至急振本的對策を樹立すべき意味の御諚があったと承る。政府は恐懼して、その振本政策と諮問するため、臨將馬利調査要員會を組織し、その答申に基いて明治三十九年五月内閣に馬政局が設置せられ、馬政十八年計畫の樹立を見、なほ馬券黙許の件は閣議を以て決定された。一方、鹿兒島縣知事として馬政良に競馬を奨勵し、大いに成績をあげた加納子爵は、馬政良に競馬の必要なるを確信し、政府の方針と呼應して競馬會の設立を企圖し、また寺内陸軍大臣は陸軍部内なる軍の代表として、競馬會の創立及び競馬施行の實務にあたるべきものを出し、加納子爵を補佐せしめんことを決意し、騎兵監軍馬補充部本部長兼中央馬廠長たる大藤中將をして適任者を物色せしめたのである。

當將私は陸軍騎兵大尉として名古屋留守師團に應召中であったが、

実如中央馬廠轉勤を命ぜられ、しかも大藏中將から次のやうな内命をうけたのである。即ち之れは明治天皇より馬政良について御諚のあったことと政府は義後の第一國策たる馬政良の早道として競馬會を創立せしめるに至ったこと、寺内陸軍大臣は軍の代表として部内から適當なる人物を選び、その事業に當らしめることを決意されたこと、つそは貴官を適任者と認めたのであるが、これは大臣の要囑であるから是非その設立者の一人となって盡力せられたいといふことであった。當將私は、解隊すれば郷里にあって母を養ひ、傍ら事業をなすべき計畫をもってゐたのであるが、日清日露の両役に於て馬が方悪であったがため、わが軍の多大の不利を招いた事情はよく知ってをり、馬政良の必要も身に泌みて感じてゐた際ではあり、一方義死した義友の事を考へれば一身のことをかれこれいふべきでないと考

へ大蔵中将の内命をおうけすることにしたのである。
其の後農商務省、陸軍省、宮内省の関係者としば〳〵會合して敷地資金等につき協議したが、最初農商務省において六萬圓、他より六萬圓支出ノ見込故、資金については心配の必要なしとのことであった資金が、諸種の都合から全然支出をみるに至らず、私たちは氏間に奔走して出資を求むるのやむなきに至り、其他あらゆる苦心をなめて漸く明治三十九年社団法人東京競馬會を設立し、同年秋第一回の競馬を施行したのである。このとき明治天皇におかせられては御名代宮として伏見宮殿下を以差遣あらせられると共に、帝室の賞典を下賜あそばされたのであるが、爾来の名代宮の御差遣は大正十二年まで、帝室の賞典の下賜は引續き今日迄の継續あらせられ競馬に對する有難き思召しのほどまことに感激に堪へない次第である。

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、馬券購買の無利限であつたこと、競馬會が濫許されたこと、競馬會の経営が其の裏に多くは馬匹改良會社があつて、営利主義に陥れるもの多数なりしこと等の原因から風教問題を惹起するに至り、新刑法の實施と共に明治四十一年十月六日馬券の発賣は禁止されるに至つた。

然るに政府は競馬の馬改良上の重要性に鑑み同年十一月剰餘金の責任支出として補助金十四萬三千餘圓を支出し、爾後同四十三年より毎年開催補助金を支出すると共に二十ヶ年間設備補助金を支出し、これらの金額は合計五百六十餘萬圓に達した。しかしいくら補助金が支出せられても競馬は次第に不振に陥り、馬事界はとみに萎微沈滞し、馬産の前途には甚だ憂ふべきものが

あったのである。私はこの間、馬券を伴はない競馬では、到底競走を眞剣ならしめ種馬を取得し競馬財物基礎を確立し得ないとの確信をもつて終始一貫馬関係者の同志と共に官民の間に奔走し、かつ自ら衆議員議員となつて専心馬券の復活に盡萃したのであるが、幸に陸軍におそも馬事界の萎微沈滞は國防上ゆゝしき大事であり、これを振興せしめる道は馬券を伴ふ競馬に俟つほかなしと断ずるに至り、漸く大正十二年政府案として提出せられた競馬法は第四十六議會を通過し、同年七月から實施せられるに至つた。

かくて十一競馬倶楽部は競馬施行主体として公認せられ、競馬法による競馬を施行して来たのであるが、その後競馬施行の主体が分立するときは、審組の有機的編成行はれ難く審判その他競馬施行の標準者一ならず、審判等につき強力なる施行機関の設置困難

で競馬の計畫性統一性強力性を害すること甚だしく、その弊するに適當でないことが次第に明白になつたため、政府は競馬法を改正して、司法による唯一個の財團的法人日本競馬會の設立を命じ、それまでの社團法人競馬倶楽部を悉く解散してその權利義務を日本競馬會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は、昭和十三年内地競馬政計畫により「競馬法による競馬は馬の改良に必要な種馬の能力を検定し種馬の取得を容易ならしむる如く實施し併せて馬事思想の普及に資する」ことに定められて今日に至つたのである。

次に競馬の馬産に及ぼした影響については、競馬の一般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、

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。競馬の盛衰に影の形に添ふ如く馬産界の消長が随伴した過去の事實を見れば思ひ半ばに過ぐるものがあらう。わが國の馬の絶對頭数は、日清戦役當時に比して必ずしも増加してゐるわけではないが、日清戦役において軍馬として使用し得たのは四萬頭に過ぎず日露戦役においては開戦一年にして濠州から一萬頭の馬を輸入せざると得なかつたのに對し今次支那事変及び大東亜戦爭においては日清戦役の〇倍以上の軍馬を使役し得たのみでなく、その資質に至っては實に霄壤もたゞならざる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獻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って軽種の需要を漁起し、賞

金の授與によつて購買資金を供給し、この資金は生産者の手にわたつて生産資金と化するのである。又、競馬（能力檢定）を行ふことによつて軽種の選擇淘汰を行ひ軽種をして常に優良なるものに進歩せしめるものである。

事實競馬法が實施せられるや、軽種の輸入は旺盛となり、今日迄に五百頭の蕃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つて能力を檢定鍛錬せられ、その優良なものは種牡馬または蕃殖牝馬となり、かくて軽種生産の基礎は次第に充實し五六年以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其の他の馬糧、放牧地、育成調教施設、即ち牧場及び生産育成調教技術等が渾然として融合発達しなければ進歩しないものであるが、今や牧場

は改善または増設せられ、産馬技術も進歩発達し、ここにわが國の
軽種生産の基礎は漸く確立したといへるのである。而してその産駒
は海外に比して遜色なく、永年にわたる外國依存から脱却して、今後は
ますく日本的発達を期し得られるに至ったのである。
わが國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國有
種牡馬を競馬により取得し得る状態となり、馬政計畫に定められ
たところを實現しつゝある。
馬政良、馬事振興の経費を生み出すことは競馬の使命として
第二次的のものではあるが、しかしながら實際上から見れば、競馬はこの

点においても頗る重大なる働きをなし、事實において、馬改良、馬事振興の財政的基礎となったのである。

これについての細かな数字は省略するが、大正十二年次降昭和十八年迄の間において、馬改良馬事振興のために本會の負擔または支出した金額は政府納付金一億六千七百餘萬圓を初めとし、總計二億七千三百餘萬圓に達してゐるのである。

なほまた、馬券税入場税及び社會事業費七千五百萬圓は一般國費の中にくりこまれ、両者合計は三億四千七百餘萬圓に及んでゐるのである。

次に競馬の沿革と馬産に對する實績を回顧してみて、今回の競馬の停止が、わが國の馬産並に競馬に及ぼすり影響は決して少くないと思ふのであるが、別項岸馬政局長官の説明せられるとほり、

あくまでもこれは「一将停止」であり、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ってゐるのであるから、関係各位におかれても、現将局の重大さと政府当局の意のあるところを諒とせられ、政府の措置に即應し、あらゆる苦難に堪へて所期の目的を達し得るやう御協力を願ひたいのである。

要するに今後競馬関係方面に踏み止まられる方は国より、他に轉職せられる方も、各々職域に奉公して敵米英撃滅に邁進せられんことを切望してやまない次第である。

（終）

FILE UNDER:

JAPANESE HORSE RACING ASSOCIATION

I N D E X S H E E T

DATE: 12 August 1946

FROM: Carlos Marcum

TO: Government Section

SUBJECT: 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

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: MEMO FOR THE RECORD

CLASSIFIED FILE:

25 June 1946

TRANSLATION:

Translation of Third and Last Memorandum
Concerning the Japan Racing Association

SUBJECT: People who acted for the Sake of Militarism with respect to Horse Racing

WRITER : Tamotsu Kodama

1. Japan has words such as "lawful fascism to criticise the conduct of her governmental officials. Manchuria has also the words "legal bandits" to decide their way of forcing law upon everything. But no other example can illustrate better the truth of these expressions than the ways of the group of officials and ex-officals who crushed down the Racing Clubs and seized their properties and authorities to establish the Japan Horse Race Association.

To begin with, the former Racing Clubs, (the Japan Racing, Tokyo, Nakayama, Hanshin, Kyoto, Kokura, Miyazaki Niigata, Fukushima, Hakodate, and Sapporo, eleven of these in all), were corporate juridical bodies which were subject to the regulations fro juridical bodies in the second Chapter of the Civil Law. The Veto upon horse racing which was held in spring and autumn, was in the hands of the Government, that is, its officials. Therefore, if they intend to dissolve a club, they can accomplish it with ease by exercising their veto upon a single season of horse-racing. This is because the Civil Law has a clause concerning "the success or incompetency of success of the enterprise which is the objective of a juridical body" in its Article 62, No. 2. If the club does not obey the order of the authorities concerned, that is the order of the officials, with regard to the disposal of its property at the dissolution, the whole property will be confiscated to the national reasury according to Article 72 Paragraph 3 of the Civil Law. Therefore if the powerful "legal Bandits" resort to law with the following assertion, the Racing Club has to comply, though regretfully, with their request:

"We are willing to form an organ called the Japan Horse-Race Assocaition to monopolize horse racing for the sake

of accomplishing militaristic mobilization. Therefore you shall dissolve your racing club and contribute all of its properties to the Association.

For this purpose, the "bandits" made up Article 47 of the Regulations attached to the Horse Race Law by skillfully patching up various regulations contained in the Civil Law concerning Juridical bodies. The Article stipulated that "the rights and obligations of a dissolved racing club shall be succeeded by the Japan Horse Race Association". This is how they accomplished their "lawful fascism".

In sober deliberation, however, it is not proper that such an outrage should have been carried out in a law-abiding state.

At that time, in 1937, the Japan Racing Club had, without doubt, property worth ¥ 11,000,000. The Nakayama Racing Club also had ¥ 2 odd millions and, if I remember right, the property totalling as much as ¥ 5 to 6 millions. Each of the other nine Racing Clubs, more or less had a considerable amount of property. Therefore the whole properties of the eleven clubs may probably have been around ¥ 40 millions. Each of these clubs was publicly acknowledged by Japanese law since the beginning of the Meiji Era, and the above-mentioned properties were a product of their fair and undisturbed management of intendance. Not a bit of illegal or illicit profit, which would have been confiscated by the national law, was contained in it. And yet these properties were all confiscated, without compensation, by the newly established Japan Horse Race Association through a bit of law.

Of course, this Association had nothing to do with the eleven clubs which had existed before, but it was an utterly new quasi-governmental and quasi-military organ. Old clubs were deprived of their whole properties, and were forced to dissolve. We have no other words to criticize these gang-like ways of officials and ex-officials except to call them "fascism in lawful disguise" or "legal bandits". To call attention to them, I must state that this outrageous administration was practised more than one year before the establishment of Japan's National Monilization Law.

Then who put this "lawful fascism" into execution? Takaharu (Keiji?) Tabuchi, Head of the Cattle Burea, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and Einosuke Ishii, Head of Cattle Administration Section in the same Ministry, took charge of the matters as officials in active service. Izaemon Yasuda, then Adviser to the Tokyo Racing Club (present Director-in-Chief of the Japan Horse Race Association), Sakae Nagamori, the Managing

Director of the Club at present, Assistant Director-in-chief of the Association), and Keiichi Tanaka, the Secretary-general of the Club (Present Govenor of Toyama Prefecture) helped the cause from among people. The said Sadao Nagamori had formerly resigned his post of Head of the Cattle Aministration Section, in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and Keiichi Tanaka resigned his post of a Horse Racing Supervisor in the same Section, both in 1934 - 1935 to become professional officials of the club. These ex-officials and the active officials of the Ministry are old colleagues. The "lawful fascism" case which was accomplished in Japan's racing circles in 1937 was carried out through mutual co-operation among this group of active and former governmental officials.

2. In 1940, that is one and a half years before Japan's declaration of war against America and Britain, a coup d'etat was carried out on the Americans, Britishers and other foreigners connected with horse racing. They were driven from their positions by force without any legal grounds. It was then declared that Japan's horse racing was closely connected with the raising of war-horses and that it was not convenient to the state for foreigners, above all, to be officials of these racing organizations. So they were forced to resign. The group of governmental officials who plotted this expulsion were as follows:

Fujitaro Murakami, then Director-in-Chief of the Horse Administration Bureau. (Present President of the Japan Lumber Control Co., Ltd.)

Chokudai (?) Nakamura, then Head of the Horse Race Supervisor Section.

Izaemon Yasuda, then and present Director-in-Chief of the Japan Horse Race Association.

Takkitaro Murakami, then Assistant Director-in-Chief of the same Association. (Present Director-in-Chief of the Farmland. Develcpment Corporation).

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Keiichi Tanaka, then Director of the Association. (Present Govenor of Toyama Prefecture).

Teruo Nishioka, then and present Director of the Association. (Formerly Petty Official in the Horse Administration Bureau of the Agrculture and Forestry Ministry.)

3. Usurpation of each Encouragement Association was planned together with the above-mentioned coup d'etat on foreigners. This was executed through the furious activities visible and invisible, of the directors of the Japan Horse Race Association under the guardianship of the Army and the Bureaucrats. Through this affiar Mutsuzo Matuoka, the Managing Director of Hakodate Encourgement Association, was replaced by Matsujima Yamasaki (Yamazaki?), then and present director of the Japan Horse Race Association, and in the same way Kosaku Nunokawa, the Managing Director of Niigata Encouragement Association, by Kazue Sasakawa, then and present Director of the Japan Horse Race Association, Kota (?) Tomoeda, then Managing Director of Kokura Encouragement Association, by Tatsunosuke Nogami, then and present Director of the Japan Horse Race Association, and Susumu (Shin?) Takasugi, then Managing Director of Tokyo Encouragement Association, by Keiichi Tanaka, then Director of the Japan Horse Race Association and present Govenor of Toyama Prefecture. The same policy was also abstinately maintained toward the other Encouragement Associations until in 1943 each of those Associations dissolved. We can say Japan's exaltation of Nazistic militarism was indeed really beyond ones imagination when we find that the positions of officials in the Encouragement Associations, which were merely honorary posts of genuine social clubs, should have been filled by officials of the monopolistic Japan Horse Race Association.

EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Language Section

TRANSLATION:

25 June 1946

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by T. KISHIMOTO

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WRITER : Tamotsu Kodama

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Evidence # 4

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Keiichi Tanaka, then Director of the Association. (Present Govenor of Toyama Prefecture).

Teruo Nishioka, then and present Director of the Association. (Formerly Petty Official in the Horse Administration Bureau of the Agroulture and Forestry Ministry.)

3. Usurpation of each Encouragement Association was planned together with the above-mentioned coup d'etat on foreigners. This was executed through the furious activities visible and invisible, of the directors of the Japan Horse Race Association under the guardianship of the Army and the Bureaucrats. Through this affiar Mutsuzo Matuoka, the Managing Director of Hakodate Encourgement Association, was replaced by Matsujima Yamasaki (Yamazaki?), then and present director of the Japan Horse Race Association, and in the same way Kosaku Nunokawa, the Managing Director of Niigata Encouragement Association, by Kazue Sasakawa, then and present Director of the Japan Horse Race Association, Keta (?) Tomoeda, then Managing Director of Kokura Encouragement Association, by Tatsunosuke Nogami, then and present Director of the Japan Horse Race Association, and Susumu (Shin?) Takasugi, then Managing Director of Tokyo Encouragement Association, by Keiichi Tanaka, then Director of the Japan Horse Race Association and present Govenor of Toyama Prefecture. The same policy was also abstinately maintained toward the other Encouragement Associations until in 1943 each of those Associations dissolved. We can say Japan's exaltation of Nazistic militarism was indeed really beyond ones imagination when we find that the positions of officials in the Encouragement Associations, which were merely honorary posts of genuine social clubs, should have been filled by officials of the monopolistic Japan Horse Race Association.

EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LANGUAGE SECTION

TRANSLATION: 21 June 1946

Translation by T. KISHIMOTO

SUBJECT: Horse-race in Japan and the Japan Horse-race Association as a Militarism Preservation Organ.

WRITER : Tamotsu Kodama, Managing Director of the former Nakayama Horse-race Encouragement Association, corporate juridical person.

Horse-racing in Japan had its origin at the beginning of the Meiji Era when an organization composed of the foreigners residing in Yokohama created the Japan Racing Club at Negishi, Yokohama. Since then the Japanese through apprenticeship to this club established horse racing clubs in various parts of Japan. But at first each of them was merely for the purpose of social intercourse, modeled after the Japan Racing Club and its policy was not especially nationalistic.

However, after the Russo-Japanese War the importance of "horses as arms" came to be recognized, and the Japanese Army expected to improve and increase these "horses as arms" by means of horse-racing. In the year 1906, through the advocacy originating from the then War Minister Terauchi, horse-racing was greatly encouraged and the sale of pari-mutuel tickets came to be tolerated. This fact accelerated the prosperity of horse-racing throughout Japan. However, in a short time, in 1907, the existing laws were revised and the sale of pari-mutuel tickets was considered as a gambling game under the new laws. Because of the Government's decision in prohibiting the sale of tickets, the horse-racing circles stood at a crisis. The horse-racing clubs in various parts followed one another in their collapse. The few that remained beginning with the Japan Racing Club in Yokohama numbered eleven, and they were located at Tokyo, Nakayama, Hanshin, Kyoto, Kokura, Miyazaki, Fukushima, Niigata, Hakodate, and Sapporo.

In connection with Japan's horse-racing, it was after 1923 that pari-mutuel tickets could be openly and lawfully sold. However, Japan's Army, which thought this matter was of extreme importance as a source for war-horses, pushed its policy which was sharply opposed to the House of Peers' reasons which sprang from the viewpoint of public morals, and succeeded in getting the Horse-race Law enacted which approved a great exception to the gambling crime in the Criminal Law.

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At that time Japan had the above-mentioned eleven horse-racing clubs, where all sorts of improvements in war-horses in regard to the breed, structure, and stature of horses as well as the kind, method, and form of horse-racing had been encouraged in accordance with the objective of the establishment of the Horse-race Law, which aimed exclusively at the improvement and increase of war-horses.

It is true that Japanese horse-racing was based on militarism and was directed toward the improvement and increase of war-horses, but up till the aforesaid time, the substance and form of its management was still entrusted to the free will of each horse-racing club which was merely a popular organization. Therefore, the race was still democratic and had merely the purpose of social intercourse.

But in 1937 when Japan switched over her whole realm of politics, economy, and society to the national mobilization policy imitating Nazism and adopted the method of control over the whole field of state administration, the first thing she realized most bluntly and courageously was the control and genuine militarization of horse-racing.

Then in what form and by what method has Japanese horse-racing been gradually militarized since this period?

As the first step, the Government made an epoch-making reform in the Horse-race Law, and set up a special juridical body called the Japan Horse-race Association as an organ monopolizing horse-racing with a view to entrusting the whole matters of horse-racing to that Association. The popular eleven horse-racing clubs were forced to dissolve by this Law, and their properties were all contributed, through force, to the newly-established monopolistic Association without any compensation for it.

From a legal point of view as well as from common sense, the fact that the already existing juridical bodies should have been arbitrarily dissolved by the law which was established later and especially that the properties of the juridical bodies should have been turned over, by force, as contributions to an organization which was set up later, cannot be justified. This was an illegal action breaching the Constitution, and as such it should not have been admitted even in the Naziistic Japan. We are surprised that such an illegality should have been executed openly in the name of law in Japan of that time.

By this reform, all the members of each popular horse-racing club were driven to the point, where they could not speak out their mind concerning Japanese horse-racing. Each club had its whole property and its authority concerning horse-racing confiscated by the Government. Of course, it lost the qualification of a corporate juridical body. What part of this wide world has seen such a history as ours where this kind of tyranny was openly carried on and the sufferers were forced to bear it silently?

It is a fact that the Japanese Government forced the eleven horse-racing clubs to dissolve by these violent measures, and allowed the newly-established Japan Horse-race Association to seize all of their properties and authority. But in order to hold horse-races, it is needless to say that race-horses and their owners are needed. So the Government made these owners organize a social club called the Horse-race Encouragement Association, and established the system allowing its members to monopolize the right to send their horses to the horse-races held by the Japan Horse-race Association.

Since then, the management of horse-racing has been monopolized by the Japan Horse-race Association, and no tinge of democracy has been seen in its function and form of management. All the managers of meadows and owners of race-horses have been deprived of freedom of speech. All the officials of the Japan Horse-race Association such as the managing director, assistant managing director, directors, auditors, and councillors were officially appointed by the Japanese Government. The staff members of the Association, under the guardianship of the Japanese Government, behaved themselves with violent dictatorship not inferior to that of Hitler or Mussolini.

The most incomprehensible and strange conduct of outrages committed by the Association under the guardianship of the Japanese Government was the coup d'etat executed against foreigners in the summer of 1940, that is the 15th year of Showa. Then the under-mentioned measures were taken toward the foreigners who were concerned.in horse-racing:

1. Mr. S. Isaacs, an American who was occupying the chair of a director of that Association through the connection of his having been the managing director of the Japan Racing Club, was forced to leave the position. The excuse for this was as follows:

Japan's horse-racing is connected with raising of war-horses. For a foreigner to occupy the position of an official in the Japan Horse-race Association especially in the present international crisis, is inconvenient to the state. Therefore, you shall resign your position.

2. The Yokohama Horse-race Encouragement Association which succeeded the Japan Racing Club was merely a social organization of race-horse owners, and it had no right to speak with respect to holding horse-races. Despite this fact, Mr. C. H. Moss, a Britisher who was the managing director of that Association, and Mr. Ch. Emord, a Frenchman who was a director, and also Mr. H. J. Huber, a Swiss who was an inspector, were all forced to leave their positions on the same excuse.

3. The aforesaid four men, who had been temporarily helping horse-race meetings as entertainers, umpires and starters up until that time, as well as all the other foreigners, received a formal notification refusing their future help on the same excuse as mentioned above. And this notification was put into practice.

The above-mentioned measures were taken in the summer of 1940, about a year and a half before Japan's declaration of war against Britain and America. At that time (on 21 July 1945) the Japanese Army forced the Yonai Cabinet to collapse, and the second Konoe Cabinet succeeded it. In the detailed statement of Japanese history of that time, one may find that the Japan Horse-race Association was simply an Army organ rather than a popular organization.

I will mention the instances of Mr. C. H. Moss for illustration. While traveling in Hakodate, Hokkaido he received an urgent telegram from Chokudai (Naotake?) Nakamura, Head of the Horse-race Superintendence Section in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to the effect that he should report to that Ministry. He hurried back and reported there. Head of Section Nakamura accompanied him by motor-car to the governmental residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister where the man taking responsibility for that branch met him, and told him as follows:

Japan's horse-racing is connected with raising of war-horses. For a foreigner to occupy the position of an official in any horse-racing organization inconvenient to the state, especially when international relations are strained as at present. But you are allowed to send your horses to a horse-race.

Therefore he instantly resigned. The same measures were taken toward all the other foreigners mentioned above. All Japanese and foreigners of that time felt quite strange at the fact that such measures were taken toward members of the Horse-race Encouragement Association, which was merely an organization for the social intercourse of race-horse owners. If these measures had been directed toward the officials of the Japan Horse-race Association, it might have been more reasonable. It was the general opinion of the time that the staff of the latter Association which aimed at the establishment of powerful dictatorship took advantage of the trend of the times in checking

democratic tendency.

What secret schemes were put into practice in relation to horse-racing after such resolute measures were carried out by the Government and by the Association toward foreigners? This was not evident. This is still obscure even after the defeat. The under-mentioned items are the only things which were publicly executed and therefore acknowledged by the people.

1. In each race meeting, the whole profit for sale of parimutuel tickets in the Eighth race every day was contributed to the Government for national defense.

2. Funds for national defense and arms manufacture were often contributed. It is still unknown what kind of secrecy, besides the above, made it necessary for them to purposely turn out foreigners one and a half years before the opening of the war.

In 1943 a system was established prohibiting the horses owned by any private individual to participate in any horse-racing in Japan. Accordingly the Horse-race Encouragement Association, which had been formed through governmental influence by the horse owners for social purposes was dissolved. This cut off the relations of Japan's horse-racing to the people which had existed until then.

Thus the Japan Horse-race Association still exists. To mention its history, it first originated in the Japan Racing Club which was born in Yokohama, and then eleven racing clubs came into existence including the other ten Japanese racing clubs. Eventually, all of their funds and authority were confiscated by the outrageous measures unprecedented in world history and were amalgamated into this Association.

This was a militaristic organization which was exclusively interested in its mission of improving and increasing war-horses, by going so far as to reject foreigners on the excuse that there was a special relationship between horse-racing and war-horses.

Therefore the Japan Horse-race Association was set in confusion after the defeat in war and it must have done the following things:

1. It must have purposely burned the statistics concerning "horses as arms" and other important documents, the making of which had been part of their business, in the same way as other Japanese Army and Naval organs did.

2. At the same time the officials and clerks of the Association must have distributed among themselves all the reserve fund, retirement allowances, and other allowances of the Association. They must have prepared themselves not to suffer any loss in the way of maintaining their livelihood when they might receive an order for the dissolution of the Association and the dismissal of themselves. These two items of fact tell the following thing: The authorities concerned in the Association and the Government knew quite well that the Association was a Naziistic, militaristic organization and that it was an organ for the purpose of improving and increasing arms. Therefore, there is no other interpretation for the above-mentioned facts except that they were conscious of the necessity of dissolving Japan's militaristic clique as the first thing to be done after the defeat in war.

Izaemon Yasuda, Managing Director of the Japan Horse-race Association is an old retired captain of the Japanese Army, and Sadao Nagamori, Assistant Managing Director, was once Head of the Cattle Administration Section in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. After the defeat, they dismissed Major-Generals Wakamatsu and Ogata (inspectors), all of whom had formerly held the high rank of generals in the Army. This was in order to pretend that they had no relations with the Japanese militarism. They allowed the press to report that they would hold horse-racing beginning with next July. It would still, however, be based on the old militaristic horse administration planning and the Horse-race Law. Such a pretention cannot pass without discovery by the Allied Forces.

At least the under-mentioned two preparations should be necessary before any horse-race will be re-opened in a democratic and peaceful Japan.

1. First the Japanese Government should reform its horse administration plan based on militarism. As the plan is based on militarism, the exact number of horses owned by the Government and other important matters are all kept secret. Horse-racing exists as an organ which propels this secret plan. Therefore, to change this plan to a pacifistic one is the first thing to be done.

2. Secondly, the Horse-race Law should be reformed, in order to dissolve the Japan Horse-race Association, which is a monopolistic organ with the purpose of preserving militarism. Then the horse-racing system should be made democratic. This may bring about a result equal to the revisal of the Former Racing Club, an organization for social intercourse. Furthermore, this may

lead to the liquidation of that outrageous government and of that coup d'etat which was carried out against the foreigners in the summer of 1940. By "that outrageous government" I mean that history through which Japan established the Japan Horse-race Association, crushed down each Racing Club (a popular organization) by law, and confiscated all of their funds and authority by force to the Association without payment of compensation.

Now Japan is openly renouncing future warfare in the draft of her New Constitution. There is no more need for horse-racing which has the purpose of improving war-horses in a peaceful state where there is no demand for armaments. There is no more need of an organ which has the purpose of preserving militarism. A model militarism-preserving organ such as the Japan Horse-race Association, which can easily be converted to lead the van in militarism by one simple word of command, should, first of all, be dissolved in order to show a testimony of a peaceful state.

The property owned by the Association about 1944 was estimated at ¥ 300,000,000 in total; cash being ¥ 30 odd million and public loan and debenture being over ¥ 40 million, and various equipments and facilities being about ¥ 200,000,000. It is unknown how these have been squandered since then. Anyway, this is one of the big mass properties not to be neglected as war compensation in this resourceless country. But all the intendance of the Association is fairly confidential to the officials concerned in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which was its competent authority, and confidential to the supreme staff of the Association. Even the Imperial Diet could not easily look into the management. Therefore it is utterly impossible for outsiders to get any information about it.

Translated by T. KISHIMOTO
Sheet 1—19.

日本の競馬及び
軍國主義温存機關たる日本競馬會

日本の競馬は明治の初頃横濱在住の外人團に依り横濱根岸に日本レース倶樂部が創設せられたのに端を發し、其後之に見習つて各地方に某人に依る競馬倶樂部が創立せられたのであるが何れも當初は日本レース倶樂部に範を取りたる社交倶樂部に外ならなかつたのであり、別に國策的のものではなかつた。

處が日露戰爭後馬の兵器としての重要性が認識せられる事になつた為、日本の陸軍は競馬に依る馬の改良增殖を計り以て兵器たる馬の增産を庶幾せん事を期し、一九〇六年時の寺内陸軍大臣の提唱に基き、大に競馬を奬勵する事となり、馬券の發賣が黙認せらるる事になつたので全國的に競馬が盛大になつた。處が之も束の間、一九〇七年現行刑法が新

に發布せらるるに及び、馬券の發賣は新刑法の賭博罪に該當するものとして、政府から馬券發賣禁止の斷案が下されたので競馬は大恐慌を來し、各地の競馬倶樂部は次々に倒壊し、僅に餘命を留むるものは横濱の日本レース倶樂部を初とし、東京、中山、阪神、京都、小倉、宮崎、福島、新潟、函館、札幌の十ヶ所のみとなつた。

日本の競馬に於て、法制上公然馬券の發賣が許さるるに至つたのは一九二三年以降の事であるが、馬の改良器としその重要性を極度に認識した日本の陸軍は貴族院に於ける根強硬なる反對論を押し切つて遂に刑法賭博罪に大きな除外例を認むる處の競馬法を制定せしむるに至つたのである。」當時日本には上記十ヶ所の競馬倶樂部が残存して居たのであるが、競馬法制定の趣旨が偏に軍馬の改良增殖にあつたのであつて右趣旨に則り、馬種、馬格、体高

等の改良から競走馬の種類、方法、様式に至る迄、全部此の線に沿って進められたのである。

しかし以上の時期迄は、日本の競馬も其基調は軍国主義的で、軍馬の改良増殖に指向せられて居たれは相違なへか、其経営の主体及形式等は未だ民間團体たる各競馬倶楽部の自由に任かせられて居たので、夫等の奥に於てまだ民主的であり、社交倶楽部的のものであった。

処が一九三七年に至り日本が十七年久振りの國家總動員態制を目指し、政治経済、社会、全般を國家總動員態制に切替へる様にたった時、國家行政全般に統制方式を採用する様になった時、真先に、最露骨に最勇敢に敢行せられたのが競馬の統制であり、純粋たる軍國主義化であった。

然らは此期以降、日本の競馬は如何なる形式方法に依って軍國主義化へと進められて行ったか。

先づ第一に日本政府は競馬法に劃期的な大改革を行ひ、競馬施行の為の独占機関として日本競馬會と稱する特別法人を作り之に日本の競馬一切を施行せしむる事とし、在来の民間の十ヶ所の競馬倶楽部は法律を以て強制的に之を解散せしめ、其の資産全部は強制的に、無償で、新設の独占機関日本競馬會に寄附せしめられる事にしたのである。かかる事後に制定せられたる法律で、勝手に、在来の法人を解散せしめたり、又甚しきは、其法人の財産を、事後に出来た團体に、無償で強制的に寄附せしめらるるなどと言ふ事は、法理上から言つても常識上から云つても、到底許さるべからざる事であり、如何に十ヶ張りの日本に於てでも許すべからざる憲法違反の不法行為であるのであるが、兎に角高時の日本ではかくの如き不法が公然と法律の名の下に行はれたのであるから驚くべき次第と云はねばならぬ。

此改革に依て民間團体たる各競馬倶樂部會員は、最早完全に日本の競馬施行に關しては何等の發言權もなく、圏外のものとなり、各競馬倶樂部は其資産金全部と競馬開催に關する一切の權能を取上られ勿論社團法人たる資格を失はしめられたのであるが凡そ世界廣しと雖、かくの如き暴政が平然として行はれ、被害者達が黙々として之に追隨して行かねばならなかつた樣な歴史が嘗て世界の何れ所にあつたならうか。

日本政府はかかる暴力的手段に依り土の競馬倶樂部を解散せしめ、其資産金全部も權能一切も新設の日本競馬会に横奪せしめたのであるが競馬を開催すには競走馬と其の所有主を必要とする事勿論であるから競走馬所有主等をして競馬振興会と稱する社交倶樂部を作らしめ、其所屬會員に限り日本競馬会の開催する競馬に自己の所有馬を出走せしめ得ると云ふ制度を確立したのである。

それから以後は競馬の経営は一切独占機関たる日本競馬会の私する処となり、其機構に於ても其経営方式に於ても全然民主的なものは見られず牧場経営者も競馬所有者も一言の發言權もなかつたのである。日本競馬会理事長、副理事長、理事、監事、評議員等の役員は全部日本政府の任命する所謂公職であり、日本競馬会幹部は日本政府を背景として、正に「ヒットラー」や「ムツソリーニ」にも劣らない横暴なる独裁振りを発揮したのである。

而して日本競馬会が日本政府を背景としてやった最も不可解にして奇怪なる横暴行為は實に一九四〇年（昭和十五年）夏頃外人に對して行つた「クーデター」である。即ち競馬に關係して居た外人に對して左の如き處置が行はれた。

1. 當つて日本レース倶樂部理事長たりし縁故に依り當時迄、日本

競馬會理事の地位に在つた米國人 S. Isard 氏に對し「日本の
競馬は單馬と關係があつて、就中國際狀勢緊迫の際外人が日本
競馬會の役員の地位に在るのは都合が悪いから辭職せよ」とて
無理に其地位を去らしめた。
之、日本レース俱樂部の後身たる横濱競馬振興會は競馬の開
催施行に關しては何等の發言權も有せず單に競走馬所有主達
の社交團体たりしに係らず同會常務理事英國人 C.H. Moss
氏、同會理事佛人 G. Simard 氏同會監事スヰス人 H.J. Huber
氏等も同一の理由に依り無理に其地位から去らしめた。
3、尖れ迄競馬開催の際、接待係、審判係、發走係等として臨時
に競馬開催を援助し居た上記の四氏其他の外人全部に對し
同一の理由に依り、將來の援助を拒絶する旨の正式の通告を爲

し、其通り實行せられた。

以上の手續がとられたのは日本が英國米に開戰を宣するよりも約一年半以前の一九四〇年夏の事で當時日本は陸軍に依り米内内閣が崩壞せしめられ（一九四〇年七月二十日）第二次近衛内閣が成立した時分であつたが當時の模樣を稍々詳記したならば日本競馬會なるものが民間團体と言ふよりも寧ろ純然たる陸軍の一機關に外ならなかつたと言ふ事が判明するであらう。

ここでは C. A. Moss 氏の場合を例示するが、同氏は當時北海道函館に旅行中であつたが、其旅行先に對して農林省競馬監督課長中村直大から至急電報を以て、直に出頭せよとの命令があつたので急遽歸京して農林省に出頭した処中村課長は自働車で農林大臣官邸に伴ひ同所に於て、責任者が面接して「日本の競馬は軍馬と關係がある。就而

國際關係が現在の如く緊迫して居る際に外人が競馬關係の役員になつて居るのは都合が悪いからやめて呉れ。但し競走馬を所有して競馬に出走せしむるのみならば差支ない」と言ふのであつた。そこで直に辭職したのであつたが上記外人全部に對しても何れも同一の手續がとられたのである。日本競馬会の役員ならば兎も角、單に競走馬所有者達の社交団体に過ぎない競馬振興會の役員に對して迄もかかる処置が取られた事は當時内外人とも頗る奇異に感じた処であつたが當時の一般の見解では強力なる独裁權の確立を目指して居た日本競馬會の幹部が時局に便乗して民主的気運の阻止を計つたものだからうと見られて居たのである。

然らば日本政府及日本競馬會は外人に對して如此強硬手段をとつたが其後競馬に關して如何なる秘密が行はれたであらう。曰く不明である。

然り敗戦後の今に至つても未だに不明である。只、公然と行はれた事は

1、競馬開催毎に毎日第八番目のレースの馬券賣上金の收益金全部を國防献金として政府に納めた事。

2、度々、國防献金、兵器製造資金を献納した事。

のみは世間に知られて居るが、此以外にはわざぐ外國人を開戦一年半以前に逸早く排斥しなければならなかつた如何なる秘密が伏在して居たかは未だに不明である。

其後一九四三年に至り遂に日本の競馬は民間個人馬主の所有、馬は競馬に出走せしめぬ制度となり之に従ひ、さきに馬所有者等をして結成せしめられた社交団体たる競馬振興會も解散せしめられたので愈々日本の競馬と言ふものは民衆とは縁故のないものとなつたのである。

かくて現在に於ても日本競馬會は存在して居るのであるが其沿革は最初横濱に生れた社交団体たる日本レース倶樂部に端を發し其後生れた日本人の十ヶ所の競馬倶樂部と都合十一の競馬倶樂部が在つたものを世界に類例のない様な暴力的手段により其資産一切と權能一切をとり上げて出来たものであり、爾来公然と、軍馬と關係があるから外人よ去れと迄、命令して迄、一筋に軍馬の改良増殖の使命に没頭して　来た軍國主義團体なのである。

然るが故に、日本競馬會は敗戰後狼狽して

1. 日本の陸海軍の各機關がやつたと同じく其事業に屬する兵器たる馬に關する統計其他の重要書類を故意に燒却した筈である。

2. 之と同時に、日本競馬会の役職員は積立金、退職手當金其他

の給與類一切を分配して何時解散解職の命令を受けても一身の利害上毫頭の損失も蒙らない様な準備をした筈である。

以上二項の事實は何を物語るか。日本競馬會及日本政府の當事者達が日本競馬会のナチス張りの軍國主義団体たり、兵器改良増殖機関たる性質を知悉して居る為、敗戰後先づ第一着に日本軍閥解消の目標とせられる事を必然なりと自覺したからであらうと言ふ以外に何処に其の理由を発見し得るであらうか。

日本競馬会理事長安田伊左エ門は古い退職の陸軍大尉であり、副理長、長森貞夫は元農林省の畜政課長であるが彼等は敗戰後部下にして元陸軍の將官級以上の地位にあつた理事山本陸軍少將、監事若松、緒方両陸軍少將、評議員梅崎陸軍中將等を退職せしめて恰も自分等は日本の軍國主義と何等の關係なかつたものの如く偽裝して

来る七月頃から軍國主義時代其侭の馬政計劃及競馬法に依る競馬を施行すると新聞に報せしめて居るが、かかる偽裝が聯合軍に看破せられないで有む筈はなからうと思ふ。

民主々義日本、平和に於て競馬を再開せんとするならば其以前に少くとも次の二ツの準備は必要な筈である。

1. 日本政府は先づ其軍國主義を基調とする日本の馬政計劃を変更しなければならない。日本の馬政計劃は軍國主義を基調とする關係上其保有頭數其他重要なる事項は全部秘密とせられて居るのであるが競馬は此秘密を含む馬政計劃の推進機関として存在して居るのであるから、先づ此馬政計劃を平和主義的なものに切替へなければならぬ筈である。

2. 第二に競馬法を改正して独占的軍國主義温存機関たる性

日本競馬會を解消せしめ、而して競馬開催機構を民主々義的な
ものに改変しなければならぬ。此事は元の社交団体たる競馬倶樂
部を復活すると等しき結果を招來するであらうが其事は軈て
日本政府が一九三七年に行つた、かの世界に類例のない暴政即日本
競馬会を作り、法律で各競馬倶樂部（民間団体）を潰し其資
産權能等一切を無償で強制的に日本競馬会に寄附せしめた。あの
暴政並に一九四〇年夏外人に對して行つたあのクーデターを清
算する結果をも伴ふのである。
今や日本は新憲法草案に堂々と戦争拋棄を謳つて居るのである。
軍備を有せず必要とせざる平和國家に何の軍馬改良の為の競馬ぞや。
何の軍國主義温存機関ぞや。日本競馬會の如く号令一下直に軍國
主義の急先鋒と化し得らるる模範的軍國主義温存機関は無先に

解消して平和國家たるの實を示すべきである。

日本競馬会の一九四四年頃保有して居た資産は現金參千数百萬圓、公社債四千萬圓以上、施設設備約貳億圓、合計參億と推定せられて居た。其後如何に無益に費消せられたか不明であるが蓋し貧乏な日本にとつて敗戰賠償資金に振當てるとしても見逃し得ない集団財産の一つである。但し日本競馬会の経理と言ふものは監督官廳たる農林省の係官と日本競馬会の最高幹部以外には一切秘密に附せられて居り帝國議会すら容易に之を知る事を得なかつたものであるから正確なものは部外からは到底知り得ないのである。

元社團法人中山競馬振興会常務理事

兒玉保

Mr. Kodama

21 June 1946

TRANSLATION:

SUBJECT: Horse-race in Japan and the Japan Horse-race Association as a Militarism Preservation Organ

WRITER : Tamotsu Kodama, Managing Director of the former Nakayama Horse-race Encouragement Association, corporate juridical person

Horse-racing in Japan had its origin at the beginning of the Meiji Era when an organization composed of the foreigners residing in Yokohama created the Japan Racing Club at Negishi, Yokohama. Since then the Japanese through apprenticeship to this club established horse racing clubs in various parts of Japan. But at first each of them was merely for the purpose of social intercourse, modeled after the Japan Racing Club and its policy was not especially nationalistic.

However, after the Russo-Japanese War the importance of "horses at arms" came to be recognized, and the Japanese Army expected to improve and increase these "horses at arms" by means of horse-racing. In the year 1906, through the advocacy originating from the then War Minister Terauchi, horse-racing was greatly encouraged and the sale of pari-mutuel tickets came to be tolerated. This fact accelerated the prosperity of horse-racing throughout Japan. However, in a short time, in 1907, the existing laws were revived and the sale of pari-mutuel tickets was considered as a gambling game un-der the new law. Because of the Government's decision in prohibiting the sale of tickets, the horse-racing circles stood at a crisis, The horse-racing clubs in various parts followed one another in their collapse. The few that remained beginning with the Japan Racing Club in Yokohama numbered eleven, and they were located at Tokyo, Nakayama, Hanshin, Kyoto, Kokura, Miyazaki, Fukushima, Niigata, Hakodate, and Sapporo.

In connection with Japan's horse-racing, it was after 1923 that pari-mutuel tickets could be openly and lawfully sold. However, Japan's Army, which thought this matter was of extreme importance as a source for war-horses, pushed its policy which was sharply opposed to the House of Peers' reasons which sprang from the viewpoint of public morals, and succeeded in getting the Horse-race Law enacted which approved a great exception to the gambling crime in the Criminal Law.

At that time Japan had the above-mentioned eleven horse-racing clubs, where all sorts of improvements in war-horses in regard to the breed, structure, and stature of horses as well as the kind, method, and form of horse-racing had been encouraged in accordance with the objective of the establishment of the Horse-race Law, which aimed exclusively at the improvement and increas of war-horses.

It is true that Japanese horse-racing was based on militarism and was directed toward the improvement and increase of war-horses, but up till the aforesaid time, the substance and form of its management was still entrusted to the free will of each horse-racing club which was merely a popular organization. Therefore, the race was still democratic and had merely the purpose of social intercourse.

But in 1937 when Japan switched over her whole realm of politics, economy, and society to the national mobilization policy imitating Nazism and adopted the method of control over the whole field of state administration, the first thing she realized most bluntly and courageously was the control and genuine militarisation of horse-racing.

Then in what form and by what method has Japanese horse-racing been gradually militarized since this period?

As the first step. the Government made an epoch-making reform in the Horse-race Law, and set up a special juridical body called the Japan Horse-race Association as an organ monopolizing horsepracing with a view to entrusting the whole matters of horse-racing to that Association. The popular eleven horse-racing clubs were forced to dissolve by this Law, and their properties were all contributed, through force, to the new-established monopolistic Association without any compensation for it.

From a legal point of view as well as from common sense, the fact that the already existing juridical bodies should have been arbitrarily dissolved by the law which was established later and especially that the properties of the juridical bodies should have been turned over, by force, as contributions to an organization which was set up later, cannot be justified. This was an illegal action breaching the Constitution, and as such it should not have been admitted even in the Nazistic Japan. We are surprised that such as illegality would have been executed openly in the name of law in Japan at that time.

By this reform, all the members of each popular horse-racing club were driven to the point, where they could not speak out their mind concerning Japanese horse-racing. Each club had its whole property and its authority concerning horse-racing confiscated by the Government. Of course, it lost the qualification of a corporate juridical body. What part of this wide world has seen such a history as ours where this kind of tyranny was openly carried on and the sufferers were forced to bear it silently?

It is a fact that the Japanese Government forced the eleven horse-racing clubs to dissolve by these violent measures, and allowed the newly-established Japan Horse-race Association to seize all of their properties and authority. But in order to hold horse-races, it is needless to say that race-horses and their owners are needed. So the Government made these owners organize a social club called the Horse-race Encouragement Association, and established the system allowing its members to monopolize the right to sent their horses to the horse-racesheld by the Japan Horse-race Association.

Since then, the management of horse-racing has been monopolized by the Japan Horse-race Association and no tinge of democracy has been seen in its function and form of management. All the managers of meadows and owners of race-horses have been deprived of freedom of speech. All the officials of the Japan Horse-race Association such as the managing director, assistant managing director, directors, auditors, and councillors were officially appointed by the Japanese Government. The staff members of the Association, under the guardianship of the Japanese Government, behaved themselves with violent dictatorship not inferior to that of Hitler or Mussolini.

The most imcomprehensible and strange conduct of outrage committed by the Association under the guardianship of the Japanese Government was the coupd'etat executed against foreigners in the summer of 1940, that is the 15th year of Showa. Then the under-mentioned measures were taken toward the foreigners who were concerned in horse-racing.

1. Mr. S. Isaaca, an American who was occupying the chair of a director of that Association through the connection of his having been the managing director of the Japan Racing Club, was forced to leave the position. The excuse for this was as follows:

Japan's horse-racing is connected with raising of war-horses. For a foreigner to occupy the position of an official in the Japan Horse-race Association especially in the present international crisis, is inconvenient to the state. Therefore, you shall resign your position.

2. The Yokohama Horse-race Encouragement Association which succeeded the Japan Racing Club was merely a social organization of race-horse owners, and it had no right to speak with respect to holding horse-races. Despite this fact, Mr. C. H. Moss, a Britisher who was the managing director of that Association, and Mr. Ch. Eymard, a Frenchman who was a director, and also Mr. H. J. Huber, a Swiss who was an inspector, were all forced to leave their positions on the same excuse.

3. The aforesaid four men, who had been temporarily helping horse-race meetings as entertainers, umpires and starters up until that time, as well as all the other foreigners, received a formal notification refusing their future help on the same excuse as mentioned above. And this notification was put into practice.

The above mentioned measures were taken in the summer of 1940, about a year and a half before Japan's declaration of war against Britain and America. At that time (on 21 July 1945) the Japanese Army forced the Yonai Cabinet to collapse, and the second Konoe Cabinet succeeded it. In the detailed statement of Japanese history of that time. one may find that the Japan Horse-race Association was simply an Army organ rather than a popular organization.

I will mention the instance of Mr. C. H. Moss for illustration. While traveling in Hakodate, Hokkaido he received an urgent telegram from Chokudai (Nao take?) Nakamura, Head of the Horse-race Supurintendance Section in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to the effect that he should report to that Ministry. He hurried back and reported there. Head of Section Nakamura accompanied him by motor-car to the governmental residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister where the man taking responsibility for that branch met him, and told him as follows:

Japan's horse-racing is connected with raising of war-horses For a foreigner to occupy the position of an official in any horse-racing organization is inconvenient to the state, especially when international relations are strained as at present. But you are allowed to send your horses to a horse-race.

Therfore he instantly resigned. The same measures were taken toward all the other foreigners mentioned above. All Japanese and foreigners of that time felt quite strange at the fact that such measures were taken toward members of the Horse-race Encouragement Association, which was merely an organization for the social intercourse of race-horse owners. If these measures had been directed toward the officials of the Japan Horse-race Association, it might have been more reasonable. It was the general opinion of the time that the staff of the latter Association which aimed at the establishment of powerful dictatorship took advantage of the trend of the times in checking

democratic tendency.

What secret schemes were put into practice in relation to horse-racing after such resolute measures were carried out by the Government and by the Association toward foreigners? This was not evident. This is still obscure even after the defeat. The under-mentioned items are the only things which were publicly executed and therefore acknowledged by the people.

1. In each race meeting, the whole profit for sale of parimutuel tickets in the Eighth race every day was contributed to the Government for national defense.

2. Funds for national defense and arms manufacture were often contributed. It is still unknown what kind of secrecy, besides the above, made it necessary for them to purposely turn out foreigners one and a half years before the opening of the war.

In 1943 a system was established prohibiting the horses owned by any private individual to participate in any horse-racing in Japan. Accordingly the Horse-race Encouragement Association, which had been formed through governmental influence by the horse owners for special purposes was dissolved. This cut off the relations of Japan's horse-racing to the people which had existed until then.

Thus the Japan Horse-race Association still exists. To mention its history, it first originated in the Japan Racing Club which was born in Yokohama, and the eleven racing clubs came into existence including the other ten Japanese racing clubs. Eventually, all of their funds and authority were confiscated by the outrageous measures unprecedented in world history and were amalgamated into this Association.

This was a militaristic organization which was exclusively interested in its mission of improving and increasing war-horses, by going so far as to reject foreigners on the excuse that there was a special relationship between horse-racing and war-horses.

Therefore the Japan Horse-race Association was set in confusion after the defeat in war and it must have done the following things:

1. It must have purposely burned the statistics concerning "horses as arms" and other important documents, the making of which had been part of their business, in the same way as other Japanese Army and Naval organs did.

2. At the same time the officials and clerks of the Associa-
tion must have distributed among themselves all the reserve fund,
retirement allowances, and other allowances of the Association,
They must have prepared themselves not to suffer any loss in the
way of maintaining their livelihood when they might receive an
order for the dissolution of the Association and the dismissal
of themselves. These two items of fact tell the following thing:
The authorities concerned in the Association and the Government
knew quite well that the Association was a Nazilistic, militaris-
tic organization and that it was an organ for the purpose of im-
proving and increasing arms. Therefore, there is no other inter-
pretation for the above-mentioned facts except that they were
conscious of the necessity of dissolving Japan's militaristic
clique as the first thing to be done after the defeat in war.

Izaemon Yasuda, Managing Director of the Japan Horse-race
Association is an old retired captain of the Japanese Army, and
Sadao Nagamori, Assistant Managing Director, was once head of
the Cattle Administration Section in the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry. After the defeat, they dismissed Major-Generals
Wakamatsu and Ogata (inspectors), all of whom had formerly held
the high rank of generals in the Army. This was in order to pre-
tend that they had no relations with the Japanese militarism.
They allowed the press to report that they would hold horse-
racing beginning with next July. It would still, however, be
based on the old militaristic horse administration planning and
the Horse-race Law. Such a pretention cannot pass without dis-
covery by the Allied Forces.

At least the under-mentioned two preparations should be ne-
cessary before any horse-race will be re-opened in a democratic
and peaceful Japan.

1. First the Japanese Government should reform its horses
administration plan based on militarism. As the plan is based
on militarism, the exact number of horses owned by the Government
and other important matters are all kept secret. Horseracing
exists as an organ which propels this secret plan. Therefore,
to change this plan to a pacifistic one is the first thing to be
done.

2. Secondly, the Horse-race Law should be reformed, in order
to dissolve the Japan Horse-race Association, which is a monopo-
listic organ with the purpose of preserving militarism. Then the
horse-racing system should be made democratic. This may bring
about a result equal to the revival of the Former Racing Club,
an organization for social intercourse. Furthermore, this may

EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LANGUAGE SECTION

TRANSLATION: 6 June 1946

Translated by T. KISHIMOTO

SUBJECT: Protest against Holding of Horse-races by the Present Horse-race Organization in Japan.

WRITER : Tamotsu Kodama, Managing Director of the Former Horse-race Encouragement Association of Nakayama.

The Japan Horse-race Association intends to hold horse-races next July. For this purpose it distributed last April, by lottery, its horses to the former members of the Horse-race Encouragement Association. But I cannot recommend that the meeting be allowed in the present situation on the following grounds:

1. Japan has a written law called the Horse Administration Planning law, which sets as its highest objective the increase in number, and improvement of the quality of war-horses. Its most vital function is kept strictly confidential against the general public as a military secret. The Japan Horse-race Association is a juridical body established by the Government according to a special law in order to realize part of this plan.

Now, however, Japan has removed and dissolved all of her armaments as a result of her defeat in war. It is needless to say that she should abolish all of her armament plans. But the Government has not yet abolished this militaristic planning of horse administration, which aims at increasing and improving war-horses. Thus the Japan Horse-race Association intends to hold horse-races along the lines drawn by this old militaristic plan. Such impropriety should never be allowed in the present condition of the Allied Occupation.

To cite an example, we will take the height of race-horses allowed in the regulations of the Association. The Japanese horse-race association has as its objective the selection of male and female stallions. The most essential part of the qualifications required in a race-horse relating to its height is its suitability for the average height of a Japanese. Therefore, not all horses which are best from a eugenic point of view are selected.

Horses are selected under the strict regulation, that, in the Thoroughbred Breed, a male should be under 1.64 metres and a female under 1.62. In the Arabic Breed, a male should be under 1.58 metres and a female under 1.56. However excellent a horse may be, if it cannot suit these specifications it cannot

Enclosure #2

be a race horse. I mean a stallion candidate cannot be even one centimetre higher than the said limitation. As is evident in the War-horse Training System, a militaristic system peculiar to Japan, all farming horses as well as cart-horses are examined for selection and then trained for the Army to use in case of an emergency. And the horse-race is the only means by which to select the stallions for war-horses. As mentioned above in the paragraph concerning the height of a horse, the selection standard has not been set up conforming to the eugenic point of view, but to suit the short body of a Japanese. I might even say that a rather malformed horse is selected as a stallion candidate. The race-horses distributed by the Association this time are nothing but this type. This is due to the fact that both the antiquated Horse Administration Plan and the anachronistic Association have retained militarism even after the war. There is no reason why Japan should hold horse-races according to the old militaristic plan, if she is to carry out the dissolution of armaments faithfully according to the Potsdam Declaration. She promised to dissolve all war necessities, military and quasi-military organs, laboratories and research institutes with military purposes, when she put her seal for surrender on September 2, 1945. But the Japan Horse-race Association is evidently an institute for research of horse capacity, which is a war necessity. If Japan is to execute the Potsdam Declaration, she has no need to manage this institute along the old line of militaristic regulations.

By SCAP's Directive No. 3 issued on September 2, 1945, all production of war necessities has been banned. Nevertheless, the Japanese Horse Administration Plan aims at nothing but production of war necessities in the shape of war-horses, and the Japan Horse-race Association is merely an organ for selecting stallions with a view to producing chargers. Therefore, the horse-races planned by the Association should never be allowed.

Accepting the principle of wiping away militarism from this country, Japan has driven the graduates from her Naval and Military Academies, and also has thrown away her munitions. If we are strictly to conform to this principle, all the horses distributed this time to the former members of the Horse-race Encouragement Association by lottery, should naturally lose candidateship for stallions.

If they lose candidateship, their races cannot be called proper races as defined in the Japan Horse-race Law. Meanwhile, the Japan Horse-race Association has, under a skilful disguise of its real aspect, obtained permission from the Government to open horse-races shortly. This must not be allowed.

2. In one article contained in President Truman's Japanese Control Policy, regulating "encouragement of the desire for individual freedom and democratic development", we discover a paragraph which says that "the laws, ordinances, and rules, regulating discriminative treatment on the excuse of races, nationalities, beliefs, and political opinions, shall be abolished." But the Japanese Government and the Japan Horse-race Association have not yet abolished their discriminative treatment on the excuse of races and nationalities in the line of horse racing. In the summer of 1940, one and a half year before the outbreak of the Pacific War, both the said Government and the Association refused any American, British or other national, the position of an official or clerk in any horse-race association with the explanation that the horse-race in Japan is associated with war-horse raising. They forced those foreigners to resign their positions. In 1941, the year of the War's outbreak, they used the same excuse in prohibiting these foreigners' ownership of race-horses or participation of their horses in any race held by this Association. This means that the Government and the Association have deprived these foreigners of their qualifications to be members of the Horse-race Encouragement Association, which is a kind of social club made up of race-horse owners. Even to-day, after Japan has accepted the Potsdam Declaration, they have not removed the above-mentioned ban. While we have no corporation of race-horse owners now that the Encouragement Association was dissolved in 1943, last April, the former members of this already dissolved Japan Horse-race Encouragement Association qualified for the distribution of race-horses by lottery. But the foreigners who had been deprived of membership by the War's outbreak were not qualified for the distribution. In short, the "discriminative treatment on the excuse of races and nationalities" mentioned in President Truman's Policy has not yet been abolished. This illicit distribution of horses by the Association with a view to re-opening horse-races is a breach in the regulations of President Truman's Policy, and consequently can never be ignored.

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Translated by T. KISHIMOTO Sheet 1—9

現状ニ於ケル日本競馬ノ関催ハ非也

日本競馬會ハ來ル七月カラ競馬ヲ関催スル積リデ四月中ニ其ノ所有競走馬ヲ旧振興會員ニ抽籤配付シタガ左ノ理由ニ依リ現状ニ於ケル競馬ノ関催ハ之ヲ許スベキモノデナイト思フ。

第一、日本ニハ軍馬ノ擴充強化ヲ目的トスル馬政計劃ナル最高指導方針ガ成文化セラレテ居リ其ノ主要部分ハ軍機ノ秘密トシテ一般ニハ極秘ニ付セラレテ居ルモノガ有リ、日本競馬會ハ其ノ計劃ノ一部ヲ推進スル為ノ機関トシテ、日本政府ニ依リ特別法ヲ以テ設立セラレタ法人デアル。

今ヤ敗戦ノ結果、日本ハ一切ノ軍備ヲ撤廃解消シタ。一切ノ軍備ヲ撤廃解消シタカラニハ軍備ニ関スル計劃一切モ之ヲ廃止スベキモノデアル事ハ多言ヲ要シナイ。而ルニ、日本

政府ハ未ダニ軍馬ノ擴充強化ヲ「モツトー」トスル軍國主義
時代ノ馬政計劃ヲ廢止セズ日本競馬會ハ其ノ軍國主義
時代ソノママノ馬政計劃ニ依ル競馬ヲ開催シヨウトシテ
居ルノデアル。聯合軍占領下ニ於テ斯カル不當ノ許サルベ
カラザルベキハ蓋シ當然ト云ハナケレバナラナイ。
一例トシテ競馬ノ体高ニ就テ検討シテ見ヨウ。日本競
馬ハ種牡牝馬ノ選定ヲ使命トシテ居ルノデアルガ、其ノ
体高ニ關スル規格タルヤ、倭小ナル日本人ノ体軀ニ適當
スル事ヲ最大ノ條件トシ、決シテ優生学的ニ見テ優駿
ナリト認メラルルモノガ、其ノ選ニ入ルノデハナイ。
「サラブレット種」ニ於テハ牡馬一、六四米以下牝馬一、六二米以下
「アラブ種」ニ於テハ牡馬一、五八米以下牝馬一、五六米以下トイフ

最重ナル制限ノ下ニ撰擇セラルルノデアウテ之ヨリ只ノ一種デモ高ケレバ如何ナル優秀ナル性能ノ馬ト雖モ種馬候補者タル競走馬ニ合格シナイ事ニナウテ居ルノデアル。日本ノ馬ハ農耕馬ニシテモ、挽馬ニシテモ、一朝有事ノ際ハ軍馬トシテ役立ツ様ニ全部選擇セラレ訓練セラレテ居ル事ハ日本ガ有スル軍用鍛練馬制度ナル世界独得ナル軍國主義的制度ニ依ツテモ明カナ如ク、日本ノ馬ハ全部軍馬トシテ育テラレテ居ルノデアル。然リ而ウシテ此ノ競馬ハ日本ノ種馬ノ唯一ノ選擇機関ニ外ナラナイノデアル。然リ而ウシテ上記ノ如ク其ノ種馬ノ選定目標タルヤ其ノ体高ニ関スル一要ヲ取ツテ見テモ優生学的見地ニ立ツモノニアラズシテ倭小ナル日本人ノ体躯ニ適當スル様ナ、極論スレバ寧ロ畸形的ナ馬

ガ程馬候補者トシテノ選定ニ與ツテ居ルモノデアルノデアル。
然リ而ウシテ此ノ度日本競馬會ガ抽籤配付シタ競走
馬ハ全部此ノ規格ニ則ツタ処ノ倭小ナル日本人向キノ体高
ノ馬ニ外ナラナイノデアル。之ハ何故デアルカ。即チ軍馬ノ
擴充強化ヲ「モツトー」トスル馬政計劃ガ軍國主義ソノ
ママニ残存シ日本競馬會ナルモノガ其ノ軍國主義時代
其侭ノ遺物デアルカラニ外ナラナイ何ヨリモ有力ナ証左デ
アルト言ハナケレバナラナイ。日本ガ「ポツダム宣言」ノ趣旨
ニ従ツテ眞ニ忠實ニ軍備ノ解消ヲ断行スルナラバ何ノ
必要ガアツテ軍國主義時代其ノ侭ノ馬政計劃ニ依ル
競馬ヲ施行スル必要ガアルカ。日本ハ昨年九月二日ノ降
服調印ニ於テ一切ノ戦争要具並ニ軍事機関又ハ準軍事

機関、軍備ノ為ニスル一切ノ實驗所、試驗所等モ全部之ヲ解消スル事ヲ約束シタノデハナカツタカ。日本競馬會ハ戰爭要具タル馬ノ能力試驗所デハナイカ。日本ガ忠實ニ「ポツダム宣言」ヲ履行スルノナラバ何故ニ此ノ戰爭要具タル馬ノ試驗所ヲ軍國主義時代其ノ侭ノ規格ニ從ツテ運營スル必要ガアルカ。

一九四五年九月二二日聯合國最高司令部ノ布告第三号ニ依レバ一切ノ戰爭要具ノ生產ハ禁止セラレテ居ル筈デアル。而ウシテ日本ノ馬政計劃ハ戰爭要具タル馬ノ生產ヲ唯一ノ目標トシテ居ルモノデアツテ、日本競馬會ハ其目標ニ從ツテ戰爭要具タル馬ノ種馬選定ヲスル機関ニ外ナラナイノデアル。而ルニ斯カル布告ニモ拘ズ日本競

馬會ガ從来ノ規格其ノ俗ノ競馬ヲ施行スル事ハ断
ジテ許サルベキ事デハナイ。
軍
余國立義拂拭ノ精神ニ則リ日本ノ海軍兵学校
陸軍士官学校出身者ハ一切ノ公職カラ追放セラレ、
同一ノ精神ニ基キ日本ノ兵器一切ハ廃棄セラレタノデ
アルガ此ノ精神ヲ一貫スルナラバ此度旧振興會員ニ
抽籤配付セラレタ抽籤馬ハ全部一應其ノ種馬候補
者タル資格ヲ否認セラレナケレバナラナイ筈デアル。
既ニ種馬候補者タル資格ヲ否認セラレタル馬ニ依ツテ
ノ競馬ガ日本ノ競馬法ニ依ル競馬タルノ資格、コレ無カ
ルベキハ法理上當然デアル。從ツテ日本競馬會ガ巧ミ
ナル偽装ノ下ニ日本政府ノ許可ヲ得タリトシテ近日

英ノ競馬ヲ開催セントスル事ハ断ジテ許サルベキ事デナイ。二、「トルーマン」大統領ノ日本管理政策ノ「個人ノ自由及ビ民主主義的過程ヘノ普及ヲ助長」ト言フ項ニ「人種國籍信教政見ヲ理由トシテ差別待遇ヲ規定スル法律命令規則ハ廃止セラレル」ト言フノガアルガ、競馬ニ関シ日本政府及ビ日本競馬會ハ未ダ人種、國籍ヲ理由トシテ居ナイ。日本政府及日本競馬會ハ大平洋戦争開始一年半以前、即チ一九四〇年夏、日本ノ競馬ハ軍馬、開係ガアルトノ理由デ競馬開係団体ノ役員ニ、米、英人英他ノ外人ガ在職スル事ヲ拒否シ強制的ニ英ノ地位ヲ去ラシメ

大平洋戰爭開始ノ一九四一年ニハ同一ノ理由ニ依リ之等外人ガ競走馬ヲ所有シ日本競馬會ノ競馬ニ其ノ所有馬ヲ出走セシムル事ヲ拒否シ、從ツテ競走馬所有主達ノ社交倶樂部タル競馬振興會員タルノ資格ヲ喪失セシメタノデアルガ日本政府及ビ日本競馬會ハ「ポツダム宣言」更諾後ノ今日ニ於テモ未ダ此ノ手續ヲ撤廢シテノ居ナイ。競走馬所有主達ノ団体タル競馬振興會ハ、一九四三年ニ解散セシメラレテ、現在日本ニハ競走馬所有主達ノ団体ハ存在シテ居ナイガ、シカシ去ル四月、日本競馬會ガ競走馬ヲ抽籤配付スル際ニ、日本競馬會ハ旧競馬振興會員ヲ抽籤ノ有資格者トシタ。而ルニ、一九四一年大平洋戰爭開始ニ依リ

米、英人其他外人タルノ理由ニ依リ競馬振興會員タル資格ヲ喪失セシメラレタ処ノ外人達ヲ有資格者トシテ待遇シテヰナイ。即チドルーマン、大統領ノ日本管理政策中ノ「人種國籍ヲ理由トスル差別待遇」ヲ未ダ廃止セズシテ不公正ニ抽籤馬ヲ配付シテ競馬ヲ開始シヨウト企ダテヲヰルノデアルガ斯カル管理政策違反ガ到底許サルベキモノデハアルマイ。

(元)中山競馬振興会常務理事

兒玉保

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

#2178

28 February 1946

Exclusion of Militarism

1. To exclude all persons, ranging from the bureaucrats in the Department of Home Affairs down to the present chiefs of the police department and though control section.

Although the chiefs of the police department and though control section may have resigned their positions and have been engaged in other occupations at the time of the directive was issued by General Headquarters, there are many cases where the police chiefs and though control section chiefs acted as secret police agents during the war. These persons have been engaged to strengthen the relationship between the present Department of Home Affairs group and the prefectural police departments so there hasn't been any improvements at all. In other words, these who changed their occupation a week before the directive from General Headquarters were left along. On the other hand, there are these who were forced to resign, after becoming police chiefs only the week before. In the recent purge in government circles, I believe that all police chiefs and though control section chiefs on during the war period should be forced to retire. To illustrate this:

Mr. KORI, the director of the Local Administrative Bureau, served two years as the Niigata Prefecture Police Chief prior to the end of the war. Mr. MISHIMA, Chief of River Section Domain Bureau, served over a year as Hokkaido's Thought Control Chief. In the chief secretariate of the Department of Home Affairs, there are three persons(Mr. IKEDA, Mr. TOGO, etc.) who gained experience as police chiefs during the war. The majority of the prefectural police chiefs, such as Mr. INOUYE of Okayama Prefecture, Mr. FURUYA of Shizuoka Prefecture, etc., were former police chiefs, thought control section chiefs, military and naval administraters, and police attached to the Consul-general of the China Expeditionary Forces.

2. The matter of prohibiting persons, who were sent to Manchuria as government officials, from becoming Japanese government officials.

There are many Japanese government officials in the present Japanese government, who were Manchurian government officials and tools of the militarist. Therefore, they must be completely purged.

Examples: Mr. KUSUMI, the Director of the Board of Provisions, who was an active director of the General Affairs Office in Manchuria. Mr. TOBATA, Chief of Agricultural Administrative Bureau in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, was active in the same type of organization in Manchuria.

There are many cases of the above mentioned among the government officials in the Finance Ministry, Commerce and Industry Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and other ministries.

Unauthenticated letter submitted to the Commander-in-Chief.

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3. Among the military and naval chief administraters and administraters, who were sent to the Southern Area,(East Indies, Malay Peninsula, etc.), there are some who directly became governers. Although the Department of Home Affairs has issued an explanation to correspond with the January 4th directive, these chief administraters, administraters, technicians, etc., should be eliminated from their present positions as Japanese government officials. They should be handled in the same manner as the demobilized soldiers. In other words, these officials decided to go to the Southern Area on their own free will. They volunteered because of their greed for fame and other reasons (one year's pension on the homeland increases to three years amount for oversea) and naturally they became tools of the militarists. Upon their return to the homeland, they are holding prominent positions. On the other hand, those who refused this mission to the Southern Area, have received cold reception in regards to their positions and prometions. Examples of these cases can be observed in the various ministries.

4. To get rid of the militarist from the stock Breeding Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. At the close of war along with the abolishment of the Horse Administration Bureau, the military men in their present posts, including the commisioners are continuing their work and accorded the treatment and pay of their former office. The following examples are numerous in the Department of Commerce and Industry. Example "A", Colonel HARA, Lt. Col. MORI. While they were in active service, their former positions were section chief and administrater in the Horse Administration Bureau and they still hold the same seats as commissioners.
"B" To explain the Government Stallion Bureau there are those such as Col. SAKASEGAWA, who received an official residence as a high commissioner while raising horses. In such a case the militaristic influence, in the raising of horses, is used in the districts.

5. Reorganization of the Japan Race Horse Association and the expulsion of militarists. The Nippon Race Horse Association is the only group controlling race horses and according to the Law of Race Horses,(presenting the said document from the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry to the General Headquarters) its members are appointed by the government. The director and superviser of the council are elected by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. It is completely established by the government and cannot be used freely for personal purposes. Strict supervision is exercised over the personnel, who are appointed by an official of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. That strict supervision is similar to the ones exercised in the companies and financial organs carrying out the national policy. Actually the 21 racing clubs in the nation were abolished and the Japan Race Horse Association, the only controlling organization was established. Before the war the foreigners S. Isaacs(America), Voss, Apuca, who were directors, and the other officials were expelled. They disposed of property such as horses. For instance, the pasture owned by Mr. Isaacs at Sugatagawa Mura, on the outskirts of Utsunomiya was operated as the Kanto Branch of the Japan Race Horse Association. According to the January 4th announcement in regards to the peoples affairs; although the military men holding the offices of director, superviser, and councillors, (Maj. Gen WAKAMATSU, Maj.

Gen. YAMAMOTO, Col OGATA and Lt. Gen. UMEZAKI,) were retired, they became section chiefs and branch chiefs. (At present, the officials of other businesses due to the discontinuance of horse racing). It is necessary to clean up in a militaristic manner, the many field grade officers holding office and to reorganize a democratic organization without any government interference.

7. As in the case of the Japan Race Horse Association, the Chuo Baji Kai is the only controlling body over all matters pertaining to horses in Japan. It was organized under the National Mobilization Laws but it was recently reorganized. Although directing and supervising class of the militarists (Gen. MINAMI, Lt. Gen. YOSHIOKA, Major Gen. BANZAI, and Major Gen. YOKOTA) has retired, there are many field officers, who serves in the capacity of section chiefs, secretaries, supervisers, and commissioners and they exert a great influence. Many of them were put on the regular staff upon the recommendation of the War Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry after the end of the war. Among them are Col NISHI, Chief of Horse Administration Bureau, Col.TANABE, Col. KOIDE, and others who served as chiefs of Military Horse Replacement Branches. In Japan, the government authorities on horses and the controlling body still show traces of the Military clique.

As far as I know, I offer my opinion on the above items to be used as a reference in carrying out the January 8th directive.

Translaters: Katsuyama and Miyada
T/4 sjf

BUDGET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
For the Year 1947. (from Jan.1st to Dec.31st)
(REVISED)

THE JAPAN RACING ASSOCIATION

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R E C E I P T S

I. Business Income			
1. Race Meetings			
Gate Receipts	¥.14,500,000.00		
Gross Receipts from Totalizator	¥ 1,805,000,000.00		
Receipts from Entries	¥ 460,000.00		
Receipts from Sale of Race-horses	¥ 6,200,000.00	¥ 1,826,160,000.00	
2. Miscellaneous Income			
Miscellaneous Income		¥ 2,650,000.00	¥1,828,810,000.00
II. Other Income			
1. Miscellaneous Income			
Sale of Provender	¥ 8,250,000.00		
Interests on Deposits	¥ 800,000.00		
Rental on Land & Buildings	¥ 130,000.00		
Miscellaneous	¥ 400,000.00	¥ 9,580,000.00	
3. Loan			
Loan		¥ 53,890,000.00	¥ 63,470,000.00
Grand Total			¥ 1,892,280,000.00

E X P E N D I T U R E

I. Government Deduction			
1. Government Deduction			
Government Deduction	¥ 207,000,000.00		
Totalizator Tax	¥ 266,400,000.00	¥ 473,400,000.00	¥ 473,400,000.00
II. Office Expenses			¥ 41,000,000.00
III. Business Expenses			
1. Purchase of Race-horses		¥ 17,500,000.00	
3. Race Meeting Expenses			
Prize Money	¥ 23,400,000.00		
Subsidy to Horse owners, for Stable Expenses	¥ 18,700,000.00		
Totalizator Dividends	¥ 1,193,400,000.00		
Totalizator Refund	¥ 5,000,000.00		
Wages for Employees	¥ 12,500,000.00		

3. Loan

Loan	¥ 53,890,000.00	¥ 63,470,000.00
Grand Total		¥ 1,892,280,000.00

E X P E N D I T U R E

I.	Government Deduction		
	1. Government Deduction		
	Government Deduction ... ¥ 207,000,000.00		
	Totalizator Tax ..... ¥ 266,400,000.00	¥ 473,400,000.00	¥ 473,400,000.00
II.	Office Expenses		¥ 41,000,000.00
III.	Business Expenses		
	1. Purchase of Race-horses	¥ 17,500,000.00	
	3. Race Meeting Expenses		
	Prize Money ..... ¥ 23,400,000.00		
	Subsidy to Horse owners, for Stable Expenses ..... ¥ 18,700,000.00		
	Totalizator Dividends . ¥ 1,193,400,000.00		
	Totalizator Refund ..... ¥ 5,000,000.00		
	Wages for Employees .....¥ 12,500,000.00		
	Printing ..... ¥ 15,050,000.00		
	Miscellaneous ..... ¥ 2,620,000.00	¥ 1,270,670,000.00	
	4. Race Course Expenses	¥ 5,000,000.00	
	5. Veterinary Expenses	¥ 1,815,000.00	
	6. Miscellaneous Expenses	¥ 6,200,000.00	¥ 1,301,185,000.00
IV.	Other Expenses		
	1. Repairs & Upkeep	¥ 40,000,000.00	
	2. Rehabilitation of Courses	¥ 195,000,00	
	3. Provender	¥ 19,500,000.00	
	4. Amount to be transfered to Special Accounts, etc.,	¥ 2,500,000.00	
	5. Loan Paid	¥ 10,500,000.00	¥ 72,695,000.00
V.	Reserve Fund		¥ 4,000,000.00
	Grand Total		¥ 1,892,280,000.00

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
For the Year 1946. (from Jan.1st to Dec.31st)
THE JAPAN RACING ASSOCIATION

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R E C E I P T S

I. Business Income

1. Race Meetings

Gate Receipts	¥ 3,186,388.03		
Gross Receipts from Totalizator	¥ 301,727,440.00		
Receipts from Entries	¥ 136,140.00		
Receipts from Sale of Race-horses	¥ 3,953,670.00	¥ 309,003,638.03	

2. Sundry Income

Sundry Income	¥ 2,096,432.04	¥ 2,096,432.04	¥ 311,100.070.07

II. Other Income

1. Miscellaneous Income

Sale of Provender	¥ 1,108,755.21		
Interests on Deposits	¥ 309,169.97		
Rental on Land & Buildings ..	¥ 332,523.09		
Miscellaneous	¥ 2,077,942.85	¥ 3,828,391.12	

2. Balance of Funds for Rehabilitation of Courses, Brought Forward from the Preceding Business Year

Amount Brought Forward	¥ 160,055.05	¥ 160,055.05	

3. Loan

Loan	¥ 13,108,009.70	¥ 13,108,009.70	¥ 17,096,455.87
Grand Total			¥ 328,196,525.94

E X P E N D I T U R E

I. Government Deduction

1. Government Deduction

Government Deduction	¥ 34,651,489.50		
Totalizator Tax	¥ 43,866,792.00	¥ 78,518,281.50	¥ 78,518,281.50

II. Office Expenses ..... ¥ 11,592,130.48

III. Business Expenses

1. Purchase of Race-horses	¥ 1,858,955.43	
3. Race Meeting Expenses		
Prize Money	¥ 2,900,980.00	

2. Balance of Funds for Rehabilitation of Courses, Brought Forward from the Preceding Business Year

Amount Brought Forward	¥ 160,055.05	¥ 160,055.05	
3. Loan			
Loan	¥ 13,108,009.70	¥ 13,108,009.70	¥ 17,096,455.87
Grand Total			¥ 328,196,525.94

E X P E N D I T U R E

I. Government Deduction			
1. Government Deduction			
Government Deduction	¥ 34,651,489.50		
Totalizator Tax	¥ 43,866,792.00	¥ 78,518,281.50	¥ 78,518,281.50
II. Office Expenses			¥ 11,592,130.48
III. Business Expenses			
1. Purchase of Race-horses		¥ 1,858,955.43	
3. Race Meeting Expenses			
Prize Money	¥ 2,900,980.00		
Totalizator Dividends ..	¥ 200,713,654.00		
Totalizator Refund	¥ 410,140.00		
Wages for Employees	¥ 1,966,006.30		
Printing	¥ 2,722,326.22		
Miscellaneous	¥ 980,488.95	¥ 209,693,595.47	
4. Race Course Expenses		¥ 677,079.56	
5. Veterinary Expenses		¥ 169,399.89	
6. Miscellaneous Expenses		¥ 3,356,596.67	¥ 215,755,627.02
IV. Other Expenses			
1. Repairs & Upkeep		¥ 7,563,664.20	
2. Rehabilitation of Courses		¥ 160,055.05	
3. Provender		¥ 3,076,512.96	
4. Amount Transfered to Special Accounts, etc., ...		¥ 8,280,823.28	
5. Loan Paid		¥ 13,216,040.67	¥ 32,297,096.16
V. Reserve Fund			¥ 504,150.00
Grand Total			¥ 338,867,285.16

Balance ..... -¥ 10,470,759.22

(Brought Over as payable in the Forthcoming Business Year.)

No. 122.

" " "

Translated by
K. Nagata.

Explanation of the fact that the racing of Japan Racing Association aims only at the selection of army stud-horses "

Article 43 of the Enforcing Regulation for the Racing by Japan Racing Association provides,

"No stallion can be used in racing unless designated by the Stallion Control Act."

This racing enforcing regulation is the constitution as to the enforcement of racing, set up by the Japan Racing Association and

Enclosure #6

in Japan and "Manchoukuo" and "the" Horse Administration Plan at Home" in which the highest leading direction ——— is shown as to the horse administration in Japan. Then What is the content of the same direction? ~~concrete, one~~? As can be easily understood with a perusal of the same copy attached, it is nothing but emphasizing the fact that the horse administration in Japan and Manchoukuo should be enforced from the standpoint of national defense and army use.

The said leading course was decided by the highest ~~advisory board~~ as to the horse administration in Japan, which is called the horse administiation

approved by the government according to No.6, Article 13, Racing Act, Article 1 and No.3, Article 2 of the Enforcing Regulation for the Racing Act.

The Stallion Control Act has been established as one of the sister laws of the National Mobilization Law in 1939 or 1940 when Japan arranged the national defense structure legislatively by enacting the National Mobilization Law. Its mission is to control and unify the Japanese horses into the qualified horses for army, in compliance with the purport of the same law.

The application of this act is restricted and led by the "National Policy for the Horse Administration

in Japan and "Manchoukuo" and "the" Horse Administration Plan at Home" in which the highest leading direction ⟶ is shown as to the horse administration in Japan. How What is the content of the same direction ? ? As can be easily understood with a perusal of the same copy attached, it is nothing but emphasizing the fact that the horse administration in Japan and Manchoukuo should be enforced from the standpoint of national defense and army use.

The said leading course was decided by the highest ~~advisory board~~ as to the horse administration in Japan, which is called the horse administiation

commission, composed of those who were elected from among the authorities pertaining to the horse administration in Japanese army, government, house of peers, and representatives.

How are the racing horses of the Japan Racing Association being chosen practically according to these acts? It is being enforced most faithfully in compliance with the above leading course, in order to improve and increase so that all the Japanese horses may be qualified for army use, as was explained minutely under the title of "On the directed course of purchasing the stud" by Tsunao Inoue, then the chief of horse-breeding section, the Horse Administration Bureau, Agriculture and Forestry Department, in the "Yūshun" (No.11, Vol. II) (as per abstract attached) which

was the magazine of the Japan Racing Association published on 1, Nov., 1942.

To our astonishment, the fact is that the said leading course and laws are neither abolished nor revised, but being enforced ~~even~~ at present when it is about two years since the termination of war.

Since last fall, the Japan Racing Association has held the racings openly. only with the horses qualified for army use which were selected during the war, in accordance with the above course.

Explanation of the fact that the Japan Racing Association is a monopolistic organ.

Racing Act ; Article 1.

"The racing under this act is to be held exclusively by the Japan Racing Association."

Same Act ; No. 3, Article 10.

"The Japan Racing Association is to be the only one in whole country, and its principal office is in Tokyo."

As understood from the above two articles without explanation, it is evident that the Japan Racing Association is a monopolistic organization which holds races under the Racing Act. There seems to be no room to suspect that the same association is vulnerable to the article which is so-called "corporation established by the special law" in the "Public Post Purge Directive", because it is the legitimate

person under the special law of the Racing Act.
It cannot be understood why the Japanese government especially omitted the same association from the "purge list," in spite of the above fact.

The scope of running one's own horse in the Japan Racing Association

No. 1, Article 56, the Enforcing Regulation for the Racing by the Japan Racing Association, provides as follows:

"The proposal for registering the racing horse can be made by the member of the Racing Promoting Association only as to his own horse, except in case it is co-owned by a member and a non-member."

In accordance with the above stipulation, no one other than the member of the Racing Promoting Association is able to race his horse, however excellent his horse may be.

At present, Japan has only two racing promoting associations, the "Kanto Racing Promoting Association" in Tokyo, and the "Kansai Racing Association" in Kyoto. The total membership belonging to both associations number under 1,000. No other horses, than the ones owned by such few members, are permitted to run in the racing of the Japan Racing Association.

By the way, the stipulation as to the "horse owner", that is the member of the Racing Promoting Association, was fixed by the Japan Racing Association and approved by the government, in accordance with No. 6, Article 13 of

the Racing Act, and No. 8, Article 8 of the Enforcing Regulation of the same act.

National policy for the horse administration in Japan and Manchoukuo

Efforts should be made to adjust the horse breeding and distribution throughout Japan and Manchoukuo, and to cultivate and enrich the horse resources according to the following program, in order to make easier the supply of the horses needed by the army, when emergency occurss, and at the same time reduce the obstacles for industry.

Program

1. The main aim at home is to supply the capable horses

which are needed by the army, especially by the forces of the line.

Efforts should be made keenly for the improvement of the quality of the horses reserved at home, the increase in the productivity, and further the maintainance of the home-reserved horses. Positive assistance should be carried out in order to promote the cultivation and improvement of the army horse resources, overseas, and in Manchoukuo.

2. The main aim abroad is to adjust and prepare the number of the horses needed by army as soon as possible. For the time, efforts should be made to transplant the homeland horses, and increase gradually the horse resources by the breeding abroad.

3. The main aim in Manchoukuo is to amplify the supply of the capable horses of small size needed by army. Efforts should be made for the promotion of qualitative improvement by the provision of the home-bred and Japanese stallions, and the increase in horse breeding. Measures should be taken to export as many capable horses bred in Japan to the emigrated areas and other regions required as possible.

The Horse Administration Plan at Home

Program

The main aim is to supply the capable horses needed by the army, especially by the forces of the line, in order to make easier the supply of the army horses, reduce the obstacles for industry, and fulfil the requirement for the national defense.

Efforts should be made keenly to elevate the quality of the horses reserved at home, augment the productivity upon the industrial basis, and thus maintain the number of home-reserved horses of (censor), as well as increase the breeding.

Care should be taken of the positive assistance for the promotion of the cultivation and improvement of the army horse resources abroad and in Manchoukuo.

Import

I. Horses of eligible age for army use and to be reserved at home.

The total number of the horses of between 5 and 17 years old to be reserved at home or to be (censored) at least.

II. The improvement in the quality of the home-reserved horses.

Efforts should be made to promote the health of horses and bring all their natural capacity into play, by the enlargement and arrangement of the meadows, the enrichment of the sanitary facilities, and the improvement in rearing management. Further efforts should be needed to set up a system of protected horse for army use as to the capable horses, especially needed from the standpoint of national defense,

perfect the rearing management, and always keep
the quality of the army horse by some necessary trainings.
Special care should be taken for
the complete rearing, training, and the full
growth of the child horses among the protected
for army use. Training contest is to be held
in order to promote the training of the protected horses,
and at the same time to diffuse a right cognition
as to the quality of army horses.

III. The adjustment for the distribution of army horse resourses.

Positive assistance should be carried out to
promote the cultivation and improvement of the army
horse resources, keeping always close co-ordination with the
horse administration abroad and in Manchoukuo.

IV. The breeding and improvement of horses.

Efforts should be made for the retention of the home reserved horses, and the horse breeding necessary for supplying to abroad and Manchoukuo, by making use most effectively the female horses qualified for propagation, and the propagating technique.

The direction of horse breeding aims, as a standard, at such horse that is short in stature; broad bodied; robust limbed; superior in burden, drawing, and endurance powers; and easily controllable and employable by the medium-sized person, as well as easily managed in its rearing.

Its first objection is to breed the drawing-horses. Thus the breeding of riding-horses should be limited, with a aim to fulfil the army demands in the peace time.

Strict care should be taken not to breed the slender, uncapable, and especially over-restive horses.

The course of the improvement of horse in accordance with the preceeding article shall be stipulated elsewhere.

The stallions are to be owned by the nation except in case permitted otherwise by the government, and the mare of superior quality are to be reserved at the breeding places, while efforts should be made for its improved quality.

The racing by the Racing Act should be carried

out in such a way as to test the capacity of the stallion required for its improvement, to make it easier in obtaining the stallion, and at the same time to serve for the diffusion of horse knowledge.

V. The use of horses and the diffusion of horse knowledge.

Efforts should be made for the expansion of the scope of horse use, and the betterment in its method for use, the increase in the demand of horses, as well as for the diffusion of horse knowledge.

VI. The supply of army horses and the maintainance of industry in case of emergency

Necessary measures should be taken previously, in case of emergency, to make easy the supply of army horses, and reduce the bad effects upon the industry by the horse conscription, etc.

—— THE END ——

STALLION CONTROL LAW

I hereby give My Sanction to the Stallion Control Law for which the concurrence of the Imperial Diet has been obtained and cause the same to be promulgated.

Signed : HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

April 6, 1939.

Countersigned :

Prime Minister, Baron.
Kiichiro HIRANUMA

Minister of Army
Seishiro ITAGAKI

Minister of Oversea
Yoshiaki HATTA

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
Sachio SAKURAUCHI

central Government, may engage in the said enterprise in accordance with the order, if they obtain the patent from the central government.

Article III. Any stallion may be owned by the state, except for that which has been designated in accordance with the provisions of Article VII.

Article IV. The central government, in order to select the horses having the making of stallions, shall carry out annual examination of male horses owned by public, [illegible] or private persons, and may designate the male horses passing the examination as candinate of stallions, in accordance with the order to be issued separately.

Law No. 75 (announced in the Official Gazette dated April 7, 1939.)

STALLION CONTROL LAW

Article I. The object of the present Law is to procure ~~~~ stallions, to control their mating, and thereby to improve and increase horses.

Article II. The central government, in accordance with the order to be issued separately, shall administer the enterprise of horse-breeding.

Regardless of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the HOKKAIDO government, prefectural governments, Stock-breeding Associations, Federations thereof and other organizations authorized by the

central Government, may engage in the said enterprise in accordance with the order, if they obtain the patent from the central government.

Article III. Any stallion may be owned by the state, except for that which has been designated in accordance with the provisions of Article VII.

Article IV. The central government, in order to select the horses having the makings of stallions, shall carry out annual examination of male horses owned by public, bodies or private persons, and may designate the male horses passing the examination as candinate of stallions, in accordance with the order to be issued separately.

Article V. The central government, in order to procure stallions to be owned by the state, shall purchase the required heads of candidates of civilian-owned stallion within the scope of each annual budget.

Article VI. The Central Government, as occasion demands, shall decide the state-owned male horses as candidates of stallions.

Article VII. The central Government, in accordance with separate order, may designate the male horses or candidates of stallions, owned by the organizations that have obtained from the

patent mentioned in the provisions of Paragraph 2, as stallions. Article II, Article VIII. The horse, unless it is a stallion, shall not be used for ~~the~~ horse-breeding.

Article IX. The stallion or candidate thereof shall not be gelded.

Article X. The Central Government, in accordance with the separate order, separately, may lend free of charge the state-owned stallions or candidates thereof to the HOKKAIDO Government, prefectural Governments, Stock-breeding Associations, or Federations thereof that have obtained

the patent mentioned in the provisions of Article II, Paragraph 2.

Article XI. The Central Government, if it deems necessary, may issue the order to control the raising of stallions or to improve the equipment for the breeding and other orders necessary for the supervision, to the organizations that have obtained the patent mentioned in the provisions of Article II, Paragraph 2; or may make disposition concerning the same.

Article XII. In case the Central Government deems that the actions of the organizations having obtained the patent mentioned in the provisions of Article II, Paragraph 2, violate the present Law, the orders to be issued on the basis of the same, or public interest, or are in danger of violating the public interest, it may cancel the patent, or suspend or restrict the business activities of horse-breeding by stallions.

Article XIII. The central Government, in order to select the horse having the makings of the high grade of stallion, may carry out each annual examination of civilian-owned male horses older than one years, and shall

designate those having passed ~~such~~ high standard, ~~[illegible]~~, in accordance with the order to be issued separately,

The Central Government, in accordance with the provisions of an Imperial Ordinance, shall paid allowances and travelling expenses to the owners of the male horses to take the examination mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article XIV. The Central Government, if it deems necessary, shall carry out the examination of civilian-owned male horses older than two years, in accordance with the application of the owners or persons specified in the oder to be issued separately.

The Central Government may designate the horses having passed the examination mentioned in the preceding paragraph as high grades of stallions or candidates thereof.

Article XV. The Central Government, in accordance with the order to be issued separately, may designate candidates of high grades of stallions.

Article XVI. In order to improve and increase horses, the central Government, if it deems necessary, may issue the order necessary to control the mating of horses, and make the disposition concerning the same.

Article XVII. In case the Central Government deems any horse unsuitable for horse-breeding, may restrict the horse for breeding use.

Article XVIII. The Central Government, if it deems necessary, may issue the orders necessary for the control over raising of high grades stallions or candidates thereof or for the mating of the same, to the owners and other persons specified, [illegible]

Article XIX. In regard to the mating of horses for the purpose of scientific study, the Central Government may decide any necessary provisions for it [illegible]

Article XX. The Central Government, in accordance with the order to be issued separately, may give subsidy, within the

scope of each annual budget, to any person who raises stallions, candidates thereof, or who raises high grades of stallions, or candidate thereof whom he has lent from it.

Article XXI. The stallion, candidate thereof, high grade stallion, or candidate thereof shall not be exported to abroad or transferred to Japan's dominion without the permission of the Central Government.

Article XXII. The central government, in accordance with the order to be issued separately, may carry out examination of civilian-owned stallions, each annually, candidates thereof, high grade of stallions or candidates thereof, and cancel its

designation on those which have not passed the [illegible] examination as the said type of stallions.

(Article XXIII to XXXI, inclusive, shall be omitted.)

Additional Provisions

The date of the enforcement of the present Law shall be decided by the Imperial Ordinance (The present Law was put into force from June 20, 1939, by the Imperial Ordinance No. 401 issued on June 17, 1939.)

ABSTRACT FROM THE HORSE-RACING LAW

Article I to XI, inclusive, shall be deleted

Article XII. The organizers shall make the rules relating to routine business, and submitt to the competent minister an application for permission of the establishment of the Japan Horse-racing Association, along with the said regulations.

When the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph is granted, the Japan Horse-racing Association shall be established.

Article XIII. The following matters shall be stated in the rules relating to the routine business:

Item 1 to 5, inclusive, shall be deleted.

6. Provisions concerning the business activity and conducts thereof.

Item 7 to 8, inclusive, shall be deleted.

The alteration in the rules concerning routine business shall take no effect without the permission of the competent minister.

Article XIV to LI, inclusive, shall be deleted.

EXSTRACT FROM THE ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS OF THE HORSE-RACING LAW

Article I. The Japan Horse-racing Association, without delay after its establishment, shall make the regulations relating to the enforcement