT BE HELPFUL TO DISCUSS THE EXPERIENCE OF THE AMENDED APPRENTICE RULE AS ADOPTED BY NEW YORK AND OTHERS, INVOLVING THE GRANTING OF ADDITIONAL WEIGHT ALLOWANCE?

MR. CASSIDY: In New York we do have a rule which establishes the date as the fifth winner, and I would like to ask the panel what they think about this.

MR. DUNNE: As I recall it, that suggestion came from the Jockey's Guild in the first place. Eddie Arcaro suggested that.

MR. CASSIDY: This isn't a question of the Jockeys' Guild. It just says the Jockeys' Guild advocated the amendment to give the five free winners.

MR. DUNNE: They want it everywhere, is that it? I think it is a good idea. Some boys accidentally wins a race and that's the beginning of the year, whereas this way he has a little experience before the year starts. I think the five is an excellent idea.

MR. LAVIN: Don't you think that there should be some definite period set on those five winners, that you must ride five winners within, say, six months?

MR. CASSIDY: I don't know that there is too much importance to that. I think it depends on his ability and I think some boys come to hand late. It would give them a longer period to find themselves. If they can work at their trade it would give them a longer period to develop.

MR. LAVIN: It would also depend greatly upon whose hands this apprentice boy was in.

MR. RYAN: I think this rule has merit, Marshall. I've thought a lot about it. We could conceivably one day, with these boys getting bigger and heavier, run out of riders. It think anything we could do to encourage the apprentices should be done. I think this is a good rule.

MR. DIXON: I think the rule in New York now is very satisfactory. I spoke to quite a few trainers during the past couple of days regarding this and they all feel that this suggestion would be well worth while. I might point out if I may that this business of these young boys becoming larger all the time is a natural thing with the

population growth of the country. Everybody who is born now is heavier and the average person grows to be larger and taller than 50 years ago. So I think we should look forward to an increase in size as the years go by.

MR. BOULMETIS: I would like to clarify our stand on this, Mr. Cassidy. We want to give the boys five free winners and on the day that he rides his sixth winner that's the day he starts his apprenticeship, but with only 5 pounds. He is usually too old to make weight when you give him 10 pounds and so forth. The day he rides his sixth winner will be officially his first day from which he has 40 winners or one year. Also, he can go beyond the first year if he doesn't ride his 40 winners and he should have three years to ride the 40 winners. At the completion of the three years from the date he rides his sixth winner, if he hasn't ridden his 40 winners, then he automatically loses his apprentice and also—I might as well go along to the next question because this still has to do with our contracts—we want to give the original contract holder the extra three pounds for the duration of the contract. We feel that a man who puts in time making a boy should be the man who gets a little benefit out of it. The way it is now he gets the allowance for a year following the completion of the other allowances, and we would like to see it for the duration of the contract.

MR. CASSIDY: Well the duration of the contract might mean an additional three pounds for the entire period.

MR. BOULMETIS: Now, another thing we would like to have here. The original contract holder would be the man who owns the contract when he rides his first winner. Because a man could have a boy and let him ride four winners and sell his contract and then when he rides his sixth winner the man who actually bought the contract would be getting the benefit to which he would have been entitled to for the duration of that contract. Actually the buyer didn't develop the boy.

MR. CASSIDY: The time a boy develops is variable. A boy can come to hand very quickly and not take as long as others. He may ride his first winner or his first five winners without much training, and the man who takes him from then on may be the one who is spending all the time developing the boy.

MR. CURRY: I understand the New York rule was put in to encourage the use of apprentices. I may be wrong but I think you've only got four apprentices here.

MR. CASSIDY: That has been historic in New York that there are very few apprentice riders who can compete with the powerful riders who ride here as a rule. Therefore only the best of the apprentices can be successful here, particularly as there are so many boys in New York who are under contract to stables who use their own riders. I think it is perfectly true that there are less apprentices in New York.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: If they extend the allowance to 20 races, then you have got a rule to make jockeys. I am sure of that. I myself am going to take up Spanish and use some of those foreign jocks.

(Laughter)

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Fitz, I don't think I quite understood you. Maybe I didn't hear you well. Did you mean 20 pounds?

MR. FITZSIMMONS: I mean 10 pounds until he wins 20 races. The rule you've got, that's the best rule in New York for years and years. But everyone seems to want to head off and stop making jockeys. If you are after making jockeys, you need the rules. But all of us better take up Spanish. We're going to get nothing but foreign jockeys in a few more years.

MR. CASSIDY: 10 pounds for the first 20 races?

MR. FITZSIMMONS: Yes, you've got five now, and you should extend it to 10 pounds until he has won 20 races.

MR. CASSIDY: How would you feel about that, Sam?

MR. BOULMETIS: Well you give a boy 10 pounds to start with, you are giving him a big advantage. I don't think any rider can compete with an apprentice after he has had a little experience if you give him 10 pounds to start with. Now we

come right back to the weight problem. You are going to give a boy 10 pounds and he is going to come in and do 4 or 5 over to start with, so you're not giving him anything. But if you give him 5 free winners and let him get the experience before he starts his apprentice, then this experience you can't take away from him. It is something he needs to compete with older riders.

9. IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF JOCKEYS, IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT HOLDER OF AN APPRENTICE JOCKEY CONTRACT BE ENTITLED TO 3 POUNDS FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONTRACT AS OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT RULE WHEREBY HE LOSES ALL ALLOWANCES A YEAR FROM THE DATE OF AN APPRENTICE JOCKEY BECOMING A FULL-FLEDGED JOCKEY.

MR. CASSIDY: This of course as I read it would indicate the contract employer might get 3 pounds separate allowance for the full duration of the contract. In other words, if someone else got 5 lbs. he would get 8, as the original contract employer.

MR. BOULMETIS: Oh no, this is after the boy loses his apprenticeship, for the duration of his contract, Mr. Cassidy. I think that's the way it is supposed to be worded. In other words, a man who put in time on a boy is entitled to a little bit more than the average person.

MR. CASSIDY: I understand what you mean now. Of course as you know in New York it is for a year following completion of the other conditions.

MR. DUNNE: I agree entirely with what Sam said. It is a year now. They propose to make it for the rest of the contract rather than a year. I don't think that's objectionable. It might be a good idea. It would give them a little more encouragement.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: Don't we have that in our rule, Marshall?

MR. CASSIDY: Only for the year following the completion of his other allowances.

MR. BOULMETIS: We would like to propose, say if the contract has two years more to go, give the man the 3 pounds for the 2 years. He puts the time in on the boy and I think he should be compensated.

MR. CASSIDY: If he has a five year contract and he concludes his apprenticeship in one year, he would get the 3 pounds for 4 years according to this.

MR. BOULMETIS: I think that would encourage a man to make more riders.

MR. JACOBS: Take a boy like Shoemaker, or any other top apprentice who comes along. If a big stable has him it would break racing up. They'd throw it out the window the following year. I think the one year is plenty.

MR. POOLE: I believe it should be for the duration of the contract. They've spent the time and lost some races by riding him, I think he should be compensated for the duration of the contract.

MR. CASSIDY: You mean after the completion of the year?

MR. POOLE: As long as the original contract employer still has him he should be entitled to three pounds for the duration of his contract.

MR. KILROE: I think Hirsch does have a point. Shoemaker is sort of a shining example of all these arguments. He was a very quick developer as an apprentice.

MR. FITZSIMMONS: He's one in a million.

MR. TROTTER: I think the 3 pounds should go for the duration of the contract after the year.

MR. JACOBS: I never sign a boy to a contract until I get ready to ride him. And I know that there would be an awful lot of howling if I ever had a boy that was

good enough and I got three pounds for the rest of his contract. They'd knock that rule out in a hurry.

MR. MOONEY: I would like to ask a question. In Canada our contracts are generally three to five years. Would there be any limit put on this? I'd hate to see a boy under a ten year contract enjoying that.

MR. CASSIDY: It has never been proposed to go beyond five years as far as I know.

MR. BOULMETIS: This of course only goes to the original contract holder. If the contract is sold, it is voided.

10. WHAT METHOD CAN BEST BE EMPLOYED IN HANDLING AP- PRENTICE JOCKEYS WHO HAVE RIDDEN IN PUERTO RICO WHERE THEY DO NOT HAVE APPRENTICE CONTRACTS AND WHO WISH TO RIDE IN THE STATES, ENTER INTO A CONTRACT AND TAKE ADVAN- TAGE OF THE APPRENTICE ALLOWANCES?

MR. CASSIDY: It would seem to me that a boy coming from Puerto Rico, as they do not have contracts there, should be entitled to have the remainder of time and privileges that a contract would give him if it had been made in Puerto Rico so that he would then have a contract to ride in the States with the same privileges as anyone else. I may be wrong, but that's my feeling.

MR. BOULMETIS: Do they keep records in Puerto Rico of how many winners that boy had ridden?

MR. CASSIDY: I think they do. Mr. Dunne, don't they?

MR. DUNNE: I couldn't say, but I think the solution to this problem would be in Puerto Rico. Let them start in having apprentice contracts.

MR. RAINEY: They do keep records. We have had some of those boys up here during the last couple of years and we contacted the racing authority there. They sent us complete certified records of the boys. I think there have been special allowances made in a couple of cases for boys to carry on who had started riding in Puerto Rico and who were legitimate apprentices.

11. IN THE USE OF PONIES TO THE POST, SHOULD PERMISSION OF THE STEWARDS BE REQUIRED? WHERE THE JOCKEY INSISTS ON A PONY, SHOULD THE OWNER PAY THE PONY FEE?

MR. CASSIDY: In the use of lead ponies to the post I don't know whether that means private ponies or outriders' ponies. I don't see how they can get permission from the Stewards if the ponies from the track are used. In New York when a boy has trouble on the track with a horse, it is the duty of the outriders to help him. For a stable pony he gets permission from the paddock judge. I think we still have that rule, don't we, Mr. Dunne?

MR. DUNNE: Yes, sir.

MR. CASSIDY: To use a stable pony to lead a horse to the post there is a fee charged which goes to The Jockey Club Foundation for benevolent purposes to help people in racing. In that part of the question which says, "Where the jockey insists on a pony, should the owner pay the pony fee," I should think he'd be glad to pay it if the boy wasn't able to handle his horses. I am not too sure what is meant by this question. Do you know just what it means, Sam?

MR. BOULMETIS: No, sir, I don't. I'd like someone to explain it to me.

MR. CASSIDY: Francis, do you know what it means?

MR. DUNNE: I'm a little bit mystified too. But I can't imagine a jockey paying the pony fee.

(Laughter)

MR. GUSHEN: I personally think that Francis made the best suggestion of all in regard to payment of the fee. But I think this is a similar question that has been knocked around several times. I know we had the same problem at our round table discussion in Florida. The question there pertained to not whether the owner should pay for the pony fee but rather as to what should be done with the money if the owner does pay. In some states the owners do not pay for any pony fees. In other states the owner does pay for a pony fee and the fee goes to a benevolent organization. In other states the owner has to pay a fee, and the race track keeps the money. I can't understand why I or anyone else as an owner should give the race track \$10 for the privilege of sending my own pony to the post, yet it is in effect. My contention is that very few people would send a pony on the track unless they thought a pony was necessary because a horse is nervous or a jockey feels that for his own protection he should have it. But if they think they need a pony, I then think it is up to the owners in that particular area to find out. If they feel that they shouldn't pay for it, they should not be charged for it. If they are willing to pay for it then it should go to some benevolent organization to take care of need in that area. I think that is up to them. But as far as paying for a pony and then having the racing association keep that money, that's the most ridiculous thing, and yet the situation does exist.

MR. CASSIDY: I think that question would have to be taken up with the National Association of State Racing Commissioners to get a uniform rule promulgated.

MR. DIXON: The rule here in New York is very sensible I think because we have to pay our \$10. It has been my experience when we go to states that do not have any charge, there are many more stable ponies on the track than are really necessary. Here only those horses that require ponies have them to go to the post, which makes sense.

MR. RYAN: I'm very much interested in this conversation because as those of us around this table from California know, quite frequently we will have eight thoroughbreds in a race, two outriders and eight ponies and it resembles more or less of a rodeo. The reason we used to have fees was to discourage this sort of thing. I don't care about the money—let it go to the HBPA welfare fund, or elsewhere, but let's have less ponies on the track. We will have some riders who are riding in New York under the New York rule and they come out to California and they've got to have a pony. Really it does spoil our show, and a lot of the lead ponies are nondescript. We have agreed to it because of this attitude upon the part of the HBPA. They and the riders are insisting that they have lead ponies to the post, but a bunch of professional pony boys have cropped up. Frankly we do have a deplorable situation out there. Whether it can ever be stopped I don't know. But I would like to see a fee and I would like to see it large enough to discourage this sort of thing and the fees then go to a benevolent organization or whatever it might be—a turf foundation such as we have in California which has been created for the care of people on the backstretch, or the HBPA welfare fund, or the jockeys' welfare fund.

MR. HANCOCK: It has been suggested that the money put up by the owners be given back to the owners.

MR. CASSIDY: In what form?

MR. HANCOCK: Add it to the purse or something. Put it back in the purse. Why give it to somebody else? It's their money.

MR. CASSIDY: I don't think you would be conscious of it coming back to you if you put it in the purse, do you?

MR. HANCOCK: I don't know, it would help build the purses up.

MR. CASSIDY: You mean after the race was run to add it to the purse. Then you're not paying it.

MR. HANCOCK: Yes, somebody is paying it.

MR. CASSIDY: Oh, you mean give it to the winner.

MR. HANCOCK: Yes.

MR. CASSIDY: I thought you meant for the track to add it. Hirsch, you started to say something.

MR. JACOBS: I think that would be a very good idea.

MR. CASSIDY: I would expect you to think so.

(Laughter)

MR. JACOBS: The owner loses enough money as it is. In the last poll the HBPA had, I noticed there were about 200 some odd replies to the question about how many made money and how many lost money and, give and take a few, I think there were only 7 that either broke even or made money. If you are going to start taking more money from them it is going to be a tough thing. In fact, I spoke to the Stewards right at Aqueduct just a short time ago on this pony situation. I was sending my horse out without a pony and he was wheeling around and I said to the boy, "Why didn't you yell for a pony?" and he said that the pony boy yelled, "Let him get his own pony." So I just got mad and went down to the Stewards about it. Years back one of the outriders said to me, "You know, Santa Claus is coming, it's toward the end of the year." I said I'm darned if I'm going to bribe any of them. It's like this Government with the Barbary Pirates, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!" I was darned if I was going to pay them any tribute. But I let it go over a period of years. I'd have a horse that would be rough and they would turn the other way and pretend they didn't see him. Nothing says they've got to take my horse when it acts badly going to the post. There are other people's horses there too. But when they are not doing anything and I have one acting badly, that's what I thought they were out there for. In fact the Stewards had the one boy in and told him that that's what he was out there for and being paid for. That was as far as I went with it. But they are track employees and if a horse is unruly, that's what they are out there for.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Cassidy, we have had the experience in Illinois of having the pony fee and not having the pony fee. We abandoned the fee two years ago for several reasons but one was this. Our pony fees were given to the Board of Relief for Horsemen, which is an appendage of the Illinois Racing Board which has been in existence for 30 years. Owners expressed the belief that since this money was being given to charity, they should have the prerogative of selecting their own charity. I think that was a valid objection to the practice. I think one point that has been overlooked here with respect to ponies is this: first of all, we have had the actual experience and we have had neither more nor less ponies since we abandoned the fee. I think we may have overlooked the important point however, as far as Illinois is concerned, and maybe you have this same problem in other localities, we now have nine race programs and there is a very, very minimum amount of time allotted between races. We should not overlook the fact that perhaps the pony aids in the achievement of that minimum time which in Chicago is 19 minutes. Somehow I just can't believe that a trainer would send his pony to the post with his horse if it were not needed.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Miller, that 19 minutes, is that the time between official and post time?

MR. MILLER: That's right.

12. THE CUSTOM OF ASSUMED NAMES IS BECOMING VERY WIDE-SPREAD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AND THERE ARE MANY DUPLICATIONS. CAN SOME METHOD BE ARRIVED AT TO CUT DOWN THIS GROWING TREND?

MR. CASSIDY: I think it has grown quite considerably, and there is every justification in the world for a person who has a breeding farm or stock farm wanting to race his horses under the name of his farm. But we are getting a lot of assumed names and of course if the name is registered in one state an owner would want to continue it wherever he races. But there may be the same name registered in the next state by a different owner. A bill may be contracted for under that name and sent to the wrong people for collection. I definitely think it would be good if assumed names would have to be cleared through a single authority for the entire country.

MR. DUNNE: That could be a very good solution if it could be arranged.

MR. RYAN: I agree with what you said, Marshall. I think it might be a splendid idea that all assumed names be registered with The Jockey Club. Now the various states get a license fee from this service but it is a negligible amount. We register horses with The Jockey Club and The Jockey Club, if they accept it, would be the natural body to control this sort of thing. In addition, we find in some states assumed names being registered that are ridiculous. I believe if a man has a farm he has a right to that name. I think that should be permitted but I think there should be a central clearing house. I think that the only place I know of where it could be done and who have the wherewithal and know-how to do it would be The Jockey Club.

MR. CASSIDY: I am sure The Jockey Club could take care of it.

MR. RYAN: As a matter of fact, this brings up the other question too, as to whether or not the same thing should not apply to racing colors. I've always felt that way but it seems to be a controversial subject.

MR. CASSIDY: I agree with you.

MR. FINNEY: Mr. Cassidy, this is getting so complicated that we had a situation this year where a new consignor used the same name for his farm as a long-established consignor, a rather important one. When I went to him he said, "Well, there's no reason I can't. My farm has had this name in another section of the same state." My feeling would be that a way to cut it out would be to charge \$500 for life. That would stop a lot. And The Jockey Club should not let horses be registered in a farm name with any duplication. But it will be more complicated, with 12,000 foals a year.

MR. DIXON: I agree with Mr. Ryan that if The Jockey Club can assume this it would be a great thing.

MR. LYNCH: It is quite obvious to me there has to be some solution.

MR. GIMMA: Marshall, I don't think you can enforce it legally. Like the corporations, you have several corporations in New York State or Illinois with the same name, incorporated in different states. There is no way you can legally prohibit it.

MR. CASSIDY: Well we have prohibited duplications in New York.

MR. GIMMA: Well in New York you can because you have the rule. Within the same state that's intra-state. But on an inter-state basis I don't think you have the right to do it legally.

MR. HOFFHEIMER: On that point there might be some problem, but I think as a practical matter it could be resolved in the same manner as is the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club over the names of horses themselves. It seems to me a court would take the position that this would be a reasonable regulation in the use of names.

MR. MILLER: We happen to have a rule in Illinois, No. 109, which states that all registrations of assumed names by The Jockey Club, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and the Incorporated Canadian Racing Associations shall be respected in Illinois. We have had no legal problem in connection with that.

MR. WARD: Marshall, we have an instance in New York, and there may be more than one. This is another phase of the same problem, I think, where you have a well-known horse running in one man's name and yet he is 50% owned by another prominent owner. The public never knows this and I think it is improper to allow it because you are apt to create suspicion in the minds of the public. They are very much interested in knowing who owns the horse that is running in a race.

MR. CASSIDY: What would you do if there were a number of people who owned the horse. It is not always a partnership of two people.

MR. WARD: I think that if a horse is 50% owned by two owners, both their names should appear. Of course if you have one man with several minor partners, then you can't do it.

MR. CASSIDY: A minor partner is still a partner.

MR. WARD: Agreed.

MR. CASSIDY: 49% and 51% are pretty close.

MR. WARD: That's true. I haven't got the answer to it but I still think it is a problem.

MR. CASSIDY: I think there always has been some contention about it. But there are certain operational factors that make it difficult to operate with a rule disclosing the interests of everyone in a horse on your program. It is quite a difficult problem. Normally members of a partnership might lease their portion to one of the partners to run in his name. There are many ways of handling partnerships.

MR. STRUB: Marshall, might not a solution be to add after the name of the farm the name of the state? Say "Darby Dan Farm" and then give the name of the state. Within each state the control would be obvious but if you get into different states it is more difficult to control. If you put the name of the state after it, it would be a simple thing to appear on the program like that.

MR. CASSIDY: That would be no trouble but I am not sure that would solve the whole problem.

MR. STRUB: If you had duplications then you would know it was Greenway Farm of Virginia or Greenway Farm of California.

MR. GREEN: I think you picked a bad example before because there's a Darby Dan in Kentucky too.

MR. STRUB: That's the same owner, and that might offer some complication. But as long as you are trying to identify the owner, you are not too concerned about the same man operating in several states.

MR. HANCOCK: Mr. Cassidy, in Kentucky we used to have the rule to put the assumed name down with the owner's name in parenthesis under it. I don't know whether it is still in effect or not, do you know, Doc?

MR. LAVIN: Yes, it is. I think that is one of the best things we have in Kentucky. One of the many great things, of course!

MR. EVANS: In our sales catalogs of course we run into the same problem that Humphrey has talked about, but we simply circumvent that by putting Idle Hour Farm with the name of the owner after it. We have two Idle Hour Farms and we have two Greenway Farms, but it is easily solved by just carrying the owner's name in parenthesis.

MR. CASSIDY: If there is only one owner, that is easy, but if there are four or five owners, it is not so easy.

MR. EVANS: Well I was speaking about breeding.

MAGISTRATE BIGELOW: There is just one comment I would like to make on the matter and that is I don't like the expression "assumed name." It has a disreputable connotation in other circles than racing. I don't see what is wrong with the expression "stable name."

MR. CASSIDY: I don't either.

MR. DIXON: How about "Nom de Course?"

13. WARRANTIES IMPLIED BY ISSUANCE OF STALLION'S SERVICE CERTIFICATE: WHO SHOULD SIGN, THE OWNER OR RESPONSIBLE PERON WHO WITNESSED THE COVER?

MR. CASSIDY: I would think that the person who witnessed the cover would be the most responsible and most logical person to sign the certificate, particularly if he is the manager of the farm. If The Jockey Club receives a certificate of service signed by such a proper authority, even though it may not be the owner, I should think that that would be sufficient to substantiate the fact that the mare was served by that stallion. And I don't see how they could refuse to issue the registration unless the owner advised The Jockey Club not to accept any authority other than his own. That may not be what is meant completely by this question. Mr. Hancock, you represent breeding, what do you think about this?

MR. HANCOCK: I don't think I would be standing many stallions if the person for whom I was breeding a foal wouldn't send me any money and I think that it is a perfectly ridiculous question. You've got a stallion owned by 32 interests. Are you going to send the service certificate around to everybody to sign it? The man who is responsible for it has got to be responsible throughout.

MR. CASSIDY: I think that this has something to do with the payment of the fee more than anything else.

MR. HANCOCK: This goes back to a case we had where I think the owner of the stallion owed both the farm managers money where the horse was standing. I don't think it has any business here at all.

14. WHO SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE STUD FEE IF A MARE IN FOAL HAS RACED AND HAS BEEN CLAIMED BEFORE THE STUD FEE HAS BEEN PAID? SHOULD THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE BE ISSUED WITHOUT SUCH SERVICE CERTIFICATE FROM THE OWNER OF THE STUD?

MR. CASSIDY: This is a difficult question. In New York we require the person who has the mare that has been bred and is entered in a claiming race to give full information and that a record be made of it. The man claiming such a mare should be able to acquire the information that she is in foal before he enters a claim for it. If he makes the claim I don't see how he could be held responsible, nor should the former owner be compelled by the racing authorities to pay the service fee. However he would have a personal contractual obligation to the owner of the stud. If a claimant should acquire the horse it should be his option if he wished to register the foal when born to pay the fee or otherwise be content to have the foal as a saddle horse or utility animal.

MR. DIXON: How does one know now, Marshall, that a mare is in foal and is still racing? How is that indicated?

MR. CASSIDY: Is it posted, Francis?

MR. DUNNE: I believe so.

MR. CASSIDY: In the Racing Secretary's office.

MR. DUNNE: It seems to me that the man who has the mare bred is the man who owes the stallion fee. If somebody else happens to claim her later, it wasn't his idea.

MR. JACOBS: I believe there should be something added to it in New York. While we notify the racing secretary the mare is bred, I think when you have a horse

that way the stallion certificate should be filed at the same time. So if a man claims the horse, he is entitled to that stallion certificate.

MR. CASSIDY: That's worth considering.

MR. LAVIN: I would presume that the man who claimed the mare in foal would be responsible possibly for the stud fee, but I would still hate to be the man who would try to collect it.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Dunne has just handed me our New York regulation. It says, "Mares who are or who may be in foal will not be eligible for racing unless full information as to the services has been filed with the racing secretary and approval has been given by the track veterinarian. This information will be posted on the bulletin board in the racing secretary's office."

MR. RYAN: I think that's a good way to handle it.

MR. DIXON: I'm inclined to feel that if the person who is claiming the mare knows that she is in foal, he should assume the obligation. Once you claim a horse, even if she may drop dead on the track, you have to put the money up. The man who claims the horse should know, if he is alert to this rule and so forth, that the mare is in foal and he is responsible for it.

MR. CASSIDY: Suppose the farm owner had already been paid for it, then he wouldn't have to pay.

MR. DIXON: That would be a variable.

MR. LYNCH: The question reminds me of a story that intrigued the late Joe Palmer. A mare he had a great deal of admiration for was in foal and dropped the foal during the running of the race, but she had so much class that the foal came in second.

(Laughter)

MR. HANCOCK: It seems to me that I would be trying to protect the stallion owner there and I think he should be paid. I don't know who should pay him but I don't think he should be forced to give a certificate to the man who claimed the horse if he hadn't been paid. I think you'd find you might miss knowing half of them, whether the mare was in foal or not. Probably it had not been determined. A man sends you a mare to breed and then sends her to the race track, he probably doesn't know if she's in foal.

MR. JERKINS: I think the man who owned the mare should be responsible for the payment.

MR. CASSIDY: He contracted for it, that's true.

MR. GREEN: I think it can get terribly complicated, Mr. Cassidy. For one thing how would you people in New York know a mare was in foal or not unless you examined her? Maybe an owner might have bought her just before she came on the race track, he might not even know himself. You get all kinds of complications.

MR. CASSIDY: The rule says, "Mares who are or may be in foal will not be eligible for racing unless full information as to services is on file," which of course establishes the fact that she might be in foal.

MR. FINNEY: I think this question is largely obviated by most breeding state laws which give a lien on an animal. Isn't it true in Kentucky that no mare can be taken out of the state unless the stud fee is paid and the stud fee becomes payable at any time a horse is sold. And when he is claimed he is sold, it's automatic.

MR. CASSIDY: By the breeder?

MR. FINNEY: By the man who signed the contract.

MR. HANCOCK: All of our stallion contracts call for the fee to be payable when the mare crosses the state line.

MR. CASSIDY: I didn't know that.

MR. HANCOCK: Not all of them, but I mean most of them.

MR. FINNEY: At least three of four state laws have this specific rule. Maryland

does, Kentucky does and I think Virginia does, and I am not sure if New Jersey does. It's called the stallion owner's lien law. It went back to the days of Jackson.

MR. CASSIDY: That wouldn't help you if it happened within the state where the mare was bred, would it?

MR. FINNEY: It doesn't make any difference. If it is sold, then it's automatic. If it is sold or goes across the state line, the man who contracted for the service has got to pay that stud fee.

MR. CASSIDY: There are two factors there.

MR. FINNEY: Yes.

MR. HANCOCK: Remember Marshall, several years ago Duval Headley was training for Mr. Price and he had a mare down at New Orleans that he kept on worrying about, he couldn't get the weight off, and he called Mr. Price one night and Mr. Price said, "You work her 5/8 of a mile next morning as fast as she can go." So he took her out and worked her and next afternoon he came over to the grandstand and he said, "I got the weight off that mare all right. She had the biggest, nicest colt this morning you ever saw."

(Laughter)

DR. GILMAN: The only thing we don't publish in New York is to whom the mare was bred. It should have nothing to do with the claiming part of it. We keep that information secret until the horse is claimed. When that horse is claimed then we give that information out. But even with our own rule I agree with the person who said that in some cases they may not know the mare is bred. We have had this rule for quite a few years in New York and it was either last year or the year before we had a foal born at Belmont Park and nobody reported that one, or knew she was in foal.

MR. HANCOCK: It seems to me, Marshall, suppose I breed a mare and I don't think she is in foal. Anyhow I send you all the forms for the stud season and somebody claims my mare in the meanwhile. I don't think you are going to make me give that fellow that claimed my horse that certificate for the foal. That would be another problem.

MR. GREEN: It looks to me as simple as can be. Whenever the foal comes, if the man who claimed the mare thinks the foal is any account, if the stud fee hasn't been paid he's going to pay it or he can't register the foal.

MR. CASSIDY: That's true. He's getting something of more value if he pays it.

15. SALES CATALOGS: SHOULD MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION BE SUPPLIED? HOW SHOULD STAKES BE CLASSIFIED AND EARNINGS STATED FOR CATALOGING PURPOSES?

MR. FINNEY: Mr. Cassidy, that's an amusing question at this day of the week. I think all the catalogs in the United States and Canada are prepared by an organization known as the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association through The Blood-Horse. A uniform pattern, which I admit is an arbitrary rating of all stakes, is made and agreed to by Mr. Evans' organization and ours. We all use the same. Now I think the answer to this question was given no later than Friday night. It was indicated in Kentucky three weeks ago that the catalog "seemed" to be accurate. The owners seem to like it, people pay well for horses and I don't see what more we can do unless we publish a New York telephone book.

MR. EVANS: This question seems to get bandied around quite a bit. It is placed on a whole lot of agendas. But I think there is a mistaken feeling as far as sales companies are concerned. We certainly do have the interests of the buyer at heart just as much as we do the seller. And as Humphrey says, up to now we have re-

ceived no outbursts of dissension from the purchasers as far as the information is concerned that we carry in the catalogs. We try to improve our catalog each year and work together and we feel that it is quite accurate.

MR. LYNCH: I am a little confused, and there can be some clarification here. When it comes to some of these foreign stakes that I am not too well acquainted with, the information that I get is that some of them have the value of a cup put up by Max's delicatessen, something like that. I don't know whether they would warrant inclusion as stakes winners as we come to interpret stakes in this country. I don't know much about it but maybe you could help me on it.

MR. EVANS: What we have done on that at The Blood-Horse is we have reclassified in an arbitrary way the stakes that we feel should be carried in the catalog. That is, we have placed a minimum purse value on those stakes. There are a great many stakes over there worth \$300, \$400. We don't feel it is fair to the purchaser to put that horse in boldface caps. Also of course the earnings as they appear in the catalog will indicate the class of the horse.

MR. FINNEY: Mr. Estes can give you our formula, can't you, Joe?

MR. ESTES: I don't think I could recite it, because I don't do the work myself. But they try to cut off a certain percentage of the top races in the country.

MR. FINNEY: It is based on the amount—John Finney could explain it to you in a minute because he was in the working out of this and I was not. It is based on the average purse earnings, a percentage of the average purse earnings throughout the year, isn't that it? Then anything falling below that is not considered or anything falling less than 25% above the average.

MR. FIELD: What does that figure out to in dollars?

MR. EVANS: In dollars, Mr. Field, it figures out to approximately a minimum of \$2500.

MR. ESTES: And you cannot always use a dollar equivalent to establish the value of some of these; there might be a classic race for a low figure in dollars.

MR. GREEN: You mean it might be \$2500 for this year and it may have been \$2000 twenty years ago?

MR. ESTES: Yes, they change it by years. I think the system needs some refinement, but until the sales companies and the buyers demand more refinement it will probably stay this way.

MR. FINNEY: I think what Pat is talking about is a condition that did exist a few years ago before we went on this standard formula. There were horses bought abroad for resale who raced in stakes worth \$90 that did qualify under the rules of racing as stakes and it was because of the buyers' resentment to possible attempts to mislead that this formula was worked out between the two sales companies and The Blood-Horse who prepare our catalog. The reason I say that is the number of people, consignors, who say, "That was a stake that mare's first foal won," and it is not recorded in bold type. So I think we are all right, at least on the basis that is used.

16. SHOULD NOT A TRAINER WHO HAS, WITHOUT A LICENSED VETERINARIAN'S APPROVAL AND DIRECTION, GIVEN A MEDICATION WHICH IS DETERMINED BY THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS DETRIMENTAL TO THE ANIMAL'S FUTURE HEALTH, HAVE HIS LICENSE REVOKED?

MR. CASSIDY: I don't think anyone that has given a horse anything that is detrimental to his health deserves consideration—he should find out whether it is detrimental before he gives it to the horse.

MR. DUNNE: It seems to me the question implies that if a veterinarian says it is all right you can go ahead and poison the horse. I don't understand the question at all.

MR. POOLE: I believe it is closing the barn after the horse has escaped. I don't believe a fellow is going to give something detrimental to a horse. If he is going to give something that is detrimental to a horse's health he shouldn't have a license to begin with. He'd be holding a license under false pretenses.

MR. CASSIDY: You wouldn't know what he was going to do until after he did it, would you?

MR. PHIPPS: It wouldn't make much difference if you bar him or not, don't think he would have many customers, do you?

MR. HOFFHEIMER: I would like to make this observation in connection with the rule covering this. I think the rule may very well not be legal. After all we just witnessed in the newspapers the taking of a drug, thalidomide, by human beings which was given in perfectly good faith and which proved to be very detrimental and tragic. It is possible that a trainer might give something in good faith which later turns out in the opinion of some veterinarian or veterinarians, not to be conducive to the health of the horse, resulting in the revocation of his license. Also, if this rule were to be construed to apply to a trainer who had given medication to a horse which was not entered to run at a race track, I think the authority over his license might not be sustained.

17. HOW CAN RACING AUTHORITIES REGULATE OR CONTROL ADMINISTRATIONS OF BENEFICIAL MEDICATIONS WHICH ARE NEITHER STIMULANTS NOR DEPRESSANTS?

MR. CASSIDY: This question is one which is almost too controversial to discuss at a round table conference like this. It is a matter that is properly under the jurisdiction of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners, and for that reason, comments on it will be limited to the attitude of groups or categories in racing. We will limit such statements to a couple of minutes.

DR. REED: First of all, Mr. Cassidy, I would like to review the intent of the question. I assume it means what we discussed the other night when I had a very pleasant evening with Mr. Miller, yourself, Dr. Gilman, Jack Robbins of California and Joe Estes. We discussed this for an hour and a half and it is my conclusion at this point that until we formulate a board to study the problem which would be composed of racing commissioners, chemists, veterinarians and other persons, I think we will never come to any definite conclusion. I certainly think the six of us had considerable experience in all fields and we couldn't solve it so I don't see how we could possibly solve it in a few minutes' time here. I would be interested in the comments of anyone else who might have some possible solution to it. I thought Dr. Gilman at the discussion the other night had the basis of something that might be very constructive for this. I suggest we talk to him.

MR. BRADY: Why can't we discuss this under a different heading from what it says here. Everybody has read all about it and talked all about it and no one has come to any conclusion. But I think you could discuss something like, "What is wrong with the New York rule?"

MR. CASSIDY: That would be fine. All right, what is wrong with the New York rule? Who has some criticism of the New York rule?

MR. HANCOCK: What is the New York rule, Marshall?

MR. CASSIDY: I had better read it. "If the Stewards shall find that any drug has been administered or attempted to be administered, internally or externally, to a horse before a race, which is of such a character as could affect the racing condi-

tion of the horse in such race, such stewards shall impose such punishment and take such other action as they may deem proper under this Subchapter, including reference to the commission, against every person found by them to have administered or to have attempted to administer or to have caused to be administered or to have caused an attempt to administer or to have conspired with another person to administer such drug."

Mr. Curry was chairman of the committee of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners which had to do with this sort of thing, and at that time you will remember the New York rule was recommended not as the New York rule, but the wording of the rule. I think a great many people thought it would be beneficial to racing and should be adopted on a uniform basis.

MR. CURRY: The Uniform Rules Committee of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners was charged with the responsibility of studying the medication problem in relation to the rules. But the Uniform Rules Committee decided that the subject required further study and created a sub-committee on medication which is now in process of doing considerable research and which is attempting to come up at the next annual meeting of the Association with a paper or recommendation. The committee is headed very ably by Chairman Miller of the Illinois Commission and I know they are working diligently and I am sure with considerable prudence and dedication to try to find an answer to this problem. Maybe Commissioner Miller would like to comment on the work he is doing at the present time.

MR. MILLER: I would prefer to make no comment. If I did I would be preempting the very thing we are doing which is to have an exhaustive inquiry into the subject. I would ask your forbearance until we have concluded our studies and research and then we would like to have your reactions thereafter.

MR. McHUGH: I originally came here on the basis that the original question was the question that we ask here and not a question about the New York rule.

First, the given question is administrative in nature.

The second thing I notice is that racing people are very lax in the terms they use. Both in the prior question and this question they use the term "medication," which to me is synonymous with something good. In the prior question they turn around and use it in conjunction with something bad. In other words, the prior question says: "giving a medication which is determined by the medical authorities as detrimental." Well, they are practically turning about face on that because the question does not mention the word "drug," whereas, since we are discussing the New York rule also, the rule does correctly mention the word "drug." Furthermore, the word "beneficial" in the second question, the one being discussed here, is superfluous. The question of administering the rules isn't the problem, it is the definition of the various terms which is the problem.

I rephrased the given question as follows: "How can racing authorities regulate or control administrations of medications which in the particular quantity administered have a tendency to neither increase nor decrease the speed of a racing animal." This is the rephrased question. I arrived at that point and that was it. You can now have a wide open discussion on the corrected question.

I don't want to enlarge the field of discussion but one final thing with reference to the permissive use of any drugs and medications. There are various interpretations of results that the chemists occasionally call "interference." This has nothing to do with just the extracting process itself and has nothing to do in this regard with the process effects resulting from the administration of materials that increase the speed of racing animals; however, it will decrease the speed of an analysis and should be considered in this respect.

MR. WARD: I think that a board of inquiry into this matter better hurry up and get going and come up with something because, meanwhile, the public's confidence in racing authorities is being undermined. Here you have a situation in

which butazolidin or phenylbutazone is widely used, but don't let your horse come up with a positive. I think it is pretty difficult for the public to understand something like that. Also, in reference to the misuse of phrases, The Morning Telegraph on the Crimson Satan case used the words, "Crimson Satan stimulated" in the headlines, and that is not the case at all. It is not a stimulant. We are knocking our own game, in effect.

MR. ROSEN: Gene, that was an error on the part of the man on the desk. There was nothing in the story to that effect, and there has never been any intimation that it was a stimulation. I phoned Charlie Hatton at Delaware the next day and told him to talk to Mr. Salmen about it and explain it. There was nothing in the story whatever to intimate that it was a stimulant.

MR. LYNCH: In support of Gene Ward's remark I would like to say that this question in my opinion from where I sit behind a typewriter has the utmost urgency and I hate to even hear the term that it will be shelved for further study. In this modern space age that we are in, trying to get people on the moon, there are also some very subtle refinements coming out of laboratories and we hear butazolidin all the time, and butazolidin is becoming more or less the whipping boy. This is no less a situation than the one that is before the Federal Government now in the use of the drug that has resulted in the deformed babies. People hear about pills and drugs and they kind of look at it sort of strangely, so I think this is a most urgent matter worthy of the study of all you gentlemen.

MR. GUSHEN: I do want to say this—that we are perfectly satisfied to go along with the findings. I am sure that the people involved are very, very fine people and knowledgeable people and the horsemen are willing to wait. But certainly we hope you can come to some conclusion. I would like to add that there is no doubt in the minds of all the people around there that racing cannot exist without medication. Medication is necessary and all you have to do is to see that there is an abundance of sore horses going to the post and I think that is not protecting the public, although I hear some people say, "Let's not give this horse any medication because we are protecting the public by not medicating this horse." I don't believe you are protecting the public at all by allowing horses to go on to the track that are sore and the people who bet on them have no chance at all. I went to a race track last week, there were so many sore horses that the horse had to have three stars in order to get into the ambulance!

(Laughter)

All I can tell you gentlemen, you had better hurry up, otherwise the fields are going to get shorter and it is not going to do the horsemen or the racing associations any good.

MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Widener, I think that concludes this Conference.

MR. WIDENER: I hope that at the convention of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners next March a satisfactory solution will be found to a matter that has become so controversial.

Gentlemen, I again wish to thank you very much for being with us today, and now we shall go over to the Club House for cocktails and luncheon as the guests of The New York Racing Association.



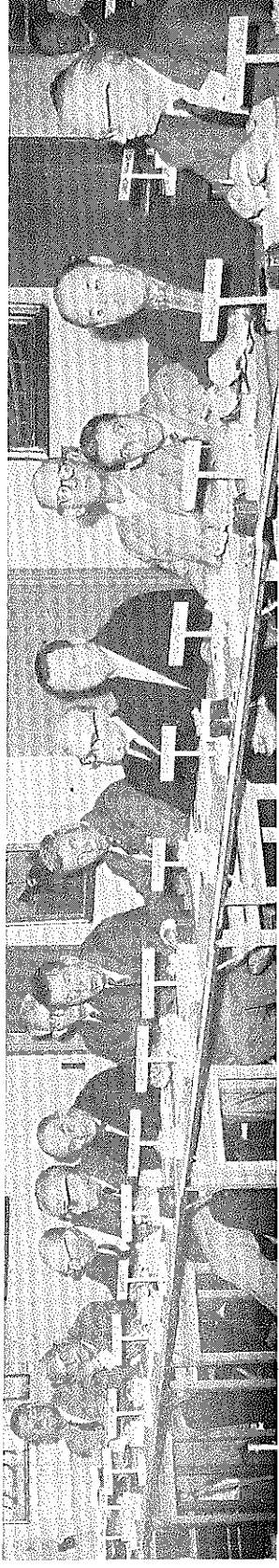
L. to R.—John F. Kennedy, Joseph Walker, Jr., E. T. McLean, Joe Val, Dr. Alexander Kaye, Dr. M. A. Gilman, Dr. J. G. Catlett, Robert P. Strub, Magistrate S. Tupper Bigelow, Walter D. Fletcher, George T. Poolé, Edward T. Dickinson, Thomas E. Trotter, Ogden Phipps, Hirsch Jacobs.



L. to R.—Dr. William O. Reed, Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., James E. Fitzsimmons, James Cox Brady, John J. McHugh, J. Elliott Burch, Humphrey Finney, John W. Hanes, Brigadier C. S. McKee, Spencer Drayton, Warren Mehrrens, William S. Evans, Alex Bower, J. A. Estes, Gerard S. Smith, Frank C. Rand, Jr.



L. to R.—Allan W. Lavin, Francis P. Dunne, Calvin S. Rainey, Wathen R. Knebelkamp, E. P. Taylor, George C. Hendrie, Irving Gushen, Robert A. Pinkerton, F. S. von Stade, Saul D. Rosen, William Robertson, Myron D. Davis, John J. Mooney, John F. Kennedy.



L. to R.—Robert L. Green, Walter H. Donovan, Leslie Combs II, Frank Kilroe, Bryan Field, William S. Miller, Whitney Tower, Frank C. Bishop, Charles Hatton, H. A. Jerkens, A. B. Hancock, Jr., Sam Boulmetis, Pat Lynch, Marshall Cassidy.