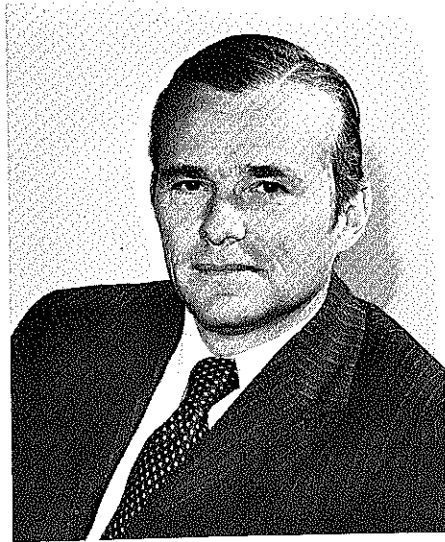




• The Jockey Club 1979
All Rights Reserved

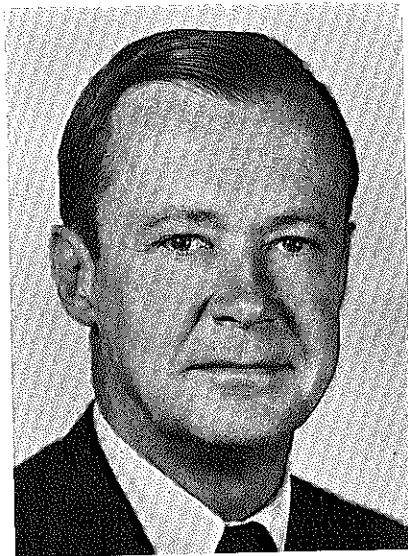
OFFICERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB



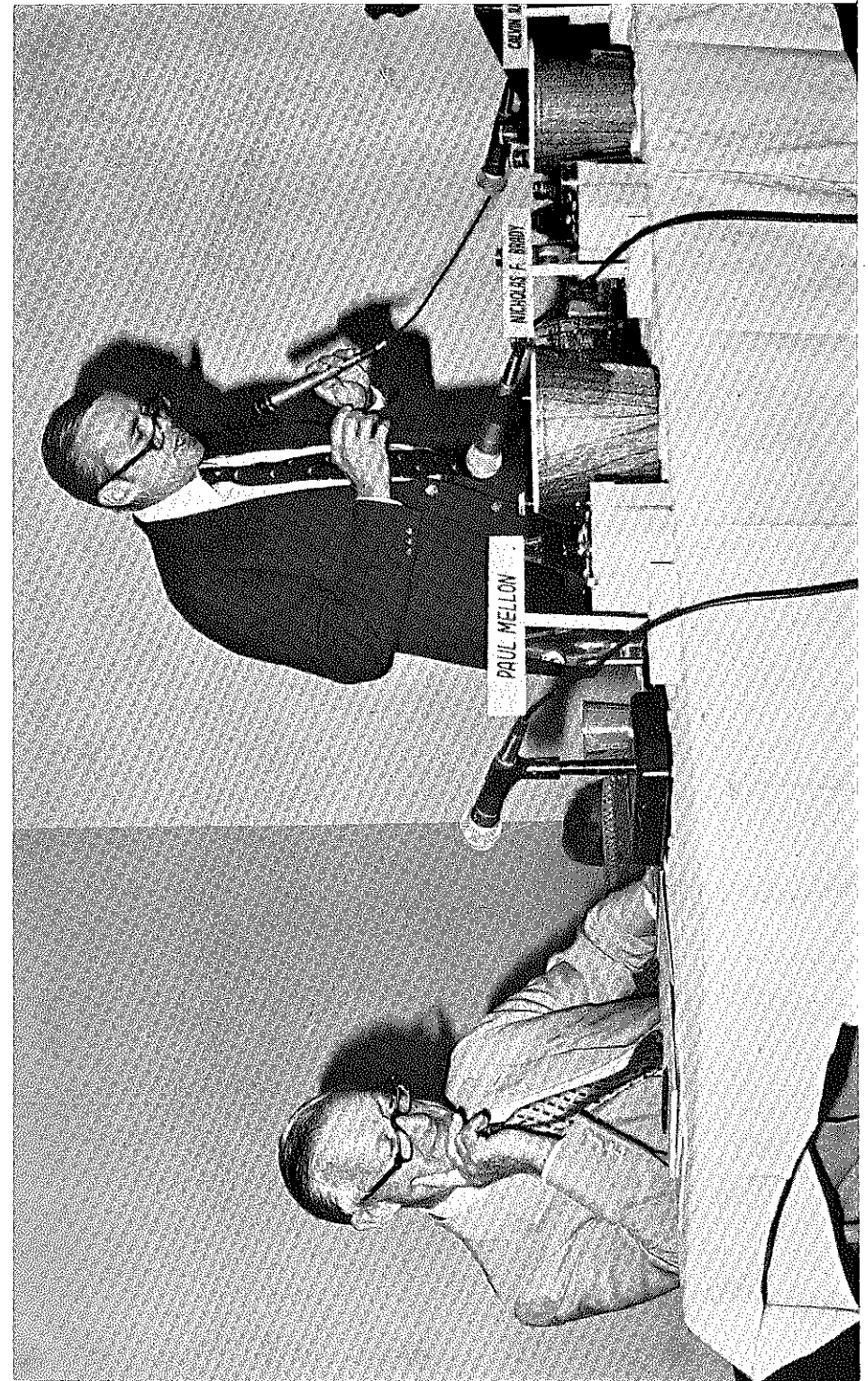
Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman



Paul Mellon, Vice-Chairman



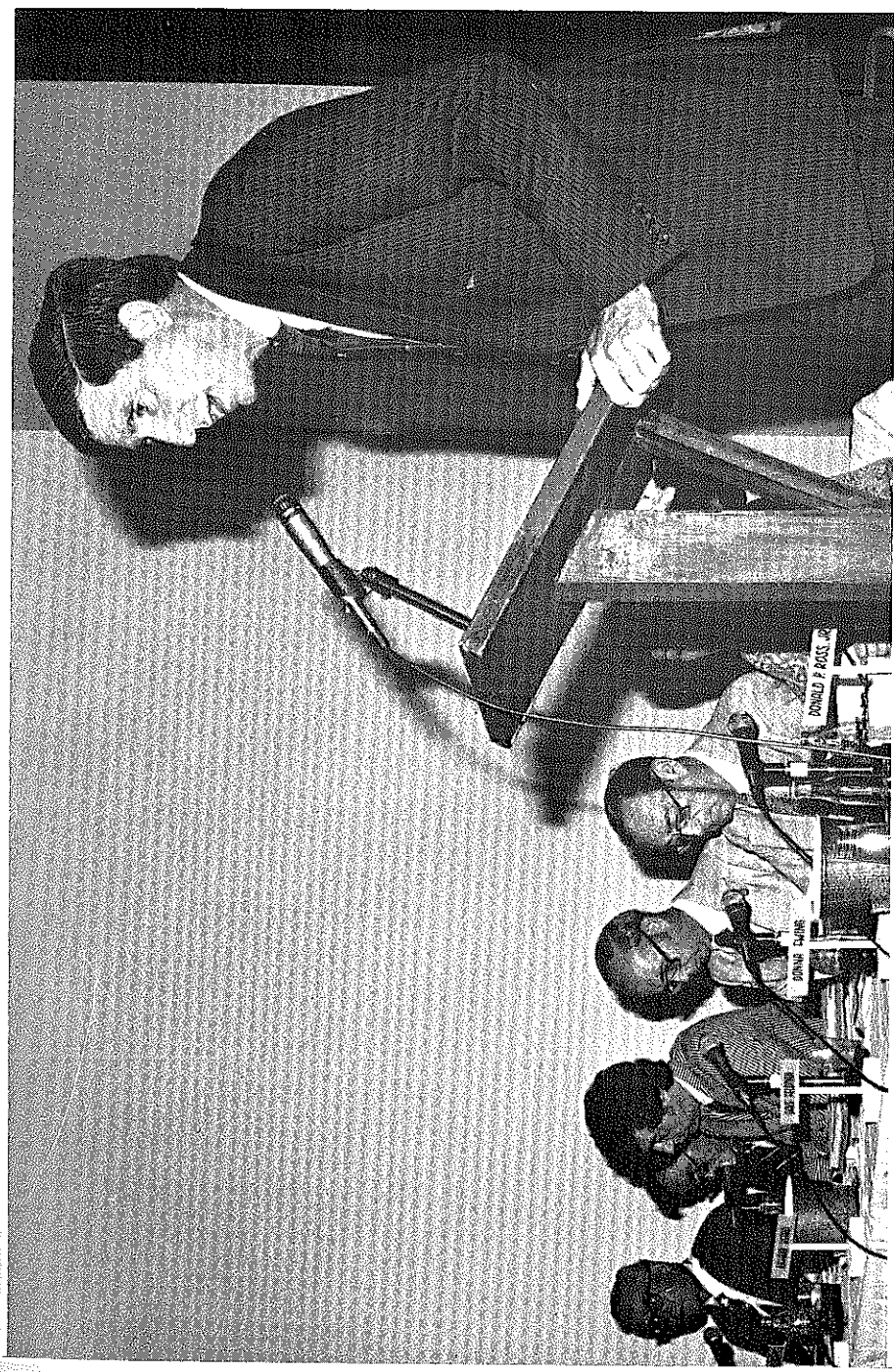
G. W. Douglas Carver, Secretary-Treasurer



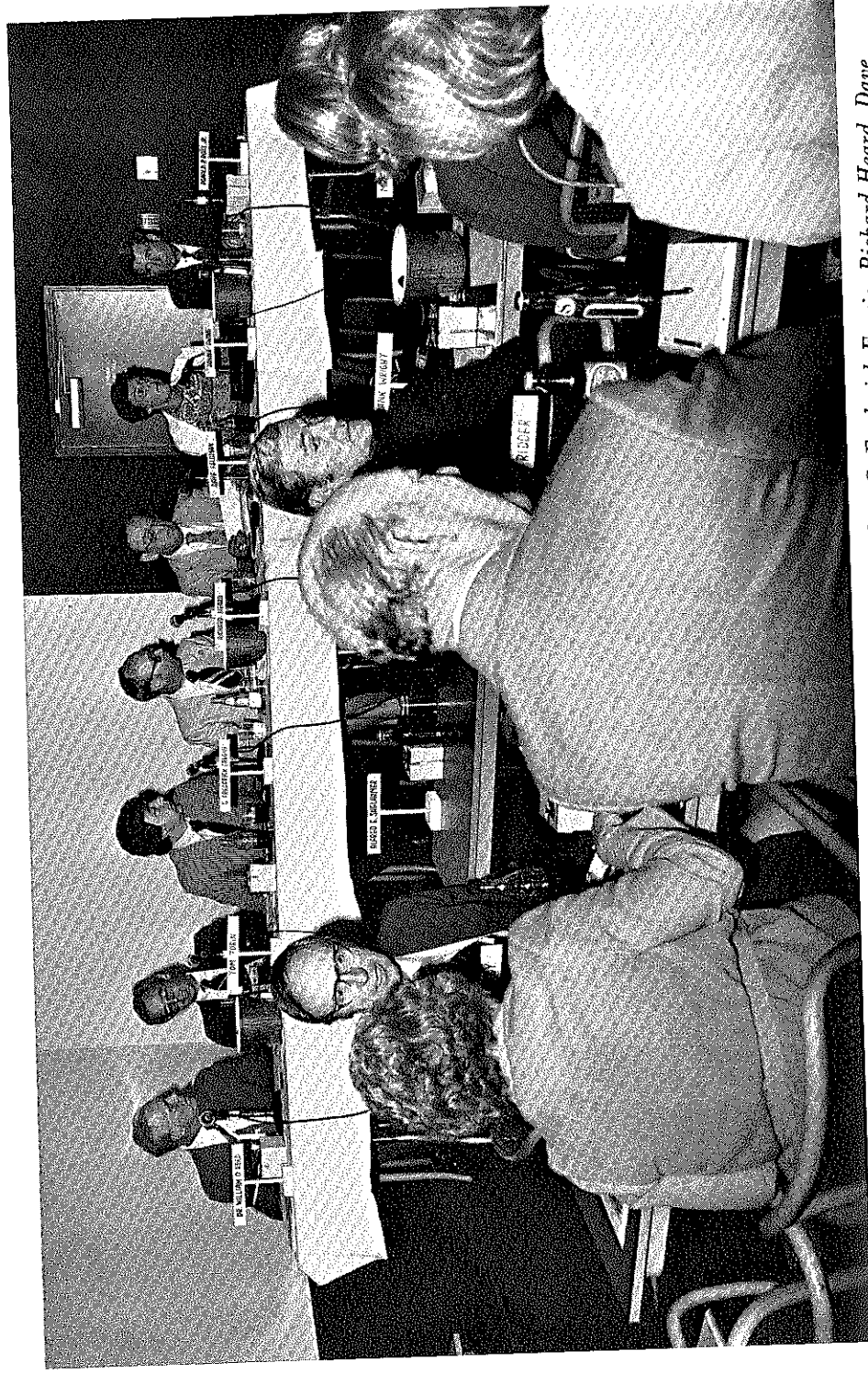
Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman, Welcoming the guests.



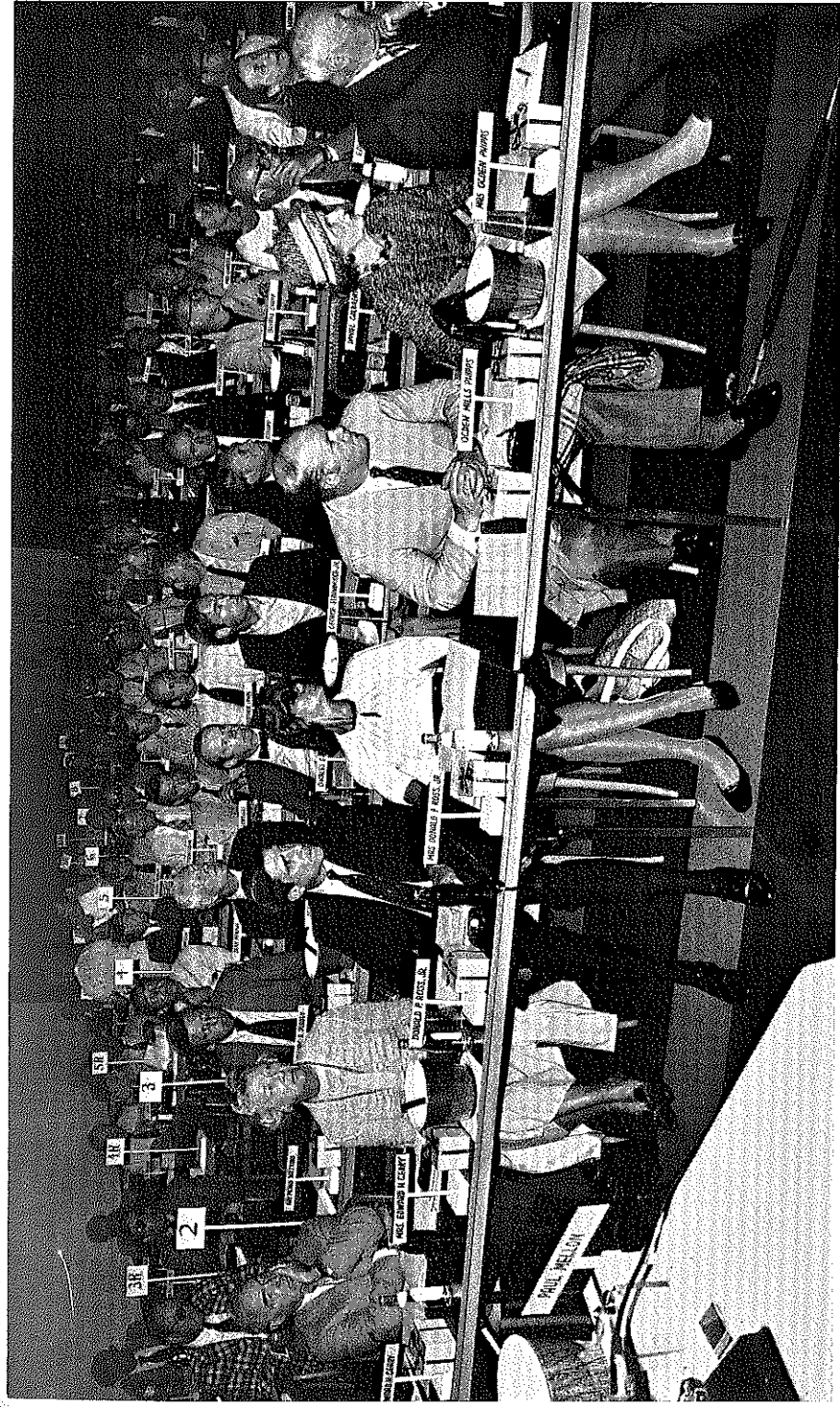
Robert L. Melican addressing the guests and showing Dr. William R. Killingsworth, Alfred A. Shelhamer, Alexander Stokes, Calvin Rainey and Frank Wright, moderator of the panel on "Analyzing the Film Patrol."



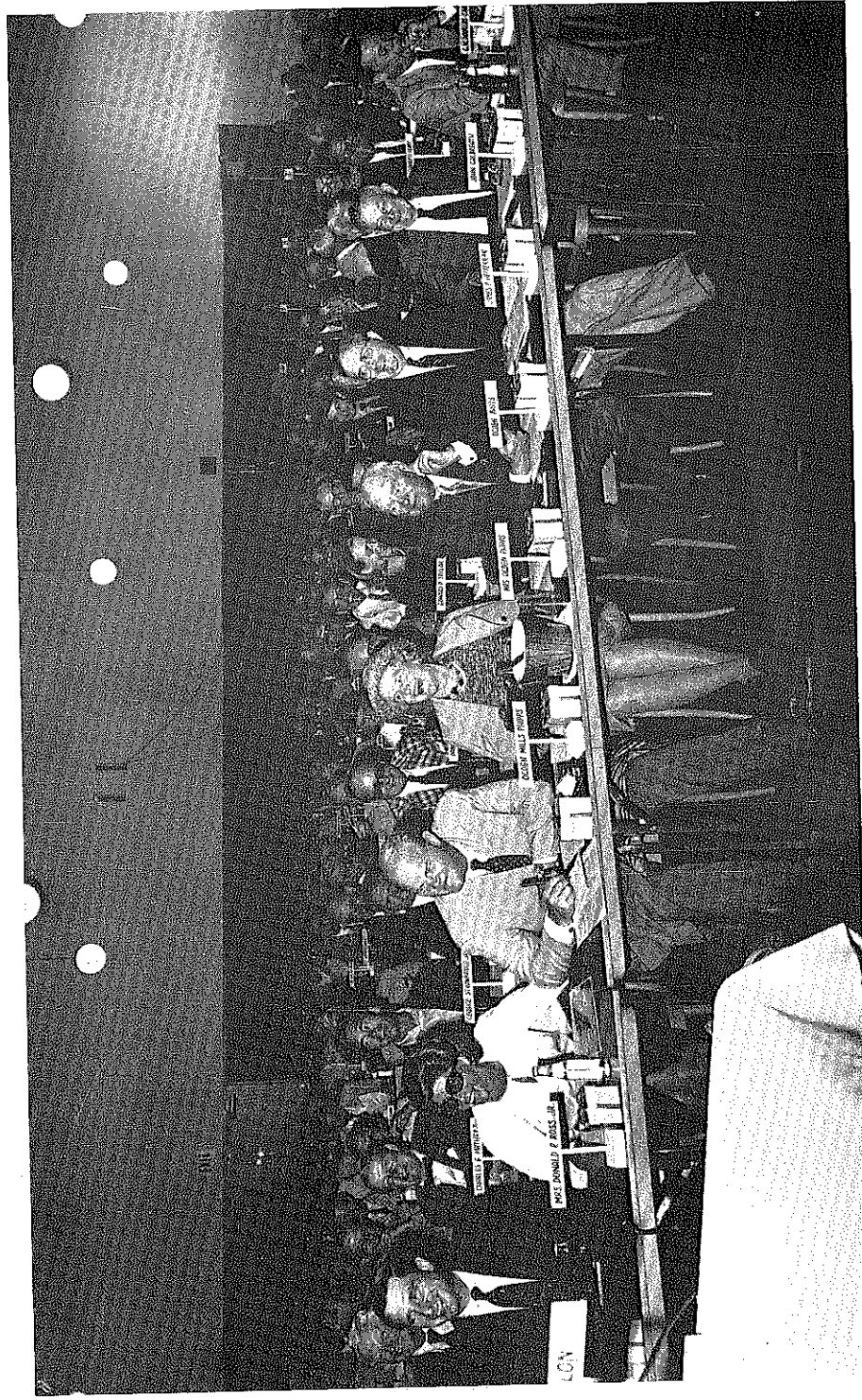
Donald P. Ross introducing his panel on "Medication of the Horse for Racing."



The panel on "Medication of the Horse for Racing," William O. Reed, Tom Tobin, G. Frederick Fregin, Richard Heard, Dave Feldman, Donna Ewing and Donald P. Ross.



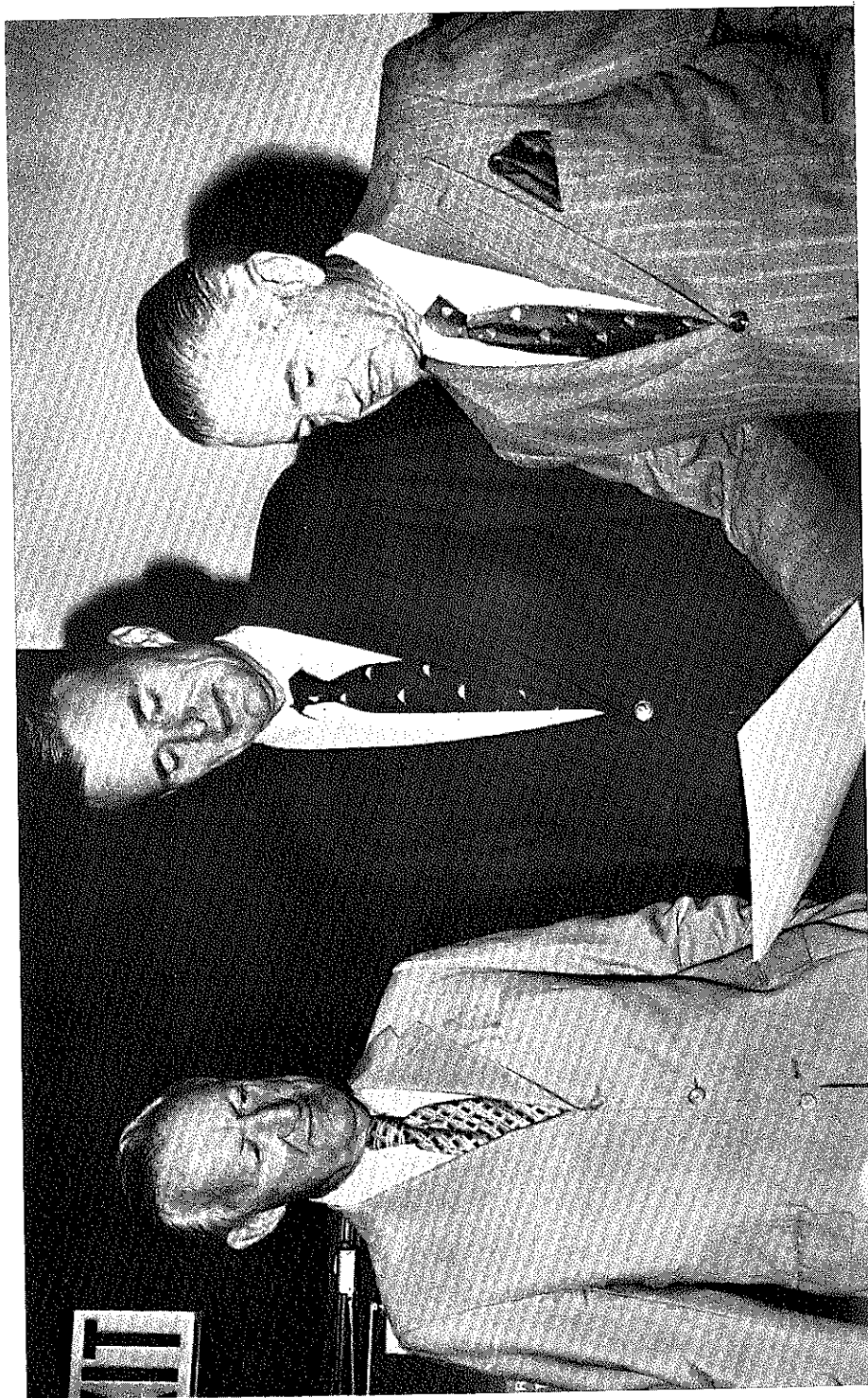
A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.



Paul Mellon, Vice Chairman, Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman and Calvin S. Rainey, Executive Director.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO RACING
HELD BY
THE JOCKEY CLUB
AT
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF RACING
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1979

IN ATTENDANCE:

- Helen C. Alexander, Owner, Breeder
Gary Amundson, Coordinator, Racetrack Industry Program, University of Arizona
Dr. Taylor Asbury, Owner, Breeder
William T. Ashton, Member, New York State Racing Commission
Peggy Augustus, Owner, Breeder
*Lt. Col. Charles Baker, Chairman, The Ontario Jockey Club; Owner, Breeder
Mrs. Charles Baker, Breeder
William G. Barry
John A. Bell III, Owner, Breeder
Mrs. John A. Bell III, Owner
*August Belmont, Steward, The Jockey Club; Owner, Breeder
Paul W. Berube, Secretary-Treasurer, Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau
*James H. Binger, Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association; Owner, Breeder
Mrs. James H. Binger, Owner, Breeder
Edward S. Bonnie, General Counsel, Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association; Steward,
National Steeplechase and Hunt Association
*James C. Brady, Jr., Owner, Breeder
Mrs. James C. Brady, Jr.
*Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman, The Jockey Club; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Trustee,
American Horse Council; Owner, Breeder
Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Owner, Breeder
Michael T. Bramwell, Director, National Stud
Peter M. Brant, Owner, Breeder
Bernard F. Brennan, President, American Association of Equine Practitioners
J. Newton Brewer, Jr., Former Chairman, Maryland Racing Commission
*Baird C. Brittingham, Chairman, Delaware Racing Association; Director, Thoroughbred Racing
Association; Trustee, American Horse Council; Owner, Breeder
Dick Brooks, Sports Editor, The Saratogian
John T. Bryans, Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Kentucky
Gerard A. Burke, Steward, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
Snowden Carter, General Manager, Maryland Horse Breeders Association, Inc.
*G. W. Douglas Carver, Secretary-Treasurer, The Jockey Club; Owner, Breeder
R. Anthony Chamblin, Executive Director and Secretary-Treasurer, Horsemen's Benevolent and
Protective Association
*George M. Cheston, Owner, Breeder
William Christine, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Thoroughbred Racing Association
Melville Church III, Owner
John S. Clark, Attorney; Formerly New York State Racing and Wagering Board
Herman Cohen, President, Maryland Jockey Club; Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association
Charles Colgan, Executive Secretary, National Steeplechase and Hunt Association
Brownell Combs, Vice-President, National Association of State Racing Commissioners; Executive
Committee, American Horse Council; Breeder
*Leslie Combs II, Vice-President, Keeneland Association; Trustee, National Museum of Racing;
Owner, Breeder
Ed Comerford, Columnist, Newsday
Leo T. Connolly, Steward, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
Mark Costello, Resident Manager, Belmont Park
John M. Dailey, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
Jack DeFee, National President, Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association
Theodore Demmon, Vice-President, Marketing, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
L. P. Doherty, Grayson Foundation; Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association
Spencer J. Drayton, Jr., Vice-President, Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau
Don Drew, Vice-President, Mutuels Department, The New York Racing Association, Inc.

Francis P. Dunne
 Lucas Dupps, Patrol Judge, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 Mrs. Richard C. duPont, Owner, Breeder
 Lee Eaton, Director, Thoroughbred Club of America; Owner, Breeder
 Lawrence E. Ensor, Jr., Vice-President, Fasig-Tipton Company
 *Thomas M. Evans, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 William S. Evans, General Manager, Keeneland Sales Company
 Donna Ewing, President, Illinois Hooved Humane Society
 *William S. Farish III, Trustee, American Horse Council; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. William S. Farish III
 Dan Farley, Editor and Publisher, Thoroughbred Record
 J. B. Faulconer, Executive Vice-President and Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association
 Dave Feldman, Columnist, Chicago Sun Times; President, Chicago Division, Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association; Trainer
 John M. S. Finney, President, Fasig-Tipton Company; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.
 Bertram Firestone, Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Bertram Firestone, Owner, Breeder
 Gerald F. Fitzgerald, Owner, Breeder
 Thomas J. FitzGerald, Retired President, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 James W. Fitzsimmons, Attorney
 *Anderson Fowler, Owner, Breeder
 David Foye, Manager, Identification and Ownership Services, The Jockey Club Statistical Bureau
 Ray Freeark, Attorney; Owner, Breeder
 W. C. Freeman, President, American Trainers Association; Trainer
 G. Frederick Fregin, V.M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine; Head of Large Animal Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania
 *Daniel M. Galbreath, Owner, Breeder
 *John W. Galbreath, Steward, The Jockey Club; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 *Edward H. Gerry, Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Edward H. Gerry, Trustee, The New York Racing Association, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Raymond Gillespie, Director, Data Processing and Logistical Support, The Jockey Club Statistical Bureau
 Manuel A. Gilman, V.M.D., Chief Examining Veterinarian, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 *M. Tyson Gilpin, Owner, Breeder
 Joseph A. Gimma, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; New York State Racing Commission
 Herbert Goldstein, Columnist, Daily Racing Form
 *John K. Goodman, President, National Association of State Racing Commissioners; Arizona Racing Commission
 *Gordon Grayson, Owner, Breeder
 Fred Grossman, Editor, Daily Racing Form
 *Winston F. C. Guest, Owner, Breeder
 Robert S. Gunderson, President and Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association; President, California Jockey Club
 Leonard C. Hale, Racing Secretary, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 Arthur Hancock III, Owner, Breeder
 *Seth Hancock, Owner, Breeder
 F. William Harder, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Richard Heard, Chairman, State of Montana Board of Horse Racing
 Mrs. Richard Heard
 James P. Heffernan, President, The New York Racing Association, Inc.; Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association
 *Leonard D. Henry, Trustee, The New York Racing Association, Inc.; Owner
 Joe Hirsch, Columnist, Daily Racing Form
 Philip Hofmann, Owner, Breeder
 Kent Hollingsworth, Editor and Publisher, The Blood-Horse; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.
 *Fred W. Hooper, President, Florida Thoroughbred Breeders Association; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Executive Committee, American Horse Council; Owner, Breeder
 Jonathan Irwin, Goffs Sales, Ltd.
 Eugene Jacobs, President, New York Division, Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association; Trainer
 John W. Jacobs, Owner, Breeder
 *Walter M. Jeffords, Jr., Vice-President, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Nick Jemas, National Managing Director, Jockeys' Guild, Inc.
 Marshall W. Jenney, President, Pennsylvania Horse Breeders' Association, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Ken Johnson, President, Louisiana Horse Council
 H. A. Jones
 *Richard I. G. Jones, Director, Delaware Park; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Richard I. G. Jones
 Joseph F. Joyce, Jr., President and Chairman of the Board, Arlington Park-Washington Park Race Tracks Corporation

Sam Kanchuger, Director of Corporate Research, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 Wallace S. Karautz, Owner, Breeder
 Stephen E. Kaufman, Attorney
 John F. Keenan, President, Off-Track Betting Corporation
 John L. Keenan, Director of Security, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 Thomas J. Kelly, Trainer
 *James R. Kerr, Owner, Breeder
 Ray Kerrison, Columnist, New York Post
 William R. Killingsworth, Killingsworth, Liddy & Company
 Frank E. Kilroe, Vice-President, Los Angeles Turf Club; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.
 *John S. Knight, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. John S. Knight, Owner
 Norman Lewis, Chief Racing Veterinarian, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
 Frank J. Liddy, Killingsworth, Liddy & Company
 John Lohman, Vice-President, Louisiana Breeders Sales Company, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Patrick W. Lynch, Assistant to the President, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 William C. MacMillen, Jr., Owner, Breeder
 Robert R. Mahaney, Attorney
 John Mangona, Resident Manager, Saratoga Racecourse
 Elaine E. Mann, Director, The National Museum of Racing
 John DeWitt Marsh, Owner, Breeder
 *Charles E. Mather II, President, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 *Peter McBean, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Henry T. McCabe, Vice-President of Racing Operations, Off-Track Betting Corporation
 O. Carlisle McCandless, Attorney
 Jim McCulley, Columnist, Daily News
 *Donald M. McKellar, Owner, Breeder
 Warren Mehrtens, Steward, Finger Lakes Racetrack
 Robert L. Melican, Deputy Executive Director, The Jockey Club
 Monsignor Edward L. Melton
 Harry Millar
 MacKenzie T. Miller, Trainer
 *James P. Mills, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. James P. Mills, Owner, Breeder
 Paul Mooney, President, Boston Bruins
 Ronald Mooney, Chairman, Sawmill Brook Racing Association, Inc.
 *John A. Morris, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Assistant Treasurer, Thoroughbred Racing Association; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. John A. Morris, Owner, Breeder
 Dr. John Morris, Owner, Breeder
 *James B. Moseley, Steward, The Jockey Club; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Duane Murty, Owner, Breeder
 Barney Nagler, Columnist, Daily Racing Form
 John A. Nerud, Trainer
 Senator Howard Nolan
 Joseph C. O'Dea, Veterinarian; Member, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
 Joseph M. O'Farrell, President, Ocala Stud
 Dr. Francis A. O'Keefe, Owner, Breeder
 DeWitt Owen, Jr., President-Elect, American Association of Equine Practitioners
 R. Allen Paul, Chairman, Vermont Racing Commission; Officer, National Association of State Racing Commissioners
 *W. Haggin Perry, Steward, The Jockey Club; Owner, Breeder
 Stanley D. Petter, Jr., Breeder
 Stanley F. Phillips, President, Sportsystems Pari-Mutuel Division; Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association; Director, Latonia
 *Ogden Phipps, Trustee, The New York Racing Association, Inc.; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Ogden Phipps
 *Ogden Mills Phipps, Chairman, The New York Racing Association, Inc.; Vice-President and Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Ogden Mills Phipps
 James Picou, Trainer
 *William A. Purdey, Owner, Breeder
 Robert E. Quirk, Pinkerton New York Racing Security Service, Inc.
 Virgil W. Raines, Trainer
 Calvin S. Rainey, Executive Director, The Jockey Club; Executive Committee, American Horse Council; Trustee, Agriservices Foundation
 Mrs. Calvin S. Rainey
 Gilbert Razzetti, Assistant Treasurer, The Jockey Club
 William O. Reed, Veterinarian; Breeder

*Reuben F. Richards, Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Reuben F. Richards
 *Bernard J. Ridder, Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Bernard J. Ridder
 Gustave Ring, Owner, Breeder
 A. Lennart Ringquist, Jr., Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. A. Lennart Ringquist, Jr., President, Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association; Executive Committee, American Horse Council; Owner, Breeder
 Milton Ritzberg, Owner, Breeder
 *Joseph M. Roebing, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Ray M. Rogers, Vice-President and General Manager, Santa Anita Park
 R. Richards Rolapp, President, American Horse Council
 *Donald P. Ross, Jr., Steward, The Jockey Club; President and Chief Operating Officer, Delaware Racing Association; President, National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Donald P. Ross, Jr., Owner, Breeder
 John L. Rotz, Steward, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 *Louis R. Rowan, Owner, Breeder
 Bill Rudy, Writer
 *E. Barry Ryan, Owner, Breeder
 Walter J. Salmon, Jr., President, Grayson Foundation; Owner, Breeder
 Michael Sandler, Publisher, Triangle Publications, Inc.
 Bertram D. Sarafan, Member, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
 John D. Schapiro, President, Laurel Racecourse; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Director, Thoroughbred Racing Association
 *Kenneth Schiffer, President, California Thoroughbred Breeders Association; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Kenneth Schiffer, Owner, Breeder
 Lewis M. Schott, Owner, Breeder
 Warren D. Schweder, Executive Vice-President, National Association of State Racing Commissioners; Executive Committee, American Horse Council
 Charles V. Schwenker, Attorney
 *Bayard Sharp, Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Bayard Sharp
 Alfred E. Shelhamer, Steward, Golden Gate Fields, Del Mar, Santa Anita Park and Hollywood Park
 Harold Snowden, Manager, The Stallion Station
 John E. Sprague, Division of Consumer Services, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 W. C. Stephens, Trainer
 David A. Stevenson, Director of Racing, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 James D. Stewart, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.
 Alexander C. Stokes, Steward, Delaware Park, Churchill Downs and Keeneland
 Richard C. Stokes, Jr., Breeder
 *George Strawbridge, Jr., Owner, Breeder
 *E. P. Taylor, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 William A. Thayer, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager, Arlington Park-Washington Park Race Tracks Corporation
 *Charles H. Thieriot, Trustee, The New York Racing Association, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Charles H. Thieriot
 Col. Cloyce Tippett, Owner, Breeder
 Professor Tom Tobin, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Science
 Whitney Tower, Staff Writer, Classic; Vice-President, The National Museum of Racing, Inc.
 Thomas E. Trotter, Racing Secretary, Arlington Park
 *Daniel G. Van Clief, President, Virginia Thoroughbred Breeders Association; Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Daniel G. Van Clief
 John C. Van Lindt, Chairman, New York State Racing and Wagering Board
 S. E. Veitch, Trainer
 Kenneth P. Veit
 Jorge Velasquez, Jockey
 Michael Venezia, Jockey
 John T. von Stade, Steward, National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.
 Newman E. Wait, Jr., Trustee, The New York Racing Association, Inc.
 *Joseph Walker, Jr., Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., Owner, Breeder
 Thomas M. Waller, Owner, Breeder
 Mrs. Thomas M. Waller, Owner, Breeder
 Raymond J. Watkins, Mayor of Saratoga Springs
 Simon Weatherby, The Jockey Club, England
 *Reginald N. Webster, Trustee, National Museum of Racing, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 William H. Welch, Executive Administrator, New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund Corporation

David A. Werblin, Madison Square Garden Corporation
 Nat Wess, Public Relations, Hollywood Turf Club
 Henry D. White, President, Thoroughbred Breeders of Kentucky, Inc.; Owner, Breeder
 *Wheelock Whitney, Owner, Breeder
 Clifford Wickman, President, Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau
 William H. Williams, Regional Manager, Triangle Publications, Inc.
 Jacques D. Wimpfheimer, Owner, Breeder
 Frank Wright, Host, The New York Racing Association/Off-Track Betting Weekly Racing Telecast; Trainer
 Eual G. Wyatt, Jr., Racing Secretary, The Meadowlands

OBSERVERS:

Donald Coulter	Miss Pew
Mrs. Jack DeFee	Calvin J. Rainey
Mrs. Dave Feldman	Stuart Rainey
Margaret Gould	Robin F. Scully
Frank Gozikowski	Conrad W. Sobkowiak
Richard M. Hanellin	Leslie Thomas
Don Kehoe	Mrs. Thomas Tobin
Grace Carter Lindley	Thomas Ventura
	Coordinator, Calvin S. Rainey

*Member of The Jockey Club

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		
Welcome to Participants and Guests Nicholas F. Brady <i>Chairman of The Jockey Club</i>	8		
Toward a Comprehensive Identification System to Promote the Integrity of the Thoroughbred in Racing and Breeding in North America Robert L. Melican <i>Deputy Executive Director of The Jockey Club</i>	8		
Analyzing the Film Patrol Frank Wright <i>Trainer, Moderator</i>	11		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Alfred A. Shelhamer, Steward, Del Mar, Hollywood Park and Santa Anita </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Alexander Stokes, Steward, Churchill Downs, Delaware Park and Keeneland </td> </tr> </table>	Alfred A. Shelhamer, Steward, Del Mar, Hollywood Park and Santa Anita	Alexander Stokes, Steward, Churchill Downs, Delaware Park and Keeneland	
Alfred A. Shelhamer, Steward, Del Mar, Hollywood Park and Santa Anita	Alexander Stokes, Steward, Churchill Downs, Delaware Park and Keeneland		
Calvin S. Rainey, Executive Director, The Jockey Club			
The Likely Impact of Casinos on Racing William R. Killingsworth, Ph.D. <i>President, Killingsworth, Liddy & Co., Inc.</i>	16		
Medication of the Horse for Racing Donald P. Ross, Jr. <i>Steward of The Jockey Club, Moderator</i>	19		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Donna Ewing, President, Illinois Hooved Humane Society </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Richard Heard, Chairman, Montana Board of Horse Racing </td> </tr> </table>	Donna Ewing, President, Illinois Hooved Humane Society	Richard Heard, Chairman, Montana Board of Horse Racing	
Donna Ewing, President, Illinois Hooved Humane Society	Richard Heard, Chairman, Montana Board of Horse Racing		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Dave Feldman, President, Chicago Division, HBPA; Trainer; Turf Columnist, Chicago Sun Times </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> G. Frederick Fregin, V.M.D., Asst. Professor of Medicine; Head of Large Animal Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania </td> </tr> </table>	Dave Feldman, President, Chicago Division, HBPA; Trainer; Turf Columnist, Chicago Sun Times	G. Frederick Fregin, V.M.D., Asst. Professor of Medicine; Head of Large Animal Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania	
Dave Feldman, President, Chicago Division, HBPA; Trainer; Turf Columnist, Chicago Sun Times	G. Frederick Fregin, V.M.D., Asst. Professor of Medicine; Head of Large Animal Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> William O. Reed, D.V.M.; Breeder </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Tom Tobin, M.R.C.V.S.; Professor of Veterinary Science and Toxicology, University of Kentucky </td> </tr> </table>	William O. Reed, D.V.M.; Breeder	Tom Tobin, M.R.C.V.S.; Professor of Veterinary Science and Toxicology, University of Kentucky	
William O. Reed, D.V.M.; Breeder	Tom Tobin, M.R.C.V.S.; Professor of Veterinary Science and Toxicology, University of Kentucky		

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO RACING

HELD BY

THE JOCKEY CLUB

August 12, 1979

MR. BRADY: Welcome to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Round Table Conference. The first speaker this morning will be Bob Melican, Deputy Executive Director of The Jockey Club, and his subject will be "Toward a Comprehensive Identification System". Bob.

MR. MELICAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Identification, like the proverbial itch, I am afraid, apparently will not go away. It has, in one dimension or another, been a subject of this Round Table for the past four years and at innumerable other Round Tables in preceding years. As the industry has more recently faced increasingly negative publicity on issues from ringers to breeding shed accidents or scandal, the issue of identification has been rekindled at numerous other industry meetings and in the press over the past eighteen months.

It is, however, in a major way, a critical shame that the Thoroughbred industry, which: 1) pioneered in the field of an independent, professional officiating corps, 2) was the first to advantage itself of the new technology afforded by motion pictures and now video tape in the film patrol, 3) radically innovated with the photo finish, 4) developed its own policing function through the T.R.P.B., 5) pioneered identification programs from the tattoo to the photo composite and 6) at every turn kept up with, and indeed sponsored, scientific research on the detection of drugs affecting the fairness of the contest, should be chastized so severely, as if it had done nothing to protect and enhance its integrity. I think it should be added here, however, in all fairness to the industry, that in most of the instances the accidents or wrongdoing, which have created questions or concern with the integrity of racing, were uncovered within the industry, by agencies created and supported by it for that very purpose. Any sport or organized contest should look with envy on the track record built by the Thoroughbred industry in trying to protect its integrity.

Time, however, marches on and those who would misuse the tradition and corrupt the contest for their own ill-gotten gain become more sophisticated. Most of the significant innovations mentioned earlier are products of the 1930's and 1940's. It is, as though, we have been resting on our laurels while the would-be corruptors steadily did their homework and made the investment necessary to denigrate that which we are wont and anxious to protect.

The area of a truly comprehensive horse identification system follows a very similar pattern. Dating back any number of years the breeding, natural markings and record of ownership have been an integral part of the registration certificate.

The purpose was obvious. First, based on the breeding, to individualize the animal through its natural markings or signalment. Secondly, to be able to trace who owned or controlled the animal through the course of its life, should accidental mix-up, contagious disease or subterfuge demand that the horse's history be traced. While the evolution of sophistication in defining and capturing the natural markings has progressed steadily, if slowly, over the past fifty years, documentation of ownership has been honored more in the breach. While state governments have maintained licensure controls on ownership for their individual jurisdictions, the complexities of 1) varying requirements, 2) increased transportation of animals for racing purposes, 3) technical and fiscal constraints and the growing sophistication of ownership arrangements dictated by price and tax laws, have made current ownership reporting onerous and ineffective. It is today possible, through complicated lease arrangements, in some jurisdictions, for a single owner to have effective

control over every horse in a race without breaking a law and no one being the wiser. In the recent CEM outbreak the difficulties of tracking down affected mares was compounded seriously by the lack of ownership information. A single, complete, uniform registry of ownership recognized by all jurisdictions would go a long way toward 1) eliminating duplicate filings and paperwork for horseowners, 2) providing a cost effective control capability for racing jurisdictions to check conflicts of ownership in races and 3) give the Thoroughbred industry the ability to historically trace the movement of horses in the event of contagious disease or accidental switches of Thoroughbreds. Similarly, uniform filing of agents, stable names and colors, for example, with multi-year duration, would further reduce the cost and reporting burdens associated with horse ownership.

The ownership registry being established by The Jockey Club is such a vehicle if, eventually, each of the separate states will recognize its components for its own reporting requirements. While starting more modestly it could, in time, greatly reduce the red tape and duplication that currently exists while contributing significantly to the control necessary to keep out would-be criminal elements that would corrupt or misuse the sport.

With respect to truly individualizing the identity of an animal, the Thoroughbred industry has made great strides over the past fifty years. Under the leaderships of Marshall Cassidy, the photo-identification system was inaugurated in the late 1930's at New York and Florida tracks. In the forties the tattoo was implemented and the addition of the night-eyes or chestnuts were added to the photo-identification system. The addition of color and life-size night-eye photos in the 1950's augmented its functioning. Combined with the written description this was a major step in particularizing the horse. That system, enhanced to a degree, and second to none in the world is found only at N.Y.R.A. tracks today.

In the late 1950's The Jockey Club through support given Dr. Schwartz at Jewish Memorial Hospital and through that research later expanded under Dr. Clyde Stormont, the equine blood-typing program was added to the outward physical markings in the identification system. The blood program was given tremendous impetus by The Jockey Club Identification Committee appointed by the Chairman, Nicholas F. Brady in 1976 and chaired by James Moseley. Many of you present today participated in those deliberations or have contributed significantly in its support. As a result of your efforts, other stud book authorities, through scientists in laboratories and universities throughout the world, are creating blood programs modeled on the North American experience and are contributing to its enhancement. The immediate future will bring even further advances. The lymphocyte or white cell research, so effective in human blood-typing, now going on in major universities throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, will offer not only more refined genetic markers for identification in difficult cases, but could open doors to detecting the potential of genetically determined infirmities in the Thoroughbred as it has in humans.

As it has evolved historically then, there are essentially five component parts of a truly comprehensive identification system that are in effect, in varying degrees, today: 1) the enumeration of ownership on the registration certificate (through licensing), 2) the written physical description derived from the foal applications (this now includes initial pictures and cowlick placement), 3) the blood-type of the horse verifying that it qualifies as the produce of a given mating and further individualizes the animal beyond its outward physical markings (in the Thoroughbred there is only a 1 in 25,000 chance that two animals will have the same genetic blood markers), 4) a composite photograph of the animal including its four night-eyes and 5) the tattoo. Individually they are helpful, in concert, and applied universally in all jurisdictions, it provides the opportunity to solidly identify and lock into a traceable and truly universal identification system every Thoroughbred in North America.

While combining the elements has been an idea and the subject of much concerned talk in recent years, there has been little deliberate action. Over the past eighteen months, The Jockey Club has been working intensively to bring together, in a meaningful way, the elements of a truly universal system: 1) a womb to tomb ownership registry, 2) the im-

plementation of universal blood-typing and 3) providing a mechanism to afford the industry at the track and in the breeding shed a cost effective means of applying the photographic identification system along with the tattoo.

The details of the womb to tomb ownership registry, as a part of a comprehensive system and the degree to which it may be applied to meeting the reporting requirements of the separate jurisdictions to reduce the onerous paperwork that now face many horse owners, are still under discussion. The N.A.S.R.C., the H.B.P.A. and others have been consulted and those discussions are continuing.

Yesterday the Stewards of The Jockey Club approved in principal two proposals which we will be discussing with state breeders' groups and tracks around the country this fall. We believe these proposals will forcefully get this industry off the dime with respect to the identification question. First, all foals born in or after 1980 will be required to have their blood-type on file before it will be assigned a name which has been applied for and approved at registration time. This blood-typing can be done at anytime before the animal is ready to race or breed. This action will be a major step in fulfilling the recommendations of the Identification Committee presented at this Round Table three years ago. At the same time, prior to the assignment of a previously approved name for racing purposes, a Thoroughbred will have on file a composite photograph including four life-size night-eyes, side, front and back view.

In the past months, The Jockey Club retained the services of a professional photographer, with experience in the racing industry, Mr. Richard Hanellin. He has developed for The Jockey Club a new photo-identification camera. With the assistance and experience of Dr. Manny Gilman and Cal Rainey, he has developed, at considerably lower cost than previously available (in the range of 8 to 9 hundred dollars as opposed to \$2000), a light-weight, easy to use camera that will facilitate the photographing of all Thoroughbreds. At the same time we have revised the format of the photo composite now being used at N.Y.R.A. tracks to include an extra shot of the back view of the horse. On the reverse side is a copy of the foal certificate with the complete written description of the horse and room for additional information any track would like to add for its own purposes.

It is projected that The Jockey Club will have trained personnel at all tracks and training centers, or work with organizations such as the Pinkertons or track personnel, who will photograph the horse as soon as it enters the grounds. The horse may be tattooed at the same time or later on. Copies may be developed on track for immediate use and/or negatives will be sent to a professional laboratory designated by The Jockey Club where a master will be developed and a composite similar to that which you have before you will be made up. At any time that horse moves to another track in the United States or Canada a copy will be sent to that track, either by overnight air courier or electronic transmission if speed is essential. Tracks will maintain their own files of horses that have run. Periodically, track copies will be sent back to verify that changes or switches in photos have not been made. Other, more sophisticated checks will be built into the system as well. For horses that never race, but are to be bred, owners will have to provide photographs of a less stringent quality from which a modified composite will be made for breeding and blood-typing purposes. The camera will also be made widely available for use by individual identifiers, professional photographers, farms or individuals who will want to use the system. No composite identification will be recognized unless they come from the master file. This is not a passport system. The integrity of the photos will be maintained by their being passed solely from one official body to the next. Having a central master file of all Thoroughbreds, where duplicate photos can be distributed and retained at each track, will bring well within the realm of economic feasibility a truly comprehensive system for every track in North America.

The addition of the photo composite as a requirement for registration will have a number of additional advantages. Owners can be provided with reductions sealed in plastic that can accompany their horse when transported. We all know the horror stories on mix-ups in vanning. Similarly, we anticipate eliminating the need to re-identify maiden

mares and stallions on entering the stud by having a veterinarian redraw the markings on an I.D. sheet. When a horse must be identified for any purpose we will send a copy of the composite and merely have a licensed veterinarian certify that this is the animal on the back of the composite. This should significantly reduce the problems we presently experience in accurately identifying an animal.

There are other potential benefits. Copies of the composite could be used to certify what mares are being bred to what stallions. This would be an added check in the breeding shed. We have also received approval from the U.S.D.A. to allow us to photograph all foreign horses being imported into the United States. The conditions are very stringent but, with the cooperation of import agents, with whom we have worked closely on this project, we are hopeful that a program can be implemented in the near future.

All the technical capability in the world, however, means nothing, without the will to make it work. We have the means, by combining initial registration, blood-typing, tattoo and photo-identification to totally individualize each Thoroughbred in North America. If aggressively pursued we can institute a system that will virtually eliminate the possibility of ringers or accidental switches. I say virtually, for no system is perfect. In many ways it will only be as good as the people and the commitment of the industry to make it work.

Our industry has a great tradition. It has an admirable history of innovation to protect the fairness of the contest and ensure the integrity of the game. While we are under pressure now, work has been proceeding in the spirit of the 1930's, 40's and 50's to renew the drive for even more stringent standards. The implementation of a comprehensive system is in the interests of this great sport and those of us who are associated with it. We can and will do more in the future. Today, we can do no less if the idea and ideal of integrity is going to become a reality for the Thoroughbred industry.

MR. BRADY: Thank you, Bob. Are there any questions of Bob Melican?

The second panel this morning will be "Analyzing the Film Patrol". The moderator of the panel will be Frank Wright. Frank, will you introduce your panel?

MR. WRIGHT: Before I actually introduce the panel, Bob prompted in his fine speech this thought: so much has been accomplished by our industry and nothing is perfect. I think for some reason, we are, above all sports, expected to be perfect. I think the one thing in our search to do better — and we do search hard to do better — we can give up the thought of being accepted for what we are, for what we've accomplished, and just be satisfied for our effort, because listening to Bob's talk on what we have done in identification and what we will do, is indicative of what we do in each field. This panel is indicative of what we accomplish. I'm not demeaning other sports — baseball, for its officials, has a pattern, they use minor league baseball players and I'm sure they're capable men. Football is prominent, but fabulous sport that it is, uses part-time officials. In our business, we have no pattern. We take the best; major league riders, major league trainers (as Keene Dainerfield was), capable officials and material for officials and train them for every part of our industry. We have wonderful men, as all of you know. The films and tapes that we will view and analyze today, as you said in your talk Bob, are no better than the people we have interpreting them, and they are good people.

While doing this and after showing these films and meeting these fine men on our panel, I open for your discussion and contribution several controversial, if you will, thoughts that they have prompted me to think about.

One of these thoughts, which our panelist, Alex Stokes brought to mind is the future and possibility of more often setting down a rider for something that he did in a race and not penalizing the horse he rode and the public, therefore, if in their good judgement, the outcome of the race was not at cost. Think of that while we're discussing this.

My thought is, after promoting the good credit that our industry deserves for many things, possibly, and we can discuss it with our panel; steps have been taken, but may it not be better that we open their decision-making processes and the ways that they reach

these important decisions, more to public observation. We now show, after a foul claim, the head-on shots and so on, which were a secret for a number of years, and did foster, I think, bad feelings with the fans.

We've taken more and more steps to open this situation for their viewing, and I feel and wonder, if that isn't certainly the right step.

Now I'll introduce the panel, who most of you already know:

Calvin Rainey, on my immediate right; Alex Stokes, who is a card-carrying, practicing steward in Kentucky and Delaware; and from the west coast, Alfred Shelhamer, a steward at Hollywood Park. They will now show you the films.

This, of course, as Mr. Shelhamer said, is part of the anatomy of a foul claim of a decision. Prior to this, he properly pointed out that he and the other stewards would have used their assistants, the patrol judges, for whatever input they would have given, and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Shelhamer and Mr. Stokes both are the ones who speak to the riders for the steward groups as they come back.

With these two situations in mind; 1) what the patrol judge has said; and 2) what the rider under their questioning has said, they then go into analyzing these shots. Gentlemen, if you'll speak on these, please.

MR. STOKES: This race is a race at Delaware Park. It's quite a few years ago, it's back in the days when we used the film. If you'll notice the lead horse here comes over and jams up — or at least from this shot — jams up on the rail there. It was obviously a foul there. Now, this boy on the lead horse — his excuse was that he claimed he was clear and it was caused by this horse in behind. Now, we'll look at this once more. As you can see, it obviously was a foul.

Now we're going to proceed to the pan shot and this boy almost was clear, but we're going to show where he was right at the heel clicking stage. Here he is going on in the lead, and here is the three horse which comes over on the two. Now here was the decision that he had to make which you'll see right at this stage. He is just about where he would be clicking heels — when the eight horse, the lead horse, comes in — and this is where the jamup occurs, right there. So in this case, I was not at Delaware at the time, the stewards did take the lead horse down. Next one.

MR. RAINEY: Yes, this film is an old one from Suffolk Downs and it's of another jamup on the inside where two horses are behind the leaders — as a matter of fact, the first part of this race looks like a mild rodeo. There's another jam, here, you'll notice, right in the middle. The big one builds up because the horse with the white strip in his face bears in and the horse next to him, who gets forced down near the rail, is trying to get away from the rail as it tightens up on the inside. As you'll see, they are right behind the leaders. From the first shot, it looks pretty much as though the white-faced horse came in; however, when you see the next view of this, you'll notice that the rail horse is beside the one bearing in, while the other horse is trying to get out. You can see both riders have their horses heads pulled a different way. One horse is trying to get off the rail, the other horse trying to get in. The inside horse obviously didn't like being in there, so he ducks out and hits the outside horse's heels, almost spilling the rider.

An interesting thing happens there. The rider that was about to fall off is helped by the rider directly outside of him. He helps keep him on so he never did really fall. He gets himself straddled the horse again and gets his balance and here I think you'll get a better view of what is really happening. Shelley, would you like to comment on that?

MR. SHELHAMER: This is the case of the riders obviously trying to do the right thing. The rider on the blaze-faced is making what you could call an almost desperate effort to keep his horse from causing interference, and the rider on the inside is trying to place his horse so he won't be caught on that break of the turn, and trying to avoid the trouble he gets in. We encourage riders making those obvious efforts.

MR. STOKES: This next shot here is again Delaware Park. It's a movie back in the late '60s before we had the TV. If you'll notice this lead horse here, this boy comes out here, again claiming he was clear, making the boy in back alter his course. If you'll back it up, Cal, we'd like to just show how close to the rail this boy was when he came out to him. Whipping left-handed he comes out in front, makes this boy alter his course, and this boy went on to win the race, claiming that he was free and clear of this boy at the time he came out.

Now the pan shot — again it will show that he was not and he did make this boy check. By pan that means the camera that's on top of the grandstand, which is the same view that the public gets. These are the two horses now coming into the stretch — see, right now he is on the rail and this boy is making an effort to pass him on the outside. He's whipping left-handed here. He claims he is clear but again, right at this stage, this boy, to prevent hitting heels, had to take up and swing inside. Right here is where you'll notice he has to switch over. And in this case it actually did not cost him the race because he only lost the race by a very small margin. Shelley?

MR. SHELHAMER: You've covered it very well, Alex. The incident was such that it cost the horse the win. You say it was a tight finish?

MR. STOKES: It was a very tight finish.

MR. SHELHAMER: This is one of those easy ones.

MR. WRIGHT: When you say "easy ones", in this case, you would hold the rider to blame and probably set him down. Would you not probably call it careless riding?

MR. SHELHAMER: Yes, and also the decision to disqualify is easy. There'd be no question.

MR. STOKES: Yes, Frank, I think in both cases I agree with Shelley that this would call for disciplining the rider and obviously a disqualification.

MR. SHELHAMER: If they all came down the stretch as clear as this, as they are right now, it'd be pretty easy, wouldn't it Alex? But a lot of people will argue I think, that the horse is clear when he really isn't. It takes almost an open daylight length of a horse's body to really be clear, because when the horse strides out his fore legs are so far out in front of him, and the other horse's hind legs are back, they very often tick the heels and that's what makes them stumble or bobble and lose riders and so on.

I think, Frank, that that's the last shot we have of these fouls. Did you want to make any comments?

MR. WRIGHT: There is one comment I would like to make. I want each of the panelists to answer a question that we brought up earlier in the discussion. I refer to a situation that is not very prevalent now in the practicing habits of officials. So often we read in the resume and the racing form that so and so was disqualified and placed third and the rider held blameless.

Now a new thought comes to mind, of the not often practiced but still used, future possibility of not disqualifying the horse, but setting the rider down. Since I originally discussed it with him, I'll start with Alex. Would you explain that further, please?

MR. STOKES: I do think with our new sophisticated equipment for immediate video playbacks, I think the stewards should be given more latitude in deciding whether a foul actually does have an effect on a race. I know Cal won't agree with me. Cal feels a foul's a foul and that's it, but I do think there are a lot of cases where a rider, especially on a very strong horse who might pass in the stretch and brush him and unintentionally bother him

a little bit as he's passing him, and he's obviously the best horse and goes on and wins by five or six lengths. There I think the rider is at fault and I think the rider probably should be penalized but I think it's unnecessary that the public and the owner get penalized, also especially in the early part of long races you see it happen very frequently going into a clubhouse turn — a horse on the lead will come in and might make a horse check just a very, very little, and I don't think it has any effect on the outcome of a race, and yet, I know our present precedent is, we have always taken the offending horse and put him in back of the offended horse which sometimes will finish last.

I feel, and as our rules say, I don't know what they are in New York, but in Delaware and Kentucky and most other states — the stewards should disqualify a horse only if it affects the outcome of the race, and occasionally there are incidents where fouls occur that do not alter the finish of a race.

MR. WRIGHT: Alfred Shelhamer, what about the California rules? Would they allow such latitude?

MR. SHELHAMER: We have the latitude of making a judgement call in these matters, but if there is any doubt, that the interference did alter the order of finish, the number will come down. If it is obvious that it did not have a bearing on the order of finish, we leave it stand. The stewards have to work within the framework of the rules the same as everybody else, and there are some states which have the rules that call for disqualification under these circumstances.

MR. WRIGHT: I think now, apparently in some states, the rules bind you. Is this true, Mr. Rainey, that the rules bind you, and don't give you that latitude?

MR. RAINEY: The rules do vary in some states. Some states are perhaps more tolerant of careless or foul riding than others because of the way the rules are written.

I don't believe that you can punish a rider for an infraction if it hasn't been an infraction, if it hasn't really caused interference. If it was something that he couldn't help, certainly the rider shouldn't be punished. I think that if a horse jostles another horse, I would never want to try to decide whether or not the horse interfered with would do his best the rest of the race. I don't feel as though we know what interference, even slight interference does to a horse, and it's a very difficult thing I think, for a board of stewards to judge. I think if it's a very minor thing and hasn't interfered with the other horse, then I think no action should be taken. But I don't see how you can punish a rider for something that you don't disqualify the horse for — if the offender finishes in front of the offended.

I have a very strong feeling on that, and I have always acted that way, when I worked in the "stand" and if I ever go back to the "stand", I'll do the same thing.

MR. WRIGHT: There is a little difference of opinion among our panel. Are there any of you nice people who would like to prompt them to further discussion? Yes, sir.

MR. JEMAS: If a jockey knew that his horse would not be disqualified for fouling another horse in a race and would not lose the purse money, it would create a more dangerous situation and bring about collusion. One jockey might deliberately foul the favorite knowing that his horse is not going to be disqualified, even though he is going to be punished, he might deliberately foul that favorite to get his owner's horse in the winner's circle. It might invite other collusion where there could be a betting coup because if a jock knows he's going to be set down but the horse he's riding will not be disqualified, there's going to be a payoff in the mutuals. I think it's a very, very dangerous idea — I dread the thought of somebody bringing it up.

Not only that, if a jock is suspended and a horse is disqualified, there is dual punishment here to a jockey which the public does not realize and a lot of owners do not realize because that kind of owner is very, very angry at that jock for getting his horse dis-

qualified and he loses that good stable or that trainer might not use him for quite a while, until he gets over his anger that the jockey deliberately caused a foul and got his horse disqualified. So there is a hidden punishment, additional punishment to the jockey that has never been noticed by the public.

MR. STOKES: Nick, I agree with you. I think you're referring to a serious incident where a horse is really stopped. What I was referring to were very slight incidents which would be created by carelessness in a rider that I don't think would really affect the outcome, or be major enough to stop a horse.

MR. WRIGHT: Would anybody else care to make a comment?

MR. DUPPS: My name is Lucas Dupps and I'd like to tell you of an incident that happened to me. I went to Cuba to ride a horse for Mr. W. E. Martin, the horse was called Drudgery. During my stay there I was taken to the enormous, well guarded castle of Mr. Battista, who was then the dictator of Cuba. I was to have dinner with Mr. Battista and Mr. Martin, who wanted the former to bet on the horse for him. During the dinner I was asked by Mr. Battista, "Have you ridden much?" I told him of my experience to which Mr. Battista said, "Now son, in my country we do not disqualify the horse." So, in other words, he was telling me to be sure to take my best hold, he wanted me to do anything I could to be sure to win the race.

My horse had the best start, and I was in the front coming down the stretch as riders moved on the inside and outside of me. As we're coming down to the finish head and head I was being crowded by both the inside and the outside riders, I reached out, grabbed the horse on my left, the one on my right, and won the race by a head. Mr. Battista was thrilled, and gave Mr. Martin quite a bit of money he had won on the horse. No one seemed to have noticed that I had a hold of both horses, we were not disqualified, and I was not set down.

In making your decisions, gentlemen remember, a rider chancing his horse may not be disqualified, will go to extremes to insure winning a race. Thank you.

MR. GUEST: May I say a word here? I was the proud owner of Drudgery. It was my first horse. I sent him to Havana because I wanted to visit some friends over there. I assure you there was no collusion on my part with the jockey, nor with Mr. Battista. I don't know why this story has been withheld from me for so many years. (LAUGHTER)

MR. WRIGHT: This was not intended to be investigatory, but since Drudgery has reared his head, I'm glad we have it all cleared up. I assure you that all three stewards here would have set Mr. Dupps down and would have disqualified with, or without, the aid of camera.

MR. SHELHAMER: I rode with Mr. Dupps and I didn't think he would do such a thing.

MR. STOKES: You weren't in Cuba, Shelley.

MR. WRIGHT: Are there any other questions? Thank you very much.

MR. BRADY: The timing for the next panel was particularly good. The Sunday Times Union carries a headline which says "40 Casinos Proposed. Study Sees \$610,000,000 In Revenue And 107,000 Jobs." The New York Times this morning carries a headline, "State Study Group Supports Four Regions for Gaming Casinos." I'd like to ask Mr. Bill Killingsworth, President of Killingsworth, Liddy and Company to talk on the likely impact of casinos on racing. Bill.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It is an honor and pleasure to be here with all of you again today.

As many of you know, last year I spoke about saturation in the parimutuel markets and what happened when more and more gambling was introduced into an area. Stagnation in attendance, handle and purses occurred, and declines were set off.

With casinos now being considered around the country, racing has to be asking itself, will casinos have the same type of impact as other forms of gambling, will casinos bring in their own new customers or will they draw away customers from other sports, or will it be a combination?

We began looking at this about two months ago and it appears very definitely that casinos are just part of the continuing story of saturation. Casinos are creating some new fans, exclusively their own, but many casino patrons will be coming from other wagering and gambling industries.

We had two sources for looking at this information. The first was the detailed data that the national gambling commission collected in 1974. That study indicated that some 30% to 40% of a racetrack's fans would likely go to casinos and they would probably go to casinos anywhere from 30 to 50 times a year. That can be estimated to lead to about a 15% to 20% reduction in track attendance.

The second way of looking at the potential impact of casinos on a racetrack is to look at some case studies. This morning I would like to show you some slides that present data for the Atlantic City Racetrack and for El Commandante in Puerto Rico. This data documents the type of interactions which have been going on at these two tracks. May we have the lights and the first slide, please?

This first slide is a chart of Atlantic City Casino winnings by month for 1978 and then starting over in January for 1979. As you can see, they're doing quite well. In July they topped a million dollars a day in winnings. June and July of this year were considerably above last year. This next slide shows average daily attendance at the Atlantic City Racetrack for 1977, 1978 and 1979, including most of July. Here is the 1977 trend line, 1978 is up here and then 1979 you can notice is considerably lower.

I'd like to point out before we go on that a major factor in the jump in 1978 was a reduction in competition. 1978 was the year that New Jersey and Pennsylvania agreed that there would be no head to head competition between Keystone and Atlantic City in the summer, and our estimate is that this created most of the jump from 1977 to 1978.

One factor that's been raised many times in terms of creating the problems this year has been the gas problems that we encountered all over the east in late May and June. This next slide shows traffic count for 1977, 1978 and 1979 on the Atlantic City expressway. It can be seen that the traffic count coming into Atlantic City is higher in 1979 than in 1978, indicating a fairly limited impact if any, of gasoline availability.

This chart shows the Black Horse and White Horse pikes going into Atlantic City — again, higher traffic volumes for both highways, so on all three highways, people were getting gas and were going to Atlantic City. We don't think that the gas problems were a major factor on attendance at Atlantic City Racetrack.

In our investigation, we examined gas availability, weather, greater number of racing days per week, and tried to allocate impacts to each of these different factors. The next chart summarizes these impacts. First, the increased competition for this year is Liberty Bell, running at night. Our analyses indicates that the competition matters very little — perhaps a couple of hundred patrons a night are lost from Atlantic City.

The next factor is poor weather. This data is for Saturdays. It's critical to separate

weekdays and Saturdays when talking about casinos and racetracks. Last year, in 1978, even though the track's attendance jumped up dramatically as you saw, all of that increase was on weekdays. Saturday attendance, even in that great year, was lower than it was in 1977. They appear to have been completely stripped of the weekend, what I call the recreation — entertainment, fun, and their Saturdays were very poor even in 1978.

The next fact is increased days per week — in 1979, Atlantic City is generally running five and six days per week, whereas, last year it was four to five.

The next factor we considered was the day of the week for July 4th — this year it was on Wednesday, last year on Tuesday, which meant a long weekend. This reduces attendance somewhat.

Then we get to the bottom and the estimated impact of casinos. We developed these estimates on casino impacts from some of the data in the National Gambling Survey in terms of likely percentages going and the number of times they would go to a casino. We then netted the estimated impacts of all the factors from the 1978 attendance to give us an estimate for the 1979 attendance. You can see our estimates are reasonably close to actual 1979 attendance. In this case, we're actually a little high, which means that one of these factors is probably having even more impact than we think.

A critical point to note is that any of these estimated impacts can change by several hundred, but the dominant one is still the casinos. It should be noted that casinos are having a major impact on Saturdays.

This next chart shows on the vertical axis the change in average daily attendance due to casinos. This graph is for weekdays, and as I said, you can see that weekdays this year — June and July — are about 1,000 a day lower, due to casinos, whereas, with Saturdays, the impact pattern has been somewhat different. In June and July of 1978, Resorts International had very little capacity. Full capacity was not reached until August. As you can see, on Saturdays, there was an immediate impact in June, growing impact in July and then major impact in August. For weekdays it appears that the casinos actually created a little spillover to the track, due, probably, to severe crowding. But once the capacity came on stream, attendance dropped and then this year settled in at the reduced level.

Let's go quickly to Puerto Rico. El Commandante. Average daily attendance — '77, follows this trend, '78 this trend and '79 this trend.

It's critical to note that this large spike here was immediately following the opening of their new track. They then settled into a reasonable pattern, but with declines.

One might well question the direction of tourism in Puerto Rico. The next chart shows passenger movement for 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. These are very similar and, in fact, the tourism industry is still holding up strongly. Thus, one cannot say that a tourist dropoff is creating the decline at the track.

The next chart presents the number of casino visitors in Puerto Rico. In this respect, Puerto Rico is unusual in that they keep attendance records, whereas, most casinos only record the dollars that are being lost. Until 1975, there were some very subtle, but effective controls on access of casinos to locals. Dress requirements were strict, games were conducted in English, and operating hours were restricted. These controls were relaxed in 1975 and the locals' use of casinos has grown enormously over the last several years.

We then wanted to see if that trend, in terms of the locals' use of casino, had any relationship to the track's decline. This chart shows the tracks daily attendance over four or five years. You can see the stability in attendance at the old track. The bulge is due to the new facility and an erosion can then be seen to begin. We tried to estimate what this new facility created, so that we could get an underlying base attendance and then look at this decline.

We feel that the new facility created a somewhat artificial surge, but that the actual underlying demand was more stable with the initial indications of a decline. Now in Puerto Rico, we cannot make any definitive statement saying that locals' use of the casino caused the on-track declines. The data is just not that strong. The trends, however, certainly support an hypothesis that these fans are interacting as they are in New Jersey.

In summary, our findings indicate that casinos and racetracks certainly share patrons,

and that introduction of casinos will lead to attendance declines. I think casinos will be critical issue facing racing over the next five years. They are going to be proposed in many areas, and you, as leaders of racing, need information so that you can begin developing your positions on casinos and thinking about the future of the industry. Are there any questions?

SEN. NOLAN: My understanding of the report that came out today in the paper was that casino gambling is limited to the evening hours, with the exception of the Catskills. Now in Atlantic City, they have gambling I believe all day.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: It starts at ten in the morning and they flock in at 10 a.m.

SEN. NOLAN: And in Puerto Rico, it seems to me with the advent of opening the casinos in the early afternoon, it also corresponds to the drop in attendance at the race track.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: They eased the dress regulations and they also enlarged the hours so that it went all day.

SEN. NOLAN: Up until three years ago in Puerto Rico, the casinos didn't open until 8 o'clock at night. Now they open at 1 o'clock, I believe, in the afternoon.

MR. KILLINGSWORTH: Right. Now, Atlantic City is a nighttime race track also. That's something to bear in mind generally. But this is the type of issue that's important as to how casinos will impact the racing industry. The extent to which casinos are oriented toward visitors and tourists, as opposed to the local citizens, and restrictions such as hours can be effective in limiting that. Are there any other questions?

MR. JOHNSON: My name is Ken Johnson. I am president of the Louisiana Horse Council, which represents more than 20,000 horsemen around the state. We have six race tracks in Louisiana and two tracks in the New Orleans area. We have the Fair Grounds and we have Jefferson Downs. Our studies seem to indicate that if casino gambling was legalized in Louisiana and strictly monitored and controlled, then there's a possibility that it would actually increase attendance at the Fair Grounds during the daytime. Of course, this would only happen if there were just a limited number of casinos and if they opened up, let's say, at 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

On the other hand, casino gambling would probably knock out Jefferson Downs, which is the track across town and operates during the summertime and at night. So we've decided to stick together and take a tough stand against casino gambling. This is a serious problem that not only Louisiana is going to have to face, but most other states as well. In dealing with the state legislature, our position is very simple. We can not survive in a competitive, free enterprise system because of our silent, non-contributing partner, the state. We are not afraid of competition. We are afraid of ill-conceived and discriminatory laws and taxation. The argument is not, and should not be, "that my form of gambling is better than your form of gambling." The real argument is this: Should the state try to bring in a new industry, at the expense of destroying an old established industry, one that's provided millions of dollars to the state and to charities.

I know that we have been successful in the past, but only because of our unity. And I would urge everyone in here who's involved in different state organizations, to also get involved in the political scene.

I know that we got started a little bit late — actually we had the gun to our head. That's the problem with too many organizations. We wait until we have a problem to go to the various state legislatures. That's not the time to go. The time to go is before there is a problem and prevent it from happening.

A very wise man once warned against the dangers of a house divided. And I think in

Louisiana we recognize that — it took a Civil War to convince a lot of people. But right now we're operating on one premise, and that is if we don't stick together, we're going to find ourselves in a war that we can't win.

MR. BRADY: Thank you, Bill. It's a very interesting subject, but we're getting a little behind time. We'll take a few minutes break and then come back for our last panel.

MR. BRADY: The second part of our program this morning is entitled "Medication of the Horse for Racing". Mr. Don Ross, a Steward of The Jockey Club, is moderator. Donny.

MR. ROSS: Thank you, Nick, and it's a great pleasure to welcome everybody to the concluding portion of today's Round Table discussion. One of the efforts that was particularly made this year with regard to the Round Table was to try to add certain things that would make the program a more lively one. Therefore, the rather heavy use of visual aids and so on represents that effort.

Two days ago at the races, I saw Jimmy Moseley, who gave a big sigh and looked at me and said, "God, you know, Saratoga is a 30 day sprint." And he's dead right. I've been to the Round Table Conference for several years now, and come Sunday morning, I think I know how at least 90 percent of the people in the crowd must feel.

I recall my first Round Table Conference several years ago, and I was part of the audience and happened to be sitting next to Dinny Phipps, who at the time I didn't know particularly well, but now consider a good friend, and unfortunately, Cal or Mickey or somebody had placed Vichy water and a Coca Cola and a ginger ale between us. And I had a terrible thirst and I looked at Dinny and I thought "God damn, that's a big man. What am I going to do if he wants all three of those drinks?"

So, consequently, I spent two hours worriedly watching those three bottles, and, fortunately, Dinny was only as thirsty as I, because we had one and half a piece.

At any rate, let's get on with the program. Many of you may, or most of you may not have seen this year the CBS "60-Minutes" program, part of which was dedicated to a presentation on medication in horse racing. We have that to show to you this morning. It is a 15 minute film clip. It is moderated in the film by Harry Reasoner. It's highly controversial. It's not for the squeamish. I think it'll be a real shock, in many ways, for those of you who haven't seen it. It invites controversy, and that is what I anticipate with our six panelists who you see in front of us.

But since it was shown to a national audience, I feel that it's a proper thing for this group. It's a subject that we have to face up to, and discuss if we're ever going to solve the problem. So without further ado, I'd like to get the film underway and then we'll proceed with the panel discussion.

(FILM WAS SHOWN)

MR. ROSS: With that as a background, I'd like to introduce our first panelist, and incidentally, I'd like to ask all six of them if they prefer, to sit where they are, or if they prefer, they also are welcome to come to the podium. Our first panelist will be Donna Ewing, the President of the Illinois Humane Society.

MISS EWING: I think I prefer to sit after watching that film. It is truly an honor to be with you this morning, ladies and gentlemen, and I'm here to discuss with you a matter which has achieved the level of a national scandal, and more importantly, to propose a solution which many of us might at first view with some anxiety.

The most shameless aspect of horse racing in this country is the injection of an almost never-ending list of drugs into far too many of our racehorses. To depress, to stimulate, to cover up the symptoms of physical defects, all this boils down to race fixing under the guise of medicine. It is the result of a self-destructive greed which has or certainly will destroy the integrity of racing. Strong language, perhaps, but I am not alone in my feel-

ings. Five years ago, John Bell made the following statement:

"I think it is much more important to the sport to have someone ask an owner, who is your trainer? Not who is your veterinarian. In the long run, everyone in racing and breeding gains by giving a physically fit horse rather than chemically fit horses competing in a race. The easy way out is permissive medication. The hard way out is to permit no pre-race medication. The easy way out will eventually lead to the complete deterioration of the sport and the industry. The hard way out will restore the integrity of the sport and the confidence of the bettors, which will eventually accrue to the benefit of all segments of the very complex Thoroughbred racing and breeding industry."

John Bell said that to you five years ago at this Round Table meeting. Also Charles Cella, Dr. Gilman and Kent Hollingsworth discussed many of the other pitfalls of pre-race medication programs.

The handwriting was on the wall, but oddly enough the vast majority of the states chose not to heed the warnings, and I think this is one of the reasons why we see ourselves in the predicament the "60 Minutes" tape disclosed. Whether you like or dislike what "60 Minutes" has done, they have just uncovered the tip of a very ugly iceberg.

For the past three years I have had the opportunity to listen and learn from many leading equine doctors in our country and abroad, and also many of our leading chemists. The picture I see after all is said and done is frightening, and not a very pretty one to say the least.

If you are willing to accept the premise that all mankind is controlled by greed with absolutely no conscience or compassion for a living creature, then I think we're on the right track as racing exists today. While this business of racing is steeped in tradition, I do not believe your forefathers would condone the destruction of the very athletes they so diligently worked to produce over long years of genetic breeding, yet that is exactly what is happening. The more doctors I talk to, the more I realize, they really don't know what detrimental effects some of this medication is having on the overall genetics of the horse. The evidence in so far certainly does not enhance the breed.

I have sat through long hours of symposiums and meetings and more meetings and more symposiums and listened to the controversy rage within the equine medical community. There seems to be a drastic split as to whether or not lasix and bute are good or bad, do they mask illegal narcotics or don't they, and you continue to get this incredible controversy going on within the industry itself. I have gotten to the point where I'm sick and tired of the whole charade.

If the results of the testing for bleeders, which started in California and is presently being done in Illinois, has any merit, and they are actually finding forty to fifty percent of our horses are bleeders today, I can hardly believe what I'm hearing. What on earth is going on?

I thought horses were bred to breathe and run, not bleed and choke. Now something must be wrong, and I think we should get down to the bottom of it, whatever it is. If it is actually happening, why aren't they looking for the cause and a cure, instead of a reason or an excuse to continue to put these horses on bleeder medication, so they can run? They should be sent back to the farm and rested and let's find out what is causing this bleeding. Certainly covering it up and running is not going to be a cure, and can only further aggravate an underlying ailment.

Dr. James O'Connor, the former president of the American Association of Equine Practitioners and Dr. Winn Jones, who is the vice dean of College of Veterinary Medicine at Mississippi State University, have both made the statement that the anti-inflammatory non-steroidal drugs are in their estimation, the chief cause of the bleeder problem we see today. And yet many factions in the racing industry are clamoring for more potent medications. In Illinois they are not even content with bute as a pain killer, but are allowed to use Banamine which is four times as potent an analgesic. I ask you, when and where will it all end?

We are told by advocates of pre-race medication that the horsemen must have medication or they cannot survive because of the horrendous cost of owning a racehorse. Our

statistics show us that 98 percent of the horseowners make less than \$10,000 a year. That's not even a breakeven point. It appears that the permissive medication has certainly not helped the owners much less the horses. I wonder, who really does stand to gain by the use of all this medication?

The tracks are not getting fuller fields as a result of medication. In spite of the legalization of pre-race medication programs, and the fact that runners increased at a faster rate than the number of races, the average size of the fields has not increased, (8.91 runners in 1961 versus 8.82 in 1977). The average number of starts per horse has decreased from 11.95 in 1961, before medication to 9.8 in 1977 with medication. You have no fuller fields, the horses are not kept running longer, it baffles my mind. All indications seem to show that medication is a hindrance to the sport or business rather than a help.

I think if the trainers would spend more time — some trainers, I am not condemning all — but many of the so called trainers, would learn more about the anatomy of the horse, how to recognize certain ailments that are coming on or breakdowns and a little less time trying to figure out what kind of a chemical cocktail to mix so they can stay ahead of the chemists, we might not have this problem we have today. Training is an art and good trainers should be revered and poor ones fired.

The solution is simple — the abolition of all chemical substances in the horses system during the race. Why? If a horse needs drugs it should be rested and cured not run. How to implement the solution? By Federal legislation which provides for only two things: First, the prohibition of the presence of drugs in horses during a race, with strict penalties against individuals who violate. Second, a National testing facility, to which would be sent, after every race samples from the winner, the loser, as well as random samples. A uniform national medication rule is the only reasonable answer. For those of you who recoil instinctively from Federal intervention, you must realize they would have nothing to do with any other aspects of control. All other segments of racing should stay as it is now, on an individual state basis. All you would be doing is getting the monkey off your back by not having the responsibility for drug control. Why not have the Federal government enforce that one particular aspect of control?

The reason one National testing laboratory makes sense, is because the cost of the instrumentation to stay abreast of the new drugs being introduced to the market is prohibitive. The individual state labs today are obsolete in terms of detecting the residue in the present day drugs. No one state or group of states can possibly afford to keep up with the ever increasing flow of illegal drugs onto our tracks. The state laboratories are overburdened with people whose vested interests make it impossible to produce an unbiased job of the control of medication.

As I look at the membership of The Jockey Club and the American Horse Council and the United States Trotting Association, I find the wealth of the nation, the ruling class of the nation, and the pillars of horse racing. It is imperative that you people provide the moral leadership needed to restore some form of integrity and honesty, if it is going to survive and grow. Unless you act soon, we may be faced with Federal controls of a kind none of us want, written and implemented by people who have little or no real knowledge of the magnificent sport. The choice should be made now by you. Thank you.

MR. ROSS: Thank you, Donna, for a very forthright statement. Our next panelist is Dave Feldman, President, Chicago Division, HBPA; trainer and turf columnist, Chicago Sun Times.

MR. FELDMAN: Okay, thank you, very happy to be here. The only thing is I didn't realize we were all so bad, looking at "60 Minutes" and hearing all that garbage, I must call it, and listening to my friend Donna Ewing, I really didn't know we were all that bad.

I know practically most of the people in this room. I couldn't say that one person would do what we heard on the screen or what Ms. Ewing claimed horsemen do. I know I don't do it, I don't know if a trainer would do anything like that. We do know we have a few bad apples among our group, but they have that in everything.

The film scares me and things that people say about horse people scare me. I really think we're a fine group of people, and now I'll try to explain my thinking.

A few years back there was a popular novel describing the probability of an atomic explosion entitled *Seven Days in May*. The clock is winding down and the Thoroughbred racing industry has its sixty minutes in May. I am sure many of you viewed Harry Reasoner's segment of "60 Minutes" last May, and certainly more of you who did not see it have read about it. It is not my purpose to discuss pro or con that program. That already has been done. I wish only to use it as a point of reference for, like *Seven Days in May*, *Sixty Minutes in May* graphically illustrates the horrors of the medication bomb that can destroy our industry as completely and as devastatingly as the bomb. It is my purpose to define the issues of medication as I see them, and to suggest for your consideration an antidote that I believe will prevent the medication issue getting out of control so it does not explode.

The two major issues are: 1) therapeutic medication, should it be permitted or banned and 2) who shall make that determination? Let us put the question of medication in proper perspective by starting with the practice of medicine and its allied biochemical science. The basic aim of each of those fields is to improve the quality of life, that is the life in all of its forms and not just mankind. Medicine as a genetic term is merely one of its working tools intended to alleviate illness and suffering. If medicine successfully accomplishes that purpose, should Thoroughbred racehorses be denied the benefit of its use?

Like man, the Thoroughbred is not spared either illness or infirmities. The proper application of medication is to reduce or eliminate that suffering, thereby improving the quality of life. The quality of a Thoroughbred horse's life is its ability to run. It is bred for that purpose. To achieve that goal, the medical profession and the allied scientists are striving to eliminate the minor pain and affliction that a racehorse, by the very nature of its lifestyle, suffers. Would it be humane to deny a racing horse those benefits? Is anything being accomplished by doing so? The obvious answer is no. From the owner's viewpoint, a racehorse represents a sizeable investment made for a purpose — namely, to race that animal. No owner would knowingly permit the administration of any medication that would destroy or seriously impair the value and the racing ability of his possession. The public interest is best served by the prudent use of therapeutic medication designed to enable a racehorse to achieve its full potential, by maintaining that level which medication is designed to do — we will have a consistency in performance.

My vocation is that of a turf columnist and handicapper. My effectiveness as a handicapper is dependent largely on the consistency of a horse's performance. An unsound horse, a horse that is suffering pain because of inflammation or respiratory problems, which are the natural result of racing, cannot give a consistent performance. I cannot handicap the handicapped.

To those who oppose medication in any form, be it for man or animal, I have no other answer. If faith alone could cure or prevent ills, I would be the first to embrace it. I would certainly have preferred it to my recent open heart surgery. Faith alone didn't work for me and, therefore, I do not know how to teach it to the horses I own or train. I only know from my experience that horses become ill and their recovery is hastened and aided by proper medication. I have sought very carefully in my reference to medication to apply its use to the alleviation of illness and suffering, and in that context it should be prescribed solely as the result of a professional diagnosis of the affliction with the professional knowledge and the remedial qualities, as well as the side effects, if there be any, of the medication prescribed.

In sort, the practice of medication, be it for man or animal, could be limited to those having the proper and necessary training and qualifications. It should not be practiced by the untrained layman. That is the second point I wish to stress. It is truly a mystery to me as to why, when one becomes a member of the Racing Commission, a breeder, owner, trainer of racehorses or a jockey, he presumes to be qualified without any other professional training or expertise, to render opinions in the area of medication.

However, that they do. It is my opinion the cause of our trouble. To illustrate this point,

may I again refer to the "60 Minutes" program. I have re-read it in its unedited form, the recent issue of the *Horseman's Journal*. I cannot find serious fault with what Harry Reasoner himself said, nor the questions he asked, but what I find fault with is who he asked for answers and opinions. Alexander McArthur said, and I quote, "When I was on the racing board, the proper name for it was pre-race medication, but out in the barn we called it drugging and doping horses because that's what it is. I am against it, 100 percent against it. I think it is cruel to the horse. I think it is very cruel to the bettor. I think it is cruel to the jockey. These lads that are riding the horses now, they get plastic horses out there and one day I hope I'm wrong — Lord pray I am — but they are going to turn into the homestretch and they are going to have a real meltdown." That's the end of Mr. McArthur's quotes. I might inform you, since a lot of that was from racing in Illinois in Chicago and had Alexander McArthur on the program, I know Mr. Alexander McArthur very well. I have seen him in action in Chicago as the racing chairman. In retrospect, I didn't see him in action because he didn't know a single thing about racing, and if you heard him on that screen, why then you know Mr. McArthur knew nothing about racing when he was chairman of the Illinois Racing Board. I have written that as well as telling you right now. I am not repeating that statement for the purpose of criticizing or holding up for ridicule Alexander McArthur. What he said I have heard echoed by a present member of the Illinois Racing Board. I respect his right to voice an opinion, but I also have the right, as do you, to question his qualification to make such judgements.

If it was merely an opinion expressed in private I would say nothing, but when members of a racing board, whose authority it is to make rules in regulating the use of drugs, or men with the seeming authority and knowledge, are given exposure on national television to voice their views, then I think I have the right to express my opinion that they are not qualified to make those judgements.

Reasoner did acknowledge that 19 racing states permit medication and that 90 percent of the owners and trainers in this country have hailed the use of butazolidin as a boom to racing because it relieves inflammation and probably the majority of the horses racing are on bute or lasix. I noted in the *Racing Form* that when Mr. Ogden Phipps ran his Private Account in the recent Arlington Classic, that his horse was on bute. I also noted that Seth Hancock's filly File was also on bute in last week's Smart Deb Handicap at Arlington Park.

I am certainly in good company, along with those leaders of the industry. I, too, use bute and lasix where medically indicated on the advice of my physician. I know without the permitted use of those drugs I would be in worse shape than I am in now, and my shape isn't too hot. In fact, some of my best friends who are arthritic have the good sense — I might say horse sense — to use bute for the relief of their ailment.

If the horsemen are denied the use of therapeutic drugs, don't let it be because of some individual prejudice of humaniacs or greed of the state to save a few paltry dollars of chemical or laboratory expense. It is my hope that through meetings or panels such as this, the industry will quickly recognize and act upon the need for professional groups for professional scientific methods to properly evaluate the need for and the administration of medication. Rules emanating from that type of authority would have more universal acceptance with the acceptance of a few minimum violations. The real reward for this approach will be not only the restoration of public confidence in racing, which irresponsible talk has so badly shattered, but will permit the industry itself to carry on in an intelligent and, hopefully, sound economic basis.

In conclusion, I'd like to inform you, ladies and gentlemen, that in Chicago, about every three weeks we have a panel of our own. Miss Ewing is there. Joe Joyce, President of Arlington Park, the veterinarians are represented, the owners, the trainers, the breeders, the HBPA, and we've done a lot in discussing medication. We even got to the point where Miss Ewing said to me the other day, "Dave, bute isn't all that bad." Now, that was a lot of progress.

This doesn't go with the speech I made, but I'd like to mention, because it was mentioned before and it probably isn't known that the Miami Herald defeated a referendum

on gambling in Miami to do away with the casinos, and they did a great job, and because I do a little work for the Miami Herald I thought I'd give them a plug that they did really help defeat the referendum on gambling, so we don't have to worry about racing going downward in the state of Florida.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to address you this morning. I enjoyed giving you my opinions, and again I say, looking over this room, I can't find one person who is as bad as the "60 Minutes" would indicate, or even maybe the way Miss Ewing explained it, maybe we're not too good and we ought to be careful. Thank you.

MR. ROSS: Thank you, Dave. Our third panelist is Dr. William O. Reed, and I think he's probably on bute too. You'll see for yourself in a minute.

DR. REED: Mr. Ross and members of The Jockey Club, ladies and gentlemen. A considerable portion of the present problem of medication might be justifiably blamed on racing itself. Excessive wear and tear and stress eventually result in attrition in various forms similar to that of any athlete, be it human or animal. Extended and overlapping racing seasons contribute. For many years New York raced from April 15th until November 15th. Winter racing under adverse conditions cause attrition in various ways. Racing on tracks where emphasis is on setting track records cause many horses to break down. Shipping horses across the country to compete on tracks that vary considerably in surface and type than the tracks that the same horse has been competing on may affect a horse's action to the point of severe interference. Forcing horses to run on tracks that have drastically changed due to severe weather changes and forcing turf horses to race on dirt may have an effect. In this context it is interesting to note that horsemen will seldom work a horse under adverse conditions but may be forced to run under the same conditions. Over-racing of immature two-year-olds may result in severe torque forces resulting in rotational deformities and possible eventual lameness.

Intense speed from the starting gate may have its effect. Horses have been timed the first quarter of a mile in 19.1 seconds and no standard automobile is capable of this.

The threat of loss of stalls by the trainer or owner if he does not run horses frequently and if he has some horse laid up for a considerable time may jeopardize his position with management. Let us keep in mind that the owner is bearing the expense of the purchase of horses (thus putting the actors on the stage) as well as the expensive training and miscellaneous bills.

Management has its problems also. The continued pressure from the politicians to increase income to the various states treasuries in an effort to ease certain tax burdens obviously is a big factor. In order to survive, track management must have accessible a supply of sound horses and be able to attract customers by providing a race card that has a degree of quality. Management certainly is aware of competition from other gambling sports and enterprises such as dog racing, jai alai, quarter horse and standardbred racing as well as casino gambling. Certainly OTB creates an uncomfortable atmosphere, although in New York the relationship appears to be considerably improved. Management, of course, is ever cognizant as to the amount of business they are doing and are continually faced with increased costs and the threats of strikes which can literally put a racing plant out of business for indeterminate periods of time.

General economic conditions and shifts of industrial centralization and location certainly affect management. The Pugh Report accurately predicted that certain tracks would be forced to close because of these conditions.

To be more specific as to the physical condition of the horse that trains and races, many things should be considered that may not be generally recognized. Let us take a look at the horse that trains and races. Seldom do we appreciate the extreme stresses that are put on him. First of all, he is unnaturally confined in a stall most of the time. Stalls that are 10' x 10' and with little access to sunlight. His diet is not even comparable to the diet he was raised on. Some horses do get an occasional small amount of green grass during the Saratoga meeting, but nothing like the horse that is turned out in lush green paddocks.

Horses seldom see sunlight per se except during the few minutes he is racing because most horses are trained very early in the morning.

Let us consider some of the problems that occur in the horse in training and racing. One must bear in mind that these horses are under extreme stresses, very similar to the human athlete, and like the human athlete seldom do they escape some problem relating to their health or well being. Aside from soundness, a myriad of problems may exist which will in turn affect their racing usefulness as well as future stud value.

Respiratory diseases affecting both upper and lower respiratory tracts may cripple two year old racing programs. A1 and A2 influenza virus infections and rhinopneumonitis infections in particular are extremely viable respiratory diseases. A very prominent English trainer told me last week that 97 out of slightly more than 100 horses had suffered a severe respiratory disease affecting all ages of horses in his stable. Another English trainer stopped at our Belmont office on his return to England and expressed similar experiences with symptoms indicating no possible return to original form. Many upper respiratory abnormalities eventually require surgery.

Alimentary tract disorders may be extremely complex and may affect any part of the alimentary tract. They may be acute or chronic and many times are life threatening. Eventual post mortem examinations may indicate that a horse had been suffering from a chronic condition while racing.

Parasitism is the ever present problem and threat to the performance and health of the horse in training. Probably no other condition can so universally affect a horse's racing performance as the migration of parasite larvae and anemia of the heavily parasitized horse.

At one time kidney disease in the horse was virtually considered to be non-existent. However, we now know that kidney disease can be and is present in the horse in training.

Certain metabolic diseases occur in the horse in training which can and do affect the muscular system as well as certain internal organs. These can and do affect performance.

Systemic infections and blood dyscrasias are very prevalent. Various anemias are perhaps the most common and some horses like some humans must be consistently treated to maintain any semblance of form. Fluid and electrolyte imbalance may result in dehydration. Horses in hard training and racing are especially prone to dehydration due to the obvious loss in fluids and electrolytes. Intravenous fluid and electrolytes are frequently necessary in order to preserve form and in some cases to preserve life.

These are but a few of the every day common conditions which are dealt with daily. We have purposely ignored the soundness aspect of racing and medications which may or may not be used for therapy.

However, at present racing is faced with a far greater problem, and that is the large scale use of narcotics and controlled substances whose sole action is to influence the outcome of races. The use of these drugs has become highly sophisticated in various combinations, resulting in minimally detectable dosages.

The most prominent of these drugs are Dialaudid, Apomorphine, Stadol and Sublimaze. Until late last fall satisfactory tests that could be backed up from a forensic medicine standpoint were not possible. One state alone has detected over 200 positives with large quantities of frozen samples yet to be tested. This only takes into consideration the horses that are first and second and the many possibilities of horses that may have been treated and have not been tested as they were out of the money.

Public knowledge of this condition with certain governmental groups that would like to have direct and indirect authority over racing could possibly jeopardize the sport as we know it.

In conclusion: The integrity of racing is seriously being challenged. It would be my recommendation that The Jockey Club, being the respected body that it is and with the longest tenure of time (since 1894) and having fullest consideration of affairs pertinent to racing, appoint a committee of knowledgeable people to make a thorough study of these problems and recommendations very similarly as it did with the formation of the American Horse Council which so effectively handled the serious problems when it was

formed.

This is an area of one of the major problems facing racing today and one which is most serious for racings continued existence. Thank you.

MR. ROSS: Thank you, Bill. Our next panelist is Richard Heard, Chairman, Montana Board of Horse Racing.

MR. HEARD: Thank you, Mr. Ross. Mr. Brady, panel members, ladies and gentlemen. When I was invited to come to Saratoga from Montana to speak on some of the legal ramifications of the medication question, I felt somewhat like the young lawyer that moved into the small town and immediately approached one of the long time residents and said, "Do you have a criminal lawyer here?" And the gentleman said, "Yes, I think we do but we haven't been able to catch him at anything yet." How well the racing commissions as the duly authorized agencies handle the legal ramifications of the medication questions, I think have a large bearing on the topic that brings us together this morning.

In recent years no single subject in racing has spawned more controversy, either at the commission level or in the courts, than the question of medication, its use or alleged abuse. Racing commissions for the past 20 years have conducted extensive rule-making hearings in an attempt to determine the appropriate medication rules and regulations for their respective jurisdictions. Adoption or nonadoption of proposed rules either permissive or restrictive, has created an abundance of litigation by groups supporting or opposing various medication positions.

Today there exists a wealth of scientific and technical data which can literally be interrupted to suit any proponents or opponents position on medication, whether that data is presented to a racing commission, to a court, or to CBS television.

In reviewing the proceedings of The Jockey Club Round Table, back to 1954, and the like proceedings of the NASRC annual meetings from the early 1960's on, the racing industry has recognized and voiced through its leaders, the need for reasonable, enforceable and understandable medication rules. The pendulum has swung from the traditional hay, oats and water regulations through the modern theories where numerous substances are allowed in many jurisdictions with either quantitative or qualitative controls.

The leaders from all phases of the racing industry now recognize more clearly than ever that the disparity in medication policies between racing jurisdictions and the adverse publicity surrounding medication questions in racing today, present a problem that must be solved in the immediate future. Change does not come easily. Lawsuits are filed to mandate that commissions adopt permissive regulations, or lawsuits are filed to prevent commissions from adopting permissive regulations.

Let's see how we can apply some of the traditional legal principles to a lawsuit alleging improper medication as a cause of injury or death to a horse or rider.

In the past, we know that racetracks have been sued by jockeys for failure to maintain a safe racing surface, or for maintaining dangerous obstacles in or near the racing surface — thus, causing injuries to the riders. Likewise, owners and trainers have been sued by injured riders, claiming that the vicious propensities of the racehorses were known to the owners or trainers and not disclosed to the rider who was subsequently injured while riding or competing against a dangerous horse.

Applying those older, recognized theories to today's situation, there are lawsuits presently on file, as mentioned in the "60 Minutes" segment, and a strong likelihood that more lawsuits will be filed, naming as defendants racing commissions, race tracks, track veterinarians, treating veterinarians, owners and trainers. These lawsuits will allege negligence or gross negligence in permitting a medicated horse to participate in a race wherein the medication of that horse allegedly causes the injury or death to the riders or horses in the race.

Courts, in these medication lawsuits, will be faced with questions of whether a racing commission acted reasonably in adopting their regulations controlling medication. Race tracks and their employees owe a duty of ordinary and reasonable care to the participants

in a race, and the courts will review this in light of the medication rules and how thoroughly the horse in question was examined by the track veterinarian before being allowed to start in the race, and was allowing the horse to be entered in and starting in the race an act of negligence on the race track's behalf.

Finally, the owners and trainers will be questioned about their duty to warn concerning a potentially dangerous condition of a medicated horse which they entered in a race. Did the owner and/or trainer know or should they have known, of the lameness of the horse or the impending injury of the horse during the course of the race? The courts, when analyzing these claims for injury or death, will also have to consider that defenses of contributory negligence and assumption of the risk. These two principles in many legal decisions are very difficult to distinguish, although they are separate legal theories. But the question is, did the rider recognize and assume these conditions when he agreed to ride the horse in the race?

Multimillion dollar lawsuits, when filed, shake the confidence of the public, when claims and counterclaims are made concerning the possible connection between the injury to a horse or rider and the presence of medication in that horse or horses involved in the accident. Actually, the filing of a multimillion dollar lawsuit precipitates a large amount of media coverage, and yet if the defendants are absolved in the lawsuit or the verdict for the injured party is very small, racing never recovers any of that absolution. Medication related litigation, I believe, can be minimized if the recent proposals from the American Horse Council Racing Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee of the NASRC are analyzed, combined and implemented, so that all racing jurisdictions can, in the very near future, consider uniform rules for medication, which rules balance the needs of the industry, maintain the confidence of the betting public and protect the integrity of the sport of racing.

Uniform medication rules meeting the above criteria could be supported in court by all jurisdictions having adopted the rules. We could send our experts, primarily the track veterinarians and racing chemists, to rally in support of such rules, and the subsequent court decisions interpreting these rules would minimize the need to litigate medication questions on a state by state basis. As a member of the NASRC Uniform Rules Committee, I recognize the problems of trying to implement a "uniform" medication rule in each parimutuel jurisdiction, due to the difference in circumstances, from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. But individual jurisdictions can no longer afford the luxury of having a separate set of medication rules which are at odds with all or most other Parimutuel jurisdictions. Lack of uniformity in medication rules will spawn expanded litigation on medication related claims. Such litigation weakens the concept that racing can and will police its own jurisdiction. Any substantial monetary judgement against any segment of the racing industry, be it a racing commission, race track, an owner or a trainer, if that claim is based upon a medicated related injury or death, will create additional support for the present hue and cry for federal intervention in racing. Most of these difficulties can be minimized and I hope eliminated by the adoption of a uniform, reasonable and enforceable medication rule in all parimutuel jurisdictions. Thank you.

MR. ROSS: Thank you, Dick. The next speaker is Tom Tobin, Professor of Veterinary Science and Toxicology, University of Kentucky.

DR. TOBIN: Thank you, Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross, members of The Jockey Club, ladies and gentlemen. I am going to speak about lasix, since my laboratory has done a substantial amount of the research on lasix, since we have a number of fairly clear-cut answers to questions about this drug, and since there are many misconceptions about this drug that are being bandied around, and as you have most recently seen, bandied about on the screen in front of you.

Lasix is a very safe drug both in the human and in the horse. It is the fifth most commonly used drug in humans, a tribute to its safety and there is no reason to doubt that it is any less safe in the horse.

Now, one of the reasons that lasix is so safe is that it is an extremely short-acting drug. If you give lasix intravenously, its peak action is obtained within 15 minutes and its action, its diuretic effect, is over within two hours. Lasix is a very short-acting drug in the horse. Now, although the amount of urine produced by a dose of lasix looks quite dramatic to the casual observer, it's actually a very small proportion of the body water of the horse. If you take the usual dose that's used in the treatment of epistax, which is about "four milliliters" (2.50 mg.) of the drug, this will produce four liters of urine in about an hour. The urine is produced rapidly, it looks very dramatic, but it's only 2.5 percent of the water in the horse. And lasix, therefore, cannot remove more than 2.5 percent of the drug in the horse by its action. The bottom line on this is that lasix does not and cannot flush drugs out of the blood stream of a horse. It does not reduce the level, the blood levels of any drug tested to date and I repeat again, it does not flush drugs out of the blood stream of a horse.

Lasix does not move horses up — that is, it does not appear to improve the racing performance of horses. Time trials carried out at the University of Kentucky and the Ohio State University, and a study of track times at a meet at Louisville Downs, Kentucky, have shown no evidence whatsoever that lasix improves the performance of horses. Therefore, because of this, you cannot use lasix to move a horse up. Further, you cannot use lasix to make a horse run hot and cold and affect his performance by the use of this drug.

The effects of lasix on the detection of drugs in urine does not reduce the concentrations of a number of drugs in equine urine. For example, Procaine, which is a local anesthetic, Ritalin (Methylphenidate), which is a central stimulant and amphetamine have been studied both in my laboratory and in a laboratory in Germany, and there were no significant reductions in the concentrations of these drugs in urine after lasix.

Now, lasix will reduce the concentration in urine of some other drugs. For instance, it will reduce the concentrations of phenylbutazone in equine urine. This however is not a regulatory problem, because phenylbutazone and other drugs like it, are relatively easy to detect in plasma. Therefore, by blood testing for these drugs, you can determine whether or not they are present in the horse and, therefore, you can assure compliance with the medication rules.

Lasix will reduce or dilute out the concentrations of some drug metabolites in equine urine, and this effect can be quite clear cut at peak drug effects; that is, between 15 minutes and 45 minutes after lasix is administered. However, if you wait for about four hours after you've given the dose of lasix, this diluting effect is minimal. And this, of course, is a consequence of the very short period of action of lasix in the horse. Therefore, the ability of lasix to dilute some drugs out in urine can be gotten around simply by taking the urine sample four hours or later after this drug has been administered.

Now one of the comments often made about lasix — and you heard it on the CBS film clip — is why, if only two percent of horses are bleeders, that is, actually bleed from the nose after a race, why do we have ten, twenty, thirty percent, or perhaps more horses in a field running on lasix? The answer to this that the track practitioners and the horsemen give is that lasix helps horses "in their wind", and they run "easier" on lasix, and this is what I would, as a scientist, call a clinical impression.

Very recently, Dr. John Pascoe of the University of California at Davis has been examining the larynx, the trachea, that is the windpipe, and lungs of horses, with a fiberoptic endoscope, after racing, in the test barn. He's performed these studies at tracks in California and Illinois and he finds that about ten percent of horses coming off the track after a race show substantial evidence of bleeding in the trachea. These are quite substantial amounts of blood, apparently they're swallowed by the horse and do not appear at the nose. About another ten percent of the horses show flecks of blood, the barest signs of pulmonary hemorrhage, and about twenty percent will show levels of bleeding intermediate between these.

Now these are approximate figures, but these are approximately the statistics that he has. The bottom line here is that if you do this fiberoptic scope examination, about 40 percent of the horses racing in California and Illinois to date, and I see no reason to assume

that it's restricted to these two states — will show blood postrace in the larynx and trachea. The conclusion from this is that the two percent of horses that we actually see bleeding at the nose after a race are the tip of an iceberg, and the proportion of horses on lasix is likely to be much closer to the proportion of horses showing pulmonary hemorrhage than the simple two percent figure for bleeders would suggest.

In summary, veterinarians feel that lasix helps breathing in a substantial proportion of horses. This impression is consistent with and supported by the recent research of Dr. Pascoe on pulmonary hemorrhage in horses; lasix is a safe, effective and short acting drug in the horse. It does not act to move horses up, to make them run faster and therefore you cannot use it to run a horse hot and cold. It does not affect blood levels or the detection of any drugs in blood or plasma. If urine samples are taken four hours or more after lasix is administered, it does not significantly affect the detection of drugs or drug metabolites in urine. And that, ladies and gentlemen, despite what you may have seen on the screen, is the way that it actually is in real life for lasix. Thank you.

MR. ROSS: Thank you, Tom. Our final speaker this morning is G. Frederick Fregin, VMD, Assistant Professor of Medicine; Head of Large Animal Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania.

DR. FREGIN: Thank you, Mr. Ross. Chairman Brady, panel members and Jockey Club members, I appreciate very much having the opportunity to speak with you this morning about a subject that is obviously very important to all of us.

The film that we have had an opportunity to view has bothered many of us both in and out of the profession. I would like to suggest some things that perhaps could be done, hopefully in a positive manner. The information that is necessary to form the rules that Mr. Heard spoke so well about today, has unfortunately in the racing industry not always been available to us. The racing commission in the state of Pennsylvania provided funds to our school to begin to look at causes for injuries and also to attempt to develop an exercise model, if you will, utilizing the horse.

A pilot study was begun to determine methods of data gathering much like Mr. Killingsworth spoke about this morning. We felt we needed to analyze the conditions which might contribute to injuries at least on Pennsylvania tracks. In April of last year, at one of the race tracks, the Pennsylvania Horse Racing Commission authorized us to begin a study. This study was made possible with the help of a commission veterinarian, Dr. Ron Solo. The information and data were collected by his staff and then analyzed by Dr. Lawrence Soma, and the staff at the University of Pennsylvania. The injury data was grouped into two categories, those of breakdown and those of sore horses.

A breakdown was classified as an injury that was severe enough to prevent the horse from completing the race. Soreness was classified as a horse completing the race but showing sufficient lameness to prevent it from passing a pre-race inspection. A brief resume of some of the information that was gathered may be of interest to you.

The number of horses starting, or the horses at risk if you will, during this forty-five day period of observation, and the overall incidence of breakdowns and soreness was as follows:

The number of horses that were at risk was 3,910. The number of breakdowns was 19, meaning that the breakdown ratio was one horse out of every 206 that were racing. The percentage of the total then was 0.49 percent. Seems like a very low number. If we, however, go back and look at the number of days that were observed, this fits in very well with some of the information that has been given this morning and that would come down to about one horse injured every three days.

What about the number of sore horses? There were 37 horses out of the 3,910 that came back sore. This meant a ratio of one horse out of every 105 that had raced, and the percentage of this total was 0.95 percent.

The sample size unfortunately was not sufficiently large to draw a great many conclusions. We obviously were interested in looking at parameters such as track and weather

conditions, and what effect they might have on injury potential. In this particular period of time (April, May, June and seven days into July), there was no indication that either weather or track conditions affected the number of injuries. Now, that's obviously contrary to what most of us would have thought. Perhaps one of the reasons is that it was a very short period of time (45 days) in which the weather conditions were reasonably good.

The type of injuries are as follows: of the 19 horses that were seriously injured, 8 had sesmoid fractures, 8 had ligament damage, 4 had carpal fractures, and 3 had mid-shaft fractures of the bone. Half of the breakdowns occurred in the longer races — a mile or greater, but the longer races comprised less than half of the races that had been run during that period of time. The majority of the injuries occurred on the turns, or at least coming out of the turn. Most of the injuries were in the left front leg with the exception of the carpal fractures which were in the right front leg. Assessment of the depth of the track surface seemed to have little correlation with injuries, and at the time of the injuries, all horses were in fifth place or better.

The limbs of the severely injured horses that were to be destroyed were brought to the University of Pennsylvania for evaluation. It was interesting to me that at least in 4 of the horses that had fractures, no evidence of previous injuries could be found. However, the overwhelming majority of the horses that were examined had evidence of disease — the process in many of the animals having gone on for a long period of time.

It's unfortunate that this survey was indeed so short, but I think it gave us insight into how little information is indeed available on causes of injury. The injuries are obviously multi-factorial, the causes may vary from those relating to weather conditions, to track conditions, to number of times that the horses raced, and obviously to the very critical question of drugs as well.

The overwhelming feeling that I've had in listening to the other panel members is that all of us are looking to you for aid as well. It's important that if we are to ensure integrity in the industry, we need your help. I think it's absolutely essential that we determine the causes for injuries, and then look into prevention.

Drugs, obviously, aren't going to be the answer. They never have been, they never will be. The use of medications on these animals and the medications that have been discussed today are of obvious importance; when they are used judiciously, as everyone knows, they can be efficacious. Our problem is that we can't always guarantee that they will be used in a judicious manner. Thank you.

MR. ROSS: I'd like to thank each member of the panel for his participation, and I'd like to thank also you of the audience for your enthusiastic reception of their various topics. All right, two questions.

MR. MURTY: My name is Wayne Murty. I would like to ask, with the copies of these French export documents that I submitted to the American Jockey Club this past week, verifying the communique that was offered on behalf of John Romanet by the American Jockey Club, being untrue and a cover-up for a conspiracy that has been going on in France and it involves the integrity of registration and running horses without passports or breeding mares without passports, what are the Jockey Clubs around the world going to do of this affair when we're talking about the integrity of racing, and what possibility does the future in registration of horses and manipulations that can take place in other countries, how does this affect the future of racing if there is not immediate action on this affair?

MR. ROSS: Mr. Murty, I don't think your question is germane to my panel, and, therefore, I'd like to ask Mr. Brady to handle that.

MR. BRADY: Wayne, I think you know what our position is because you've spent an awful lot of time in The Jockey Club office talking, not only with Cal, but with Steve Kaufman, and we've spent a lot of time trying to understand the allegations you've made.

We've made our position clear to you before, but we'll do it again this morning, and it's this: the allegations between yourself and the Societe are legal matters that should rightfully and naturally be decided in the French court system. I think you've done the right and normal thing, which is to pursue your allegations in the French court system. The Jockey Club is not the U.S. State Department or the Department of Agriculture. Our power to do anything in this matter, other than to make a decision when we are presented with papers in the normal course of business, does not exist. We're not going to be drawn into this controversy. We're willing to spend the time that we have spent with you. Steve Kaufman has been to France twice, we've had endless hours on the telephone with the French, we are absolutely convinced that this matter is a legal one and it's going to stay there.

MR. MURTY: Thank you very much, if these are your findings. I've had one meeting with Mr. Rainey and Mr. Kaufman and that was yesterday, it was the first meeting I've ever had, but if these are your findings, then I will have to go ahead and proceed, but I'm sorry for racing and the integrity of racing if these are your decisions.

MR. ROSS: In the interest of drawing things to a conclusion, one more question would be appropriate, addressed to a member of our panel.

MR. ENSOR: I'd like to address this to Dr. Fregin. In the study that you made over the 45 days, was any test taken on those horses that broke down, whether or not they were on bute or on lasix?

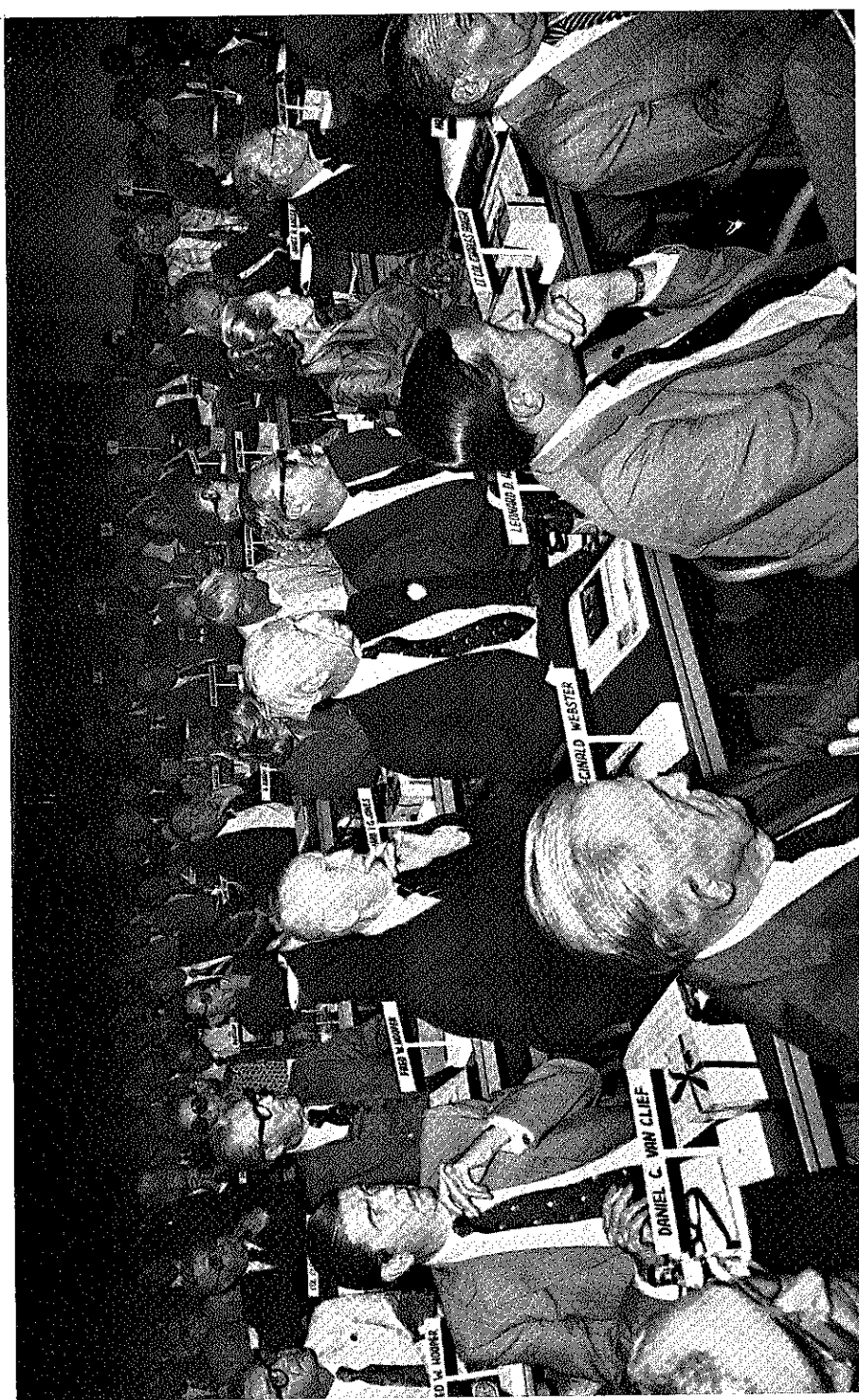
DR. FREGIN: Yes, they were done and the majority of the horses were on phenylbutazone.

MR. ROSS: Thank you.

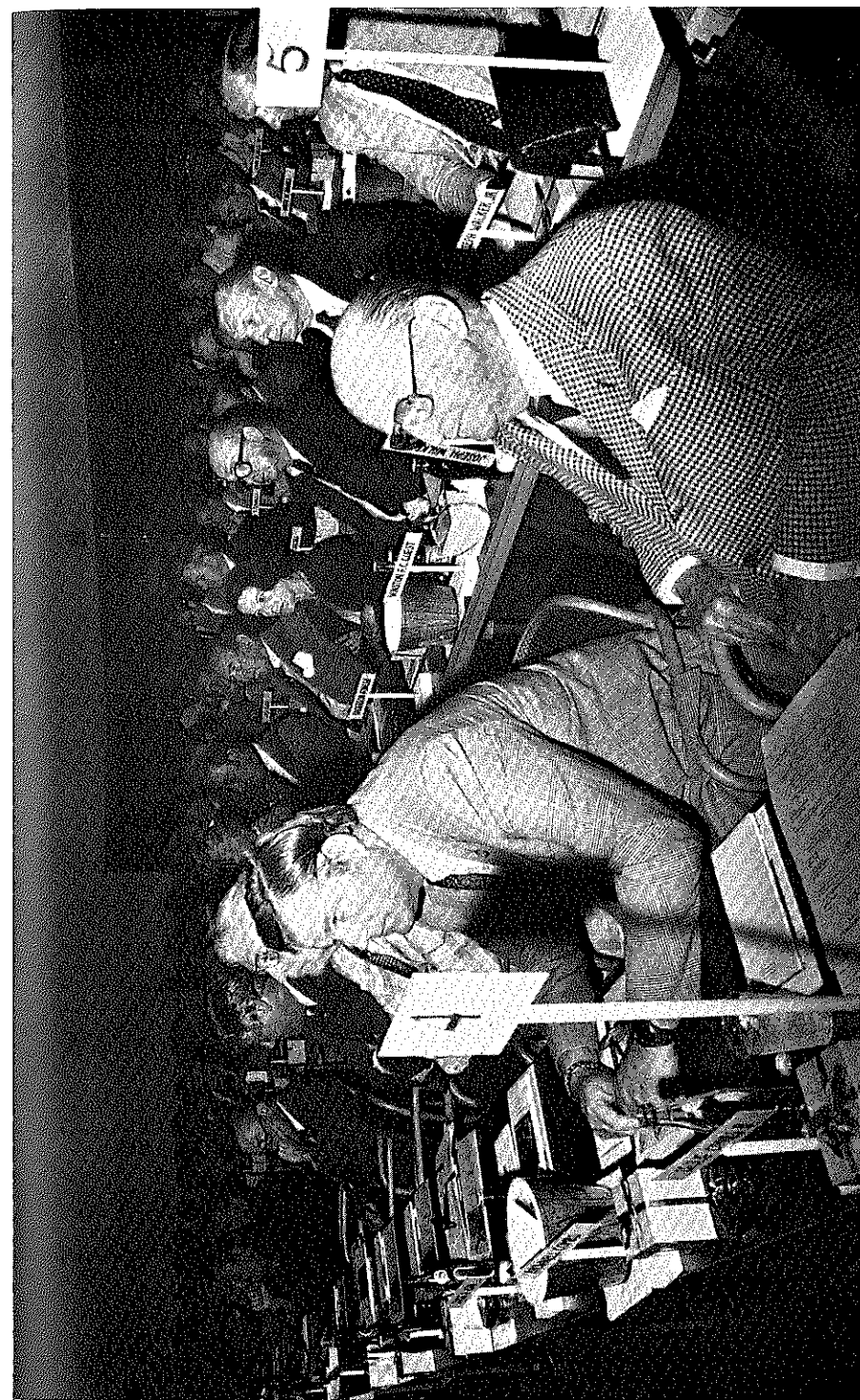
MR. BRADY: Thank you, Don. We want to thank your panelists, all the panelists that have been active this morning. Many of you came from a long way off. I want to take this opportunity as we do every year to thank Mickey and Cal for all of the hard work that they've put in.

Because we have racing on Sunday, we do not have a lunch today, but we do have drinks and sandwiches outside for your enjoyment.

Thank you very much for coming.



A view of the Conference in session.



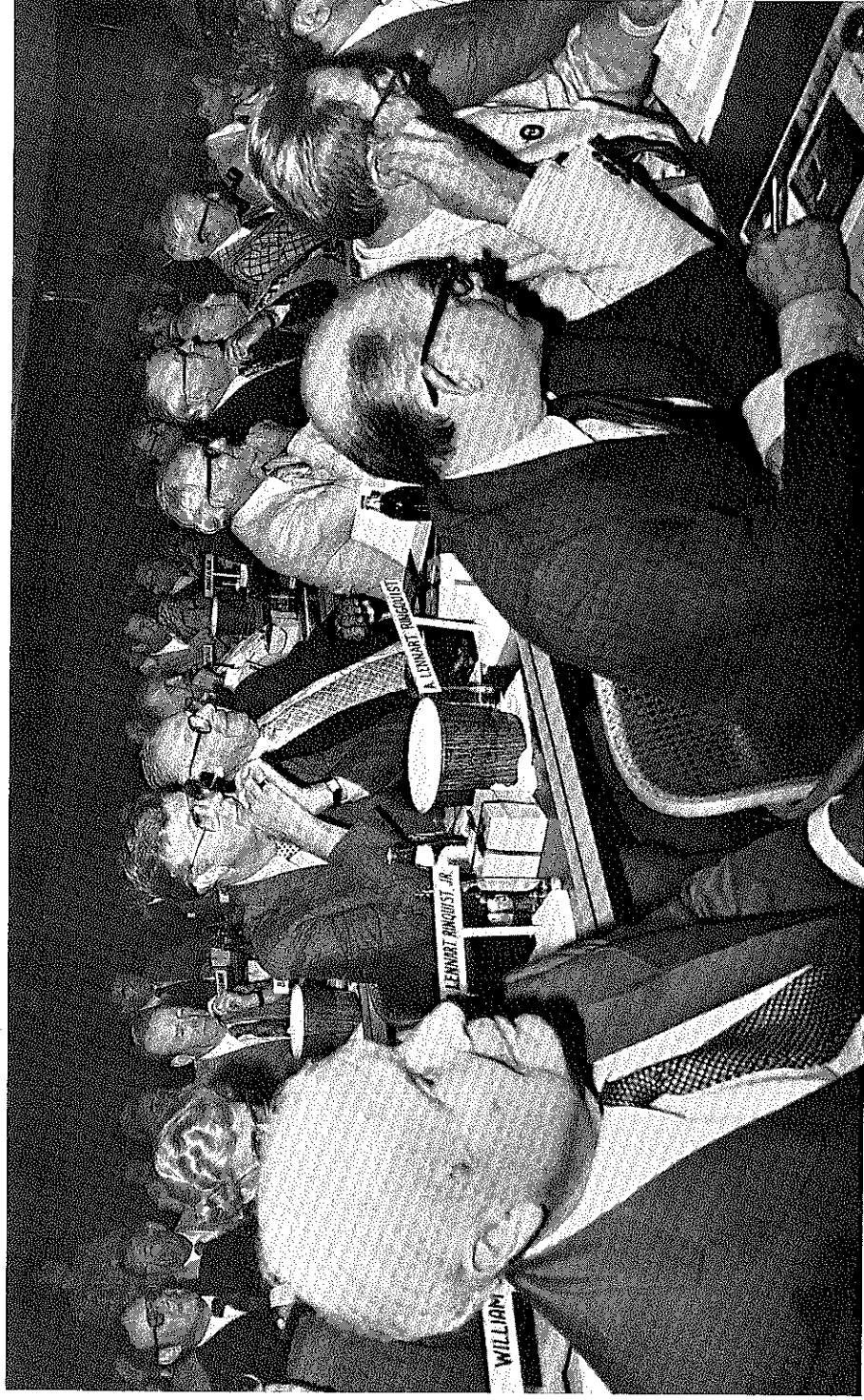
A view of the Conference in session.



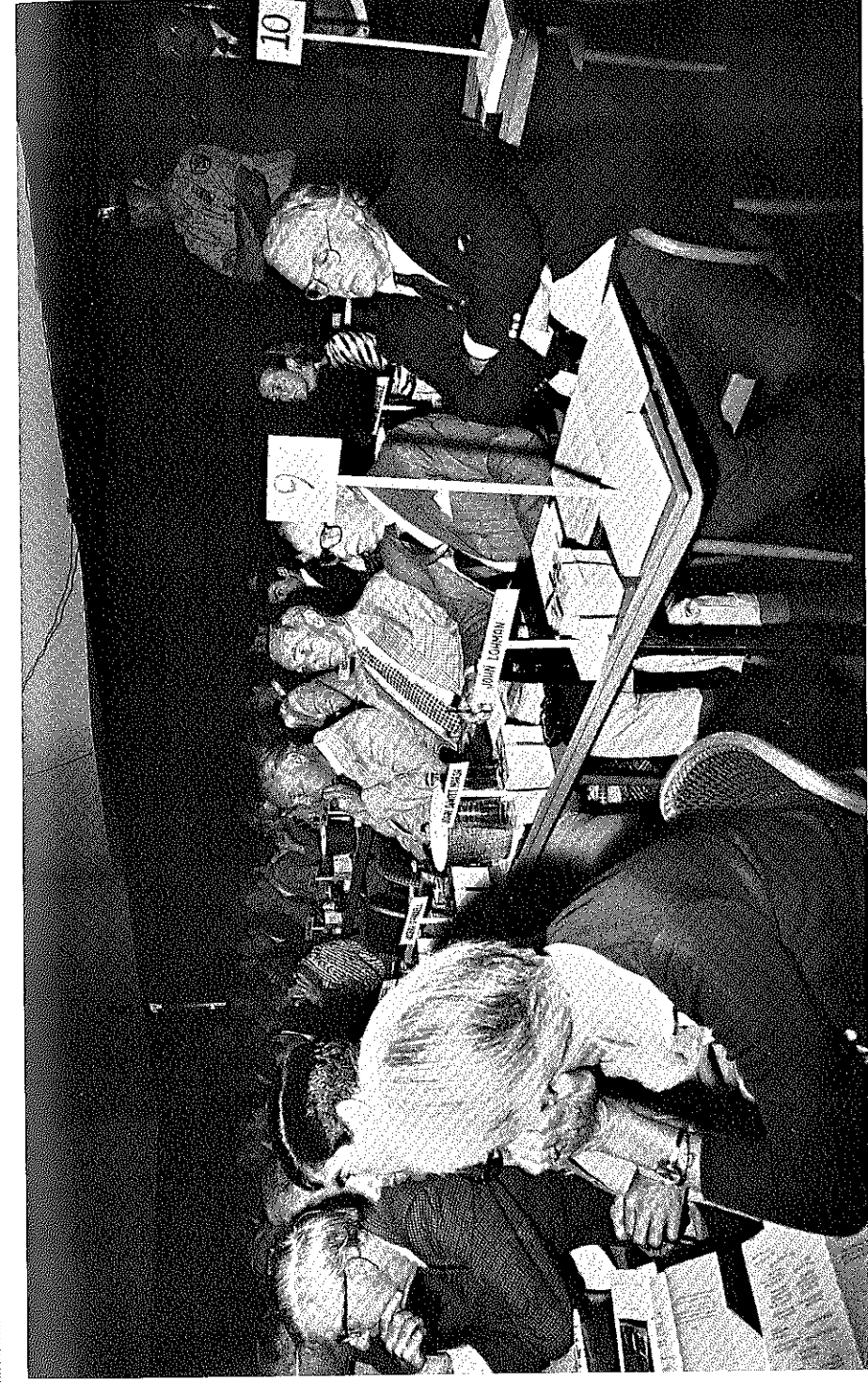
A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.



A view of the Conference in session.