GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2057

(2) Folder title/number : (17)
Japan Horse Racing Association 500.42

(3) Date : Feb. 1946 - July 1948

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
612	c, e

(5) Item description and comment :
List of Contents Included

(6) Reproduction : (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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18. Check sheet - Horse Race Association (comment requested as to listing of this association) . . . . . 8 Aug. 1947

19. The Japan Horse Race Association and its accounting system . . . . . .11 Aug. 1947

20. Memo for CLO - Japan Horse Racing Association . . .22 Aug. 1947

21. Memo for CLO - Japan Horse Race Association (same as above with added paragraph in attached Memo for Record). . . . 9 Sept. 1947 (addition to paragraph 8, Appendix II of ordinances)

21a CCD INTERCEPT - Kanto Horse-Dealers' Society Formed to Replace Dissolved Tokyo Hourse-Dealers' Group . . . . . 31 Mar. 1948

22. LTR to Brig Gen Whitney, GS from Charles H. Moss, Chairman International Race Club -- Concerning Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry working to establisha government monopoly of horse racing throughout Japan. 25 May '48

23. LTR of Petition to Gen. MacArthur, SCAP from Mayor Morizo MORIYA -- Arrangement with the reorganization of the Japan Racing Association, racecourse facilities be released for disposal to private enterprise . . . . . 2 Jun '48

24. RPT of Takiuchi, Director of Special Examining Bureau to Maj Napier, GS -- Re Movement for Establishment of International Horse-Race Club . . 6 July '48

I N D E X

10a. Memo for the Record - Conversation with Executive Officer, G-2/CIS Information requested - concerning infiltration of high-ranking Army officers into the Japanese Horse Racing Association . . . . . .12 Aug. 1946

11. Letter of Supreme Commander from KODAMA Tamotsu - Robbery of Race Club's property by the Japanese Government . . . . 24 Aug. 1946

12. Check sheet - NIPPON KEIBA KAI (request for information) . . . . . 11 Sept. 1946

13. Memo for Col. Marcum - Japan Horse Racing Society (explanation of functions of Japan Horse Racing Society). . . . . 1 April 1947

13a. Memo for Headquarters Eight Army from Tadakatsu Suzuki, Yokohama Liaison Office - Application for Use of Yokohama Race Course . . . . . 23 Apr '47

14. ATIS translation - Jiji Press - Millions of yen spent at Tokyo's Horse Races . . . . . 19 May 1947

15. ESS/LD - Translation - Temporary suspension of horse racing, from the magazine Yushun (affiliated with Japan Racing Association News) . . . . . .17 June 1947

16. The Japan Horse Race Association is not a government owned enterprise . . . . . 2 Aug. 1947

17. Check sheet - Horse Race Association (statement of militaristic qualities of this association and transmittal of documents) . . . . . 4 Aug. 1947

I N D E X

1. Horse Racing Law (Law No. 47, April 10, 1923)
Amended by law no. 8, March 27, 1929
Amended by law no. 33, March 31, 1931
Amended by law no. 31, May 29, 1936
Amended by law no. 59, March 29, 1940 . . . . . no date

2. House of Peers, Speech by Non-Committee Diet Member (OHARA, Kentaro) Explanation of militaristic nature of Horse Racing Law and the Japan Turf Association . . . . . no date

3. Principal Officials of Japan Horse Racing Society (NIPPON KEIBA KAI). . . . . no date

4. Handwritten explanation of the Japan Horse Racing Association . . . . . no date

5. Detailed handwritten explanation of various aspects of the Japan Horse Racing Association . . . . . no date

6. Budget of receipts and expenditures for the year 1946 of Japan Horse Racing Association . . . . . no date

7. Unauthenticated letter submitted to Commander in Chief - Exclusion of militarism - (reorganization of the Japan Race Horse Association and the expulsion of Militarism). . . . . 28 Feb. 1946

8. Translation from 8th Army Language Section - Protest against holding of Horse Races by the present Horse Race Organization in Japan . . . . . 6 June 1946

9. Translation from 8th Army Language Section - Horse Race in Japan and the Japan Horse Race Association as a Militarism Preservation Organ . . . . . 21 June 1946

10. Translation of third and last memorandum concerning the Japan Racing Association people who acted for the s ake of militarism with respect to Horse Racing . . . . . 25 June 1946

List of National Race Tracks in Japan

Mr. Inoue - Racing Affair Section Chief - Agr. & Forestry
Mr. Kawasaki - Agr. & Forestry Ministry.

11 Racetracks — (Central)
Local Racetracks - about 2 in every Prefecture
but only 65 in operation - since
they are small they're not too much
of a problem.

11 -

* Sapporo
* Hakodate
° Fukushima -
° Niigata
* Tokyo (Tsuchu)
* NAKAYAMA (Central) — used by Nippon Race Club until 1937 after (money paid though confiscated
• YOKOHAMA (Negishi) — used by Japanese Navy, bought from Nippon Keiba Kai. Ltd. on the understanding it would be returned.
* Kyoto
• HANSHI (not yet ready) — KAWANISHI KOKU (airplane) K.K. used at present used as a motor pool by U.S. Army.
* KOKURA
° Miyazaki

* used at present
° in Lake of disrepair since beginning of war because not used.

Livestock Bureau
July 20, 1948

Subject: Concerning the establishment of the International Race Club.

The governor of the Kanagawa-prefecture has permitted on March 1, 1947 for the representatives of applicants, Mr. Moss, Mr. Emal and Mr. Huver, to establish a corporate juridical person upon their application therefor.

As mentioned in the Articles of the Club, the business to be handled are as follows:

1) Horse shows and assistance to holding of the horse racing;
2) Holding of various sport meetings and assistance thereto;
3) Cooperation to welfare works for the war-damaged;
4) Another business necessary for accomplishing the objects as mentioned in this Article.

It is not clear to us how the business of the club has been handled since its establishment .

As this club was a juridical person which had no direct relation with "the horse racing", the Kanagawa-prefecture said to permit its establishment without any consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the competent Ministry on the horse racing.

And also as shown in the article of the club, the club has no connection with the Yokohama Race Track.

In the petition to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of Mr. Moss, President of the Club in May 1948, such a clause as " ..... holds or assists the horse racing and other sport meetings relating to horse affairs ....." was written, so it seems as if this juridical person were authorized to hold the horse racing, but this contravenes the article of the club quite clearly.

28

Received from INOUE
19 July 48

Livestock Bureau
July 20, 1948.

Subject: Concerning establishment of the Tokyo Paradise Co.Ltd.

Mr.SHIMOMURA Chokichi, Chairman of the Fuchu Town Assembly, delivered to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry a written opinion of which items are summarily as follows, so I intends to express my opinion to this issue.

1) Gist of the written opinion.

a) The Tokyo Race Track of the Japan Racing Association has never borne any tax of Fuchu-machi, Tokyo-to.

b) So the race track and equipments should be separated from the holder of the horse racing in order to democratize the Tokyo Race Track.

c) The race track and equipments , thus separated, should be transferred to the Tokyo Paradise Co. Ltd, which is now under establishment and will be very beneficial to increase the public welfare of Fuchu-machi.

2) My opinion.

a) Though the Tokyo Race Track has never borne any tax of Fuchu-machi, owing to the Horse Racing Law, but it has rendered valuable services to the finance of Fuchu-machi in the form of contribution. It already contributed about 400,000 yen for this year.

As the Horse Racing Law is revised, it must deliver to Fuchu-machi the surtax of the admission tax imposed on visitors to the track, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 4 of the said Law.

b) If the race track and equipment be separated from the holder of the horse racing, it is anticipated that sound operation of racing may become very difficult in view of the previous experiences of us.

c) To give such a specific person as this company the priority in pur-

chasing the race track is to monopoly the interest thereof and when the future of racing is taken into consideration in accordance with the provisions of Art. 40 of the Horse Racing Law, it seems undesirable all the more

3) Conclusion.

It is unproper to transfer the Tokyo Race Track to the TokyonParadise Co. Ltd.

Director of Livestock Bureau

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(30)

vestock Bureau
ly 19,1948

Brief History of Negishi Race Track

1861. Race meeting of the western system was held at Motomachi, Y'hama.

1862. A circular race track was constructed at Nangking Street and The Yokohama Race Club was established, of which members were all foreighers.

1867. A race track was constructed at Negishi.

1876. The club was divided into the Yokohama Race Club and Yokohama Race Association, owing to dis-accordance of opinions of members concerning the conditions of admission qualification of new members.
The same race track was used by both.

1878. Owing to the business depression two clubs dissolved into the Nippon Race Club, to which for the first time a few Japanese entered as members.
The club was given support from the Imperial family.

1888. Betting tickets were sold for the first time, of which face value was one dollar per sheet.
Became more prosperous.

1895. 30 head of race horses imported from foreign countries ran races.

1905. An Imperial prize was bestowed.

1906. Registered as a juridical person.

1908. Get a serious blow owing to prohibition of betting tickets.

1910. Given subsidies for holding the race meeting from the Horse Administration Bureau of the Japanese Government.

1923. Almost all buildings and equipments were destroyed by the earthquake disaster.

1924. Get the approval for holding the race meeting under the Horse Racing Law, after restoring buildings and equipments and held a " authorized " race meeting.

1937. Unified into the Japan Racing Ass'n and became the Yokohama Race Track.

1943. A part of the race track was sold to the Bunju-do Printing Co., as the authorized horse racing was temporarily suspended.

1944. All of the race track was procured by the Japanese Navy.

1945. With the termination of the War, transferred to the Ministry of Finance as a national property.
One section leased for printing by 8th Army.

Received from INOUE, Agricultural Forestry Ministry, 17 July 48

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOREIGN STYLE RACING IN THIS COUNTRY

1. Yokohama Racing.

1861, meetings were held in Yokohama, financed with contributions by members and the Emperor's grants. The officials of the meeting were all foreigners, and the horses only Chinese and Japanese bred ones. Distance: - - the longest, 1⅝ miles, and the shortest, ½ mile. Prizes were financed with admission-fees and entry-fees alone.

1875, The Yokohama Race Club splitted into two: the Yokohama Racing Club and Yokohama Racing Association, each of which used the same track separately. However, later on 1878, the two were amalgamated into one again:the Race Club, owing to financial difficulties.

1880, renamed as the Nippon Race Club.

2. Kyodo Racing Association

1879, founded. In the same year, the first meeting was held at the Toyama School Race Track.

In and after 1884, meetings were held at Ueno, Tokyo twice a year every year (commonly referred to as the Ueno Racing), often honored by the presence of the Imperial Family and ambassadors and ministers of various countries.

1893, dissolved owing to financial difficulties.

3. Toyama School Racing.

1879, race meetings were held as one of the events welcoming the ex-President of the USA, General Grand.

4. Hakodate Race Club.

1900, obtained the approval of the authorities for its existence as a corporate juridical person and its "Articles."

1908, renamed as the Hakodate Racing Association.

25

1910, again renamed as the Hakodate Ra

1903, renamed as the Hakodate Racing Association.

1910, again renamed as the Hakodate Race Club.

5. Age of the First Sale of Betting Tickets Permitted as a Test.

1905, the Government decided to permit on trial the sale of betting tickets but informally. Previous to that, especially the promoters of the Tokyo Racing Association had submitted to the Government petitions and requests for the permission for the sale of betting tickets to raise funds, until at last the Government decided on it.

1906, the first race meeting accompanied with the sale of betting tickets permitted was held at Ikegami Race Track, Tokyo, sponsored by the Tokyo Racing Association.

Thereafter, racing associations were established in so many districts that the a remarkable tendency toward random coming up of racing bodies and corruption of public morals,was seen, against which a hard criticism of the public was levelled.

6. Age of Betting Sale Prohibition.

1908, the sale of betting tickets was prohibited at the time of enforcement of the new Criminal Code, bringing about, to a great shock to the racing circles, a terrible break in prices of the stocks of racing companies, and dissolution and amalgamation of such bodies were seen rampant.

In the same year, the Government, in order to ease the shocks created by the prohibition, decided on a subsidy policy, and enacted the Racing Regulations to grant subsidies for racing enterprises.

For the same year more than 44,000 yen was granted, and for 1910 even more than 430,000 yen. And for the following years the grants

were continued to be given.

7. Enactment of the Horse Racing Law.

1923, the Horse Racing Law (Law No. 47) was enacted, legalizing the sale of betting tickets.

Now that the Horse Racing Law had been enforced, legalizing the racecourse beeting, the financial conditions of the racing had a rosy future, which naturally brought the racing to the full bloom for the coming couple of decades.

1943, the Government, according to the decision of the Cabinet Meeting, resolved to suspend the racing temporarily from 1944, having a "horse ability test" substitute for it for each of the years 1944 and 1945.

8. The Local Horse Racing Regulations.

1927, the Regulations for the Local Horse Racing was promulgated as an Agr. & For. and Home Affairs Ministries Ordinance. After that, the holding of local race meeting was one of the principal business of a Livestock Association or a Federation of Livestock Associations.

9. The Local Horse Racing Law.

Initiated and submitted to the Diet by members of the Horse of Representatives, passed by it and promulgated in 1946 (Law No. 57).

1947, partial amendment was effected to the Law, stipulating that the number of race tracks may be increased to 6 for Hokkaido and 2 for any other Prefecture.

Received Kihara

July 6 , 1948.

TO : Major Napier, G.S., G.H.Q.

FROM : Director of Special Examining Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

SUBJECT : Re Movement for Establishment of Inter-National Horse-Race Club.

We hereby inform you of the result of our investigation concerning the subject matter as follows.

1. Those Japanese who are concerned in the movement for an international horse-race club are ŌGUSHI Seiichi, President of Kanagawa-ken Federation of Horse Improvement Associations, member of House of Councillors, KODAMA Tamotsu, lawyer, NISHIO Tadakata, Councillor of Japan Horse-Race Association and TANAKA Kōtarō, Physician, all of whom have not been designated as falling under the Memorandum. Besides them a person of unknown nationality, called C.H. Moss is also connected with the Movement.

2. The Negishi race-course, located at No. 29 Minosawa-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, was owned by former Japan Horse-Race Association, but was sold to the Navy Ministry by its request in March 1943 and a part of the buildings in the ground sold to a printing company called Bunjudō.

The Navy Ministry made use of the building as a printing house and entrusted the printing company to print the Naval documents. Both the race course and the printing house have been, however, received by the U.S.A. Eighth Army after the War and the printing company is permitted to do works for the Army under the same condition as before.

It is reported that the above-mentioned ŌGUSHI Seiichi and the others concerned are making an effort in getting the race-course disposed of by the Finance Ministry, with a view of reconstructing the course as suitable for foreigners' taste, while Moss is striving to obtain the Eighth Army's approval for the plan.

Japan Horse-Race Association has started a movement for buying back this race-course too and is requesting the Finance Ministry to dispose of it. The Ministry is said to dicide on its policy shortly for the matter, after due deliberation of the standpoints of both parties.

Perceiving that little hope would be held out for his success in that movement, ŌGUSHI Seiichi has retired of late from the movement and the above-mentioned KODAMA Tamotsu is assuming the leadership in continuation of the movement since the former's retirement.

3. The expense is estimated at about 100,000,000 yen in current prices for buying back the race-course and repairing the other establishments, which ŌGUSHI Seiichi and his followers seemed to plan to cover up with the money invested by local traders and Kanagawa-ken Federation of Horse Improvement Associations in the projected joint-stock company to deal with the horse-racing, but the amount so far spent is about 200,000 yen for conference and traffic purposes, and some out of the amount is said to have been paid by the above-mentioned printing company, Bunjudō.

4. The above-mentioned persons concerned in the movement seem to have an intention of continuing their movement until such a time, when they can get some money from their rival, Japan Horse-Race Association, in compensation for giving up of their projection, although they know well that their movement would be likely to fail, and fur-

ther to have some voice in the management of this race-course, if it is bought back and comes to be managed actually by the Japan Horse-Race Association.

5. UCHUSHI Seiichi, mentioned above, is said to have negotiated with Vice-minister of Finance Ministry and Chief of the First Section, State Property Custody Bureau of the same Ministry, several times, but he seems to have not obtained the desired results.

R. Takiuchi

Director of Special Examining Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
FUCHU-MACHI
Kita-Tama-Gun, TOKYO-TO

June 2, 1948

SUBJECT: PETITION

TO : GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Tokyo

Sir,

Notwithstanding the fact that the Tokyo Racecourse of the Japan Racing Association (Nihon Keiba Kai) lies within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Town of Fuchu, this Town cannot levy adequate taxes upon this Association because it is exempted from local taxes by the provisions of the Horse Racing Law of 1936.

Although a multitude of race enthusiasts flock through the town during the racing season, they are of little benefit to the residents; and while the racecourse is lying idle for the lengthy raceless periods, it can be likened to a vast extra-territorial area within the town.

Insofar as the Town of Fuchu is a local government body, we feel obliged to make all residents thereof equally responsible for the promotion of their mutual prosperity and welfare, thus to contribute to the sound development of a truly democratic way of life. We feel, therefore, that the existence of a large non-participant in town affairs is, in this respect, exceedingly detrimental.

Recently, however, we have been apprised of plans to separate the ownership of the racetrack facilities from the race promoting and controlling organization. This project envisions the management of the racecourse as a private enterprise, leasing the course for racing purposes and utilizing the idle facilities during the "off" seasons for recreational and other purposes. Since the establishment of such an entity would be of inestimable benefit to the Town, particularly as it would enable local residents to participate, as holders of shares in the enterprise, I hereby make bold to petition for an arrangement whereby, with the reorganization of the present Japan Racing Association, the racecourse facilities of that body be released for disposal to private enterprise.

The Town Council of Fuchu has met and unanimously passed a resolution supporting private ownership and maintenance of the racecourse, and I wish to add thereto with this letter in my capacity as the Town Mayor.

Respectfully yours,

M. Moriya
MORIYA
Morizo ~~MORITANI~~
Mayor.

23

COPY

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
FUCHU-MACHI
Kita-Tama-Gun, TOKYO-TO

June 2, 1948

SUBJECT: PETITION

TO : GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
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The Town Council of Fuchu has met and unanimously passed a resolution supporting private ownership and maintenance of the racecourse, and I wish to add thereto with this letter in my capacity as the Town Mayor.

Respectfully yours,

[signature]

Morizo MORITANI,
Mayor.

T O W N C O U N C I L
FUCHU-MACHI, Kitatama- Gun, TOKYO-TO

R E S O L U T I O N

In connection with the proposed establishment of the TOKYO RACECOURSE AND COUNTRY CLUB Company, Ltd. (Tentative Name)

WHEREAS the Japan Racing Association (Nihon Keiba Kai), which owns a vast area of land, many buildings and other facilities within the confines of the Town of FUCHU, has had no share in the financial support thereof, an essential requirement in the democratic system of government;

WHEREAS this state of affairs is the result of the militaristic and bureaucratic nature of the Horse Racing Law (Keiba Ho, Law No. 47 of May 10, 1923), countersigned by both the Minister of War and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and the subsequent revisions to the said Law whereby the Japan Racing Association was given monopolistic control over "officially recognized" horse-racing throughout Japan and exemption from all forms of taxation;

WHEREAS since last year, under the provisions of the new Constitution, which repudiates all armed force for Japan and assures the realization of the democratic ideal of government by the people for the people, the Town of FUCHU has been enabled to assess certain small sums upon some of the facilities within the racecourse, thus permitting the entertainment of the hope that the future will bring unification of the Town of FUCHU with the Tokyo Racecourse;

WHEREAS there is now in the course of formation a private corporation which will further this hope by democratization and utilization for modern forms of recreation of the racecourse through separation thereof from the organization controlling and promoting horse-racing proper; and

WHEREAS this Council is of the belief that the establishment of such private enterprise will be in the best interests of this Town,

NOW THEREFORE be it unanimously resolved that a petition be submitted in accordance with the provision of the Local Government Law, Article 99, Clause 2, for the furtherance of the desires of the Council.

This 2nd day of June, 1948

For the Town Council of FUCHU-MACHI

C. Shimomura

Chokichi SHIMOMURA,
President.

To GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
TOKYO.

COPY

TOWN COUNCIL
FUCHU-MACHI, Kitatama- Gun, TOKYO-TO

RESOLUTION

In connection with the proposed establishment of the TOKYO RACECOURSE AND COUNTRY CLUB Company, Ltd. (Tentative Name)

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This 2nd day of June, 1948

For the Town Council of FUCHU-MACHI

C. Shimomura

Chokichi SHIMOMURA,
President.

To GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
TOKYO.

意見書

東京競馬場株式會社（假稱）創立に關する件

我が府中町は廣大な土地、家屋、施設を以て競馬を施行して居る東京競馬場の所在する地方公共團体であります、地方公共團体の經營は其の區域内の人民（法人も同斷）が其の財源を負擔することが民主主義の理念であります。然るに東京競馬場は我町に對し公課を分任して居らないのである。

之は陸軍大臣と農林大臣が總理大臣と共に副書して公布された軍、官的な色彩を持つた競馬法（大正十二年四月十日法律第四十七号）のためである、競馬法は其の後屢々改正され特に昭和十一年に所謂公認競馬場を日本競馬會（法人）で獨占して經營して以來會益々獨善的となり地方稅、所得稅法人稅、營業稅等の賦課を禁じ公共經營の財源負擔の點に於て公体に君臨し來つたと云ふのが從來の實狀であつたのである。それでも陸、海、空軍その他の戰力を保持しないことを宣言した新憲法下になつて漸く昨年來其の施設（物件）に對し僅少な公課を負擔せしむることを得たのであります。そうして自らのために自ら治むるといふ民主

主義的な観念に我が府中町と東京競馬場とは不離一体になり得る曙光を告げたのである。

會を競馬開催機關と、馬場設備等も分離して東京競馬場を民主化して近代的娯樂供與の事業を念願する標題民間事業會社が創立せられんとして居るのである、蓋し當該會社の創立は當町の公益を增進する所以と思料しますので其の實現に對し御高配を切望する次第であります。

右當町議會滿場一致の議決を以て地方自治法第九十九條第二項の規定に依り意見書を提出します。

昭和二十三年六月二日

東京都北多摩郡府中町議會議長　下村長

聯合軍最高司令官　マッカーサー元帥閣下

書

我が府中町には東京競馬場が廣大な土地、建物等施設を所有して春秋二季に競馬を施行して居りますがこれは競馬法（昭和十一年施行）による日本競馬會の經營で同法は地方稅の公課を禁じてある爲に稅を負擔させる事が出來ません

又町は春秋二季の競馬に來集するファンの通過のみで町民の利益とする所は甚だ尠く而も競馬のない時は競馬場は全く遊休設備である爲に實そのもので競馬場は府中町にありながら恰も遮斷された租界の如き狀景であります

町は地方公共團体でありますから地方自治の完全な發達を計る爲に町稅の公課は適當に町民及所在の法人に分擔させて町の繁榮と住民の福祉を願い民主日本の發展に貢獻せねばなりません

さればこの度日本競馬會から土地、建物等の設備を分離してこれを會社經營に移し施設會社として競馬に協力しその以外にもこれを活用せ

んとする東京競馬株式會社の計畫は當町の公益を增進する點に於て又町民が株主となつてこれに關與することは町民の利益と繁榮をもたらすものと確信いたしますので農林省及び日本競馬會がこの會社に對し東京競馬場の土地、建物等の施設を讓渡することを許可せられ度く貴官の特別の御高配を切望する次第であります

右當町議會は滿場一致の決議を以つてこれが實現に對する意見書を提出いたしましたが町長として私よりもこれが實現を希望しお願いたします

昭和二十三年六月二日

東京都北多摩郡府中町町長　森谷森三

聯合軍最高司令官　マッカーサー元帥　殿

INTERNATIONAL RACE CLUB
YOKOHAMA

25th May 1948

To : Mr. E.C.Welsh, Chief Antitrust & Cartels Division
E & S S, G H Q Tokyo

CC to Brig.Gen. Courtney Whitney, Chief Government Section, G H Q Tokyo

From : Charles H. Moss, Chairman International Race Club, 43 Yamashitacho, P.O.Box 43, Yokohama Tel. 2-2277

Subject : Negishi Race Course, Yokohama

It has come to my attention that the Norinsho (Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry) is working to establish a government monopoly of horse racing throughout Japan under what is the mistaken impression, so far as I know, that Headquarters favours and wishes racing to become a Government Monopoly.

I fully appreciate that there is every necessity for government monopoly or at least some form of government control in regard to essential materials in short supply or when government monopoly can be demonstrated as likely to increase the efficiency of an industry but horse racing is essentially a sport and therefore requires the keen competitive spirit which is the basis of any sport. This spirit is not likely to be fostered by a government monopoly although it is appreciated that some government control of racing is perhaps advisable in view of the need to restrain gambling (pertaining to Welfare Ministry), obtaining government revenue, and, to some extent, supervise and control the finances in the interest of the public (Finance Ministry), though the percentage of take off on Pari-Mutuel sales & the proportions for division is fixed regardless of the operating group. It may well be that the most convenient and practical way to deal with the problem of disposing of the assets of the existing Nihon Keiba Kai (Japan Horse Racing Association) would be to turn them over to a government corporation, though the National Property Division of the Finance Ministry could be utilized for this same purpose.

Whilst what I have said above may be considered as applying in a general way to horse racing in Japan, it is definitely my opinion, which opinion is supported by many influential Japanese leaders in and out of the government that the Negishi Race Course in Yokohama, with its long association with foreigners and situated in the main port of entry for the tourist traffic to Japan, should be given special consideration from the following points of view :

1. That it should be recognized as an international organization and be definitely international in character, to foster

international intercourse.

2. The Race Track in Yokohama was originally laid out by the foreign settlers in Japan for their own recreation & maintained by them. The Club established by them has been in uninterrupted existence under foreign control since 1862.

3. The Nippon Race Club as the association was known had to conform from time to time with the Japanese law in order to continue racing & Japanese members were admitted, but the Club has been predominantly foreign, though subject to control by the authorities in the later years of its existence.

4. A law was passed in 1936 with the support of the Military clique and exclusive racing rights were given to the Nihon Keiba Kai, creating thereby a PRIVATE monopoly. The sponsor for this PRIVATE monopoly was the NORINSHO & this Ministry assumed exclusive control of this association. In 1937, all Race Clubs, including the Nippon Race Club were forcibly liquidated under the new law and all assets transferred without compensation to the Nihon Keiba Kai, an association established for this purpose.

5. In 1940, foreign residents still officiating in the interest of racing in Japan were asked to resign under the pretext that racing in Japan had to do with the Imperial Army (remounts) and that foreign officials were not wanted where the Imperial Army was concerned. Foreign officials were excluded as from that time.

6. During the war the Negishi Race Track together with all appurtenances were sold by the Nihon Keiba Kai to the Japanese Imperial Navy & is now a National Property. Under the circumstances the Negishi Race Course is not a part of the Nihon Keiba Kai's assets and has passed out of the control of the Norinsho.

7. Claim through official channels for restitution of the property will be instituted in due course by the Full Members of the Nippon Race Club as at the time of dissolution under duress, but necessary procedures will naturally take a considerable time. Under the circumstances, the Club of which I am the chairman has been established to lease the property from the National Property Section of the Finance Ministry in order to utilize the facilities for the purpose of racing, thereby enhancing the national revenue and affording at the same time more recreation for the public in general in this prefecture.

8. Under the original plan of the Occupation, the main race track was to be built on, so that the enormous investment would have been immobilized & the property rendered non-productive. To obviate such waste, the writer made every effort to save the Race Course for the purpose for which it was originally built and has been in a measure successful, a fact which is fully recognized by all concerned.

9. Negotiations for the lease of the property were on

the point of completion, when the Nihon Kaiba Kai with the support of the Norinsho raised an objection, stalemating all pourparlers and leaving the property entirely non-productive for almost two years.

10. The Eighth Army is willing to release the Negishi Race Course with all appurtenances thereon for racing to any group designated by the Japanese authorities and the writer holds a letter to this effect from the Commanding General.

11. The Norinsho would evidently wish to continue the stranglehold on all important racing in Japan as the avowed intention of some of the officials would be to make use of the Nihon Keiba Kai personnel in its entirety to carry on the government monopoly or monopolized racing, which would mean the continuance of the present system under another name.

12. The present percentage of take-off on pari-mutuel is vicious but this can only be remedied when racing becomes free with only restricted control by the proper authorities, as is the case in all civilized countries of the world.

The International Race Club of which I am the chairman, is composed of :

Charles H.Moss,	British,	Ex Member of the Permanent & Executive Committees of the NIPPON RACE CLUB.
Charles Eymard,	French,	do.
Hans J.Huber,	Swiss,	do.
Kotaro Tanaka,	Japanese,	do.

the only remaining members of the ex EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the NIPPON RACE CLUB at the time of dissolution now resident in Japan. Out of the seven members of the Executive Committee, the American member & one Japanese member died. The other British member is out of Japan but fully endorses the policy of the International Race Club.

Gunnar Wester,	Swedish,	Ex Member of the Nippon Race Club
Viscount Tadamichi Nishio,	Japanese,	do
Seiichi Ogushi,	Japanese	Member of the House of Councillors
Tamotsu Kodama,	Japanese,	Ex Chairman Nakayama Keiba Shinko Kai

The object of the International Race Club is to promote good will through sport meetings, bringing together the cultures of the East & West through social intercourse thereby creating a democratic society.

For this purpose to hold race meetings & encourage

horse racing.

Hold meetings to encourage all sport, including amateur race riding, gymkhanas, and rodeo for the entertainment of the Occupation Personnel and the general public. When funds permit to start & maintain a stable of riding horses to encourage riding and later to procure polo ponies to encourage this sport.

To hold and encourage anàmal shows, to improve breeding &c

To help in the restoration of war devastations & help in matters of social welfare.

It is the intention of the Club to cooperate with the Japanese and to make it thoroughly international in character.

Having regard to what I have written above, I feel that you will appreciate that the Negishi Race Course calls for special treatment and I suggest that in any law submitted to G H Q for approval there should be a clause permitting the Japanese Government to treat the Negishi Race Course separately from the others. I suggest that the law allows for the control and management of the Negishi Race Course to be vested in the Race Club of which I am chairman or any other association which could demonstrate that the race club could serve the public and the interests of Japan as efficiently as the club of which I am chairman, having the same support I now enjoy in this prefecture and from the racing fans in general.

The officers of the International Race Club are as stated above for the present but will be expanded to include those foreigners among the permanent residents of Japan most interested in racing and most likely to achieve in my opinion the very worthy objectsof the race club as defined in our articles of association.

Soliciting your kind consideration of my appeal and with thanks in anticipation

Yours faithfully,

INTERNATIONAL RACE CLUB

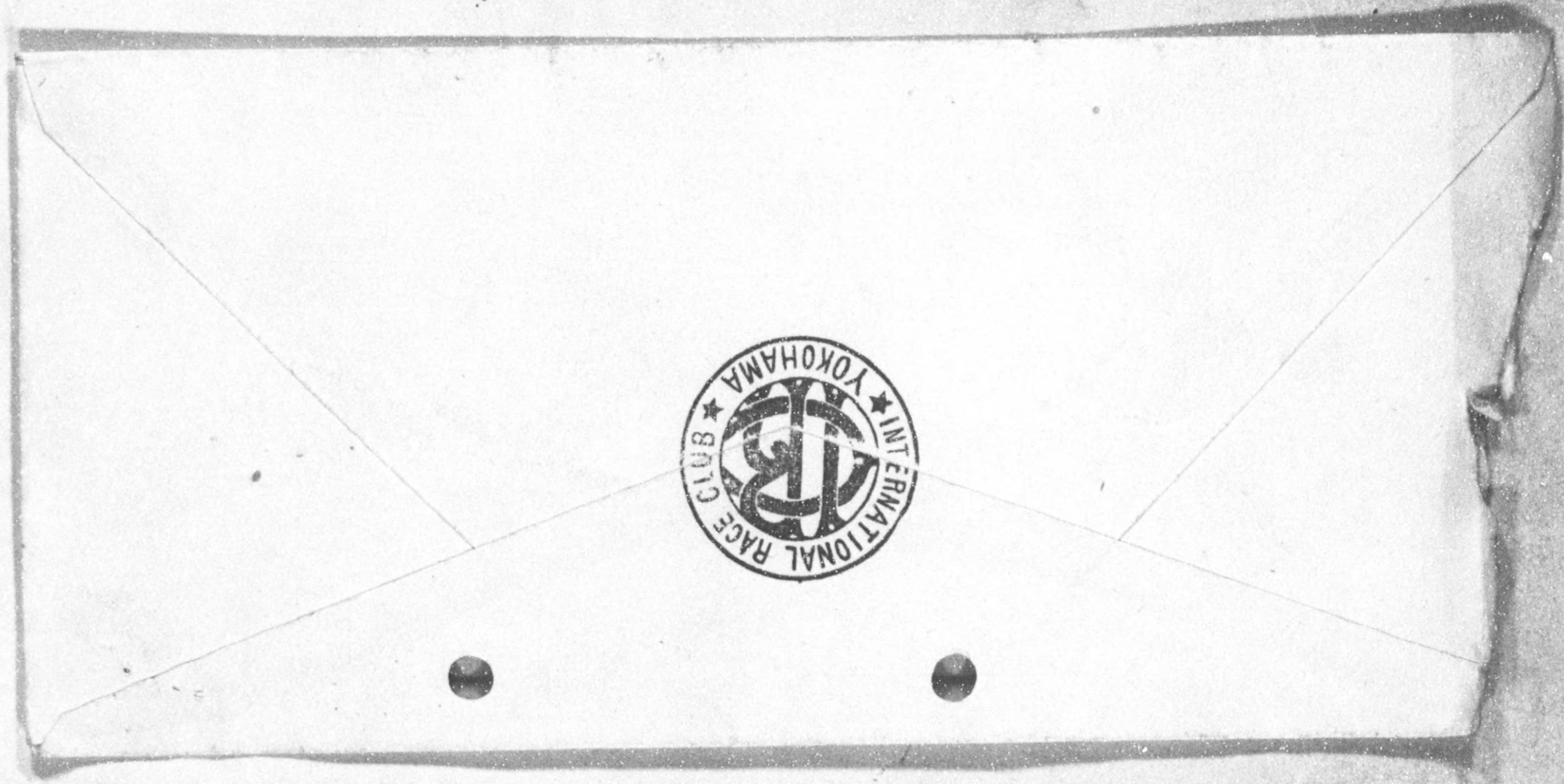
C. H. Moss President

C. H. Moss President
INTERNATIONAL RACE CL[illegible]

The Brig.General Courtney Whitney

Chief of the Government Section

G H Q SCAP Tokyo


INTERNATIONAL RACE CLUB
YOKOHAMA

Tmt

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/TOK/71052

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP
APO 500

Japan Horse Racing Assn

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
KAWANO Nobusuke (河野信祐) President of KANTO BAKURO KAI (関東博労会, Kanto Horse Dealers' Society) 22-3, Showadori, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	KATO Yuichiro 2409 Shindaiji, Jindai-mura, Kita-tama-gun, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/SOC CIS/OP TOK DET MG GS CIC 25	Postmark: 22 Mar 48	Passed	210-1-4
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcard	Japanese	None
	Prep. Date:	Comment by:	
	31 Mar 48	PO J-2400 TOS	

COMMENT

ORGANIZATIONS: KANTO HORSE-DEALERS' SOCIETY FORMED TO REPLACE DISSOLVED TOKYO HORSE-DEALERS' GROUP

Writer, in a printed postcard, states:

"Released after spending five (5) years in the army and in internment camps, I returned demobilized at the end of last year.

"In view of the present states of affairs in our country, we have dissolved the TOKYO BAKURO GUMI (東京博労組, Tokyo Horse-Dealers' Group) and inaugurated a new society named KANTO BAKURO KAI (関東博労会, Kanto Horse-Dealers' Society) in compliance with the national policy of democratic Japan. My younger brother MAEDA Yoshiaki will be the second NAKAMURA boss." The following names are given at the end of the postcard. KUROIWA Iwao (黒岩巌) of KANTO BAKURO IKKA (Kanto Horse-Dealers' Family). MAEDA Yoshiaki (前田良明), successor to the Kanto Horse-Dealers' Family, the second NAKAMURA Boss (関東博労一家、中村二代目).

Examiner's Note: Judging from the works IKKA (family) the above society is formed under the gangsterlike OYABUN (Boss)-KOBUN (Hireling) system.

Source: Common knowledge.

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those officials military and/or civilian who are specifically authorized to receive such information.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

APO 500,
9 September 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Japan Horse Race Association.

The Japanese Government will add the Japan Horse Race Association (Nippon Keiba-kai) to Paragraph 8, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

Verbal Instructions instead of letter
See Prime Ministers
Office & Home Affairs
Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947
(Amended) - Revoked 3 Oct 47
(In hands of Miss Aoki)

21

Kris. 30 Oct 47

Government Section

AFO 500,
9 September 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Japan Horse Race Association.

The Japanese Government will add the Japan Horse Race Association (Nippon Keiba-kai) to Paragraph 8, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. Re: Paragraph 8, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 "Organizations Established Under the Special Legislation..." Special legislation is that which applies to a specific group or association as distinguished from general legislation which applies to the public as a whole.

2. On 29 May 1936 the Horse Racing Law of 1923 was amended and a juridicial person called the "Japan Horse Racing Society" was established. The eleven existing horse-racing clubs were dissolved as stated in Article 47 of the amended law: "Upon the dissolution of the juristic persons mentioned in Article I as shall be hereby repealed and the Imperial Horse Racing Association, the 'Japan Horse Racing Society', succeeds to their rights and duties."

In Article I of the amended law, the Japan Horse Racing Society is given the sole right to run horse races: "The horse-racing as mentioned in this law may not be held by any person other than the Japan Horse-Racing Society."

PSD 2

3. The officers of the Japan Horse-Racing Society were appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry pursuant to Article 19: "The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the competent Minister. The Directors and Auditors shall be appointed by the competent Minister." Inasmuch as the officers are not strictly government officials, they are not subject to automatic screening. The association is, however, under complete governmental dominance, even, as before stated, to the appointment of its officers by the competent minister, and under Article 26, to be used in any manner at the absolute discretion of the Japanese Government.

4. Special privileges were given to this organization by Article 16 which states: "No income tax, corporation tax or business tax shall be levied on the Japan Horse-Racing Society...."

5. Article 10 states the purpose of the society: "The Japan Horse-Racing Society shall be a juristic person and its objects shall be to improve and multiply horses and to arouse public interest in affairs respecting horses." During the critical period, the Article was interpreted militaristically.

6. According to the balance sheets of the association, the grand total of business income of 1945 amounted to ¥ 328,196,525.94 with gross receipts from totalizator amounting to ¥301,727,400. In 1946 grand total of business income amounted to ¥1,892,280,000 with gross receipts from totalizator amounting to ¥1,805,000,000. It is quite apparent from the above figures that this is not an insignificant association.

7. The Central Horse Affairs Society (Chuo Baji Kai) a similar association is listed in Paragraph 9, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947. The Japan Horse Race Association clearly falls under the same category for reasons listed above. Therefore, it is recommended that the Japan Horse Race Association (Nippon Keiba Kai) be added to paragraph 9 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

8. Well founded rumors maintain that many of the officials of this association are former purgees. Therefore since the association was established under special legislation, has had militaristic aims, and is a large association, it should without question be screened.

9. ESS concurs with this recommendation by check sheet of 12 August 1947.

ARVILLA CHICK

Arvilla Chick

Government Section

APO 500,
9 September 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Japan Horse Race Association.

The Japanese Government will add the Japan Horse Race Association (Nippon Keiba-kai) to Paragraph 8, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

44

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

GS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

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Dupe to Colonel Lee, Mr Meyers - Ct & Law.

44-A

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Arvilla Chick
ARVILLA CHICK

Hold until Chick inform us what date this Assn. was placed on Paragraph 8 - which will be found from the Ordinance. Then take out all the other copies from the ABEYANCE FILE and make notation on Original as follows:

> This Memo never left GS, since policy was re-established that by verbal agreement, notification to this effect would be made. Assn. placed on Paragraph 8, Ordinance _____ on (Date).

Destroy the GS, PSQD, Retainer copies on this, and CIS, but file the original with above note in Mem s to CLO File.

Government Section

In obeyance
Advice by Fitch

APO 500,
9 September 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Japan Horse Race Association.

The Japanese Government will add the Japan Horse Race Association (Nippon Keiba-kai) to Paragraph 8, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

Retainer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. Re: Paragraph 8, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 "Organizations Established Under the Special Legislation..." Special legislation is that which applies to a specific group or association as distinguished from general legislation which applies to the public as a whole.

2. On 29 May 1936 the Horse Racing Law of 1923 was amended and a juridicial person called the "Japan Horse Racing Society" was established. The eleven existing horse-racing clubs were dissolved as stated in Article 47 of the amended law: "Upon the dissolution of the juristic persons mentioned in Article I as shall be hereby repealed and the Imperial Horse Racing Association, the 'Japan Horse Racing Society', succeeds to their rights and duties."

In Article I of the amended law, the Japan Horse Racing Society is given the sole right to run horse races: "The horse-racing as mentioned in this law may not be held by any person other than the Japan Horse-Racing Society."

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8. Well founded rumors maintain that many of the officials of this association are former purgees. Therefore since the association was established under special legislation, has had militaristic aims, and is a large association, it should without question be screened.

9. ESS concurs with this recommendation by check sheet of 12 August 1947.

9 January 1948
Japan Horse Racing was put on Paragraph VIII by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry No. 10 of 1947 ~~No. 10 1947~~ on 7 November 1947

ARVILLA CHICK
Arvilla Chick

R O U G H

APO 500,
22 August 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japan Horse Race Association

The Japanese Government will add the Japan Horse Race Association (Nippon Keiba-kai) to Paragraph 9, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

22 August 1947

1. Re: Paragraph 9, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947 "Organizations Established Under the Special Legislation..". Special legislation is that which applies to a specific group or association as distinguished from general legislation which applies to the public as a whole.

2. On 29 May 1936 the Horse Racing Law of 1923 was amended and a juridicial person called the "Japan Horse Racing Society" was established. The eleven existing horse-racing clubs were dissolved as stated in Article 47 of the amended law: "Upon the dissolution of the juristic persons mentioned in Article I as shall be hereby repealed and the Imperial Horse Racing Association, the "Japan Horse Racing Society', succeeds to their rights and duties."

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By Jo -1-

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8. ESS concurs with this recommendation by check sheet of 12 August 1947.

ARVILLA CHICK

Mrs. P. Chick
Govt. Sect. Public Service Anal Div

11 Aug. 1947

THE JAPAN HORSE RACE ASSOCIATION AND ITS
ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

In order to understand the character or complexion of a juridicial person, the quickest way is probably by looking at the accounting system, especially the expenditures of the organization.

In the income and expenditure statement of the Japan Horse Race Association (J.H.R.A.) , we can find that is is paying the government a certain percentage of its income from the entrance fee and pool-tickets sold. This is done under a law and could be understood, but what cannot be understood is where and how the net profit were disposed by the mangge rs. This association has been advertising that:

"This association is a governmental monopoly and its profit are used for public purposes. Therefore it is better to continue it without reorganizing".

Though the signboard may be a public organization, it is a doubt whether the expenditures are used for the benefit of the public. When this problem is examined to the very details I think the reason for the managets of the J.H.R.A. and the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to make a desperate movement to camouflage the association can be understood.

To begin with there is nothing more mysterious than the accounting system of the J.H.R.A.. It is often said that the J.H.R.A. is like a labyrinth. The reason for this is because its accouning system are all kept a secret and much like

entering a labyrinth.

The J.H.R.A. is a special juridicial person formedu under a special law.and the Minister, Deputy minister, Chief of Bureau etc. are legally given rights to supervise the asso-ciation but the actual supervision is done only by the few higher officials of the Horse Race Section of the Ministry.

The Bank of Japan, the same kind of a juridicial person, is supervised strictly by the government and still when the shareholders have any question as to the accounting system, they may exercise their rights to have it checked. The financial reports are made public by the government gazette and newspapers, too. The Horse Race Club, a predecessor of the J.H.R.A. was supervised on the same basis as the Bank of Japan and its members could at any time ask for explanation on any suspicious point.

The present J.H.R.A. is a conpulsory war time merger of eleven horse race clubs. It has no members or shareholders and consequently no general meetings. This means that there is no supervision of those interested. There is no necessity for the association to make public its financial conditions. The only supervision is done by the few government officials. Therefore the expenditure was autocraticly supervised by a few govern-ment officials and managers and kept a secret.

Here, I would like to explain two facts which the J.H.R.A. under the above prepapration had done and will try and make clear the characters of this special juridicial person.

(I) Illegal expenditure to run a horse wagon business.

In 1946 at the first post-war race, the association got a net profit of about 20 million yen. In spite of this they still declare a loss of 250 thousand yen. This was a surprising news to the horse owners and others interested in horse racing.

From 1944 to the summer of 1946, this J.H.R.A. organized a horse wagon business and tranported military and government goods. The loss occured in this period was covered by the profit earned for the fiscal year of 1946.and still a loss of 250 thousand yen was left over.

The next problem is whether the business of horse wagon is proper for this association. In the tenth article of the association law it states:

"The purpose of the J.H.R.A. is to improve horse breeding, increase the number and spread the thoughts on horse".

There is no article stating to permit their management of a wagon business or others. Therefore it would be necessary for it to have the artciles of association changed at the Imperial Diet to do such business as horse wagon business. There has been no such changes in the articles which signifies this horse wagon enterprise is ellegal and expenditure for it is illegal too.

In the 247th article of the crminal law it states that:

"All illegal activities of a manager of a association whall be effected by the breach of trust".

Is the J.H.R.A. exempted from this stipulation?

What should be related to here is that the association was an important cooperator in the war, but not a single staff member has taken responsibility for this. No. they are even thinking that they have done something very meritorious for this country.

(II) Financial Reports.

For the fiscal year of 1942, there is a account named miscellaneous expenditure with ¥874,741.60 or 26.3% ofthe expenditure. For the year ¥13560,000 was brought over from the previous year so a loss of ¥5,620,000 had pccuredfor 1942.

In this report ¥7,945,736.60 was brought over to 1943 and looks as if there is no loss. Put in the income of 1942 as said before there is the ¥13,560,000 brought forward. This latter was used up somehow and eventually ¥7,940,000 was brought over to 1943.

What could be the reason for this expenditure? If it wasn't for the suspicious ¥8,874,000 of miscellaneous expenditure there should have been ¥16,820,477 left over for the next year.

In the financial report of 1943 there is the expenditure of ¥7,484,169 as miscellaneous accounts, which means 24.4% of the total expenditure was used for this.

What could be this miscellaneous account? It is known that it was expanded when the Pacific War started. Until then there was profit but after the account was expanded there is a continuous loss. What could be the contents of it? In what way and for what purpose and on what reason could such large amout of expenditure be spent? Was it spent only by the opinions of the managers or a compulsory expenditure? These are only some of the questions in connection to this expenditure. But what a disappointing fact to know that only the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has the rights to supervise this association! It was probably spent only through the acknowledgement of the few officials. This means that unless it is examined by some outsiders it cannot be decided whether it is a proper and a legal expenditure. In other words this system of only getting a few officials acknowledgement for spending money is a very dangerous system and any amount of expenditure can be made easily.

As to the purpose of this expenditure any interpretation can be made but at this time of democracy and opening the doors to public, this system should be made public too.

Would I be making a great mistake to say that if a second

Tojo should come out he would first of all be interested in such association whose wxpenditure could be paid freely only by a release of few officials?

From 1942, where could the Tojo War cabinet got all the money to run the government? A large part of it was covered by the temporary military espenditure but the other part was gathered from various sources in connection with the army. We do not have clear facts but wouldn't the J.H.R.A. be utilized as one of them?

What always spoirls a fair election is money--money which the sources cannot be made clear. What I hope is that a system to put a check on suspecious expenditures of juridicial persons andoorganization be established. In this sense the expenditures of the J.H.R.A. should be made public and its characters made clear.

END

Incl.

Income and Expenditure Statement for 1942 and 194 3,

Incl.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (1942)

INCOME	AMOUNT	EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT
Entrance fee	4,194,944.89	To government	20,190,791.50
Pool-ticket special a/a	32,760,120.50	Office expenditure	3,567,553.64
Registration fee	339,216.00	Prizes	5,757,165.20
Sale of Test-passed Horses	655,600.00	Race management Expenditure	1,648,633.14
Brought over from previous year	13,560,735.72	Track Maintenance Expenditure	362,698.47
Sale of fodder	925,962.68	Purchase of Test-passed horses	1,688,057.63
Misc.	1,453,996.39	Race encouragement Assin Aids	51,568.95
		Race horse breeding Aids Fee	289,831.76
		Coop. Fodder purchase	2,339,701.26
		Repairs	974,084.83
		Misc.	8,874,741.63
	$$,($$,'$0 45,944,840.01		45,944,850.01

1943

Entrance fee	4,152,150.45	Payment to gov.	22,538,737.30
Pool-tickets special a/c	37,378,916.00	Office expense	3,409,434,85
Registration fee	347,998.00	Prizes	5,844,242.65
Sale of test-passed horeses	744,500,00	Race management expense	1,498,355.78
Sale of fodder	1,116,095.64	Track maintenance expense	515,275.57
Brought over from previous year	7,945,736.17	Purchase of test-passed horses	1,664,736,02
Aids to move tracks	10,021,967,15	Race Encouragement Ass'n aids	56,685.75
Misc	1,471,303,36	Race horse breeding aids	285,547.23
	55,940,671.80	Coop. purchase of fodder	1,891,318.27
		Repairs	730,302,15
		Aids to move tracks	10,021,967.15
		Misc.	7,464,169.11
			55,940,671.80

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

CW/CLK/JPN/AC/ked

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Horse Race Association

Note No.: (1)

From: Govt. Section To: ESS Date: 8 August 1947
Attn: Mr. Wold

1. ESS/AC referred material regarding Horse Race Association to Government Section by check sheet dated 4 August 1947. Government Section study of this material indicates that the Horse Race Association is an organization which was formed by special legislation, is highly monopolistic, and should be listed in Paragraph 9, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 for screening.

2. Your comment is requested.

CW

WFM/ECW/HW/nh

From: ESS To: GS Date: 12 August 1947
Attn: Miss Chick

2

1. Reference is made to Check Note No. 1, 8 August 1947, from Government Section to ESS on the subject of the Horse Race Association.

2. ESS/AC concurs in the listing of the Horse Race Association in Paragraph 9, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

for W. F. M.

18

From: ESS

To: GS
Attn: Miss Chick

WFW/ECW/HW/mh
Date: 12 August 1947

2

1. Reference is made to Check Note No. 1, 8 August 1947, from Government Section to ESS on the subject of the Horse Race Association.

2. ESS/AC concurs in the listing of the Horse Race Association in Paragraph 9, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 2 of 1947.

- W. F. M. - - - - - - -

has been circulated

CH/CLK/JPH/AG/hcd

Horse Race Association

Govt. Section

ESS
Attn: Mr. Weld

6 August 1947

(1) 1. ESS/AC referred material regarding Horse Race Association to Government Section by check sheet dated 4 August 1947. Government Section study of this material indicates that the Horse Race Association is an organization which was formed by special legislation, is highly monopolistic, and should be listed in Paragraph 9, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 for screening.

2. Your comment is requested.

CH

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: 8 August 1947

Horse Race Association is referred to ESS/AC for comment for the reason that ESS/AC has already made some study on the subject.

ARVILLA CHICK

FSDB 3 #4

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.080 (2 Aug 47) ESS/AC Subject: Horse Race Association

WFM/ECW/HW/mcf

Note No.	From: ESS To: GS Date: 4 Aug 47
1	1. The Japan Horse Race Association exercises a monopolistic control over all horse racing run at the large national tracks. This organization was created by the Japanese Government through the forced amalgamation of the eleven (11) national tracks which previously operated independently. During the war racing activities ceased and the association carried on breeding activities to produce war horses for the Japanese Army and also operated a Horse Transportation Corps for the Army. 2. Antitrust and Cartels Division has received numerous documents from previous officials of the independent horse racing associations claiming that, as an instrument of the wartime Japanese government, the officials of the Horse Race Association who were then in office and who remain in office should be subject to purge by SCAP. 3. The attached documents are for your information. 8 Incls. Translations of letters & documents. W.F.M.

17

080 (2 Aug 47) ESS/AC

Horse Race Association

WFM/ECW/EW/mcf

ESS GS 4 Aug 47

1. The Japan Horse Race Association exercises a monopolistic control over all horse racing run at the large national tracks. This organization was created by the Japanese Government through the forced amalgamation of the eleven (11) national tracks which previously operated independently. During the war racing activities ceased and the association carried on breeding activities to produce war horses for the Japanese Army and also operated a Horse Transportation Corps for the Army.

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3. The attached documents are for your information.

8 Incls.
Translations of letters
& documents.

- W.F.M. - - - - - - - - -

Mr Webb

2 August, 1947

From J. Kodama

THE JAPAN HORSE RACE ASSOCIATION
IS NOT A GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISE

In order to be free from the effects of the Anti-trust Law which was promulgated recently there were such mislead advertisments as

"The Japan Horse Race Association is a monopolistic enterprise owned by the government so it shall not be effected by the recent Anti-trust Law."

There seems to be a wrong conception among some people that the Japan Horse Race Association has the same characters of government office as the monopoly bureau of the Ministry of Finance and that the enterprise is managed directly by the government. This should be said ridiculous. It is well understood that it is established under the special law of Japan Horse Race Association Law and its staff members are all nominated by the Minster of Agriculture and Forestry, but it does not mean that the association's enterprise is run by the government. Though the staffs are nominated by the government and supervised in details by the government the activities of the association, in other words the selling of race tickets (baken) would under the traditional spirit of the Japanese criminal law be a gambling crime. By an exceptional law named the "Horse Race Association Law" this is permitted to be sold and is given a special kind of rights. Again, from the reason that the enterprise itself has much effect on the public conduct and education, it is backed by law but it is absolutely not a government owned enterprise like the tobacco and salt monopoly bureau of the Ministry of Finance. In other words, though this association is a

Inclosure #1

special juridicial person established under a special law it is strictly an individual juridicial person and not a public juridicial person. Therefore its staff members are not governmental officials. If the staffs should be government officials, then, Hisaro Kano, the deputy managing chief should be purged from the reaaon of being the London branch Chief of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Their Supervisior Kunio Miura was the chief of Legislation Bureau of Koiso Cabinet during the Pacific War and member of the "Yokusan-kai" (Imperial War Cabinet Assistance Society) staff and should be purged.

These staffs should not be able to stay at the present position. Besides these two. there are others of this association who were staff members of the "Yokusan-kai". These too should not be able to stick to their present post. But the fact is they are calmly assuming the position and the government does not try to discharge them, which means that they are not government officials. In other words, the Japan Horse Race Association is purely an individual juridicial person and its enterprise is managed strictly by an individual and not by public. Therefore its monopoly is obviously an individual monopoly amd by belief in the advertisement of their being an enterprise managed by the government it should not be kept away from the effects of the Anti-trust Law.

Hitherto, there has been many points in connection with the Japan Horse Race Association which cannot be understood. From the standpoint of those who know the real character of the association, the activities of the association, and the history of the association, this association should not wait to be

closed by the anti-trust law but should have been dissolved soon after the termination of the war as an semi-militaristic organization. But contrary to these facts there has been no such tendency. The Shidehara Cabinet and the Yoshida Cabinet excluded this association from the purgery list which should be said a very strange thing. Strange enough, the Central Horse Affairs Association (Chuo Baji Kai) a same association in the line of horse affairs was put on the purgery list but the Japan Horse Race Association , an association much more responsible for war, an association which was cooperatingwi with the military authorities even before the General Mobilization Law was promulgated and all through the war had as its motto the encouragement of militaristic thoughts, was excluded from the list to be purged. This is really un-interpretable and unfair.

The Central Horse Affairs Association (Chuo Baji Kai) dissolved the former Japan Horse Affairs Association (Nihon Baji Kai) soon after the end of war and was established soon after that, but already the hands to purge this new association too has got around. On the otherhhand, the Horse Race Association, which was a militaristic organization before and during the war has not been even touched bu the government and still are running the horse races as done during the war-days. This cannot be understood.

It is said that behind this strange happening, there is a struggle for death diplomacy by some of the interested members, but under the anti-trust law there is a examination organization named the "Fair Trade Committee" (Kosei Torihiki Iinkai), which

we believe is a very strict and fair organization. But Gods knows what, could there be some diplomatic man who still thinks that he could fool the eyes of the Fair Trade Committee, too?

Which ever it may be, the public is hoping for fairness. Those who are responsible for war should readily take the responsibility.and those undemocratic enterprises exercising individual monopolistic power should receive the effects of the fair law, in spite of the diplomacy abd hypocritic act the enterprisers may play.

Thus we hope that no dark shadows would be left to rebuild Japan.

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
LABOR DIVISION
Interpreter - Translator Group

Translation requested by: Anti-Trust & Cartels Division Log No: 120

Received ESS/LA: 17, June 1947

DIGEST OF LETTER

To: Anti-Trust & Cartels Division

From:

Date:

Sub: "Temporary suspension of horse racing", from the magazine "Yushun" (affiliated with Japan Racing Association News) Vol. 1, No. 4, published on 1, Jan, 1944 By Izaemon Yasuda, President of the Japan Racing Association.

As was announced by the Intelligence Bureau on 17, Dec, 1943, in accordance with the Racing act, racing was temporarily suspended after the 1943 autumn racing at Miyazaki and a Efficiency Examination was carried out instead. Since the matter of this Efficiency Examination nas been explained in detail in this volume by Mr. Kishi, president of Horse Administration Bureau, it is unnecessary to explain about it again. Numerous middle and small merchants, abandoning their own business, have engaged in strengthening the horse front, while millions of students in all Japan have gone to the front lines holding weapons instead of books.

At this moment, the hundred millions people should be thorough determined in the life of war and should be at the post of battle. As everone knows, racing had been carried on for the purpose of producing stallion, maintaining the light-horse breeding, and horse education. This nas been successfully carried out. With the said fact, unless the degree of importance of the horse for military and industrial decrease a little, racing is still necessary and urgent. However, at this moment, when the tempo of World War II is increasing severely, it is a matter of course that the majority of the racetracks and other institution be immediately diverted to the necessary course in order to increase War strength to carry on the war. The Japan Racing Association is willing to co-operate with the government's plan, and decided afresh

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10 July 47

that by carrying the Horse Efficiency Examination Racing instead of racing, it could examine the ability of pure breed stallion and that, by maintaining light-horse breeding it would contribute to the natural promotion of war horse which is an active weapon, and to the resourse of acquiring.

For the past thirty-nine years, I have been connected with racing in our country. During that period, many events occured, namely, prohibiting of pool-ticket, restoration of the ticket, and establishment of the State Racing Association and the Japan Racing Association --- etc.. It was with deep emotion for me to look back on the past. To date, the object of our country's racing, even at the first motive, already lay in the promotion of war-horse nature and in acquisition of the resourse. At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895 and the Boxer Rebellion, it was clear that our war-horse was extreme by inferior, and moreover by the next Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905 our country did not have time to improve the horse nature. As abovementioned, the necessity of its further improvement came to be felt keenly. It was learned that gracious, Emperor Meiji was concerned deeply about the War horse, and asked Prince Yamagata and Ito to immediately establish the basic measures of horse improvement. Being filled with trepidation, the government organized the Temporary Horse Administration System Investigation Commission for the purpose of submitting report on the administration to the Emperor. Due to the said report, the Horse Administration Bureau was established in the cabinet, in May 1906, and the 18-years-plan for the horse administration was drown up. Furthermore, the matter concerning tacit permission for the pool-ticket was decided at the cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, Viscount Kano, governor of Kagoshima prefecture, under his confidence regarding the necessity of racing foe for horse improvement, who exerted himself in encouraging racing for horse improvement, planned for the establishment of the Racing Association in concert with the Government. War Minister, Terauchi resolved to have a military representative help Viscount Kano in the establishment of the Racing Association and in the practical affairs of racing. Lieutenant-General, Ōhkura, Cavalry Inspector, Chief of Central Horse Depot, was requested to select a suitable person for that duty. At that time, I, who was on duty as Cavalry Captain in Nagoya Remaining Division, suddenly, received not only an order of transfer to the Central Horse Depot, but also a private order from Lieutenant-General Ōhkura as follows:

Namely, with the opinion of Emperor Meiji for horse im-

presentative selected from the Military Circle into the business. At the result of selection, you were appointed to be the representative by the War Minister's request by all means, you will do your effort as one of the organizer.

I had planned to return to my native country after my discharge to support my mother. But I had known that, in both the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese war, the inferiority of our horses affected our forces, and by that time, I had been greatly concerned about the necessity of horse improvement. Furthermore I should not complain about my private affairs when I think of my comrades killed in battle. By the abovementioned reasons, I accepted the order of Lieutenant-General Ōhkura. Afterwards, I sometimes discussed matter regarding ground fund ---etc., at meetings with refresentatives from persons concerned Agriculture and Commerce, Dept, of War Dept, and the Imperial House-Hold. We were not concerned about the fund for Racing Association for it was expected that ¥ 60,000 from other sources woubd be invested.

But such an expected fund, in fact, ended in failure due to various reasons, and we had to ask the people for investment. Undergoing all troubles, we finally established the Tokyo Racing Association, in 1906, and, in the fall of the same year the first race was held. Emperor Meiji sent Imperial Highness Prince Hushimi as his deputy, and furthermore granted the Imperial Prize to the Association; and the former way had been continued until 1922 and the latter up to today. We are grateful for the his consideration for racing.

With the success of the first racing by the Tokyo Racing Association, applications for the establishment of racing associations arose throughout the country and at last, 15 Juridical association came to be established.

However, due to such reasons as unrestricted purchasing of pool-ticket, abuse-establishment of the racing association, and as profitmaking of the racing associations backed with the Horse Improvement Company, --- etc., the matter of public morals came to be considered, and as soon as new criminal laws were enforced the pool-ticket was prohibited on 16, October, 1908. Nevertheless, the Government, in view of the improtance of racing in the horse improvement, paid a subsidy of more than ¥ 143,000 as responsible payment for the surplus fund in Novenber of same year. Furthermore, the subsidy for holding racing had been paid every year after 1910, and for the racing equipment for twenty years, by the Government. The said total sum amounted to more than ¥ 5,600,000. In spite of the such a huge fund, gradually racing and there were many considerable troubles on the horse-breeding's future. I believed that, by the way of no-pool-ticket-racing, it is impossible to continue racing to make up the financial foundation of racing, and to obtain good stallion.

The horse circles became slow, and

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Believing in the abovementioned, I nad made a great effot for the restoration of the pool-ticket with the co-coperation of persons and officers with the same sentiment, and finally I became a member of the Lower House. Fortunately, the Military Government decided that the dulIness in the horse-circles was a crisis on national defense, and that there was no way to recover it but the restoration of racing by the pool-ticket. Afterwards, the Racing Act which was suggested by the Government in 1923, passed the Diet and enforced from July of the same year. With such a plan, only eleven racing clubs were approved publicly to hold racing under the Racing Act. However, in case of their separation, it was very difficult to set up an organized race-card, to fix the race-judgement and other standard of race-holding, and to establish powerful agency of the race-judgement. For the abovementioned reasons, it was learned that the unity of the race-card, or racing schedulele and system would be injured by eleven club's system. Therefore the Government revised the Racing Act in 1936, and ordered to establish only one Foundational Japan Racing Association by the new Act, in stead of continuance of the Racing Club, a corporate juridical person. The said Foundational Japan Racing Association had the right and duty of the Racing Club which was absolutely discontinued. Furthermore, officials of the Association were appointed by the government. In addition to the said great improvements, the object and mission of the racing were fixed by the "Inland Horse Administration Plan" in acts up to today as follows; the racing by the new Racing o Act should be carried on so as to make the obtaining of stallin easy by means of the Efficiency Eramination necessary for horse improvement, and to spread the idea regarding horses.

Let us see the effect of the racing upon the horse-breeding. The effect of the racing upon general horse-breeding is very great, in psychological and economic respects as well as in selection of stallion. But the psycollgical and economic effect are seen early. Seeing the past fact that the ups and downs of the horse-breeding world had been accompanied with that of the racing as like shadow, the abovementioned matter is mostly understandable. Regarding the absolute member of horse in our country, we could not see any increase, comparing with that of Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895. In the Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895, only 40,000 horses, at most, could be used as War horse, and at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905, 10,000 horses were imported from Australia. On contrary to the abovementioned fact, in China Battle 1937-1945 and in World War II, more than α times as many were used. Their nature had been greatly improved. Of course, this is a result of the efforts of the people and officers. However it can be said that the racing greatly influenced it directly and indirectly. The racing stimulants the demand of light-horse on every holding, and supply the purchasing fund by confering prise money, which changed to product fund of the producer. The capacity Examination in racing select the light-horse for the purpose of making the light-horse more excellent. In fact, as soon as the Racing Act enforced light horses were imported, namely,

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500 stud-mares and about 100 stallins had been seen up to today. Their off spring had been examinad and trained in racing, and best ones had been made stud-mare or stallion. By such method, the basis of light-horse breeding gradually was completed, and it has been possible to obtain the stud-horse since 5or 6 years ago. Not only arrangement of the stud horse, but also grass and other foods, pasture and the equipment of horse-training are important for the horse-breeding. Namely, unless the pasture, production, techniques of culculating and training develop together in whole unity, horse-breeding would be not expected to advance. Fortunately, tne pastures now have been improved as well as increased; and it can be said tnat the basis of light-horse breeding has been established now. The horse bred thereby is not inferior to other country's, and it is expected to futher develop towards Japan own course, being independent of foreign countries. Before tne basis of light-horse breeding in our country was established, it was time for racing to establish its basis. Therefore it was impossible to desire to obtain many stallins; and with the said reasons, racing had to depend on import from foreign countries. But, after 1940 when the basis of light-horse breeding was established, it has been possible to obtain, every year, more than ten nome bred stallion through racing, and it has been carring on as like by the Horse Administration Plan.

To meet the expenses for horse improvement and the promotion of horse business.is a secondary question as a mission of racing. However, in view of the past fact, it is fact that racing has exerted important effect upon meeting the said expenses, and that racing really has been the financial basis to the horse improvement, and promotion of horse business. The minute figures about it shall be omitted, but the money amount which was borne and paid by this association for horse improvement and the promotion of horse administrations reached ¥ 273,000,000 in gross total, in which payment to the government, the greatest, was ¥ 167,000,000. The total of the pool-ticket tax, entrance tax, and social undertaking expenses is ¥ 347,000,000, which is included in the general national expense.

Taking back the history of racing and the actual result of horse breeding, the suspension of racing of this time, I think, will have a great influence upon horse-breeding and racing in Japan. This is "Temporary suspension" in its real sence, and it is evident that racing shall be restored as soon as the reason of suspending the racing disappeared, as was explained by Mr. Kishi, the president of the Horse Administration Bureau. It is desired that everyone concerned understand the importance of the present situation and the purport of government authorities, correspond to the government measures, endure many difficulties, and co-operated so that the expencted objective may be attained. After all, it is earnestly hoped that everyone, whether he transfer or remain in the post related with racing in the future, will devote himself in his own work and do his utmost for the destruction of enemies.

昭和十九年一月一日発行（第四巻第一號）

競馬の一時停止に際して

日本競馬会理事長　安田伊左衛門

（日本競馬会報合併）掲載、

蓬萊機十二月十七日情報局から発表せられたとほり、昭和十八年拾参年度を最後として、競馬法による競馬は一時停止せられ、これに代つて能力検査が施行せられることになつた。これについては、本號誌上において、競馬会理事長安田伊左衛門氏から詳しく説明の労をとつてもらうそうであるが、ここに再び蛇足を加える必要はない。

すでに多くの中小商業者は失礼の業をすてて我が増強の第一線に立ち、全國幾十萬の学徒も武器をとつて我線に徒で立つたのである。

今ここで一億國民は決戦生活を徹底し、總員戦斗配置につかなければならないときである。

同和のとほり競馬は、種馬の取得と軽種生産の維持並びに馬事思想の普及を目的として施行せられるものである。

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全国幾十萬の学徒も武器をとって戦線に徒で立ったのである。

今こそ一億国民は決戦生活を徹底し、總員戦斗配置につかなければならないときである。

国初のとおり軽種生産の維持並びに馬事思想の普及を目的として施行せられたものである。従って軍事上における馬の重要性が、いかに減少しようとも決して、不急不要の我等下とくども決して、大東亜戦争の拡大深刻なるにつれ、ますます深刻の度がいよいよ加わってある今日、競馬場其の他の施設の大部分が、聖戦完遂のもとではないのである。しかしながら、軍事上における馬の重要性が、いかに減少しようとも決して、不急不要の我等下とくども決して、大東亜戦争の拡大深刻なるにつれ、ますます深刻の度がいよいよ加わってある今日、競馬場其の他の施設の大部分が、聖戦完遂のもとに直接戦力増強を必要とする部門に転用せられることになったのは、時局に即応した当然のことと言はなければならない。

向後競馬会は、速んで政府の方針に協力し、更に新たなる決意を以て競馬の原種たる種馬の能力を検定すると共に、軽種生産の維持保護に貢献

せんとするものである。

私は過去三十九年わが國の競馬と関係して来た。其の初め高等の海軍競馬会の設立等幾多の関係を経て今日に至ったのであるが、往時を回顧すれば今昔の感に堪えないものがある。

顧みるに、わが國の競馬はその当初、動機がもっぱら資質向上とその資源確保をいう点にあって、すべて軍馬の改良事業において、わが軍馬の資質は列國に比し、きわめて劣悪であるにかかわらず、日清戦役をはじめ日露戦役をむかえるに至ったのである。最も痛感を深くし、御料牧場を設けて軍馬・北海道和種の改良に努めたのは、この軍馬の改良に向けられ、馬の改良については、

至急振興策を樹立すべき意味の決議があったと聞く。政府は現下の情勢に鑑み、その振興政策を諮問するため臨時馬利調査委員会を組織し、慎重審議の末、その答申に基き明治三十九年五月内閣に馬政局が設置せられ、馬政の樹立を見、ここに軍馬資源の保護育成に関する件は閣議を以て決定され、

十八年計画の

明治三十六年四月七日、山縣公、伊藤公等に向はせられ、馬の改良に
至急振事的對策を樹立すべき意味の申談があつたと云ふ。政府は
慥としてその振事政策と諮問するため、その振事政策を調査審議會を組織
その答申に基き明治三十九年五月内閣に馬政局が設置せられ、馬
十八年計畫の樹立を見、又は馬券黙許の件は閣議を次て決定さ
一方、鹿兒島縣知事として馬改良に盡瘁し、大いに成績をあ
げた加納子爵は、馬改良の必要なるを確信し、政府の方針と呼
應して馬會の設立を企圖し、まづ陸軍内に陸軍大臣は陸軍部内の
軍の代表として、馬會の創立及び馬改良の事務にあたるべき
もを出し、加納子爵を補佐せしめんことを決意し、騎兵監軍馬
せしめたのである。
當時私は陸軍騎兵大尉として名古屋に留守師團に應召中であつたが、

実におそるべき頽廃である。重大なる働きをなし、事業において、馬政、振興の基礎となったのである。

これについてその細かな数字は省略するが、大正十二年以降昭和十八年迄の間における、馬政費の歳入額は政府納付金一億六千七百餘萬圓を初めとし、總計二億七千二百餘萬圓に達したのである。

國費の中にくりこまれ、而も合計三億四千七百餘萬圓に及んでみるのである。

次に競馬の沿革と馬産に對する貢績を回顧してみて、今回の競馬停止の事由が、わが國の馬産並に競馬に及ぼす影響は決して少くなく、別項岸馬政局長官の説明せらるるところにより、あくまでも一時停止」であり、

は、直ちに競馬を復活するものであるから、解消したときの関係

国費の実に金貳千五百萬圓に及んでをはするが、馬券総入場税及び在倉貴金属税は三億四千七百餘萬圓にのぼりこれ亦、両者合計するそれである。

次に競馬の沿革と馬産に對する貢績を回顧してみて、今回の競馬停止が、わが國の馬産並に競馬に及ぼす影響は決してすくなくなく、別項岸馬政局長官の説明せらるるところにより、

よくまでも一時的であつて、競馬停止の事由が解消したときは、直ちに競馬を復活することが明瞭になつてゐるのであるから、各位におかれても、現時局の重大さと政府当局の意のあるところを諒とせられ、政府の指導に即應し、あらゆる方面に亘つて協力を願ひたいのである。

安全なる今後競馬関係方面に踏み止まらるるのは固より、他に轉職せらるるも、各々職域に奉公して敵米英撃滅に邁進せんことを切望してやまない。次第である。

（終）

実如中央馬廠轉勤を命ぜられ、しかも大将牛将から次のやうなお言葉があつたそである。即ちそれは明治天皇より馬政改良について御諮詢のあつたこと、政府は従来の第一國策たる馬政改良の早道として競馬会を創立せしめるに至つたこと、寺内陸軍大臣は軍の代表として部内から通暁する人物を選び、その事業に當らしめることを決意されたこと、つそはあるが、これは大臣の妻帳である以上その設立者の一人となつて盡力せられたいとのふことであつた。解隊すれば郷里にあつて母を養ひ、傍ら事業をなすべき計畫もつてゐたのであるが、日清日露の両役に於て馬が大なる不利を招いた事情はよく知つてゐたため、わが軍の多大の不利を招いた事情はよく知つてゐたため、わが軍の多大の犠牲をなくし、馬政改良の必要も身に泌みて感じてゐた際ではあり、しかも大将牛将の内命をおう事とした以上一身のことを考へれば一身のことを忘れこれにふくべきであると考へ、一方義兄弟の関係者としばらく会合して熟

悪であったため、わが軍の多大の不利を招いた事情はよく知られており、馬政改革の必要も身に沁みて感じてみた際ではあり、一方我々の友の事を考えれば一身のことを忘れふるべきでないと考えたのである。

大将中将の内命をおうけするにしたのである。

其の後農商務省、陸軍省、宮内省の関係者としばしば会合して地質金等につき協議したが、最初農商務省において六萬圓、他より六萬圓支出の見込故、資金についてはさ心配の必要をとることであったが、その後に至って、其他あらゆる苦心をなめて漸く金が、諸種の都合から全然支出をみるに至ったのである。このとき明治天皇にお願いして御名代宮として伏見宮殿下をお差遣あらせられると共に、帝室の儀典をも加味して挙行したのであるが、爾来ちょうど名代宮の御差遣は大正十二年まで、帝室の儀典の御下賜は引続き今日迄も継続あらせられることに感激に堪えない次第である。

東京競馬會第一回の競馬の成功を見て、全國各地に競馬會設立の出願があり、遂に十五法人の設立を見るに至つたのであるが、その裏に多くは馬正改良會社があつて、營利を主義に陷るものの多數の經費が澁滯して、營利を主義に陷るものの多數の特權であつたこと、競馬會が澁滯して、營利を主義に陷るものの多數の經費が澁滯して、營利を主義に陷るものの多數の特權であつたこと、競馬會社があつて

補助金を支出し、これらの金額は合計五百六十餘萬圓に達したのである。私はこの前、馬券を伴はない競馬では、到底競馬の改善を望むことは出來ないと言ふことを申したのであるが、幸ひ今回の改正によりまして、競馬は次第に不振に陷り、從つて補助金が支出せられなくなつても競馬は行はれることになつたのであります。

＝八＝

しかしながら、この改正の前途には甚だ憂ふべきものがあつたのであります。

事畢りはとに角に、馬券を伴はない競馬では、到底競馬の改善を望むことは出來ないと言ふことを申したのであるが、幸ひ今回の改正によりまして、競馬は次第に不振に陷り、從つて補助金が支出せられなくなつても競馬は行はれることにな

で競馬の計画性統一性強力性を害するに至るべく、その目的を達成するに適当でないことが次第に明白になったため、政府は昭和十一年競馬法を改正して、司法による唯一個の財団的法人日本競馬会に競馬を行うことを命じ、それまでの社団法人競馬倶楽部を悉く解散してその権利義務を日本競馬会に継承せしめると共に、その役員を政府任命とする等の大改革を断行した。而して競馬目的乃至使命についても、昭和十三年内地馬政計画により「競馬法による競馬は馬匹の改良に必要なる種馬の能力を検定し種馬の取得を容易ならしむる如く実施し併せて馬事思想の普及に資する」と定められ今日に至ったのである。

中でも最も早く現はるのは心理的及び経済的影響である。競馬の一般に競馬の馬産に及ぼしたる影響につき批判してみると、競馬の馬産に及ぼす心理的経済的及び種馬による影響は甚大であるが、

盛衰に影響の形に添ふ如く馬産界の消長が随伴して過去の事実は思ひ半ばに過ぎるものがあらう。わが国の馬の絶対頭数は、

見出

日に至つたのである。

次に競馬の生産に及ぼしたる影響につて挑めてみると、競馬。馬産に及ぼす心理的経済的及び種馬による影響は甚大である。

中でも最も早く現はるのは心理的及び経済的影響である。競馬の盛衰に影響の形に添ふ如く馬主等の消長が随伴して過去の事実が半ばに過ぐるものがあらう。

日清戦役後高将に此して必ずしも増加してゐるわけではないが、日清戦役におそは軍馬として四萬頭に過ぎず。日露戦役におそは実に一萬頭の馬を輸入せざるを得なかつたのは四萬頭の馬を輸入せざるを得なかつたのは四萬頭に過ぎず。日露戦役におそは軍馬として使役し得たのみでなく、その資質に至つては實に驚くべきものがあるのである。勿論之は官民努力の結果であるが、競馬の直接間接に貢献したところも決して少なくなかつたのである。

競馬は競馬を開催することによつて軽種の需要を喚起し、

今次著しく漸く整備の緒に就き、産馬の生産は、種馬の整備が必要であると共に牧草共の他の馬糧、放牧地、畜舎調教施設、即ち牧場及び生産育成調教施設、等が渾然として融合統一しなければ進歩しないものであるが、今や牧場は改善されまたは増設せられ、産馬技術も進歩著しく、ここにわが国の軽種生産の基礎は漸く確立したとくるのである。而してその立派な外国依存から脱却して、今後は海外に比して強きこと、永きにわたる日本的発達を期し得られるに至ったのである。

わが国の軽種生産の基礎が確立せられるまでは、競馬は軽種生産の基礎を確立すべき将代であるから、種牡馬の取得を多く望むことはできず、従ってこれは海外からの輸入に仰ひだのであったが、軽種生産の基礎漸く確立した昭和十五年からは毎年十数頭の種牡馬を競馬により取得し得る状態となり、馬政計画に定めたところを実現しつゝある。

馬政良、馬事振興の経費を使命として多少ともすることは競馬の使命であるが、しかし第二次的のものではあるが、競馬は

金の授與によって購買資金を供給し、この資金は生産者の手にわたって生産資金と化するのである。又、競馬（能力檢定）を行ふことによって輕種の選擇淘汰を行ひ輕種をして常に優良ならしめるものである。

軍需競馬法が實施せらるゝや、輕種の輸入は狙撃となり、今日迄五百頭の蓄殖牝馬及び百頭に近い種牡馬の輸入をみ、その子孫は競馬によって能力を檢定せられ、その優良なものは種牡馬として益々蓄殖牝馬となり、かくて輕種生産の基礎は次第に完成し五六年前から漸く整備の域に達したのである。

なほ馬の生産は、種馬の整備が必要であると共に牧草地の造成、放牧地、採草調教施設、即ち牧場及び生産育成調教技術等が渾然として融合發達しなければ進歩しないものであるが、今や牧場は改善または增設せられ、生産馬技術も進歩發達し、ここに我が國の輕種生産の基礎は漸く確立したとうけるのである。而してその產物は海外に比して強きを加へ、永年にわたる外國依存から脫却して、今後は

ATIS #310 24 May 1947

Millions of Yen Spent at Tokyo's Horse Races - Jiji - 19 May 47.

Full Translation:

The inflation, desire for speed and thrills, and dreams of making a fortune at one stroke are causing a boom in horse racing. There has been a racing meet every Saturday and Sunday since the 27th of last month at the Fuchu Race Course. The total number attending up to the 8th day, 18 May, was 156,000 with 220,500,000 yen in tickets sold. The ticket sale record was 33,339,600 yen in one day, and 16,400,000 yen was the lowest day's intake. In spite of the rain, on the morning of the 18th there was an attendance of 17,000 with over 24,650,000 yen taken in for tickets. Needless to say, most spectators were of the new yen class, or blackmarketeers.

One hundred yen pool tickets are most popular. Hardly anyone buys 20 yen tickets but a great many 100 yen tickets were sold. Now that horse racing has been democratized anyone can buy as many tickets as he likes. The speculative spirit, excessively stirred up by the government's so called "lottery offensive" has caused enormous circulation of new yen in the face of inflation and food shortages.

The Horse Racing Association, pays 11 percent of its intake to the Government for leased rights, and 14.5 percent as the pool ticket tax. In spite of the great income, racing operates at a loss instead of a profit, according to an Association clerk, after prize money, jockeys' wages, fodder expenses, and cost of upkeeps are deducted.

As a result of the abolition of the noble class who used to own the race horses, most horses have now come into the hands of the new yen cla s and have become a kind of merchandise. This is a trend of the times, but if it is allowed to continue, horse racing is sure to turn into a mere gambling game with no thought given to breeding improvement. Consequently, those who wish for the healthy development of horse racing are planning to sell pool tickets in department stores and business places to construct mechanical race track, where betting can be carried on while watching the race which is timed electrically.

Copy

YOKOHAMA LIAISON OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

23 April 1947.

YLO No. 451

MEMORANDUM FOR: HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY

FROM : Yokohama Liaison Office

SUBJECT : Application for Use of Yokohama Race Course

We have received a petition from the Japan Racing Association (Nippon Keiba Kai), the translation of the contents of the petition is attached herewith, requesting us to get the authorization of your headqyarters to use the Yokohama Race Course within the limit compatible with the requirement of the Eighth Army.

We would appreciate your favorable consideration of the petition of the Japan Racing Association.

YOKOHAMA LIAISON OFFICE

_____Chief

Tadakatsu Suzuki

(S. Kaihara, Officer in charge)

Copy

BASIC: Ltr fm Yokohama Liaison Office, Imperial Japanese Government, dtd 23 April 1947.

AG 601 (DA) 1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343 31 July 1947.

TO: Mr. Suzuki, Liaison Officer, Yokohama Branch Liaison Office, Special Construction Division, Kanagawa Prefectural Government Building, Yokohama, Japan.

1. This Headquarters has no objection to the use of the Negishi Race Course and its appurtenances for horse racing or other sports events. The rehabilitation of the golf course in the central part of the course is also desirable.

2. The Negishi Race Course is not under procurement by the United States Army and, therefore, the use of the track or its rental or release to any group or association for racing purposes must be decided by the Japanese Government.

3. For the present and until such time as the Bunjudo Printing Plant can be moved without interference with Army printing, that portion of the stands occupied by the Bunjudo Printing Plant cannot be made available and the use of the course and buildings must be such as not to interfere or disrupt the printing of Army publications.

BY COMMAND OF LEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

(Signed)

J. M. GLASGOW
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl (Not previously listed)
Ltr fm Jap Rac Assen dtd
10 Apr 47

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Administration Div.

1 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Marcum, Chief Political Affairs Division

FROM : Beate Sirota

SUBJECT : Japan Horse Racing Society

1. Horse racing in Japan has since 1936 been monopolized by the Horse Racing Society, which functioned as a semi-governmental organization and whose purpose was to breed and improve military horses. Many of its present officers are former officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. On 29 May, 1936 the Horse Racing Law of 1923 was amended and a juridical person called the Japan Horse Racing Society was established. The eleven existing horse-racing clubs were dissolved as stated in Article 47 of the amended law: "Upon the dissolution of the juristic persons mentioned in Article I as shall be hereby repealed and the Imperial Horse-Racing Association, the Japan Horse Racing Society succeeds to their rights and duties."

In Article I of the amended law, the Japan Horse Racing Society is given the sole right to run horse races: "The horse-racing as mentioned in this Law may not be held by any person other than the Japan Horse-Racing Society".

The purpose of this society of breeding military horses, is described in Article 10: "The Japan Horse-Racing Society shall be a juristic person and its objects shall be to improve and multiply horses and to arouse public interest in affairs respecting horses".

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Article 26 gave the government the option of using the society in any way it saw fit: "The competent Minister may order the Japan Horse Racing Society to establish any institution which is necessary for the purpose of improving and multiplying horses and arousing public interest in the affairs respecting horses".

Special privileges were given to this organization by Article 16 which states "No income tax, corporation tax or business tax shall be levied on the Japan Horse-Racing Society....."

The officers of the Japan Horse-Racing Society were appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry pursuant to Article 19: "The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the competent Minister. The Directors and Auditors shall be appointed by the competent Minister".

3. It is therefore recommended that because of the monopolistic, semi-governmental and semi-militaristic nature of this society, it be placed in Paragraph 9, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 in order that its officials may be screened.

Beate Sirota

GHEERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Administration Div.

1 April 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

0137
367

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) CW/CLK/CPM/ecm

File No.:

Subject: Nippon Keiba Kai

Note No.:	
1	From: Govt Sec To: G-2 Date: 11 Sept 46 1. This Section is investigating a letter of complaint submitted to the Commander in Chief by a Japanese citizen concerning the Nippon Keiba Kai (Japan Horse Racing Association). 2. It is understood that information on this organization was submitted to CIS approximately last March or April. 3. It is requested, therefore, that such information be made available to this Section. - C. W. - - - - - - - - - -
2	From G-2 To: Government Section Date: 16 Sep 46 CIS/MBR/raj 1. Transmitted herewith copy of a letter of complaint, submitted to the Commander-in-Chief by a Japanese citizen on 28 February 1946, which mentions the Japan Horse Racing Association. 2. CIS files contain no other information concerning the Japan Horse Racing Association except this unauthenticated letter. For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: Incl: Unauthenticated ltr, dtd 28 Feb 46, subj: Exclusion of Militarism. W. S. W.

AFPAC AGO Form No. 37

12 4

CW/CLK/CPM/ecm

Nippon Keiba Kai

Govt Sec G-2 11 Sept 46

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CW/CLK/CPM/ecm

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- C. W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

August 24, 1946.

Your Excellency,
General MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

Your Excellency:

I would like to call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed article with reference to deprivation of private property of the Nippon Race Club (Yokohama) and ten(10) other recognized Race Clubs of Japan, in 1937 by the Japanese Government, through a legal but, unconstitutional means, in which they were forced by law to donate their entire property for nothing, to the Nippon Keiba-kai, a monopolizing Government organ for Horse Races in Japan and, sincerely hope that you will kindly look into this matter and see that a Justice is again restored in this country. It is not my intention to ask for any redress at this late date, all what I want is being to ask Your Excellency to take necessary measures to dissolve the said Nippon Keiba-kai, which has long been a tyrant in Japan's Racing and to deport all cadre thereof from the Racing world and also, to establish a Democracy in Racing and if Your Excellency can see your way to help and assist me in this attempt I shall certainly be very grateful indeed. If there are any questions that you would like to ask me I shall be only too pleased to appear at any place at any time you might appoint and will give Your Excellency fuller information in this connection.

I am, Your Excellency,

Your humble servant,

TAMOTSU KODAMA,
A Lawyer,
No.55, Nagayado-cho,
Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo.

My Telephone No.is

Shibuya(46)-0392.

11

ROBBERY OF RACE CLUBS' PROPERTY BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

A most mysterious and incredible incident was seen in the Racing Circles of Japan, in 1937 that is to say, The Nippon Race Club and Ten(10) other recognized Race Clubs in this country who were officially established under Government sanction as Corporation Aggregate and whose Articles of Association distinctly state that their principal object is to hold Race Meetings were deprived of their property and made penniless and nullified by the force of revised Racing Law promulgated in the preceeding year. In fact, they have been carrying on their Race Meetings for the past several scores of years without any fault whatever and the writer could not understand yet why it should have been so.

The Nippon Race Club(hereafter called N.R.C.)has been organized way back in 1861, in Yokohama by the then foreign residents in Japan, as one of the social organs and they were probably one of the biggest Race Clubs in Japan, possessing at their disposal at least, a net asset of ¥ 11,000,000- in 1937. Their members were principally of peoples of the Allied countries. This Race Club, together with ten(10) other clubs were forced to transfer all their property to a new legally organizedCorporation Aggregate under the name of Nippon Keiba-kai which has been no other than a promoting organ of Japan's Militarism and Nazism. The whole proceedure of robbing of their property was effected on the strength of a Law which I say is legal but unconstitutional. These criticisms are cropping up almost every day in all quarters at this late date for, the Japanese people could not have any say in anything during the war. On the other hand it was also surmised that the Japanese Government must have schemed depriving of their property and deportation of foreigners from the Racing World of Japan, taking undue advantage of the situation prevailing at the time. During the era of Meiji Japan had succeeded in making revision of her Treaties, with consequent recovery of extra-territoriority and in recent years she desired to be free from foreign capitals in private industrial companies and has made a good headway in this direction and her only worry was that she could not touch her hands on the N.R.C. of Negishi, Yokohama who had a history of some 80 years by that time and had been well backed up with a sound financial grounds. Obstinate attempts to dissolve the Club have been continued on without any success until 1936-7 when the Japan's Militarism was at the climax. Japan, at this time has withdrawn herself from the League of Nations and has succeeded in establishing a new Manchouko and was about to start the Chinese troubles. In other words, this was quite an unprecedented time that Japan had ever seen in her history, doing everything entirely in her own ways. It was also at this time

that Lieutenant General Nagata Tetsuzan, chief of Military Affairs Section of the Japanese War Office came back from Germany with Whole-nation Mobilization system after Naziem and it was all the go throughout the country. It is said and believed that the Japanese Government then took advantage of this opportunity and took over the N.R.C. property which had been their long cherished desire and the most prima facie case to corroborate this assumption was the subsequent incident of deportation of foreigners from the Racing circles during the Summer of 1940. Japanese Government and the Nippon Keiba-kai Officials jointly said and asked Mr.S.Isaacs (An American and one of the members of the Committee of the Nippon Keiba-kai and the Chairman of the Committee of the N.R.C. at the time when their property was taken away.) Mr.C.H.Moss(A British and an Executive Committee of the Yokohama Keiba Shinko-kai) Mr.Chas. Eymard (a French and one of the members of the Committee of the Yokohama Keiba Shinko-kai and a Councillor of the Nippon Keiba-kai.) Mr.H.J.Huber(a Swiss and an Auditor of the Yokohama Keiba Shinko-kai.) and several other foreigners who assisted every Race Meeting, as a Starter or a Clerk of the Course, to send in their resignation, for the reason of Races in Japan having an important bearing on breeding of military horses and therefore, it is not quite adequate for any foreigners to stay on Committeemen or Auditorship when the situation is extra-ordinary stringent and thus, deported them all. At this time, foreign Teachers and Professors were still giving their Lessons and lectures in ~~the~~ Schools of Japan and therefore, we may conclude that this incident was an extraordinary one in the Racing world alone and the writer could not understand even at this moment why these foreigners should be deported for, there were no secrecy that the Government did not like to be known by foreigners. It was one year and a half later that Japan ~~had~~ declared War against U.S.A. and Great Britain. From all these facts it would appear that they have succeeded in their long-aimed attempt to deport foreigners under disguise of stringent International situation and I think the general public is quite right in their assumption that the deprivation of the N.R.C. property in 1937 and deportation of foreigners from the Racing world in 1940 had something to do each other. Now about the deprivation of N.R.C. property in 1937 there is no room for argument that they did it solely from military motives, going to the extremity of violating Japanese Constitution. Racing in Japan has been militarized with the same speed as the nation has been turned into militarism and has considerably been warped by the diffusion of militarism especially so, since after the Russo-Japanese war when the Japanese Army admitted the absolute necessity of having sufficient number of military horses. It was the general definition of the Army since then that the Racing is to be carried on from the military policy rather than from a view point of Sports hence, the present Racing Law has a following provision under Art.10:-

"The ultimate object of Racing in accordance with this Law exists in the improvement and propagation of horses and diffusion of Horse knowledge among the whole nation".

This is self-explanatory that they are considering horses as one of the military instruments and that diffusion of such thoughts among the whole nation is no other than a propaganda and promotion of their militarism and these are quite evident from the minutes books of General and Special Committee Meetings at the time the present Racing Law came up on the tapis in both Upper(Senate) and Lower(Congress) Houses. Under these circumstances,it is also quite evident that the sole mission of the Nippon Keiba-kai now in existence is to improve and propagate military horses and to diffuse the necessity of such horses among the whole nation and in this sense, they may be called as a quasi-arsenal. Their existence under camouflage after Japan was defeated and her complete armaments were taken away, pretending as if they still have a well justified reason for existence is certainly a miracle. It is quite true that the matter of deprivation of N.R.C. property has aroused considerable sensation and Captain Yasuda, the Chairman of the Committee of the Nippon Keiba-kai has been exerting very hard to prevail upon the public. Of all his statements to the Newspaper Reporter what he lied in his teeth is that the property of the N.R.C. in 1937 was only somewhere around ¥ 500,000.- He was then one of the Full Members and Permanent Committee of the N.R.C.and the vice President of the Nippon Keiba-kai and he should know that the property of the N.R.C. at the time was to say the least, a little over ¥11,000,000- including Cash on hand and Bank deposits amounting to some ¥3,800,000- (Such deposits were made with the Yokohama Braches of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. The National City Bank of New York, The Chartered Bank of India and Australia & China, The Dai-Ichi Bank (the present Teikoku Bank Ltd.,), Yasuda Bank, Ltd., and also with the Yokohama Koshin Bank.) From the manners that he told such a big lie to a Newspaper Reporter he may still be under the impression that he can conceal this matter again in the dark as he has been doing right along. The reason that the N.R.C.was permitted by the Racing Law to retain a small amount of money viz:- ¥ 450,000.-, a little less than 1/24 of what they were robbed of, was due to the fact that the N.R.C. had in their Articles of Association a clear and decisive provision dealing with a disposition of their remaining property at the time of dissolution as quoted below:-

"On dissolution of the Club any remaining property after paying off all debts, belongs in common to the Full members at the time and such property is to be held in common on their behalf by a Trustee elected from among the Full Members".

Art.48-Paragraph 1 of the Supplementary Rules and Regulations to the Racing Law reads:-

"The Minister in charge,when he admits that a certain juridical person has a special justified reason for doing so,may let them retain a portion of their assets and liabilities,in accordance with a decision of the Government Order."

and on the stregth of this Clause the N.R.C. was permitted to retain the sum of ¥ 450,000.- for themselves and was forced to give away the balance of their property which has amounted to more than ¥ 10,550,000.- to the Nippon Keiba-kai. As you are no doubt aware,we have a particular stipulation in our Imperial Constitution under Art.27-Paragraph 1 that the Japanese subjects will never be violated their private property whereas the Government Officials at the time misinterpreted the Paragraph 2 of the same Art. which reads:-

"Disposition of private property for the sake of public benefit shall be abided by Law"

and thought that they could violate Private property with a background of a Law,setting the preseeding Clause at defiance and hence,the tyrannical deprivation of property as mentioned above. This would show how poor knowledge they have in interpreting Laws and Regulations. Law relating to disposition of private grounds for public benefit and all other Laws and Regulations have a decisive stipulation for redress that they are only allowed to take away one's property when it is absolutely necessary to do so,from the viewpoint of public benefit and on payment of reasonable indemnification. Just take for example, the National Mobilization Law which was passed and enforced two (2)years after the Racing Law it plainly states that they can take the necessary steps as provided in the Law only on payment of reasonable indemnification against any loss or damage. Notwithstanding all these plain and decisive constitutional stipulations why the N.R.C.property has been deprived of for nothing it still remains as a mystery. If Army wanted to control the Racing in general for attainment of military purposes they could have easily done so,without going to the extremity of dissolving all the innocent and independent Race Clubs and organizing a monopolizing Racing Organ like the Nippon Keiba-kai for,the Teikoku Keiba Kyokai which has been acting for many years as a Central Organ for all the Clubs had still been in existence at the time,with considerable financial resources at their disposal and they could make it stronger if they wished to do so. I decidely conclude that the Government had gone too far in their action when they forced all Clubs to dissolve and to turn over the enormous amount of property to the Nippon Keiba-kai under disguized necessity of establishment of National Mobilization System but, the way the Government had acted has made the general public to believe that there must be some hidden reason for their having done so and I will not blame the public to consider that way. The other ten(10) Clubs with the exception of

the N.R.C. had no stipulation in their Articles of Association dealing with a case of dissolation of the Clubs and therefore, the Government had not admitted them to retain even a cent and forced them to transfer the entire property to the Nippon Keiba-kai for nothing. Some people say that the Ten(10) other Clubs were put into the same entanglements as the N.R.C. which the Government has been aiming for many years to take away from the possession of the foreigners and the others say that Bureaucrat officials in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry have robbed of Civilian institution, taking advantage of the then prevailing situation and the trend of the times, for their future retiring-place. In fact, the Japanese Government has entirely ignored ownership of private property during the war and everything was quite trivial before military necessity and purposes. It is generally believed that the entire amount of property that the Nippon Keiba-kai had thus robbed of the Eleven(11) recognized Clubs at the time by means of this unreasonable tyrannical dictation of Law would have amounted to at leat ¥ 50,000,000.- altogether.

TAMOTSU KODAMA,

No.55, Nagayado-cho,
Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo.

Telephone-Shibuya(46)-0392.

Original to General MacArthur, SCAP.
Copy to C.I.D. Eighth Army.
Copy to the Chief Editor of the Stars and Stripes.

C O P Y

August 24, 1946.

Your Excellency,
General MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

Your Excellency:-

I would like to call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed article with reference to deprivation of private property of the Nippon Race Club (Yokohama) and ten (10) other recognized Race Clubs of Japan, in 1937 by the Japanese Government, through a legal but, unconstitational means, in which they were forced by Law to donate their entire property for nothing to the Nippon Keiba-kai, a monopolizing Government organ for Horse Races in Japan and, sincerely hope that you will kindly look into this matter and see that a Justice is restored in this country again. It is not my intention to ask for any redress at this late date, all what I want being to ask your Excellency to take necessary measures to dissolve the said Nippon Keiba-kai which has long been a tyrant in Japan's racing and to deport from the racing world all cadre thereof and also to establish a Democracy in racing and if you can see your way to help and assist me in this attempt I shall certainly be very grateful indeed. If there are any questions that you would like to ask me I shall be only too glad to appear at any place at any time you might appoint and will give your Excellency fuller information in this connection.

I am, Your Excellency,

Your humble servant,

TAMOTSU KODAMA,
A Lawyer,
at No.55 Nagayado-cho,
Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo.

My Telephone No. is

Shibuya (46)-0392.

Enclosure #5

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The Nippon Race Club (hereafter called N.R.C.) has been organized way back in 1861, in Yokohama by the then foreign residents in Japan, as one of the social organs and they were probably one of the biggest Race Clubs in Japan, possessing at their disposal at least, a het asset of ¥11,000,000.- in 1937. Their members were principally of peoples of the Allied countries. This Race Club, together with ten (10) other Clubs were forced to transfer all their property to a new legally organized Corporation Aggregate under the name of Nippon Keiba-kai which has been no other than a promoting organ of Japan's Militarism and Nazism. The whole proceedure of robbing of their property was effected on the strength of a Law which I say is legal but unconstitational. These criticisms are cropping up almost every day in all quarters at this late date for, the Japanese people could not have any say in anything during the War. On the other hand it was also surmized that the Japanese Government must have schemed depriving of their property and deportation of foreigners from the Racing World of Japan, taking undue advantage of the situation prevailing at the time. During the era of Meiji Japan has succeeded in making revision of her Treaties, with consequent recovery of extra-territoriority and in recent years she desired to be free from foreign capitals in private industrial companies and has made a good headway in this direction and her only worry was that she could not touch her hands on the N.R.C. of Negishi, Yokohama who had a history of some 80 years by that time and had been well backed up with a sound financial grounds. Obstinate attempts to dissolve the Club have been continued on without any success until 1936-7 when the Japan's Militarism was at the climax. Japan, at this time has withdrawn herself from the League of Nations and has succeeds in establishing a new Manchouko and was about to start the Chinese troubles. In other words, this was quite an unprecedented time that Japan had ever seen in her history, doing everything entirely in her own ways. It was also at this time that Lieutenant General Nagata Tetsuzan, chief of Military Affairs Section of the Japanese War Office came back from Germany with whole-nation Mobilization System after Nazism and it was all the go throughout the country. It is said and

believed that the Japanese Government then took advantage of this opportunity and took over the N.R.C. property which had been their long cherished desire and the most proma facie case to corroborate this assumption was the subsequent incident of deportation of foreigners from the Racing circles during the Summer of 1940. Japanese Government and the Nippon Keib-kai Officials jointly said and asked Mr. S. Issacs (An American and one of the members of the Committee of the Nippon Keiba-kai and the Chairman of the Committee of the N.R.C. at the time when their property was taken away.) Mr. C. H. Moss (A British and an Executive Committee of the Yokohama Keiba Shinko-kai) Mr. Chas. Eymard (a French and one of the members of the Committee of the Yokohama Keiba Shinko-kai and a Councillor of the Nippon Keiba-kai.) Mr. H. J. Huber (a Swiss and an Auditor of the Yokohama Keiba Shinko-kai.) and weveral other foreigners who assisted every Race Meeting, as a Starter or a Clerk of the Course, to send in their resignation, for the reason of Races in Japan having an important bearing on breeding of military horses and therefore, it is not quite adequate for any foreigners to stay on Committeemen or Auditorship when the situation is extraordinary stringet and thus, deported them all. At this time, foreign teachers and professors were still giving their Lessons and Lectures in schools of Japan and therefore, we may conclude that this incident was an extraordinary one in the Racing world alone and the writer could not understand even at this moment why these foreigners should be deported for, there were no secrecy that the Government did not like to be known by foreigners. It was one year and a half later that Japan declared war against U.S.A. and Great Britain. From all these facts it would appear that they have succeeded in their longaimed attempt to deport foreigners under disguise of stringent International situation and I think the general public is quite right in their assumption that the deprivation of the N.R.C. property in 1937 and deportation of foreigners from the Racing world in 1940 had something to do each other. Now about the deprivation of N.R.C. property in 1937 there is no room for argument that they did it solely from military motives, going to the extremity of violating Japanese Constitution. Racing in Japan has been militarized with the same speed as the nation has been turned into militarism and has considerably been warped by the diffusion of militarism especially so, since after the Russo-Japanese war when the Japanese Army admitted the absolute necessity of having sufficient number of militar horses. It was the general definition of the Army since then that the Racing is to be carried on from the military policy rather than from a view point of Sports hence, the present Racing Law has a following provision under Art. 10:-

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This is self-explanatory that they are considering horses as one of the military instruments and that diffusion of such thoughts among the whole nation is no other than a propaganda and promotion of their militarism and these are quite evident from the minutes book of General and Special Committee meetings at the time the present Racing Law came up on the tapis in both Upper (Senate) and Lower (Congress) Houses. Under these circumstances, it is also quite evident that the sole mission of the Nippon Keiba-kai now in existence is to improve and propagate military horses and to diffuse the necessity of such horses among the whole nation and in this sence, they may be called as a quasi-arsenal. Their existence under camouflage after Japan was defeated and her complete armaments were taken away, pretending as if they still have a well justified reason for existence is certainly a miracle. It is quite true that the matter of deprivation of N.R.C. property has aroused considerable sensation and Captain Yasuda the Chairman of the Committee of the Nippon Keiba-kai has been exerting very hard to prevail upon the public. Of all his statements to the newspaper Reporter what he lied in his teeth is that the property of the N.R.C. in 1937 was only somewhere around ¥500,000.- He was then one of the Full Members and permanent Committee of the N.R.C. and the Vice President of the Nippon Keiba-kai and he should know that the property of the N.R.C. at the time was to say the least, a little over ¥11,000,000.- including Cash on hand and Bank deposits amounting to some ¥3,800,000.- (Such deposits were made with the Yokohama Branches of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. The National City Bank of New York, The Chartered Bank of India and Australia & China, The Dai-Ichi Bank (the present Teikoku Bank Ltd.,) Yasuda Bank, Ltd., and also with the Yokohama Koshin Bank.) From the stanners that he told such a big lie to a Newspaper Reporter he may still be under the impression that he can conceal this matter again in the dark as he has been doing right along. The reason that the N.R.C. was permitted by the Racing Law to retain a small amount of money viz:- ¥450,000.-, a little less than 1/24 of what they were robbed of, was due to the fact that the N.R.C, had in their Articles of Association a clear and decisive provision dealing with a disposition of their remaining property at the time of dissolution as quoted below:-

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and on the strength of this Clause the N.R.C. was permitted to retain the sum of ¥450,000,- for themselves and was forced to give away the balance of their property which has amounted to more than ¥10,550,000.- to the Nippon Keiba-kai. As you are no doubt aware, we have a particular stipulation in our Imperial Constitution under Art. 27-Paragraph 1 that the Japanese subjects will never be violated their private property whereas the Government Officials at the time misinterpreted the Paragraph 2 of the same Art. which reads:-

"Disposition of private property for the sake of public benefit shall be abided by Law"

and thought that they could violate private property with a background of a Law, setting the preceeding Clause at defiance and hence, the tyrannical deprivation of property as mentioned above. This would show how poor knowledge they have in interpreting Laws and Regulations. Law relating to disposition of private grounds for public benefit and all other Laws and Regulations have a decisive stipulation for redress that they are only allowed to take away one's property when it is absolutely necessary to do so, from the viewpoint of public benefit and on payment of reasonable indemnification. Just take for example, the National Mobilization Law which was passed and enforced two (2) years after the Racing Law it plainly states that they can take the necessary steps as provided in the Law only on payment of reasonable indemnification against any loss or damage. Notwithstanding all these plain and decisive constitutional stipulations why the N.R.C. property has been deprived of for nothing it still remains as a mystery. If Army wanted to control the Racing in general for attainment of military purposes they could have easily done so, without going to the extremity of dissolving all the innocent and independent Race Clubs and organizing a monopolizing Racing Organ like the Nippon Keiba-kai for, the Teikoku Keiba Kyokai which has been acting for many years as a Central Organ for all the Clubs had still been in existence at the time, with considerable financial resources at their disposal and they could make it stronger if they wished to do so. I decidely conclude that the Government had gone too far in their action when they forced all Clubs to dissolve and to turn over the enormous amount of property to the Nippon Keiba-kai under disguised necessity of establishment of National Mobilization System but, the way the Government had acted has made the general public to believe that there must be some hidden reason for their having done so and I will not blame the public to consider that way. The other Ten (10) Clubs with the exception of the N.R.C. had no stipulation in their Articles of Association dealing with a case of dissolution of the Clubs and therefore, the Government had not admitted them to retain even a cent and forced them to transfer the entire property to the Nippon Keiba-kai for nothing. Some people say that the Ten (10) other Clubs were put into the same entanglements as the N.R.C. which the Government has been aiming for many years to take away from the possession of the foreigners and the others say that Bureaucrat officials in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry have robbed of Civilian institution, taking advantage of the then prevailing situation and the trend of the times for their future

retiring-place. In fact, the Japanese Government has entirely ignored ownership of private property during the war and everything was quite trivial before military necessity and purposes. It is generally believed that the entire amount of property that the Nippon Keiba-kai had thus robbed of the Eleven (11) recognized Clubs at the time by means of this unreasonable tyrannical dictation of Law would have amounted to at least ¥50,000,000.- altogether.

TAMOTSU KODAMA,

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Original to General MacArthur, SCAP.
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Copy to the Chief Editor of the Stars and Stripes.

優駿（日本競馬會會報合併）掲載、競馬の一時的停止に際して

日本競馬會理事長　安田伊左衛門

旧臘十二月十七日情報局から発表せられたとほり、昭和十八年秋季競馬は一時停止せられ、これに代つて能力検定競馬は最後として、競馬法による競馬は一時停止せられ、これに代つて能力検定競馬が施行せられることになつた。これについては、本號誌上において岸馬政局長がくはしく説明の労をとられるであらうからここに再び蛇足を加へる必要はない。

多くの中小商業者は父祖の業をすてゝ、我力増強の第一線に立ち、幾十萬の学徒も武器をとつて銃後に徒で立つたのである。

かゝる時に一億國民は決戦生活を徹底し、總員戦斗配置につかなければならないときである。

周知のとおり競馬は、種馬の取得と軽種生産の維持並びに馬事思想の普及を目的として施行せらるべきものである。従って軍事上における馬の重要度が、いかに変動するとも決して、かつ減少することなく、しかも着々と其の目的を達成しつつあるのではなくて、大東亜戦争の拡大深刻化するに従って、ますます其の重要度を加えつつある今日、競馬場其の他の施設の大部分が、軍馬資源に転用せられることにそなえなければならない。

而して政府の方針に協力し、更に新たなる決意を以て競馬会は、進んで軽種生産の育成強化に努力し、競馬施行者は、種馬の能力を検定すると共に、軽種生産の維持並びに資源の確保に貢献

せんとするものである。

私は過去三十九年わが國の經濟、當局に關係して来た。並に當局の後援、帝國經濟協會及び日本經濟會の設立等幾多の波瀾を經て今日に至ったのであるが、往時を回顧すれば今昔の感慨禁じ得ざるものがある。

顧みるに、わが國の經濟はその發展の動機ならびに、すでに、軍當の資源確保という点において、わが軍當の資質は列國に比し、きはめて方悪なることが判然になった点、次良の服をくして日露戦役をむかえるに至り、かくて、一層當の次良の必要を痛感せしめらるに至ったのである。畏くも明治天皇におかせられては、この軍當の状態をうかがい御軫念あらせられ明治三十七年四月七日、山形縣公、伊藤公等に向はせられ、當の次良につそ