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A Hiding to Nothing

The Use of the Whip in British Horse Racing

AN ANIMAL AID INVESTIGATION

www.animalaid.org.uk/racing

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'Kelly had a high arm action in his whipping, whilst Edmunds, Norton and McCabe all hit their horses down the neck. However, what stands out in this race is the whipping of Teyaar by McCabe. His 21 strikes in this five furlong race is totally unacceptable and should have seen action from the stewards. The winner was not whipped.'

Thursday 16th October 2003, Southwell 3.35pm

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This report contains the key overview tables. The full data can be viewed/downloaded at www.animalaid.org.uk/racing



Summary

- **A Hiding To Nothing** is based on a thorough investigation of 161 races run during October and November 2003. They involved 285 jockeys and 1500 horses. Nearly 200 tables describe how often and when in a race a whip was used. The whip rate of individual jockeys is tabulated and we show which branch of racing (All Weather, the Flat, National Hunt) resorts most often to the whip. It is probably the most comprehensive survey of its kind ever conducted in Britain.
- Advocates for the whip argue that it assists horses to perform better, run more safely and provides helpful chastisement for when they behave 'badly'.
- Our survey results show that whipping horses is more likely to drive them off a true line and place them and other horses in danger. The same evidence shows that whipping horses is less likely to produce an 'improvement' in behaviour. Rather, they become fearful, hesitant and less likely to perform to their potential.
- More devastating for the industry itself is the finding that the more often horses are whipped the less chance they stand of winning their races. Horses whipped at the start of a race almost never win, and that pattern holds until the finish line. In the final part of a race - where the whip is most often used - jockeys who use it least win more frequently.
- 40 of the 161 races featured in the survey (around 25%) were won by horses who were not subjected to any whipping.
- More than 70% of winning horses in our survey would still have won had the whip been entirely absent. And many of the remaining winners may also have triumphed had they been spared the whip.
- Our survey details the whip being used on young horses during their first ever race. Horses in a state of total exhaustion and out of contention were also beaten. The whip was used on the neck and shoulders, as well as the hind quarters.
- Horses being whipped 20, even 30, times during a race were observed.
- The Jockey Club is responsible for regulating and enforcing the Rules of Racing. But these rules are not only lacking in clarity, they are also very poorly enforced by Race Stewards. None of the infringements observed during the survey period appeared to draw a sanction for the offending riders.
- The current race-fix panic has led to jockeys who refrain from excessive whip use coming under suspicion of throwing races.

References

Sports Psychology by Ellis Cashmore; The Byerley Turk by KM Haralambos; Horse from the Noble Steed to Beasts of Burden by Lorraine Harrison; The Official Form Books by Raceform Ltd.; Racing & Football Outlook Jumps Guide 2003-2004 by Outlook Press; Raceform Update, a Racing and Sports Paper by Raceform Ltd.; Racing Post, a Daily Racing and Sports Paper; Racing Post Weekender, A Racing and Sports Paper; attheraces Racing Channel 418; The Jockey Club Website; British Horse racing Board website; Timeform; Riding For a Fall, an Animal Aid publication

Introduction



Animal Aid makes no secret of its opposition to commercial horse racing. The evidence points to an industry that systematically exploits its principal resource - the Thoroughbred horse. It does so from the breeding yard to the slaughterhouse - where many a commercially-spent equine meets his or her end. In addition, hundreds are raced to death every year, while the incidence of disease and injury is now a cause for fraught contemplation by the practitioners themselves.

Animal Aid's case against the industry was set out in our 2003 report, ***Riding For A Fall: the genetic timebomb at the heart of racing***. This was based on industry and scientific data, as well as the published observations of leading owners, trainers and other racing insiders.

Just as ***Riding For A Fall*** was rooted in fact rather than rhetoric, so this new report is grounded in a statistical analysis of the use of the whip. In fact, we believe ***A Hiding To Nothing*** is the most comprehensive analysis of whip use ever published. (*This report contains the key overview tables. The full data can be viewed/downloaded at www.animalaid.org.uk/racing*).

It is based on a meticulous investigation of 161 races that were run during October and November 2003, involving 285 jockeys and 1500 horses. We have produced nearly 200 tables setting out how often and when in a race a whip was used. The whip rate of individual jockeys is tabulated and we also give data showing which branch of racing (All Weather, the Flat, National Hunt) resorts most often to the whip. Crucially, we assess the impact whip use has on the outcome of a race.

While opposition to the whip arises from the physical and mental hurt it imposes upon racing animals, the pro-whip lobby has always argued that whips are useful for 'guiding, encouraging and correcting' horses. In other words, the whip allegedly assists horses to perform better and run more safely, while also providing helpful chastisement for when they behave 'badly'.

Our survey results comprehensively dispose of these supposed justifications. The visual recordings of races show that whipping horses is more likely to drive them off a true line and even cause them to fall. The same evidence shows that whipping horses is less likely to produce an 'improvement' in behaviour. Animals frequently became 'sour' by the whip. They become fearful, hesitant and less likely to perform to their potential. But the aspect of our survey most devastating for the industry itself is that whip use is shown clearly to be counter-productive in terms of producing winners.

The data show that the more often horses are whipped, the less chance they stand of winning their races. Horses whipped at the start of a race almost never win, and that pattern holds until the finish line. In the final part of a race - where the whip is most often used - jockeys who use it least win more frequently. In fact, 40 of the 161 races (around 25 %) were won by horses who were not subjected to any whipping at all. More startling for racing traditionalists is the finding that more than 70% of winning horses in our survey would still have won had the whip been entirely absent. And many of the remaining 51 winners may also have triumphed had they been spared the whip.

How does it feel for a horse to be whipped?

Some people, when seeing the whip in use, are comforted by the thought that such a large animal cannot possibly be seriously distressed by a comparatively small implement wielded by a comparatively small human being. The reality is best exemplified by the testimony of Jasmine Chesters, the Braunton-based owner of a young Thoroughbred filly. In a Winter 2002 letter to the



Racing Post, Ms Chesters wrote: 'When she came out for her first race this year, the only words I can use are that she was thrashed. Not by other horses but by her jockey. She was hit at least 12 times inside the last furlong and a half and finished third. Her rider was suspended for two days but the harm he did to my horse is incalculable. She has never run the same since. She breaks well but on reaching about the four-furlong pole, when she is nearly always in the first four or five, as soon as she is smacked to push her on, she drops herself out. Her emotions must be in turmoil. She must be expecting to be thrashed again. We have nursed her all season but to no avail. Now I have to make the decision as to what to do with her.'

Our survey details the whip being used on young horses during their first ever race. Horses in a state of total exhaustion, their tongues hanging from their mouths, were also beaten. Animals out of contention were whipped - apparently due to frustration or for punishment. The guilty riders included apprentices as well as champion jockeys. We recorded them with their hands off the reins and beating down on neck and shoulders. Horses were commonly whipped ten times as they approached the finish line. And horses being whipped 20, even 30, times during a race was observed.

Official pressure to use the whip

Rarely was there any reproach from the course stewards. Rather, it was riders who were sparing of the whip who risked coming under official scrutiny. This is thanks to the recent wave of fevered media coverage of race-fix allegations, whereby jockeys in favourable positions come under suspicion of throwing races if they are seen not to be trying hard enough. Trying hard inevitably equates with whipping their mounts.

Confusion over the rules

'Failing to ride out to the line' attracts comparatively severe penalties, as do other infractions that are assessed as potentially distorting the outcome of a race and thereby robbing a punter of his winnings. Beating horses, by contrast, typically attracts a two or three day ban - with the race placings unchanged. Not that the rules on whipping are seriously enforced; or that there is clarity as to precisely what those rules permit. This is because much of the Jockey Club's rulebook is framed in ambiguous terms, with prohibitions on the use of 'excessive force' and whipping with 'excessive frequency' but no explanation as to what constitutes 'excessive'.



As to the term 'whip' - even that is inappropriate. It is actually a narrow plastic rod, up to 68 cms long - hard but pliable and capable of raising wheals. The handle is slighter wider and about half the length of the business end. The trade's own slang terms for it are powerful indicators of its purpose and impact: *the persuader*, *the hammer*. Horses are said to have been 'given reminders' or to have been 'asked a few questions'.

There are many industry defenders of the whip. But none that we know of has yet volunteered to be subjected to the kind of thrashing routinely meted out to Thoroughbred horses.

A new cushioned whip has recently become obligatory for National Hunt (jump) racing - though it is not required for the Flat or for All Weather events, where, our survey shows, whips are more frequently used. The 'Pro-cush' whip is an improvement on the traditional model but its purpose is the same as before: to coerce and intimidate.

Given that our survey shows that the net impact of whip use is to compromise horse and jockey safety, damage the mental equilibrium of horses, and reduce a jockey's chances of winning a race, it is clear that the new model whip remains as useless and redundant as the more familiar version.

Background to the Horse Racing Industry



A NEGLECTED RETIRED RACE HORSE AND HER FOAL AT LAST FIND SANCTUARY

The welfare of race horses is compromised in many and varied ways as a result of extreme patterns of in-breeding, training and competition. Animal Aid's 2003 report, called ***Riding For A Fall: the genetic timebomb at the heart of racing***, was based on a comprehensive analysis of industry data, reports in scientific journals and commentaries by leading racing insiders. It demonstrated that the modern Thoroughbred is buckling under increasing and relentless pressure. The report's main findings were that:

- Some 15,000 foals are bred for racing in Britain every year but only one third are deemed sufficiently strong and healthy actually to be entered into racing. (1) The rest are disposed of. This compares with the 1920s when far fewer animals were produced but when more than 80% of foals are reported to have made the grade. (2)
- Whereas bone fractures in animals racing on the Flat were comparatively rare 20 years ago, the attrition rate is now equivalent to that of jump racers. Amongst a typical group of 100 Flat-racing horses, one fracture will occur every month. (3)
- Serious racing-related illnesses such as bleeding lungs and gastric ulcers are now endemic. 89% of Flat race horses in the UK have suffered from exercise induced pulmonary haemorrhage (EIPH), which can cause blood to leak from the nostrils. (4) The incidence increases with age. Gastric ulcers are present in no fewer than 93% of horses in training, in whom the condition gets progressively worse. When horses are retired the condition improves. (5)
- The top breeding stallions are so over-worked that two of the three most coveted males both died in 2001 from suspected exhaustion. Breeding females are subjected to artificial treatments to control and speed up reproduction - a regime that compromises their welfare. And pressure is building to introduce previously prohibited technologies, such as artificial insemination, embryo transfer and cloning.



- Rather than confront the endemic problems that lead to thousands of horses every year failing to make the grade and hundreds more dying from race-related injuries and disease, the industry is looking for 'answers' by commissioning grotesque laboratory experiments on live horses. Recent examples include animals being made to walk for months on treadmills and then killed for analysis; others being subjected to deliberate wounding or to infection - while pregnant - with viruses that cause paralysis and abortion. There have also been a series of surrogate birth experiments where embryos are switched between ponies and Thoroughbreds. Some of the offspring were born with muscle wastage and freakishly long, deformed legs. (See *Riding For A Fall* for full references.)
- The picture that emerges from the Animal Aid investigation is of a racing industry that now has much in common with livestock producers. Both are committed to profit-driven mass output of progeny and the acceptance of a high 'wastage' rate. In both industries there is an excessively heavy burden on breeding stock and high rates of endemic disease and musculo-skeletal injury. The key difference is that the fate of sheep, cattle, pigs and chickens is limited to being mass produced, killed and eaten. They are not also required to serve as high-performance athletes.
- Though Thoroughbred horses are inherently fine runners, the increasing burdens placed upon them by the racing industry militate against their ability to perform, and amount to extreme, cruel and unsustainable treatment.

References

- (1) 5,000 'new horses entering racing every year is the commonly-touted figure within the industry. Weatherbys statistician, Guy Lindley, told our researcher in a March 13, 2003 phone call that 3,500 to 5,000 new equine entrants every year 'sounded about right'.
- (2) As reported by Mike Parkinson, the TV producer who unmasked the Brian Wright horse doping scandal in his 1993 BBC programme in the On The Line strand.
- (3) 'Research says racing early can lower injury risk', Tony Morris, *Racing Post*, October 31, 2002
- (4) Exercise-Induced Pulmonary Haemorrhage (EIPH), Dr David Martin, Centre for Equine Studies, August 2000, Animal Health Trust website
- (5) 'Factors Associated with gastric lesions in thoroughbred horses', Murray MJ, Schusser GF, Pipers FS, Gross SJ. *Equine Veterinary Journal* 1996 Sep 28(5): 368-374



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USE OF THE WHIP CAN DISTURB THE WHIPPED HORSE, OR OTHER MOUNTS, CAUSING THEM TO FALL



The Whip

The rules and their enforcement

Hitting a racehorse with a whip of a specified design is regarded as acceptable by the racing authorities in Britain - namely the Jockey Club, which regulates and enforces the rules; and the British Horse Racing Board, which helps organise, fund and promote racing. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons has 'no current position' on the whipping of performance horses.

Jockeys are instructed in the rules that govern their use of the whip, and there are measures in place that notionally ensure these rules are observed and enforced. Violations attract punishments - usually a ban of two or three days. Enforcement is in the hands of Stewards of Race Meetings.

The problem with the current self-regulating arrangement is a lack of clarity as to what the rules actually permit. The standard of enforcement is also thoroughly inadequate. Our survey found many stark and distressing examples of whip violence, yet no evidence of action having been taken by race stewards.

The Whip

Formal specifications

The approved device is actually a plastic, narrow circumference rod that is used to beat rather than whip equine flesh. The Jockey Club requires that it should meet the following specifications:

- Maximum length 68cms
- Minimum diameter of 1 cm
- If a flap is attached to the whip, it must fall within the 68cms total length and itself have a maximum length of 10 cms and maximum width of 4cms and cannot contain any reinforcements or additions.

Since 1st October 2003, it has been mandatory for National Hunt (jump) jockeys to use a whip with shock absorbing padding or cushioning throughout its circumference. This requirement does not apply to All Weather or Flat racing. The new 'Pro-cush' whip is the market leader in meeting the criteria for shock absorption.

The rules for new NH jockeys' whips also stipulate that there shall be no binding within 23cms of the end of the flap, and that the flap must have similar shock absorbing characteristics.

The overall weight of the whip must not exceed 160 grams.

The Whip

The Jockey Club's rules of use

The following is taken from the JC website:

The whip should be used for safety, correction and encouragement only and [the JC] therefore advises all riders to consider the following good ways of using the whip, which are not exhaustive:

- *Showing the horse the whip and giving it [sic] time to respond before hitting it.*
- *Using the whip in the backhand position for a reminder.*
- *Having used the whip, giving the horse a chance to respond before using it again.*



- Keeping both hands on the reins when using the whip down the shoulder in the backhand position.
- Using the whip in rhythm with the horse's stride and close to its side.
- Swinging the whip to keep a horse running straight.

In its genteel, unhurried fashion, the JC goes on to state that its 'Stewards ...have asked Stewards of Meetings to consider holding an enquiry into any case where a rider has used his whip in such a way as to cause them concern and publish the following examples of uses of the whip, which may be regarded as improper riding:

Hitting horses:

to the extent of causing injury;
with the whip arm above shoulder height;
rapidly without regard to their stride, i.e. twice or more in one stride;
with excessive force;
without giving the horse time to respond.

Hitting Horses which [sic] are:

showing no response;
out of contention;
clearly winning;
past the winning post.

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Hitting horses in any place except:

on the quarters with the whip in either the backhand or forehand position;
down the shoulder with the whip in the backhand position;
unless very exceptional circumstances prevail.

Hitting horses:

with excessive frequency.

When examining cases of Excessive Frequency, the Stewards will consider all relevant factors such as: whether the number of hits was reasonable and necessary over the distance they were given, taking into account the horse's experience; whether the horse was continuing to respond and the degree of force that was used; the more times a horse has been hit the stricter will be the view taken over the degree of force which is reasonable.

It is emphasised that the use of the whip may be judged to be proper or improper in particular circumstances which have not been included above.

Horses will be subject to an inspection by a Veterinary Officer and he [sic] will report his findings to the Stewards; therefore trainers may be required to remove or adjust rugs or sheets.'

The JC statement goes on to conclude:

Stewards of Meetings have been asked to exercise fully their powers under Rules 15 and 153 of the Rules of Racing in all cases of misuse of the whip, which the Stewards of the Jockey Club regards as improper riding. Further, they warn owners, trainers and riders that severe disciplinary action will be taken against any person who is found to be in breach of this instruction resulting in serious injury to any horse.



The Whip

Trade jargon

Much can be learnt about the true purpose and impact of the whip by considering the language used by those employed in horse racing, racing journalism, form reporting and sports commentating.

References to a jockey's use of the whip often include the following terms:

'Given reminders...Got to work on the horse...Forceful ride ...Strong ride...Drawn the whip...Smack on the backside... Putting the hammer down...The jockey got to the bottom of him...The horse is being given a wake up call...The horse is being asked a few questions...Gave the horse a couple of cracks...Given the persuader.'

The following is a translation of abbreviated terms that appear in racing form:

rdn/rdn out- ridden, including use of the whip

hrd/- hard ridden, including use of the whip

drvn/drvn out - driven, forceful and use of the whip

hrd drvn/all out - hard driven, forceful and plenty of 'reminders'

When horses are not hit conspicuously, especially where two year old horses or National Hunt (NH) Flat races are involved (bumpers), comments include: 'Not knocked about...Looked after the horse'.

The Whip

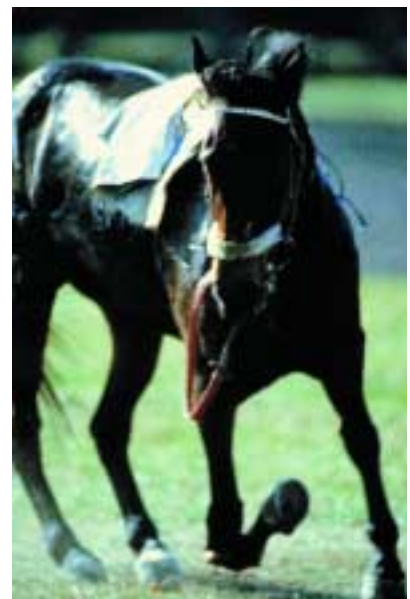
Historical perspective

In British racing history, the whip is embedded as a part of the jockeys' attire. This becomes evident when looking at historical equine paintings and writings of past centuries. An example is the 1758 painting by John Wootton of the famous horse, King Herod. Another is the 1780 portrait by Francis Sartorius of the first Derby winner, Diomed - appearing anxious with his ears back. Both pictures prominently feature their jockeys holding whips.

The French artist, Théodore Géricault, worked for two years in England and produced a picture featuring The Derby at Epsom in 1821. Set with the race in progress, whips are displayed beating the horses.

It is well-documented that Thomas French, a classic-winning 19th century jockey, was a stoic believer in the whip and ruthlessly beat the horses he rode. In more recent times, Ahonoora, a group-winning racehorse and classic-winning sire, was renowned for his resentment at being race whipped. Having been beaten during the King's Stand Stakes race at Royal Ascot, he returned to his stable and 'sulked' for weeks. During this time he never put his head over the stable door, but just presented his rear in quiet dissent.

Lester Piggott was infamous for his use of the whip and his 'rat-a-tat-tat' final strides drive for the line. This can be seen in his riding of Roberto and Commanche Run in their classic victories. In 1996, champion jockey Willie Carson spoke with admirable clarity about how he encouraged his mount, Alhaarth, to second place at Newmarket in 1996: 'I gave him six cracks, and I wouldn't like to lie down on that side tonight.'





Report Scope, Terms and Criteria

This examination into the Use of the Whip in British horse racing was undertaken during October and November 2003.

Data was collected from 161 races run on 20 racecourses.

Three British horse racing disciplines were covered:

All Weather Racing - AW

Flat Racing - Flat

National Hunt Racing - NH

The National Hunt discipline included: Hurdling, Chasing and NH Flat racing.

The 20 racecourses were selected to give a balanced representation of the varied conditions encountered by horse and rider: i.e. Left Handed L-H course; Right Handed R-H course; Figure 8 course; undulating surface; sharp/tight track; a galloping surface.

AW Lingfield • AW Southwell • AW Wolverhampton • Flat Ayr • Flat Brighton • Flat Catterick • Flat Newmarket • Flat Redcar • Flat Windsor • Flat Yarmouth • NH Lingfield • NH Haydock • NH Huntingdon • NH Ludlow • NH Market Rasen • NH Newton Abbot • NH Plumpton • NH Uttoxeter • NH Warwick • NH Wetherby

The Ground Conditions at the racecourses included:

Firm; Good to Firm; Good; Good to Soft; Standard Fibresand; Standard Polytrack (although the artificial surfaces varied in their give and holding).

Races studied included all Classes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

And they included: Sellers; Claimers; Conditional / Apprentice Jockeys;

Amateur Jockeys; Maidens; Nurseries; Handicaps; Novice; Classified Stakes;

Listed; Groups 3, 2 and 1.

Race distances (approximate) miles and furlongs - m f - included:

AW: 5f; 6f; 7f; 1m; 1m 2f; 1m 4f; 1m 7f.

Flat: 5f; 6f; 7f; 1m; 1m 1f; 1m 2f; 1m 3f; 1m 4f; 1m 6f; 2m.

NH Hurdles: 2m; 2m 1f; 2m 2f; 2m 4f; 2m 5f; 2m 6f; 2m 7f; 3m; 3m 1f; 3m 2f.

NH Brush Hurdles: 2m.

NH Chases: 2m; 2m 1f; 2m 2f; 2m 4f; 2m 6f; 3m; 3m 1f; 3m 2f.

NH Flat: 2m; 2m 1f; 2m 2f.

NH AW Flat: 2m.

The 161 races covered featured 2 to 19 runners.

Horses' age range in years covered: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

A total of 285 jockeys were studied.

AW: 120

Flat: 116

NH: 135

86 riders were included in both AW and Flat.

1,500 horses and thus jockey rides were examined.

Races were split into three sectors for the study: Start (s), Middle (m) and Finish (f).

Examples: 6f race = start 0 to 2f; middle 2f to 4f; finish 4f (2 out) to winning post 6f.

2m Chase 13 fences = start: 0 to 3rd fence +; middle: 4th fence to 11th fence; finish: 3 fences out to the line. Individual race data was proportioned to the three sectors and viewed as a whole, and also as part of an overall compilation.



Use of the Whip Data

Key to Layout and Abbreviations used in the Use of the Whip tables (**all tables can be viewed/downloaded at www.animalaid.org.uk/racing**):

Layout

Date

Racecourse • Race Time • Class of Race • Race Conditions • Distance Ran • Discipline • Going • No. of Runners
Horse • Jockey • Trainer • Finishing Position in Race • When Whipped • Number of Times Whipped • If Shown Whip
• Sectional Totals of When Whipped • Whipping Totals • Shown Whip Totals

Researchers' Comments upon viewing the race

Abbreviations

Race Conditions:

Con. = Conditional Jockeys; Ap. = Apprentice Jockeys; Am. = Amateur Riders; Hand. = Handicap;
Maid. = Maiden; Nov. = Novice; Juv. = Juvenile; Nur. = Nursery; F & M = Fillies & Mares; Sell. =
Selling; Claim. = Claiming; Au. = Auction; St/Stk = Stakes; List. = Listed; Grp/G = Group

Race Conditions:

m = mile; f = furlong; i.e. 1 mile 4 furlongs/1m 4f

Finish Ps:

Finishing Position of the horse in the race as in the official form record

When Wh:

The stage of the race where the horse was whipped:

s = start of the race; m = middle of the race; f = finish of the race

NB not to be confused with race distance in miles and furlongs i.e. 1m 2f

Further details on this can be found in the Scope, Terms and Criteria section.

No. Whips:

Number of whip strikes to the horse that were counted

At the base of the No. Whips column, three figures are given

The first is for the number of horses whipped, the second for number of times they were all
whipped, the third for the number of runners in the race, i.e. 10//29//13 ten horses were
whipped, 29 times, from 13 runners.

Sho/Whip:

If the horse was shown the whip during the race, the data is displayed as: sw.

If the horse was not shown the whip a blank space is left.

Shown the whip is also interpreted as a tap down the shoulder/neck hands on the reins.

It is to be noted that, although a horse is shown the whip, the horse may not have necessarily
been shown the whip before being hit for the first time.

At the base of the Sho/Whip column a total is given for the number of horses shown the whip to
the number of runners in the race, i.e. 9//13 nine horses shown the whip from thirteen runners.

On pages 11-13 is a selection of the Use of the Whip tables (**a full set of the tables can be
viewed/downloaded at www.animalaid.org.uk/racing**)



Use of the whip - Southwell 16/10/03 3.00pm

Thursday 16th October 2003

Southwell 3.00pm	Class D	3y+ Hand.	7f	A/W	Stan.Fibre	16 ran		
Horse	Jockey		Trainer	Finish Ps.	When Wh.	I No.	Whips	Sho/W/hip
Flowerdrum	A Culhane		W Haggas	1			0	
Etoile Solitaire	M Henry		MA Jarvis	2 f			7 sw	
St Petersburg	G Duffield		Tompkins	3 f			7 sw	
Jacaranda	SW Kelly		B Meehan	4 mf			5 sw	
Strong Hand	P Mulrennan (5)		M Easterb.	5			0	
Majestic Times	P Doe		T Easterb.	6 f			4 sw	
Blonde En Blonde	G Gibbons		Littmoden	7 f			4 sw	
Barzak	J Bramhill		S Bowring	8 f			1 sw	
Prince Of Gold	Steph. Hollinshead(7)		R Hollinsh.	9 f			5 sw	
Elidore	D Kinsella (3)		B Palling	10 m			1 sw	
Young Mr Grace	D Allan (3)		T Easterb.	11 m			1 sw	
Silver Chime	J Tate		J Eustace	12 mf			4 sw	
Hov	S Hitchcott (3)		JJ Quinn	13			0 sw	
Effective	R Miles (5)		AP Jarvis	14 m			3 sw	
Lakelands Lady	P Makin (7)		S Bowring	15 m			1 sw	
Aventura	L Fletcher (3)		Polglase	16			0	

6m 8f 12/143/16 13/16

Comments: Duffield hit his horse down the neck, hand off the reins.
Culhane never resorted to the whip to win this competitive race.

Use of the whip - Southwell 16/10/03 3.35pm

Thursday 16th October 2003

Southwell 3.35pm	Class F	3y+ Hand.	5f	A/W	Stan.Fibre	16 ran		
Horse	Jockey		Trainer	Finish Ps.	When Wh.	I No.	Whips	Sho/W/hip
Count Cougar	Laura-Jayne Crawford(7)		TD Barron	1			0 sw	
Laurel Dawn	F Norton		A Berry	2 f			9 sw	
Soaked	A Culhane		D Chapm.	3			0	
Empress Josephine	SW Kelly		J Jenkins	4 f			7 sw	
Teyaar	P McCabe		Macauley	5 mf			21 sw	
Geronimo	S Righton		Kelleway	6 f			2 sw	
Mr Spliffy	L Enstone (3)		KR Burke	7 f			4 sw	
Mount Hillaby	T Lucas		M Easterb	8 m			2 sw	
Patientes Virtis	D Kinsella (3)		Kelleway	9 f			6 sw	
Heathyardsblessing	G Duffield		R Hollinsh.	10 f			1 sw	
Mister Benji	M Fenton		B Baugh	11 f			5 sw	
Henry Tun	J Edmunds		J Balding	12 mf			4 sw	
Brioso	F P Ferris (3)		Eustace	13 mf			4 sw	
Somethingabouther	B Doyle		DK Ivory	14 f			1 sw	
Stand By	R Miles (5)		McCarthy	15 f			4 sw	
Mkasa	L Fletcher (3)		RF Fisher	16			0	

4m 12f 13/70/16 14/16

Comments: Kelly had a high arm action in his whipping, whilst Edmunds, Norton and McCabe all hit their horses down the neck. However, what stands out in this race is the whipping of Teyaar by McCabe. His 21 strikes in this five furlong race is totally unacceptable and should have seen action from the stewards.
The winner was not whipped and claimer Laura-Jayne Crawford takes the credit.

Use of the whip - Newmarket 16/10/03 4.00pm

Thursday 16th October 2003

Horse	Jockey	Class A 3y+F&M List 6f	Trainer	Flat Finish Ps.	Good/Firm 13 ran When Wh. No. Whips	Show/Whip	
Frizzante	JP Spencer		Fanshawe	1		0 sw	
Goldeva	N Callan		R Hollins.	2 f		7 sw	
Fanny's Fancy	S Sanders		CF Wall	3 f		5 sw	
Ringmoor Down	Dane O'Neill		Arbuthnot	4		0 sw	
Khulood	R Hills		J Dunlop	5 f		6 sw	
Enchanted	A McCarthy		Margaron	6 f		1	
Presto Vento	R Hughes		R Hannon	7 f		6 sw	
Proud Boast	W Supple		GS Rees	8 f		4 sw	
Medeena	TE Durcan		J Dunlop	9 f		3 sw	
Duty Paid	Martin Dwyer		Elsworth	10		0	
Olivia Grace	K Darley		L Cumani	11 f		2 sw	
Fancy Lady	M Hills		BW Hills	12 f		3 sw	
Dragon Flyer	S Drowne		M Quinn	13 m		4 sw	
					1m 9f	10/41/13	11/13

Comments: Hughes, McCarthy, Supple, Durcan and Sanders all hit their horses down the neck.
Fanny's Fancy was hit in the face with a whip in action from another jockey; it stopped her run.

Use of the whip - Brighton 23/10/03 5.00pm

Thursday 23rd October 2003

Horse	Jockey	Class F 3y+Ahand 1m 4f	Trainer	Flat Finish Ps.	Firm (G/F) 8 ran When Wh. No. Whips	Show/Whip	
Coup De Chance	D Nolan		P Blockley	1		0	
Short Change	Hayley Turner (3)		A Carroll	2 f		11 sw	
Desert Island Disc	R Miles		J Bridger	3 f		3 sw	
Khuzdar	B O'Neill (5)		Channon	4 f		2 sw	
Gabor	A Quinn		GL Moore	5 f		4 sw	
Western	M Coumbe (5)		Akehurst	6 f		1 sw	
Scottish River	N Chalmers		MDI Usher	7 f		4 sw	
Lord Temuchin	J-P Guillambert		M Wallace	8 f		3 sw	
					7f	7/128/18	7/18

Comments: Eleven strikes of the whip from Turner.
Strikes down the neck hands off the reins from Coumbe and O'Neill.



Use of the whip - Plumpton 20/10/03 2.05pm

Monday 20th October 2003

Plumpton 2.05pm	Class F	4y+Claim.	2m	NH Hurdle	G/F	5 ran		
Horse	Jockey		Trainer	Finish Ps.	When Wh.	No. Whips	Sho/Whip	
Double Blade	James Davies (5)		N Wilson		1		0 sw	
Blue Streak	AP McCoy		GL Moore		2 mf		5 sw	
L'Etang Bleu	JE Moore (5)		MC Pipe		3 m		4 sw	
Karakum	Mr. S Thomas (7)		Chamberl.		4 m		1 sw	
Brady Boys	MA FitzGerald		J O'Shea		5 m		3 sw	
					4m 1f	4/13/5	5/5	

Use of the whip - Plumpton 3/11/03 3.30pm

Monday 3rd November 2003

Plumpton 3.30pm	Class E	5y+ Hand.	2m 4f	NH Chase	Good(G/S)	4 ran		
Horse	Jockey		Trainer	Finish Ps.	When Wh.	No. Whips	Sho/Whip	
Reach The Clouds	P Flynn		J Upson		1		0 sw	
Harik	JE Moore (5)		G Moore		2 mf		14 sw	
Deich An Dorais	MA FitzGerald		Henderson		3 f		4 sw	
Renaloo	B Fenton		R Rowe		P m		1 sw	
					2m 2f	3/19/4	4/4	

Comments: Fourteen strikes from Moore is unacceptable.

Use of the whip - Newton Abbot 18/11/03 3.30pm

Tuesday 18th November 2003

Newton Abbot 3.30pm	Class E	4y+Hand.	2m 1f	NH Hurdle	Good(G/S)	13 ran		
Horse	Jockey		Trainer	Finish Ps.	When Wh.	No. Whips	Sho/Whip	
Celtic Star	J Culloty		N Williams		1		0	
Ososhot	M Batchelor		AJ Wilson		2 f		2 sw	
Iambe De La See	MA FitzGerald		Henderson		3		0	
Saby	R Johnson		PJ Hobbs		4 f		5 sw	
Bekstar	S Durak		JC Tuck		5		0	
Fruit Defendu	R Walsh		P Nicholls		6 mf		4 sw	
Welcome To Unos	AP McCoy		MC Pipe		7 m		1 sw	
Mutadarra	Miss RA Green (7)		JW Mullins		8 mf		2 sw	
The Gene Genie	J Tizzard		RJ Hodges		9		0 sw	
Lord Fernando	M Bradburne		G Balding		10 m		2 sw	
Premier Generation	J Mogford		Pritchard		P m		2 sw	
Ifrane Balima	F Keniry		JC Tuck		P m		1 sw	
Polish Legend	C Llewellyn		B Millman		F f		3 sw	
					6m 5f	9/22/13	10/13	

Comments: Walsh high arm action and Green hit the horse down the neck, with hand off the reins. Polish Legend fell at the last hurdle, having been hit with the whip just before he looked to be shying from the whip, which was stuck out at a right angle to his head. His eye was clearly off the hurdle and on the whip, this must have contributed to the fall.

Jockeys' Record data

Key to Layout and Abbreviations used in the Jockeys' Record tables

Layout

Discipline • Tally of Jockeys • Jockey's Name • NHR • NHW • TNW • NHSW • M/NHR • M/NHW

Abbreviations

- ©: Jockey is an Apprentice, Conditional or Amateur
- NHR: Number of horses ridden
- NHW: Number of horses whipped
- TNW: Total number of whips
- NHSW: Number of horses shown the whip
- M/NHR: Mathematical mean whips for the number of horses ridden
This is given only for those jockeys with four or more rides recorded
- M/NHW: Mathematical mean whips for the number of horses whipped
Given only for those jockeys with four or more rides recorded



Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record All Weather Racing (page 1)

Use of the Whip Jockeys' Record AW	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	M/NHR	M/NHW
1 M Tebbull	6	2	22	4	3.7	11
2 P McCabe	5	5	53	5	10.6	10.6
3 RL Moore	6	4	35	4	5.8	8.8
4 D Mernagh	6	6	51	6	8.5	8.5
5 F Norlon	8	6	48	6	6	8
6 M Henry	5	5	34	5	6.8	6.8
7 S Whitworth	6	6	38	6	6.3	6.3
8 G Duffield	6	4	25	5	4.2	6.3
9 SW Kelly	16	14	85	14	5.3	6.1
10 A Culhane	12	6	35	6	2.9	5.8
11 M Fenton	16	14	80	13	5	5.7
12 L Dettori	7	6	34	6	4.9	5.7
13 JF Egan	7	7	39	7	5.6	5.6
14 D Sweeney	9	8	41	8	4.6	5.3
15 S Drowne	14	11	58	11	4.1	5.3
16 R Mullen	6	5	26	6	4.3	5.2
17 N Callan	9	9	46	9	5.1	5.1
18 R Hughes	5	4	19	5	3.8	4.8
19 G Gibbons	5	5	23	5	4.6	4.6
20 S Hitchcott ©	6	5	23	6	3.8	4.6
21 L Fletcher ©	9	7	32	6	3.6	4.6
22 D Allan ©	6	4	18	4	3	4.5
23 Dane O'Neill	17	17	74	17	4.4	4.4
24 Darren Williams	7	7	31	7	4.4	4.4
25 LP Keniry ©	9	9	39	9	4.3	4.3
26 E Ahern	4	3	13	4	3.3	4.3
27 J Tale	4	4	16	4	4	4
28 A Daly	4	3	12	3	3	4
29 J Bramhill	8	4	15	6	1.9	3.8
30 D Kinsella ©	9	9	33	9	3.7	3.7
31 B Doyle	4	3	11	3	2.8	3.7
32 A Quinn ©	4	4	14	4	3.5	3.5
33 FP Ferris ©	8	8	27	8	3.4	3.4
34 R Miles ©	9	9	31	9	3.4	3.4
35 J Mackay	4	3	10	2	2.5	3.3
36 J Fanning	8	3	10	8	1.3	3.3
37 Lisa Jones ©	6	5	16	5	2.7	3.2
38 P Fitzsimons	4	3	9	3	2.3	3
39 J-P Guillambert ©	7	5	13	6	1.9	2.6
40 P Doe	4	2	5	4	1.3	2.5
41 W Ryan	4	4	9	4	2.3	2.3
42 JF McDonald ©	5	4	8	5	1.6	2
43 I Mongan	5	4	8	4	1.6	2
44 S Sanders	4	3	6	4	1.5	2
45 S Carson	5	2	3	2	0.6	1.5
46 C Catlin	7	4	5	4	0.7	1.3
47 D Nolan ©	3	2	16	2		
48 L Enstone ©	3	3	17	3		
49 R French	3	3	17	3		
50 Paul Eddery	3	2	11	3		

Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record All Weather Racing (page 2)

	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	M/NHR	M/NHW
51 N Chalmers ©	3	3	15	3		
52 JD O'Reilly ©	3	3	14	3		
53 JP Spencer	3	3	14	3		
54 Joanna Badger	3	3	13	3		
55 J Carroll	3	3	10	3		
56 A Nicholls	3	1	3	2		
57 J Edmunds	3	3	9	3		
58 Dean McKeown	3	3	9	3		
59 P Mulrennan ©	3	1	3	1		
60 R Smith	3	2	5	2		
61 A Clark	3	0	0	1		
62 G Baker	2	2	15	2		
63 D Corby ©	2	2	14	2		
64 K Dalgleish	2	1	6	2		
65 D Fox ©	2	2	12	2		
66 C Cogan	2	1	6	1		
67 N Chalmers ©	2	2	9	2		
68 P Hanagan	2	2	9	2		
69 Dale Gibson	2	1	4	1		
70 G Hannon	2	2	7	2		
71 Steph. Hollinshead ©	2	2	7	2		
72 D Swift ©	2	1	3	2		
73 T Lucas	2	1	2	1		
74 P Makin ©	2	2	2	2		
75 Mr E Dehdashti ©	1	1	10	1		
76 R Fitzpatrick	1	1	10	1		
77 N Day	1	1	8	1		
78 P Robinson	1	1	8	1		
79 Ms C Williams ©	1	1	7	1		
80 Dean Williams ©	1	1	7	1		
81 TE Durcan	1	1	6	1		
82 Martin Dwyer	1	1	6	1		
83 R Hills	1	1	6	1		
84 Saleem Golam ©	1	1	6	1		
85 Gemma Anderson ©	1	1	5	1		
86 P Bradley ©	1	1	5	1		
87 V Halliday	1	1	5	1		
88 T Hamilton ©	1	1	5	1		
89 R Price	1	1	5	1		
90 Kristin Stubbs©	1	1	5	1		
91 Mr J King ©	1	1	4	1		
92 Kirsty Mullineaux ©	1	1	4	1		
93 B Reilly ©	1	1	4	1		
94 Mr S Walker ©	1	1	4	1		
95 Dawn Watson ©	1	1	4	1		
96 Mr G Bartley ©	1	1	3	1		
97 Mrs S Bosley ©	1	1	3	1		
98 Mr L Jefford ©	1	1	3	1		
99 PP Mathers ©	1	1	3	1		
100 M Savage ©	1	1	3	1		
101 S Yourston ©	1	1	3	1		
102 P Gallagher ©	1	1	2	1		
103 Mr B Haslam ©	1	1	2	1		



Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record All Weather Racing (page 3)

	NHR	NHW	TN ^W	NHS ^W	MNHR	MNHW
104 A McCarthy	1	1	2	1		
105 D McGaffin ©	1	1	2	1		
106 Rory Moore ©	1	1	2	1		
107 S Righton	1	1	2	1		
108 PJ Scallan	1	1	2	1		
109 Kim Tinkler	1	1	2	1		
110 Mr J Pemberton ©	1	1	1	0		
111 Miss F Guillambert ©	1	1	1	1		
112 L McVicar ©	1	1	1	1		
113 N Pollard	1	1	1	1		
114 JD Smith	1	1	1	1		
115 Laura-Jayne Crawford©	1	0	0	1		
116 Mrs S Moore ©	1	0	0	1		
117 G Carter	1	0	0	0		
118 P Dineley ©	1	0	0	0		
119 Mr J Millman ©	1	0	0	0		
120 A Rutter ©	1	0	0	0		
Total & Mean	442	361	1698	383	3.8	4.7



Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record Flat Racing (page 1)

Use of the Whip Jockeys' Record Flat	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	M/NHR	M/NHW
1 D McGaffin ©	5	4	45	5	9	11.3
2 D Allan ©	7	5	40	5	5.8	8
3 TE Durcan	7	6	43	6	6.1	7.2
4 P Robinson	13	11	76	11	5.8	6.9
5 G Baker	4	4	27	4	6.8	6.8
6 SW Kelly	6	5	33	5	5.5	6.6
7 R Hughes	13	11	70	12	5.4	6.4
8 J Bramhill	4	3	19	4	4.8	6.3
9 Dane O'Neill	18	15	93	17	5.2	6.2
10 W Supple	12	9	53	11	4.4	5.9
11 LP Keniry ©	5	5	29	4	5.8	5.8
12 S Drown	18	14	81	13	4.5	5.8
13 Pat Eddery	14	12	67	11	4.8	5.6
14 JF Egan	6	5	28	5	4.7	5.6
15 D Holland	6	6	33	5	5.5	5.5
16 M Fenton	13	12	66	12	5.1	5.5
17 M Hills	12	11	59	11	4.9	5.4
18 RL Moore	8	5	27	6	3.4	5.4
19 R Hills	10	10	51	9	5.1	5.1
20 Lisa Jones ©	9	9	46	8	5.1	5.1
21 A McCarthy	4	4	20	3	5	5
22 S Sanders	20	18	90	18	4.5	5
23 D Nolan ©	4	3	15	3	3.8	5
24 E Ahern	10	10	49	9	4.9	4.9
25 PJ Scallan	4	4	19	4	4.8	4.8
26 D Corby ©	6	5	24	6	4	4.8
27 G Duffield	5	4	19	3	3.8	4.8
28 S Carson	5	4	19	4	3.8	4.8
29 Martin Dwyer	20	13	62	14	3.1	4.8
30 L Enstone ©	4	4	18	4	4.5	4.5
31 N Callan	11	9	40	9	3.6	4.4
32 A Culhane	16	11	47	13	2.9	4.3
33 L Dettori	11	10	41	11	3.7	4.1
34 I Mongan	5	5	20	5	4	4
35 D Sweeney	6	5	20	5	3.3	4
36 JP Spencer	11	7	27	9	2.5	3.9
37 P Dobbs	6	6	23	5	3.8	3.8
38 FP Ferris ©	4	4	15	4	3.8	3.8
39 D Kinsella ©	7	6	23	6	3.3	3.8
40 S Hitchcott ©	7	7	26	7	3.7	3.7
41 K Fallon	10	9	32	9	3.2	3.6
42 J-P Guillambert ©	4	4	14	4	3.5	3.5
43 T Eaves ©	9	6	21	5	2.3	3.5
44 R Winston	18	10	35	11	1.9	3.5
45 L Fletcher ©	5	5	17	5	3.4	3.4
46 J Fanning	7	4	13	5	1.9	3.3
47 R Ffrench	8	8	25	8	3.1	3.1
48 R Smith	4	4	12	4	3	3
49 R Mullen	8	5	15	4	1.9	3
50 K Darley	10	6	18	8	1.8	3

Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record Flat Racing (page 2)

	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	M/NHR	M/NHW
51 A Nicholls	5	5	12	5	2.4	2.4
52 S Whitworth	6	5	12	4	2	2.4
53 Darren Williams	4	4	9	4	2.3	2.3
54 W Ryan	4	3	7	3	1.8	2.3
55 J Carroll	6	4	8	3	1.3	2
56 C Catlin	19	5	10	6	0.5	2
57 F Norton	9	5	6	7	0.7	1.2
58 D Fox ©	3	3	30	3		
59 P Fessey	3	3	18	3		
60 G Gibbons	3	3	15	3		
61 N Mackay ©	3	2	10	2		
62 P Hanagan	3	2	9	2		
63 R Price	3	2	9	2		
64 R Miles ©	3	3	12	3		
65 PJ Smullen	3	2	8	3		
66 K Dalgleish	3	3	11	3		
67 T Hamilton ©	3	3	11	2		
68 MJ Kinane	3	3	7	3		
69 S Righton	3	3	9	2		
70 A Daly	3	3	7	3		
71 Paul Eddery	3	2	4	2		
72 TG McLaughlin	2	2	31	2		
73 JP Murtaugh	2	2	18	2		
74 Hayley Turner ©	2	2	13	2		
75 G Bardwell	2	2	12	2		
76 G Carter	2	2	12	2		
77 R Fitzpatrick	2	2	11	2		
78 N Day	2	2	11	2		
79 V Halliday	2	2	8	2		
80 P Dineley ©	2	1	4	2		
81 D Swift ©	2	2	7	2		
82 Kim Tinkler	2	2	6	1		
83 P Bradley ©	2	1	2	1		
84 A Beech ©	2	2	3	2		
85 JF McDonald ©	2	2	3	2		
86 Dale Gibson	2	0	0	1		
87 Dean McKeown	1	1	12	1		
88 T Williams	1	1	10	1		
89 Joanna Badger	1	1	7	1		
90 B Doyle	1	1	7	1		
91 J Edmunds	1	1	7	1		
92 Natalia Gemelova ©	1	1	6	1		
93 Janice Webster ©	1	1	5	1		
94 N Chalmers ©	1	1	4	1		
95 P Fitzsimons	1	1	4	1		
96 A Quinn ©	1	1	4	1		
97 P Doe	1	1	3	1		
98 M Lawson ©	1	1	3	1		
99 D Mernagh	1	1	3	1		
100 PM Quinn	1	1	3	1		
101 L Treadwell ©	1	1	3	1		
102 J Mackay	1	1	2	1		
103 Kirsty Mullineaux ©	1	1	2	1		



Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record Flat Racing (page 3)

	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	MNHR	MNHW
104 B O'Neill ©	1	1	2	1		
105 P Aspell ©	1	1	1	1		
106 M Coumbe ©	1	1	1	1		
107 CJ Davies ©	1	1	1	1		
108 PP Mathers ©	1	1	1	1		
109 J McAuley	1	1	1	1		
110 JD O'Reilly ©	1	1	1	1		
111 Steph. Hollinshead ©	1	0	0	0		
112 J Jeffrey ©	1	0	0	0		
113 N Pollard	1	0	0	0		
114 A Rutter ©	1	0	0	0		
115 J Tate	1	0	0	0		
116 O Urbina	1	0	0	0		
Total & Mean	594	480	2263	488	3.8	4.7



Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record National Hunt Racing (page 1)

Use of the Whip Jockeys' Record NH	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	M/NHR	M/NHW
1 A Dempsey	4	3	38	3	9.5	12.7
2 JE Moore ©	10	9	88	10	8.8	9.8
3 R Thornton	13	11	103	10	7.9	9.4
4 R McGrath	4	2	17	3	4.3	8.5
5 L Cooper	5	4	27	5	5.4	6.8
6 G Richards ©	6	4	25	5	4.2	6.3
7 G Lee	6	6	34	6	5.7	5.7
8 DR Dennis	4	3	17	4	4.3	5.7
9 R Walsh	4	3	17	3	4.3	5.7
10 W Marston	5	5	27	5	5.4	5.4
11 TJ Murphy	7	4	21	5	3	5.3
12 BJ Crowley	4	4	20	4	5	5
13 B Hitchcott	5	5	25	5	5	5
14 AP McCoy	20	18	86	19	4.3	4.8
15 Antony Evans ©	4	4	19	4	4.8	4.8
16 PJ Brennan ©	7	7	33	7	4.7	4.7
17 C Murray ©	4	3	14	3	3.5	4.7
18 R Johnson	20	17	79	18	4	4.6
19 P Flynn	6	4	18	5	3	4.5
20 J Mogford	7	4	17	7	2.4	4.3
21 N Fehily	11	7	29	7	2.6	4.1
22 R Greene	5	3	12	4	2.4	4
23 T Doyle	8	3	12	4	1.5	4
24 DN Russell	5	1	4	2	0.8	4
25 M Nicolls ©	4	4	15	4	3.8	3.8
26 J Culloty	10	5	19	7	1.9	3.8
27 JM Maguire	4	4	14	4	3.5	3.5
28 C Llewellyn	7	5	16	7	2.3	3.2
29 S Durak	7	6	18	6	2.6	3
30 James Davies ©	10	6	18	9	1.8	3
31 L Aspell	7	4	12	7	1.7	3
32 MA FitzGerald	11	8	23	9	2.1	2.9
33 C Bolger ©	7	6	15	6	2.1	2.5
34 A Thornton	16	8	20	13	1.3	2.5
35 R Young ©	4	2	5	4	1.3	2.5
36 P Hide	9	6	17	7	1.9	2.8
37 R Hobson ©	5	3	8	5	1.6	2.7
38 B Fenton	10	8	19	9	1.9	2.4
39 F Keniry	4	3	7	2	1.8	2.3
40 Mr S Thomas ©	4	3	6	3	1.5	2
41 J Tizzard	7	5	10	6	1.4	2
42 A Tinkler ©	7	5	9	7	1.3	1.8
43 M Bradburne	6	4	6	6	1	1.5
44 W Hutchinson ©	4	2	3	3	0.8	1.5
45 R Walford ©	7	2	3	3	0.4	1.5
46 JP McNamara	7	2	2	5	0.3	1
47 N Carter ©	3	3	23	3		
48 R Lucy-Butler ©	3	1	6	2		
49 B Harding	3	3	10	2		
50 C Honour ©	3	3	9	3		

Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record National Hunt Racing (page 2)

	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	M/NHR	M/NHW
51 P Aspell ©	3	2	6	2		
52 DC Costello ©	3	3	8	3		
53 S Curran	3	2	5	2		
54 M Batchelor	3	2	4	3		
55 T Best ©	3	3	5	3		
56 D Elsworth	3	2	2	3		
57 A Dobbin	2	2	19	2		
58 A Ross	2	2	14	2		
59 RCG Harris ©	2	2	13	2		
60 D Flavin ©	2	2	12	2		
61 P Whelan ©	2	2	11	1		
62 JA McCarthy	2	2	9	2		
63 T Burrows ©	2	2	8	2		
64 T Scudamore	2	2	8	2		
65 D Cosgrave ©	2	2	7	2		
66 Mr O Nelmes	2	2	6	2		
67 VT Keane ©	2	2	5	2		
68 A Pogson ©	2	2	3	2		
69 T Siddall ©	2	2	3	2		
70 R Spate ©	2	2	2	2		
71 L Vickers ©	2	1	7	2		
72 Miss EJ Jones ©	2	1	6	2		
73 S Crawford ©	2	1	3	1		
74 J Goldstein	2	1	3	1		
75 A O'Keeffe ©	2	1	3	1		
76 Mr N Williams ©	2	1	2	2		
77 D O'Meara ©	2	1	1	2		
78 R Flavin ©	2	0	0	2		
79 Mr J Diment ©	2	0	0	1		
80 P Moloney	2	0	0	0		
81 Mr A Price ©	1	1	17	1		
82 K Renwick	1	1	13	1		
83 D Lavery ©	1	1	11	1		
84 Mr P Cowley ©	1	1	8	1		
85 Mr J Owen ©	1	1	8	1		
86 Brian Murphy ©	1	1	7	1		
87 Mr G Baines ©	1	1	6	1		
88 S Karnicnik ©	1	1	6	1		
89 Dr P Pritchard ©	1	1	6	1		
90 Mr J Morgan ©	1	1	6	1		
91 G Berridge	1	1	5	1		
92 A Honeyball ©	1	1	5	1		
93 Mr JJ King ©	1	1	5	1		
94 Mr TJ Malone ©	1	1	5	1		
95 D McPhail	1	1	5	1		
96 Mr James White ©	1	1	5	1		
97 G Berridge ©	1	1	4	1		
98 Miss P Gundry ©	1	1	4	1		
99 Mr S McHugh ©	1	1	4	1		
100 Mr O Dayman ©	1	1	3	1		
101 P Holley	1	1	3	1		
102 Sophie Mitchell ©	1	1	3	1		
103 H Oliver	1	1	2	0		



Use of the whip - Jockeys' Record National Hunt Racing (page 3)

	NHR	NHW	TNW	NHSW	MNHR	MNHW
104 D Crosse ©	1	1	2	1		
105 Miss RA Green ©	1	1	2	1		
106 Mr T Greenway ©	1	1	2	1		
107 J Pritchard ©	1	1	2	1		
108 Mr P Callaghan ©	1	1	1	1		
109 M Foley	1	1	1	1		
110 Mr T Greenall ©	1	1	1	1		
111 D Harold ©	1	1	1	1		
112 O Kozak ©	1	1	1	1		
113 P Madden ©	1	1	1	1		
114 MH Naughton ©	1	1	1	1		
115 Mr KE Power ©	1	1	1	1		
116 TJ Phelan ©	1	1	1	1		
117 Jacques Ricou	1	1	1	1		
118 L Barber ©	1	0	0	1		
119 JP Byrne ©	1	0	0	1		
120 G Carenza ©	1	0	0	1		
121 E Cooper ©	1	0	0	1		
122 S Fox	1	0	0	1		
123 D Gater ©	1	0	0	1		
124 Mr D Jewett ©	1	0	0	1		
125 O McPhail	1	0	0	1		
126 S Peltell ©	1	0	0	1		
127 P Robson ©	1	0	0	1		
128 Mr C Studd ©	1	0	0	1		
129 Mr G Barfoot-Saunt©	1	0	0	0		
130 A Day ©	1	0	0	0		
131 R Garrity	1	0	0	0		
132 RI Mackenzie ©	1	0	0	0		
133 Mr J Mead ©	1	0	0	0		
134 Matthew Smith ©	1	0	0	0		
135 WA Worthington	1	0	0	0		
Total & Mean					3.1	4.3

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A Hiding to Nothing

Stage of Race where a Horse is Whipped data

National Hunt Racing

Stage of race when whipped	No.Horses Whipped	Winning Horses	No. Races
Starts	8	0	74
Middle m	171	5	74
Finish f	227	44	74
Not Whipped		29	74

NB A horse can be whipped in any stage of a race i.e. at the start, in the middle, or at the finish. Therefore, a horse could feature in one or more columns, and, if he won, would appear in "winning horses" twice. This could not apply to horses not whipped that won.

The table below focuses on the 1st and 2nd finishing positioned horses in a race, and compares the number of times each was whipped, or not. The horse whipped the least is given as won, the horse whipped the most is given as lost, a draw is an equal amount of whips, or if neither are whipped.

		Least Whip.	Most Whip	Equal Whip	Races
Of 74 Race Winners	1st Horse	40 won	19 lost	15 draw	74
Of 74 Race Seconds	2nd Horse	19 won	40 lost	15 draw	74

All Weather Racing

Stage of race when whipped	No.Horses Whipped	Winning Horses	No. Races
Starts	8	1	35
Middle m	141	6	35
Finish f	293	31	35
Not Whipped		4	35

NB A horse can be whipped in any stage of a race i.e. at the start, in the middle, or at the finish. Therefore, a horse could feature in one or more columns, and, if he won, would appear in "winning horses" twice. This could not apply to horses not whipped that won.

The table below focuses on the 1st and 2nd finishing positioned horses in a race, and compares the number of times each was whipped, or not. The horse whipped the least is given as won, the horse whipped the most is given as lost. A draw is an equal amount of whips, or if neither are whipped.

		Least Whip.	Most Whip.	Equal Whip	Races
Of 35 Race Winners	1st Horse	17 won	14 lost	4 drawn	35
Of 35 Race Seconds	2nd Horse	14 won	17 lost	4 drawn	35



Flat Racing

Stage of race when whipped	No.Horses Whipped	Winning Horses	No. Races
Starts	4	0	52
Middle m	152	6	52
Finish f	418	45	52
Not Whipped		7	52

NB A horse can be whipped in any stage of a race i.e. at the start, in the middle, or at the finish. Therefore, a horse could feature in one or more columns, and, if he won, would appear in "winning horses" twice. This could not apply to horses not whipped that won.

The table below focuses on the 1st and 2nd finishing positioned horses in a race, and compares the number of times each was whipped, or not. The horse whipped the least is given as won, the horse whipped the most is given as lost. A draw is an equal amount of whips, or if neither are whipped.

		Least Whip.	Most Whip	Equal Whip	Races
Of 52 Race Winners	1st Horse	25 won	18 lost	9 drawn	52
Of 52 Race Seconds	2nd Horse	18 won	25 lost	9 drawn	52

Total of All Weather, Flat and National Hunt Racing

Stage of race when whipped	No.Horses Whipped	Winning Horses	No. Races
Starts	20	1	161
Middle m	464	17	161
Finish f	938	120	161
Not Whipped		40	161

NB A horse can be whipped in any stage of a race i.e. at the start, in the middle, or at the finish. Therefore, a horse could feature in one or more columns, and, if he won, would appear in "winning horses" twice. This could not apply to horses not whipped that won.

the table below focuses on the 1st and 2nd finishing positioned horses in a race, and compares the number of times each was whipped, or not. The horse whipped the least is given as won, the horse whipped the most is given as lost. A draw is an equal amount of whips, or if neither are whipped.

		Least Whip.	Most Whip	Equal Whip	Races
Of 161 Race Winners	1st Horse	82 won	51 lost	28 drawn	161 races
Of 161 Race Seconds	2nd Horse	51 lost	82 lost	28 drawn	161 races

Whip Use in Relation to Distance Ran data

National Hunt Racing

A	B	C	D	E	F		
Distance	No. Races	No.Horses Whipped	No. Whip Strikes	No.Horses Ran	No.Horses Shown Whip	Ratio C/D strikes/horse	Ratio E/D strikes/horse
NH Hurdle							
2m	17	83	358	120	97	4.3	3
2m 1f	2	16	33	23	18	2	1.4
2m 2f	1	5	20	9	7	4	2.2
2m 4f	3	12	44	15	14	3.7	2.9
2m 5f	7	35	171	45	40	4.9	3.8
2m 6f	2	10	63	13	12	6.3	4.8
2m 7f	2	11	41	14	13	3.7	2.9
3m	1	7	29	8	7	4.1	3.6
3m 1f	2	6	39	8	7	6.5	4.9
3m 2f	1	3	12	3	3	4	4
Total & Ratio Mean	38	188	810	258	218	4.3	3.1

A	B	C	D	E	F		
Distance	No. Races	No.Horses Whipped	No. Whip Strikes	No.Horses Ran	No.Horses Shown Whip	Ratio C/D strikes/horse	Ratio E/D strikes/horse
NH Chase							
2m	4	12	65	18	17	5.4	3.6
2m 1f	3	12	45	14	12	3.8	3.2
2m 2f	1	0	0	4	2	0	0
2m 4f	7	20	89	31	26	4.5	2.9
2m 6f	3	7	36	17	11	5.1	2.1
3m	3	11	47	15	13	4.3	3.1
3m 1f	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
3m 2f	6	24	135	34	29	5.6	4
Total & Ratio Mean	28	86	417	135	111	4.8	3.1

A	B	C	D	E	F		
Distance	No. Races	No.Horses Whipped	No. Whip Strikes	No.Horses Ran	No.Horses Shown Whip	Ratio C/D strikes/horse	Ratio E/D strikes/horse
NH Flat							
2m	4	30	130	33	32	4.3	3.9
2m 1f	1	9	36	14	13	4	2.6
2m 2f	3	18	36	24	20	2	1.5
Total & Ratio Mean	8	57	202	71	65	3.5	2.8
Total NH & Ratio Mean	74	331	1429	464	394	4.3	3
Mean/Race	1	4.5	19.3	6.3	5.3	4.3	3



All Weather Racing

A	B	C	D	E	F		
Distance	No. Races	No.Horses Whipped	No. Whip Strikes	No.Horses Ran	No.Horses Shown Whip	Ratio C/D strikes/horse	Ratio E/D strikes/horse
5f	1	13	70	16	14	5.4	4.4
6f	12	109	550	142	117	5	3.9
7f	7	82	366	98	88	4.5	3.8
1m	8	86	398	104	92	4.6	3.8
1m 2f	3	33	151	36	33	4.6	4.2
1m 4f	3	29	123	34	30	4.2	3.6
1m 7f	1	9	40	12	9	4.4	3.3
Total & Ratio Mean	35	361	1698	442	383	4.7	3.8
Mean/Race	1	10.3	48.5	12.6	10.9	4.7	3.8

Flat Racing

A	B	C	D	E	F		
Distance	No. Races	No.Horses Whipped	No. Whip Strikes	No.Horses Ran	No.Horses Shown Whip	Ratio C/D strikes/horse	Ratio E/D strikes/horse
5f	4	46	191	55	49	4.2	3.5
6f	8	71	341	103	70	4.8	3.3
7f	14	112	444	137	115	3.9	3.2
1m	12	119	591	141	119	4.9	4.2
1m 1f	1	8	69	11	9	8.6	6.3
1m 2f	7	75	389	93	78	5.2	4.2
1m 3f	1	10	29	13	9	2.9	2.2
1m 4f	3	26	132	27	26	5.1	4.9
1m 6f	1	7	40	8	7	5.7	5
2m	1	6	37	6	6	6.2	6.2
Total & Ratio Mean	52	480	2263	594	488	4.7	3.8
Mean/Race	1	9.2	43.5	11.4	9.4	4.7	3.8

Total of All Weather, Flat and National Hunt Racing

A	B	C	D	E	F		
Discipline	No. Races	No.Horses Whipped	No. Whip Strikes	No.Horses Ran	No.Horses Shown Whip	Ratio C/D strikes/horse	Ratio E/D strikes/horse
All/Flat/NH	161	1172	5390	1500	1263	4.6	3.6
Mean / Race	1	7.3	33.5	9.3	7.8	4.6	3.6



Analysis of the Data

Where, and with what frequency, does whipping occur in a race?

Races were split into three sectors: Start (s), Middle (m) and Finish (f).

Examples: 6f race = start: 0 to 2f; middle: 2f to 4f; finish: 4f to winning post.

2m Chase 13 fences = start: 0 to 3rd fence +; middle: 4th fence to 11th fence; finish: 3 fences out to the line.

Whipping in the first sector

The start of a race occasionally sees one or two horses being whipped. Under National Hunt rules, the whip might be used in an attempt to get a horse to run. NH horses are older and more experienced than those racing on All Weather courses or on the Flat. Where they are reluctant to 'perform' (e.g. Deano's Beano/ AP McCoy 1st Jan. '04) or are soured by racing, they are shown



the whip by the jockey or by a starter's assistant. The latter stands behind the animal and cracks an extended whip, though without making contact. This assistant can be seen at all jump meetings.

At the start of Flat and All Weather races, jockeys who whip horses do so in an effort to gain a prominent position, or to catch up with the pace if the animal has been 'left in the stalls'. This can be seen most clearly in sprint races, where some horses do not like to be 'covered up'; also on sharp All Weather tracks where starts are close to bends and horses are drawn wide on the outside. Our study shows that, in races for two year olds, horses with race experience - though without great racing ability - were hit by riders hoping to gain a positional advantage over their inexperienced rivals.

Just one winner

A highly significant finding of our study was that, of all the horses whipped in the first sector of the 161 races studied, only one went on to win. (This winning horse was also whipped during the middle and finish sectors of the race.) This is strong evidence that no advantage can be gained by a rider who beats his/her mount in this early phase of a race.

Whipping in the middle sector

As races progress, the pace is usually set and jockeys should have established their positions. However, a number of jockeys resort to the whip in what is the middle sector of a race.

Horses whipped here may not be able to go the pace or have set the pace and are starting to tire. These are usually outsiders in the betting market, those running with a poor handicap weight, or of limited ability. A frequently offered 'justification' for hitting an animal at this stage is that 'the horse is lazy'; he or she has to be 'got at' to keep him/her going; or the animal is a 'difficult ride' and must be encouraged to go faster or work harder by use of the whip. The distinct pattern to emerge from our study is that, in the vast majority of cases, whipped horses still drop back out of contention or they make mistakes, which in the jumping game can prove fatal. Alternatively, a horse will lose his/her stride, change legs and become anxious (tail swish, sweat). None of these outcomes profit the jockey, owner, trainer or punter.



Just as only one horse who was whipped in the first sector of the races we studied went on to win, jockeys who whipped their mounts in the middle sector also hurt their chances of crossing the line first. Of 464 horses whipped in the second phase of our 161 races, only 17 were winners.

Whipping in the third sector

It was in the final stages of a race in all disciplines that we studied that more horses were whipped more often.

Whipping on the Flat increases appreciably at the 2 furlong pole in whatever distance race is being run. Similarly, on the All Weather courses, the short straights give rise to frequent whipping on the final bend; while over hurdles and chase fences, it is between two and three fences out that the whip is produced. Whipping in all these disciplines typically continues to the line.

What is the impact of all this whipping on the success or otherwise of the horse on the receiving end? While most horses in most races were whipped, the data show that there was a negative correlation between frequent whip use and winning. In fact, no fewer than **40 of our 161 races were won by horses who were not whipped at all - that is 25% of the total.**

When it comes to examining the impact of the whip during the final bid for the line, another unexpected finding emerges. If we look at the horses finishing first and second and compare the number of times each was whipped, we find that the horses whipped the least - or who were not whipped at all - won more races than the horses hit the most. This was by a ratio of 82 to 51, with 28 of the 161 races drawn.

Looking at these data - relating to first and second placings - in reverse, we find that the most-whipped horses won just 51 of the 161 races: that is fewer than 30% of the total.

Taking this a step further and all being equal, the data demonstrate that, if the whip had not been used at all in any of the races we studied, 110 of the winning horses would still have triumphed - that's a 70% correlation with the actual results. And many of the 51 other winners may also have crossed the line first without the 'incentive' of the whip.

Jockeys and their whipping styles

Just as jockeys have individual riding styles - some developed from experience, some from tutoring, others favouring the American or European traditions - so whip use can be distinct to each jockey.

Whatever the preferred manner, jockeys are supposed to adhere to the guidelines of the Rules of Racing, or risk punishment. This usually involves being 'stood down' from race riding for one, two or three days, thereby losing fees of around £100 per ride (there could be between one and seven rides a day). They also miss out on the roughly 5% of prize money awarded to the riders of winning or placed horses.

Hitting on the neck and shoulders

It is a common misconception that whipping occurs only on the hind quarters. In reality, whipping down the shoulder, which in the majority of cases is actually the neck, is frequent and officially acceptable as long as the whip is used in the backhand position. A good race-reading eye is required to spot a horse being whipped down the neck, and it is especially hard to see whether or not the whip hand is off the reins (within the rules but frowned upon) or in an illegal forehand position.

Neck/shoulder whipping is often seen in AW and Flat races when horses are squeezed for room during bunching and jockeys cannot get their arms outstretched to strike the hind quarters. This usually occurs in the final stages of a race. It is also common at this point - in all race disciplines - to see horses being hit without first being 'shown' the whip.



Our study indicates that jockeys, having held back their horses for a late run, go on to use the whip to instil in the horse a sense of sudden and extreme urgency; the riders' intention being to burst through the pack. The use of the whip in this manner is fraught with problems. The force of the unexpected blow may alter the stride or balance of the horse, resulting in the animals drifting or jinking away from the whipped side. This was shown to interfere, to a varying extent, with one or more rival horses. These rivals may also be inadvertently struck - commonly in the face. *Example: Fanny's Fancy Thursday 16th October 2003, Newmarket 4.00pm.* On being hit in this manner, horses were seen to flash their heads away or in the air, thereby losing their momentum and composure. Their jockeys, typically, can be seen to snatch up the reins and, with this, the horse's chance of winning is gone. Poor use of the whip, therefore, sabotages the chances of other riders.

Incentive to break the rules

The penalties that fall to jockeys who break the whip rules are clearly outweighed by the prize money and glory on offer to winners. The 1998 Epsom Derby, for instance, was worth £40,468 to the winning jockey. That winner, Oliver Peslier, was banned for a whip offence after rapidly striking his horse, High Rise, 12 times. He was reported in the *Racing Post* as saying: 'I'd do it again.' For so long as the punishment for whip misuse is minimal and below other riding offences, jockeys will continue to break the rules. Only when winning offenders lose their prize money and the horse is disqualified - as is the case with the offence of interference with other riders - will jockeys think before striking a horse.

The impact on young horses

When two year olds first see a racecourse and are called upon to run, they are often - like children on their first day at school - nervous and 'green'. This report records many young horses being whipped numerous times.

'The front two, Fenton and Fitzpatrick hit their two year old horses 19 times between them. The horse, Freddie Freccles, was having his first race. Fitzpatrick, Williams and Mackay all hit their horses down the neck.' Tues 21st October, 2003, Southwell 4.40 pm.

'Down the neck strikes on these two year old newcomers came from Nichols, Ffrench and Sanders. Sanders' strike was early in the race with hands off the reins. Not a very good introduction to racing for Elusive Dream.' Mon. 3rd November, 2003, Redcar 1.10pm.

Horses pay the price for obsession with race-fixing

Such is the ambiguity of the rules and their uneven interpretation by Stewards of Meetings that flagrant whip misuse is routine. Compounding this situation is the current preoccupation with race-fixing, triggered by the birth of Betting Exchanges, through which punters can back a horse to lose. Jockeys are now more carefully observed and suspicion arises when they are assumed not to be getting the most out of a horse. On such occasions, the big traditional bookmakers cry 'wolf' and ask the JC to inquire.

In this climate, enthusiastic whip use is seen as 'commitment', while riders who are more temperate fall under suspicion. By way of example, Huntingdon Stewards, on Tuesday 11th November 2003, questioned JP McNamara on his riding of Top Buck after the last. Yet the Jockey Statistics in this report show that McNamara's mean whip to rides ratio is one of the lowest. He has a good rapport with his horses and can understand their needs as well as his own. By contrast, the Huntingdon Stewards who questioned McNamara - a horseman who is respected by his contemporaries - were not troubled by Ashlee Price's 17 beatings of Six Star, a filly who was having her debut run over hurdles.

Unlike McNamara, many jockeys choose not to use their whip in the proscribed manner, or perhaps they act out of ignorance and believe they are within the parameters of allowable practice.



The Seven Worst Rides where the Whip was Used

The following seven rides - run within the study period - illustrate how divorced riders can become from 'good practice' and the consequent impact of their behaviour upon their unfortunate mounts. The rides are arranged in no particular order. There is video evidence to support these cases.

1. Ruby Walsh/Howdydoody: *NH Hurdle 2m 6f Newton Abbot 2.30pm, 18th Nov 03*

unacceptable: hitting the horse repeatedly - when out of contention - down the neck/shoulder with the jockey's arm high above the shoulder.

2. Robert Thornton/Master Of Illusion: *NH Chase 3m 2.5f Newton Abbot 3.00pm, 18th Nov 03*

unacceptable: 37 strikes of the whip during the race; says it all. Thornton was a Master of Illusion to escape a ban.

3. Seb Sanders/Watching: *Flat Redcar 2.40pm, Monday 3rd Nov 03*

unacceptable: repeated whipping, giving the horse no time to respond between whips.

4. Mr Ashlee Price/Six Stars: *NH Hurdle Huntingdon 2.10pm, Tuesday 11th Nov 03*

unacceptable: 17 strikes, many wild, from the last hurdle, the horse was probably living up to his name and seeing stars as he approached the lollipop.

5. P McCabe/Teyaar: *AW 5f Southwell 3.35pm, Thursday 16th Oct 03*

unacceptable: Teyaar received 21 strikes of the whip including down the shoulder in little more than the final 2 furlongs.

6. V Halliday/Wentbridge Boy: *Flat Redcar 2.10pm, Monday 3rd Nov 03*

unacceptable: hit the horse down the neck, hand off the reins, and on the quarters. This was after the horse had made the running, tired badly and was totally out of contention. It appeared Halliday was frustrated with the horse and laid into the 2 year old on what was his second run.

7. Timmy Murphy/Summer Bounty: *NH Hurdle Ludlow 1.40pm, Thursday 18th Dec 03*

unacceptable: the whip went out of the window when Summer Bounty made a mistake at the second last hurdle, resulting in a punch in the neck for the horse by Murphy. It is interesting to note that Murphy had been banned for 19 days an hour earlier for taking the wrong course in a race and not pulling up having done so. Was Summer Bounty a victim of Murphy's anger? What is more, Murphy's day at the Racing School for previous whip offences appears to have had little effect in changing his temperament.

A jockey not on the list (because he had too few rides to produce a reliable statistical rating) but who was considered to have the crudest whipping style, was **Brian Reilly**.

Escaping media censure

There were numerous 'Big Hitters' in the survey and these can be seen in the Jockeys' Record Data. Among the novices, JE Moore fared badly, whilst Robert Thornton stands out for the wrong reasons amongst the established riders.

Unlike other sports, such as football, the vast majority of jockeys who stray from good practice escape criticism by racing journalists. When, for instance, stipendiary steward William Nunneley handed down a five-day ban to AP McCoy for improper riding (use of the whip) of Deano's Beeno before the race had even started, Mark Winstanley in the *Racing Post Weekender* was full of praise for AP. In fact, he criticised Nunneley merely for doing his job.

Jockeys, and especially those plying their trade over the jumps, do risk their lives. Many in the media feel, as a consequence, that this is sufficient justification for not holding them to account. Yet all sports carry risk. In football, rugby, cricket and other sporting arenas, such risks not infrequently translate into serious injury and even death. That does not render the practitioners above criticism.



Noteworthy Wins without the Whip

Five technically impressive winning rides conducted without resort to the whip are as follows (in no particular order):

1. **Laura-Jayne Crawford Claimer/Count Cougar:** AW 5f Southwell 3.35pm 16th Oct 03
2. **R. Young Claimer/Classic China:** NH Hurdle 2m 7f Lingfield 1.00pm 11th Nov 03
3. **R Lucy-Butler Claimer/Zaffre:** 2m NH Flat Warwick 4.20pm 3rd Nov 03
4. **C. Llewellyn/Petite Margot:** 3m 1f Hurdle Warwick 3.20pm 3rd Nov 03
5. **JF McDonald Claimer/Compton Eclair:** 1m 4f Flat Lingfield 2.50pm 13th Nov 03

A rider who placed well in our Jockeys' Record list is Chris Catlin: AW & Flat

Catlin has a unique style - involving a constant rowing motion, using hands and heels - that gets the most from a horse. He is, from the research viewing, the best-practice jockey on the British racing scene. For most of his runs he refrains from using the whip, and he has no need for it on those other occasions. Fitness is a key element in an athlete. Catlin is an example of a top athlete, whose ability to 'row' a whole race sets an example for his contemporaries.

The whip as substitute for effort

Our analysis of 161 races showed clearly that some jockeys rely on the whip as a substitute for effort and, quite probably, personal fitness. They would rather hit a horse than put in the effort required to ride hands 'n' heels, developing a good rowing motion and pushing the horse out. *Example of Bad Practice: Mr J Morgan riding Spirit Of The Green 4.00pm Lingfield. Tuesday 11th November 2003.*

Such is their reliance on the whip, when it is dropped - and this frequently happens - many jockeys resort to use of their hands. *Example: A McCarthy riding Star Of Normandie, 2.45 pm Lingfield AW, Wednesday 15th October 2003.* Also of note in this race is that Labrett was smacked in the face with a whip, which put him out of contention for a place, let alone a win.

Summary of the Mental and Physical Impact of using a Whip on Horses

In summary, we can conclude that using a whip on a horse every time he or she runs will lessen, not increase, the chances of obtaining the desired response. Being repeatedly hit is experienced as punishment and results in horses falling by the wayside in form, becoming soured, sweating up, and so on. Positive reinforcement, as all those involved in sport should understand, gains results. The whip is not a way to achieve this.

The physical problems resulting from excessive whip use are perhaps more easily recognised. During our analysis we observed the following:

- Horses distracted from jumping a hurdle or fence, resulting in a fall;
- Non-target horses inadvertently hit in the face;
- Non-target horses prevented from making a run through a gap;
- Loss of momentum by the whipped horse;
- Unbalancing of the whipped horse;
- Whipped horses shying, swerving, veering and jinking away from the whip;
- Jockeys fumbling with whips, changing from hand to hand, leading to loss of concentration and momentum.



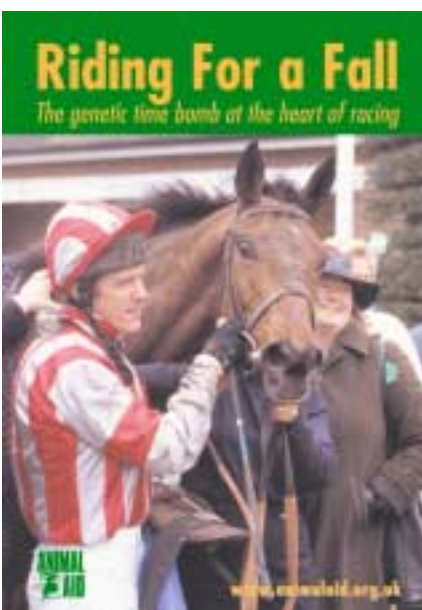
Conclusion

Animal Aid embarked upon this survey of whip use in British racing - probably the most comprehensive ever conducted - expecting to find evidence that the welfare of horses was being compromised.

The welfare problems turned out to be worse than we feared. What we did not anticipate was that our analysis would produce such clear, statistically-rooted evidence that use of the whip is counter-productive in terms of producing winners. In fact, our data show that the more jockeys resort to the whip, the less chance they have of prevailing in a race. Anyone who doubts this assertion can test it by examining the meticulously tabulated 'performance' tables that comprise the core of this report. (The summary tables are reproduced within these pages, the remainder are viewable at: www.animalaid.org.uk/racing.) It was through repeated viewings of 161 filmed races that the tables were able to be produced. The films themselves are also open to inspection.

The conclusion to be drawn from the evidence presented in this report is plain and simple: whipping race horses is pointless, as well as cruel. Whipping often causes physical and mental injury to the animals, and it produces no advantage to riders.

We therefore call upon the Jockey Club to institute a complete and permanent ban on the whip.



'We get far more injuries than we used to. During the 1970s, as many as 90 to 95% of my two year olds ran at least once in the first season. In the 1980s, it dropped to 75 to 80% and in the 1990s it dropped to 65 to 70%. The only reason for not running is due to injury.'

The fashion now is for speed and more speed. We have gradually lost [the] strength, stamina and durability, temperament, extra bone and courage that those horses have. If we carry on like this, then slowly but surely we are ruining the breed.'

Top trainer, Ian Balding, quoted in *Racing Post*, October 12, 2001.

ANIMAL AID'S 2003 REPORT, 'RIDING FOR A FALL', IS AVAILABLE AT www.animalaid.org.uk/racing OR FROM THE ANIMAL AID OFFICE ON 01732 364546

'Many learned students of this sport think the creature on which it all depends may now be in decline. Their disturbing contention is that excessive inbreeding for speed, as well as breeding to horses whose congenital defects may have been masked by so-called medications, has turned, or is turning, the thoroughbred (which don't forget is a human invention...) into an increasingly fragile and vulnerable creature that is having ever greater trouble meeting the demands we place on it.'

This view has been supported by trainers coming to the end of their own careers who say the proportion of yearlings who stand training long enough to become racehorses is much lower now than it was, say, 30 years ago.'

Racing Post columnist Paul Haigh, October 31, 2002.



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