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HOLLIS
FOR JK'S WORK
(745-3057)

DRAFT: LETTER TO THE LYONS RE: STATE ATHLETIC
COMMISSION (SB 166 - REGULATING BOXING IS IN
STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE).
Prepared 9/22/83 by G. Baim
DSK: GINGER DOC: GOV/ATHLETICCOMMISSION

(NOTE: Victor, you need to speak with JK about whether Labor & Commerce or State Affairs are going to be handling this legislation/issue.)

September 25, 1983

Commissioner Richard Lyons
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Pouch ----
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Dick:

follow-up
I am writing in response to the Division of Legislative Audit's report on the State Athletic Commission for the period July 1, 1975 through April 30, 1983. It's obvious from this audit that serious issues confront the state in regulating sporting events, particularly combative sports. It's also apparent that the State needs to take immediate action to clarify both the legal status of the State Athletic Commission and the extent of its jurisdiction.

SB 166, an act establishing the Boxing Commission, is currently in the Senate State Affairs Committee. It's House counterpart, HB 366, is in the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee. Public hearings on SB 166 held last winter in Anchorage raised basically the same concerns identified in the audit. Among them are:

- What is the legal status and jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission? What sports are under their authority -- both amateur and professional? If so, how can we resolve inherent conflicts with other states' laws prohibiting regulatory authority on both amateur and professional sports by one official body. The current situation creates serious problems when local organizations contemplate hosting national combative sport events.
- Should the state, from a public policy viewpoint, attempt to regulate combative sports at all, particularly boxing. Several people, including two doctors (one of them a member of the Alaska House of Representatives) testified that there is simply no way to make boxing "safe" for participants. One, in fact, likened boxing to other blood sports such as cock-fighting and urged that it be outlawed. There is no other widely

practiced professional sport in Alaska where the primary objective is to inflict serious bodily injury on your opponent.

- When considering the regulation of combative sports, the State must also look at the economic aspects. Currently there isn't enough combative sports activity in the State to warrant the expense of establishing or maintaining a board or commission to regulate it. In addition, proposals to fund the commission through surcharges or filing fees for managers or boxers (proposals contained in both bills currently before the legislature) would probably spell an end to competitive boxing in the State because the profit margin is so slim already that additional fees would be prohibitive.

- So far, Alaska has escaped the "worst case scenarios" of serious injury or death to a boxer, or a major "rip-off" by an unscrupulous promoter. Testimony suggests we have simply been lucky. Other testimony appears to agree with Legislative Budget and Audit finding that one way the State could (and should) avoid any inherent liability is to repeal statutes established to regulate boxing and leave it to the "free market". Such a position does have it's appeal as a "quick and dirty" way to resolve state responsibility. It also ignores the serious health and safety problems for boxers outlined in the audit report.

I would appreciate a Department position paper on this issue before session resumes and the Senate schedules additional hearings on the bills before them. Specifically, I'd like to know what the Department's immediate intentions are, particularly in response to Legislative Audit's "short term" suggestion in the last paragraph of Recommendation #1.

Please contact Suzanne Tryck, aide to the Senate State Affairs Committee, for additional information or backup material. Ms. Tryck can be contacted in my Anchorage interim office at 278-3654.

Best regards,

Senator Vic Fischer

cc: Senator Joe Josephson
Representative Terry Martin

/gb

STATE OF ALASKA

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AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

August 31, 1983

Senator V. Fischer
Chairman
Senate State Affairs Standing Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Chairman Fischer:

At a recent meeting, the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee approved for release to the public the attached audit reports which may be of interest to your Committee.

If you have any questions on this report, please contact our office.

Sincerely,

Gerald L. Wilkerson
Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

→ ATHL. COMM

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

June 20, 1983

SUMMARY OF: A Report on the Office of the Governor, State Athletic Commission, For the Period July 1, 1975 - April 30, 1983.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In accordance with a Legislative Budget and Audit Committee request and Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes, this special report has been prepared to document and evaluate the activities of the State Athletic Commission for the period July 1, 1975 through April 30, 1983.

Statutorily, the State Athletic Commission (SAC) should have a role in a myriad of sporting and athletic events (see discussion of statutes and the Commission's role in the Organization and Function section of this report). However, the Commission role is best defined and most visible in its regulatory responsibility over combative sports - primarily boxing. As a result, the primary focus of this report is the past and current roles that the Commission has played in the regulation of boxing in the State of Alaska. In addition, we examined the prospective status of boxing in the State and discuss possible alternatives of the nature and extent of the Athletic Commission in regulating the sport.

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

The history of the State Athletic Commission has been one of neglect on the part of the Executive Branch. It is amazing that the Commission accomplished as much supervision and regulation as it has. The situation, as it has been allowed to exist, is fraught with potential for abuse. Indeed, we have identified one situation where license fees were not remitted to the State, largely due to neglect on the part of the Office of the Governor.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Office of the Governor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, in conjunction with the Department of Law, should clarify both the legal status of the State Athletic Commission and the extent of its jurisdiction.

In short term, we believe it is in the best interests of the State to develop a legally defensible policy and approach towards the regulation of combative sports under the current statute. The lack of a clear, legally sound approach to regulation has the potential for abuse by unscrupulous promoters, and may place the State in legal jeopardy. We recommend the Department of Law consider the issues raised by Director of Occupational Licensing's inquiries and those involved with legal exposure of the State in order to advise and act to protect the interests of the State.

2. The Governor, upon considering the State's responsibility for the welfare and protection of the participants and spectators of combative sports, should develop proposed legislation to do one of the following:
 - a. Introduce legislation to more clearly define the nature and extent of the SAC's responsibilities and fund it accordingly.
 - b. Introduce legislation to abolish SAC and repeal its statutes.
 - c. Request funding for the current SAC in order that it can adopt and enforce regulations to more effectively regulate combative sports.

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STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

June 20, 1983

Members of the
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes and your special request, the attached report is submitted for your review.

A REPORT ON THE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

For the Period July 1, 1975 - April 30, 1983



Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The State Athletic Commission (SAC) was created by the first State Legislature in 1959. The Commission is made up of five members, all appointed by the Governor. The statutes require that there be an appointee from each of the four major Senate districts described in Article XIV of the State Constitution. The four appointees serve overlapping two-year terms. The fifth member, designated as the State Commissioner of Athletics is appointed by the Governor for a five-year term. The Commissioner of Athletics serves as chairman of the State Athletic Commission.

AS 05.05.020(b) allows the Commissioner of Athletics, "with the aid and counsel of the Commission" broad discretionary powers over athletics in the State. The Commissioner may adopt regulations, with the force and effect of law, to govern athletics, athletic programs, and events as he considers necessary.

SAC has extensive statutory rights and duties concerning the regulation of combative sports in the State, such as boxing and wrestling. The Commission has authority to license boxers, wrestlers, referees, trainers, event judges, seconds, and attending physicians. It also has authority to certify and license promoters of events, and may require the posting of adequate performance bonds. The statutes give SAC the authority to select the referee for combative sports events.

In past years the legislature, in conjunction with the Governor, have used the State Athletic Commission as a vehicle for directing State funds to special athletic events. In FY'75 the Arctic Winter Games received \$15,000 in support from the Commission. In FY'76 the Games received \$90,000 in funding support and the Special Olympics was appropriated \$27,000 through the auspices of SAC.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

For the period that we conducted our review, (1975-1983) we found that the State Athletic Commission (SAC) has not operated as a body in fulfilling its function to oversee athletics and athletic programs. The primary reason the Commission has been inactive is that it has received no appropriations for operations since FY'77. As a result, the Commission has met irregularly over the past five years and has done little work developing regulations and procedures, especially in the area of boxing regulation, its primary statutory responsibility.

Rudimentary oversight of combative sports, essentially boxing, has been provided through the efforts of individual Commissioners acting independently. In fact, members have acted so independently that their files and records of their activity are much more comprehensive than any of those retained by the State. There are no uniform procedures governing Commissioner activities. What an individual Commissioner does and how he does it is left to his own discretion.

We could find no State record of issued licenses, sanctioned fights, evidence of promoter's performance bonding, or other requirements of SAC under their statutes, for the period that it was administered by the Office of the Governor. Revenues generated by boxer, promoter, referee, etc. licenses were not accounted for by the State. Administrative expenses for SAC operations were borne individually by Commissioners or were offset with the collection of the aforementioned, unreported receipts (see Recommendation No. 2 for further discussion of this lack of control over receipts and expenditures).

The history and current status of the State Athletic Commission is further clouded by the countermandate of the statutes and former Governor Hammond's memorandum of July 30, 1980. The statutes assign administrative responsibility for the Commission to the Office of the Governor. The July 30, 1980 memorandum of Governor Hammond assigned administrative responsibility for the Commission to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development's Division of Occupational Licensing (DOL). Once DOL assumed authority, they began issuing licenses to promoters, boxers, trainers, etc. as specified in AS 05.10.120.

However, the DOL's authority to do this is unclear. There have been no regulations promulgated setting forth criteria for licensing, and it appears that the authority to license may rest solely with the Commission. Indeed, Governor Hammond's memorandum states "...official transfer cannot be made without legislative approval." Legislative

ratification of the transfer had not yet been made as of the date of this report.

There are currently no licensing requirements other than a completed application, a license fee, and for a promoter, the posting of a performance bond. However, under present conditions, if a Commissioner denies an applicant a license, the applicant could circumvent the Commission and apply directly to DOL. It is difficult to ascertain what regulatory purpose the current licensing procedures serve. License fees are essentially a tax on participants of boxing.

The Alaska statutes also require boxing promoters to submit to the State pre and post-fight reports. Reports include such things as the names of boxers involved in the event, results of matches, and ticket revenue received. We were able to locate only two such reports in our examination of DOL's records and none in our search of the Office of the Governor's files.

In summary, the history of the State Athletic Commission has been one of neglect on the part of the Executive Branch. It is amazing that the Commission accomplished as much supervision and regulation as it has. The situation, as it has been allowed to exist, is fraught with potential for abuse. Indeed, we have identified one situation where license fees were not remitted to the State, largely due to neglect on the part of the Office of the Governor.

CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE STATUS OF BOXING IN ALASKA

Currently, the only combative sporting event which is being held on a regular basis is what is termed "rough house" boxing. At the time of field work for this report rough house boxing cards were being held weekly in Anchorage at two different locations, weekly in the spring and summer in Fairbanks, and bi-weekly in Kenai. It appears that the revenue generated from these events is limited. One promoter told us that he typically grosses \$1,000 in receipts on a given evening and incurs expenses in the range of \$750 to \$800.

Rough house boxing has been likened to the club fights of the 1940s and 1950s by its proponents. They claim that "rough house" provides an opportunity for individuals to learn and practice boxing on a regular basis and improve their skills and expertise.

Detractors claim that rough house boxing is little more than organized brawling. Generally, untrained individuals, mostly men, come weekly to a bar or saloon where the events are held. They sign up to fight that night and are ostensibly matched with an opponent along the lines of skill, weight, and experience. Winners of fights are awarded nominal purses, generally less than \$100.

Critics we interviewed in the course of our audit feared for the safety of the participants and reported what they felt were abuses or dangerous practices that go on at rough house events. Cited abuses and concerns expressed include the following:

1. No follow-up of knocked out boxers. - One interviewee said that he had seen a boxer who had been knocked out at one rough house event, return within a week to fight at another location. Standard procedure in other states is not to allow a boxer who has been knocked out to fight for at least 30 days in order to reduce the possibility of serious head injury.
2. Mismatches. - An interviewee reported he had seen matches between savvy veteran boxers and inexperienced street fighters. He and others also told us there were often weight differentials of up to 25 lbs. between opponents. Such a difference between heavyweights is considered insignificant but between boxers in the middle range weight classes such a difference is substantial.
3. Lack of adequate medical attention. - Critics claim that there are not adequate medical precautions taken and that ringside paramedics are not sufficiently trained to insure the safety of participants in the event of an emergency.

Other criticisms leveled at rough house boxing include the excessive cigarette smoking present in the barroom setting, disregard of the loss of protective mouthpieces, and inexperienced referees.

In Fairbanks, the SAC Commissioner said that in the past he or his designee have attended rough house fights, but he did not really believe this was a function of SAC. He felt the SAC presence at the events kept the promoters from taking too many "shortcuts" and served to make the event safer for the participants. However, he indicated that he would probably reduce even this limited role in the future.

In Anchorage, where the greatest amount of the State's boxing activity occurs, the Athletic Commissioner responsible for that area does not attempt to regulate rough house boxing. As a result, he limits his activities to the monitoring of the infrequently occurring "big event" matches.

In recent years, there have been few "big event" matches which feature quality boxers and are usually held in an Anchorage area sports arena. Attempts by several promoters to hold these events in Anchorage on a more regular basis have been limited due to the lack of profitability.

It is possible that the new George M. Sullivan Sports Arena in Anchorage will result in a greater number of "big-name" events. However, many of the people whom we talked to that are knowledgeable about Alaskan boxing, expressed doubts about Alaska ever being able to profitably support "big event" matches. They feel that the small population and the remoteness of the State will always make "big event" boxing infeasible.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Office of the Governor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, in conjunction with the Department of Law, should clarify both the legal status of the State Athletic Commission and the extent of its jurisdiction.

The current legal status of the State Athletic Commission (SAC) and the manner in which it is operated by the State is unclear. The statutes that created SAC and its responsibilities have been rendered meaningless by the Governor's transfer of administrative responsibility and the lack of funding for operations or meetings. Questions and issues of legality that result from this collection of circumstances were identified by the Director of Occupational Licensing in a request for opinion from the Attorney General dated August 19, 1982. The questions asked of the Attorney General in that request are as follows:

1. Does the function of licensing continue without the Legislature providing the funding?(1)
2. Is it legal and in compliance with [law] for [the Division of Occupational Licensing] to issue licenses without a commission to function because of lack of funding?
3. Does the lack of funding dissolve the commission and thereby terminate the required license?
4. Can resources of [the Division of Occupational Licensing] legally be used for the licensing of applicants or would the position of using resources (i.e., personnel, equipment, mail, telephone, etc.) budgeted for other functions be in error?

As of the date of this report, these questions have remained unanswered. We believe that the interpretation of these questions are crucial to the proper administrative functioning of SAC. In addition, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development should seek clarification of the jurisdiction and responsibilities of SAC as they pertain to the current primary boxing activity in the State.

(1) In Executive Budget documents for FY's 1977 - 1980 the Office of the Governor requested no funding for SAC administration. In FY'81 some activity was carried out using funds from the Governor's Contingency Fund. In FY'82 DOL requested \$10,000 for meeting and travel costs but the request was deleted in Free Conference Committee deliberations. No request for funding was made in FY'83.

As described in the Current Status of Boxing Section, there is a great deal of boxing activity being conducted that can be generically described as "rough house". Generally, untrained individuals are matched together in events for nominal prize money ranging from \$20 to \$200. Admission is charged and the events are generally held in bars or saloons. Under strict definition, the participants in these matches are professional. The Attorney General's office has indicated to us that these and other circumstances surrounding these events could be interpreted as to put them under the current statutorily prescribed jurisdiction of SAC (AS 05.10.010-.030).

None of the promoters of these events have a current valid promoter license as required by AS 05.10.070. Only the more experienced and accomplished of the participants have licenses as required under AS 05.10.120. The Commission has not exercised any authority over referees as required by AS 05.10.120(e). In short, under our understanding of the statute and based on discussions with the Attorney General's office, these rough house events in the State are not in compliance with the letter of the law.

An April 21, 1983 memorandum (see Appendix J) from the Attorney General's Office states that there is "definite liability exposure in the existing [State Athletic Commission] statutory scheme..." The memorandum goes on to say that the State can be held liable for breach of duties owed to persons who are injured by such breach. The State's neglect in not effectively regulating "rough house" events may be interpreted as breach.

In short term, we believe it is in the best interests of the State to develop a legally defensible policy and approach towards the regulation of combative sports under the current statute. The lack of a clear, legally sound approach to regulation has the potential for abuse by unscrupulous promoters, and may place the State in legal jeopardy. We recommend the Department of Law consider the issues raised by Director of Occupational Licensing's inquiries and those discussed above in order to advise and act to protect the interests of the State.

Recommendation No. 2

The Governor, upon considering the State's responsibility for the welfare and protection of the participants and spectators of combative sports, should develop proposed legislation to do one of the following:

- a. Introduce legislation to more clearly define the nature and extent of the SAC's responsibilities and fund it accordingly.

- b. Introduce legislation to abolish SAC and repeal its statutes.
- c. Request funding for the current SAC in order that it can adopt and enforce regulations to more effectively regulate combative sports.

As recounted and discussed in prior parts of this report, SAC historically has not been supervised nor administered in a very professional manner by the Office of the Governor. Evidence of neglect is provided by the following:

1. Lack of supervision of receipts and expenses. - The Office of the Governor provided no guidance to individual commissioners on how to remit receipts to the State or account for expenses. One commissioner related to us that he collected license fees as required by statute and retained them to offset the expense of his SAC duties. He made no attempt to submit to the State an accounting for his receipts or expenses.
2. No requesting of funding. - In the Executive Budgets for FY's 1978-1980, the Governor requested no funding for SAC to carry out its statutory responsibilities.
3. Lack of general guidance. - Commission members we spoke to said that the Office of the Governor often talked about developing a more active commission but there was little active commitment.
4. Duplicate appointments. - On at least two occasions the Office of the Governor had to retract appointments because the subsequent composition of the commission did not comply with statutes.

Since assuming administrative responsibility for SAC, the Division of Occupational Licensing (DOL) has taken steps to improve fiscal controls over SAC. In addition, DOL has requested funding for travel and meetings in FY'82, but had the request denied in the Free Conference Committee. However, steps should be taken to clarify the legal status of SAC in both the short (essentially as discussed in Recommendation No. 1) and long run (which involves issues discussed in this Recommendation).

In the following pages we discuss issues and alternatives involved with the contemplation of changing SAC's role. The course of action selected turns on arguments of the State's role in regulatory matters, and an assessment of potential legal liability to the State. Our discussion of issues and alternatives are as follows:

- a. Introduce legislation to more clearly define the nature and extent of the SAC's responsibilities and fund it accordingly.

As stated in the Historical Background Section of this report, the statutes that set forth the duties and responsibilities were adopted almost 25 years ago. The statutes have changed little and were in all likelihood developed with no contemplation of rough house boxing or telecommunication television coverage and the larger prize purses involved with current day "big event" boxing.

Development of new statutes would force debate and reconsideration of the State's policy towards all forms of combative sport regulation given the new circumstances that surround the competition in modern Alaska. The proposed statutes could speak directly to rough house boxing, including or excluding the sport from SAC jurisdiction.

Consideration may be given to the recommendation of the American Medical Association's (AMA) Council on Scientific Affairs, when contemplating new legislation. In the January 14, 1983, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association the Council recommended to the AMA that it implement the following measures:

1. Inform State legislatures that unsupervised boxing competition between unlicensed boxers in "tough man" contests is a most dangerous practice that may result in injury or death to contestants, and should be condemned.
2. Urge State and local boxing commissions to mandate the use of safety equipment, such as plastic safety mats and padded corner posts, and encourage continued development of safety equipment.
3. Urge State and local boxing commissions to upgrade, standardize, and strictly enforce medical evaluations for boxers.

It is these recommendations and issues that are pertinent to the debate of the proper role of the State in the regulation and supervision of boxing. The Governor, in conjunction with the Legislature, should consider these issues in the current context of professional boxing as it is being conducted in the State, when determining if new statutes are needed. The outcome of the debate may result in the choice of another option, (see the following discussions) but the future regulatory role of the State should be considered.

b. Introduce legislation to abolish SAC and repeal its statutes.

Boxing is regulated by State or local boxing commissions established under law in forty-six states, five territories, and the District of Columbia. However, the states of Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming have no boxing statutes. Alaska may want to consider joining those states in electing not to have statutory regulation of boxing.

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An alternative to boxing regulation by a centralized state affiliated SAC is advanced by the Alaska Boxing Association (ABA). ABA proponents advocate their non-profit corporation made up licensed boxers, judges, referees, managers, trainers, promoters, and time-keepers would be the chief oversight group and regulator of boxing in the State. The DOL would still serve as recordkeeper and issuer of licenses but would do so under the guidelines and rules established by the ABA. As envisioned by advocates, the working relationship between DOL and ABA would be similar to that the Division maintains with other professional licensing boards in medical, dental, and accounting professions.

Critics of this regulatory model claim that it would not be independent enough to protect the interests of the participants and the State. They feel that promoters would have too much influence over the rules set by such a body. They feel an independently appointed board which is knowledgeable of, but not financially involved with, the sport of boxing would better serve the interests of the State.

Abolishing the boxing statutes may also reduce the State's liability for not regulating events as stated in statutes. As discussed, current statutes suggest more regulative responsibility than is actually taking place. Elimination of boxing statutes and SAC would bring reality and the statutes closer together. It would also eliminate the obligation for funding required by the other two options.

c. Request funding for the current SAC in order that it can adopt and enforce regulations to more effectively regulate combative sports.

As stated in the Historical Background Section of this report, SAC as a group, has done virtually nothing over the last eight years. They have had few meetings, sketchy agendas, and proposals have never really advanced beyond the preliminary discussion stages. The Commission's inactivity as a body can be attributed almost entirely to a lack of appropriations over the past six fiscal years.

The Governor, after the recommended consideration, may feel that the current regulatory apparatus is adequate to protect the interest of the State. By funding that apparatus, with adequate appropriations for travel and meetings the SAC may begin acting in the regulatory role envisioned by the original statutes. Regulations establishing criteria for licenses may be adopted. Procedures for the supervision of combative sports events may be made uniform for all commissioners. Better system for monitoring the health of participants may be implemented. The current statutes are broad enough to allow all these activities, but lack of recent funding commitment has rendered them inoperative.

Summarizing Remarks and Conclusion

When considering the State's prospective role in regulating boxing, the following should be considered:

1. Even if rough house boxing is to be considered a part of the State's regulatory jurisdiction, the total boxing activity in Alaska would at most be described as light. If the rough house variety of boxing is excluded from the Commission's jurisdiction, then professional boxing activity in the State would be minimal. In either case, the Governor, and/or the Legislature should be wary of devoting an undue amount of resources to regulating boxing.
2. To best regulate boxing, a commissioner should have a thorough understanding of the sport. Many of those involved in Alaskan boxing feel that past commissioners lacked this expertise.
3. Participant safety could be jeopardized if rough house boxing events were to be run by unscrupulous promoters. If a fatality or severe accident were to occur as a result, the reputation of boxing in Alaska, as a whole, would suffer. While many people involved with boxing would like to see some safety regulations imposed on these events, most do not want to see rough house boxing eliminated. These observers fear that excessive regulation would put an end to the rough house sport.

In summary, it is time to re-examine what has become an uncoordinated regulatory effort. A determination needs to be made what role, if any, the State should play in monitoring and licensing participants in combative sports. We feel that there should be some change in the current status where the SAC is implicitly regulating boxing by statute, but actually it is providing only rudimentary, unstructured supervision.

NOTE ON APPENDIXES

As discussed in the report, the State has only recently begun to keep some records regarding licensure by the State Athletic Commission (SAC). As a result, in order to compile Appendixes A-E we had to consult sources outside of State records for the time prior to July, 1980.

Appendix A was compiled through a review of Anchorage and Juneau newspapers carrying reports of events. We then attempted to confirm if these events were sanctioned by SAC by consulting individual Commissioner records. If confirmation was provided by the records we indicate such with a "Yes" in the Sanction Designation column of Appendix A. If sanction status was not confirmed by a review of the available records we indicate the lack of verification in the same column.

For Appendixes B-E information for the earlier years is drawn from those participating in all sanctioned events. Records were not detailed enough to see a complete listing of all issued licenses, but we were verbally assured that all participants in sanctioned events were appropriately licensed. Thus, we use the term "circa" to indicate the approximate time that the listed individuals participated in sanctioned events and were reportedly licensed by SAC.

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
PROFESSIONAL BOXING EVENTS, DATES, LOCATIONS, AND PARTICIPANTS
July 2, 1975 - April 30, 1983

<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contestants on the Event Card</u>	<u>Weight Class</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Sanction Designation</u>
July 2, 1975	Anchorage Sports Arena	Gary "Hobo" Wiler v. Ibar Arrington Mike Kettleson v. Jesse James Toro Bob Patterson v. Eddie Ostavich Billy Corbett v. Beau Jackson (1)	Heavyweight Middleweight Lightweight Unknown	Unknown	Unable to Verify (2)
February 2, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Jerry Quarry v. Mike Quarry Ibar Arrington v. "Big" Bill Jackson Joe "King" Roman v. James "Slugger" Anthony Bruce "K.O." Hannon v. Bob Patterson Jo Thomas v. Betty Rogers	Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Unknown	Global Productions Joe Williams	Yes
March 23, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Ron Bailey v. Jeff Lopez Al Banks v. Dale Grant Mike Quarry v. Fred "Cookie" Wallace Bob Patterson v. Bruce "K.O." Hannon Ernie Smith v. Joe "King" Roman	Heavyweight Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Global Productions Joe Williams	Yes
May 25, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Tony Gardner v. "Sugar" Ray Seales Terry Daniels v. Joe "King" Roman Dale Grant v. Fred "Cookie" Wallace Lee Black v. Bruce "K.O." Hannon	Middleweight Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight Heavyweight	Global Productions Joe Williams	Yes
June 29, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Vincent Medina v. "Sugar" Ray Seales Dale Grant v. Bobby Rascon Bruce "K.O." Hannon v. Mike Kollvosky Ronnie Bailey v. Les Vegas	Middleweight Light/Heavyweight Heavyweight Middleweight	Global Productions Joe Williams	Yes
July 8, 1977	Centennial Building Sitka, Alaska	Ronnie Bailey v. Wellington Grant Dave Brown v. Russ Dailey J.J. Johnson v. Jeff Lopez James Johnson v. Gary "Hobo" Wiler	Jr. Middleweight Light/Heavyweight Welterweight Heavyweight	H & B, Incorporated Anchorage, Alaska	Yes
August 10, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Bruce "K.O." Hannon v. Mike Kollvosky Rich Peterson v. Eugene "Windmill" White Dave Brown v. Russ Dailey	Heavyweight Jr. Middleweight Light Heavyweight	H & B, Incorporated Anchorage, Alaska	Yes
September 13, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Bruce "K.O." Hannon v. John Balla Mike Weaver v. David Martinez Ronnie Bailey v. J.J. Johnson Victor Van Fleet v. Travis Pickering Dave Brown v. Randy Bailey James Johnson v. Mike Kollvosky	Heavyweight Heavyweight Welterweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Big H. Productions Anchorage, Alaska	Yes
October 5, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Jose Peterson v. Tony Dowling Bob Patterson v. Victor Van Fleet Buff Gilliam v. Ron "Schoolboy" Bailey Russ Dailey v. Mike Kettleson	Welterweight Heavyweight Jr. Middleweight Light/Heavyweight	Big "H" Productions Bob Haag	Yes
November 9, 1977	Anchorage Sports Arena	Jose Peterson v. "Irish Paddy" Wilson Bruce "K.O." Hannon v. Stan Johnson Ronnie J.J. Johnson v. Eddie Rogers Tony Lear v. "Spenny" Ruth Maynard Infa Jee v. Travis "Plowboy" Pickering	Welterweight Heavyweight Welterweight Unknown Heavyweight	Big "H" Productions Bob Haag	Yes
January 18, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Mike Stuart v. Raul Pacheco Freddie Washington v. Hector Fernandez Paul Murray v. Victor Van Fleet Ronnie Bailey v. Jesse James Castleberry	Flyweight Middleweight Heavyweight Welterweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravely	Yes
February 22, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Honroe Brooks v. Rafael "Aonilo" Lopez Russ Dailey v. Harry Ochs Al Newman v. Vic Van Fleet Franco Thomas v. Travis Pickering (3) Franco Thomas v. Bruce "K.O." Hannon (3)	Welterweight Light/Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravely	Yes

(1) Exhibition match between boxer Beau Jackson and karate expert Billy Corbett.

(2) Unable to determine whether the match was sanctioned by the State Athletic Commission.

(3) Franco Thomas fought both Travis Pickering and Bruce "K.O." Hannon in two six round matches.

Source of Information: Anchorage Times, Juneau Empire, past State Athletic Commission member Junior Ramos' records, and State records.

<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contestants on the Event Card</u>	<u>Weight Class</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Destination</u>
March 15, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Michael Stuart v. Santos Runez Balthazar Telon Delgado v. Ramon Aguinaza Ronnie Bailey v. Kraig Porteur Franco Thomas v. Al Newman J.J. Johnson v. Bruce "K.O." Hannon	Flyweight Bantamweight Middleweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravelly	Yes
April 12, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Howard Jackson v. Anthony Daniels Franco Thomas v. Vic Van Fleet Travis Pickering v. J.J. Johnson Mark Junior v. Johnie Johnson	Welterweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravelly	Unable to Verify (2)
June 14, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Nandu Lugo v. Howard Jackson J.J. Johnson v. Russ Dailey Froma Leota v. Mark Junior Willy Baldwin v. Rocky Torres	Welterweight Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravelly	Unable to Verify (2)
June 7, 1979	Olympic Boxing Club Anchorage	J.J. Johnson v. Arnold Sam Travis Pickering v. Lew Lockwood Maurice Rice v. Mustafa Alami Bruce Hannon v. Lincoln Engyfojowo	Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Olympic Boxing Club Rudy Medina	Unable to Verify (2)
July 26, 1979	Olympic Boxing Club Anchorage	Gerry Pittman v. Jesse James Castlebury Scotty Welsh v. Wayne Bobick George Jerome v. Nate Stewart	Welterweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Olympic Boxing Club Rudy Medina	Unable to Verify (2)
July 19, 1980	National Guard Armory, Juneau	Jerry Reddick v. Mustafa El Amin Solomon Mongoose v. Vic Lee	Middleweight Welterweight	Juneau Boxing Club Daniel McClinton Mike Kelly	Yes
March 29, 1981	Midnight Express Nightclub, Anch.	Garry Giron v. Lenny Thomas Harold Naveah v. Manny Gonzales Ronny Johnson v. Dave "Yukon Crusher" Rush Jim Patton v. Darry Cotter Tony Stevens v. Jean Rochon	Welterweight Welterweight Unknown Middleweight Unknown	Midnight Express Rudy Medina	Yes
May 8, 1981	Midnight Express Nightclub, Anch.	Gary Giron v. Sultan Saladin J.J. Johnson v. Travis Pickering Zachary Vincent v. Steve Young Jim Patton v. Dino Sik	Middleweight Heavyweight Welterweight Welterweight	Olympic Promotions Rudy Medina	Unable to Verify (2)
September 20, 1981	Ben Bock Arena Anchorage	David Rivisto v. Munfista Muhammad (4) J.J. Johnson v. Tony Simon Phillip Mikes v. Kevin Hardy (4) Dan Cotter v. Jim Patton Richard Mason v. John Chankunthod Victor Solier v. Vitthaya Chouvanpanyanonta (4)	Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight Middleweight Middleweight Light/Heavyweight Lightweight	Crosby Productions Dan Crosby Steve Rouse	Yes
February 26, 1982	Gussie L'Amours Nightclub, Anch.	Noel Arriego v. Jimmy Patton Bill McConkey v. Jim Howard Brett Hughes v. Dale Strong Dino Sile v. Johnny Owens Kyle Miller v. Mitch Gulik Curtis Thrasher v. Randy Pointor	Welterweight Unknown Cruiserweight Middleweight Welterweight Lightweight	Big "H" Promotions Bob Haag	Yes
April 16 & 17, 1982	National Guard Armory, Juneau	Noel Arriego v. Curtis Thrasher Dale Strong v. Brett Hughes	Welterweight Cruiserweight	Big "H" Promotions Alaska Boxing Assoc. Yancey Derringer's	Yes
April 29, 1982	National Guard Armory, Anch.	Al Yuzon v. Johnny Owens Vince Davis v. Jimmy Patton Curtis Thrasher v. Ronnie Johnson Jeff Rush v. Brett Hughes Noel Arriego v. Jesse James Castlebury	Middleweight Welterweight Welterweight Cruiserweight Welterweight	Big "H" Promotions Bob Haag Bill McConkey	Unable to Verify (2)
February 12, 1983	Rucknor Fieldhouse, Fort Richardson, Anchorage	Mickey Goodwin v. Ron Brown Harry Arroyo v. Kelvin Lampkins Brett Hughes v. Dale Strong Curtis Thrasher v. Ronnie Johnson Mike Curnow v. Johnny Owens Darin Wood v. Steve Williams Hector Camacho v. John Montes	Middleweight Middleweight Cruiserweight Lightweight Middleweight Welterweight Jr. Lightweight	Last Front Tier Events Bob Uditel	Yes

(2) Unable to determine whether the match was sanctioned by the State Athletic Commission.

(4) Kickboxing matches

APPENDIX B

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED BOXERS

Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

Circa 1976-1977

Anthony, James "Slugger"
Arrington, Ibar
Bailey, Ronnie
Banks, Al
Black, Lee
Daniels, Terry
Gardner, Tony
Grant, Dale
Hannon, Bruce "K.O."
Jackson, "Big" Bill
Kolivosky, Mike
Medina, Vincent
Patterson, Bob
Quarry, Jerry
Quarry, Mike
Rascon, Bobby
Rogers, Betty
Roman, Joe "King"
Seales, "Sugar" Ray
Smith, Ernie
Thomas, Jo
Vegas, Les
Wallace, Fred "Cookie"

Circa 1977-1978

Aquinaza, Roman
Bailey, Randy
Bailey, Ronnie
Balla, Johnny
Balthazar, Santos Nunez
Brown, Dave
Brooks, Monroe
Castlebury, Jesse James
Dailey, Russ
Delgado, Telon
Dowling, Tony
Fernandez, Hector
Furvor, Greg
Gilliam, Buff
Grant, Wellington
Hannon, Bruce "K.O."
Jee, Infra

Circa 1977-1978 (cont'd)

Johnson, James
Johnson, Johnie
Johnson, J.J.
Johnson, Ronnie
Johnson, Stan
Kettleson, Mike
Kolivosky, Mike
Lear, Tony
Lopez, Jeff
Lopez, Rafael "Apollo"
Martin, Jack
Martinez, David
Maynard, Speedy
Murray, Paul
Newman, Al
Ochs, Harry
Pachecho, Paul
Patterson, Bob
Peterson, Jose
Peterson, Rich
Pickering, Travis "Flowboy"
Portcur, Kraig
Rogers, Eddie
Stuart, Mike
Thomas, Franco
Van Fleet, Victor
Washington, Freddie
Weaver, Mike
White, Eugene "Windmill"
Wiler, Gary "Hobo"
Wilson, "Irish PadCoy"

Circa 1979-1980

Bobick, Wayne
Castlebury, Jesse James
Jerome, Gerry
Stewart, Nate
Welch, Scotty

Fiscal Year 1981

Asinas, James E.
Benbow, Donald
Berg, Michael A.
Bibby, Jimmie
Brideforth, Gregory
Buell, Ken P.
Bumpus, Donald L.
Caddell, Michael S.
Cardwell, Russell
Carr, Clayton
Carter, Al
Clarke, John R.
Cotter, Dan
Daetwiler, Gary
Davidson, Mark
Diamond, Tim
Duvan, Ernie
Dykstra, Dennis
Elley, Clarence
Faotusin, Paula
Felton, Charles
Fishback, John C.
Freese, Sam
Giron, Gary
Glester, Willie
Gonzales, Manny
Hall, Cornell
Higgins, Russ
Hughes, Brett
Johnson, James
Johnson, J.J.
Johnson, Ronnie
Kilifi, Wally
Lux, Archie
Lyden, Mike
Madison, Terry
Maurer, Joe
McGuire, Bob
McGowan, Robert
Miller, John R.
Miller, Robert
Moore, Craig W.

- Sources of information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

Fiscal Year 1981 (cont'd)

Navarro, Raymond E.
Nelson, Rick Blair
Neveah, Harold
Nickarz, George
Nieto, Darwin
Patton, Jim
Perkins, Ronald
Pickering, Travis
Porter, Phillip
Ransom, Don
Roberts, Kenneth Ray
Rochon, Jean
Rush, Dave "Yukon Crusher"
Schneider, Steve
Stack, Ronald J. Jr.
Stevens, Tony
Steward, Wendall
Sullivan, Tim
Sura, Fred
Tapous, Kurtis A.
Thomas, Lenny
Thurman, Tim
Weikane, Fautare
Vertheen, Tom
Vincent, Zachary
Weatherly, Pat
Whatley, Kenneth B.
Wilson, Amiel K.
Witherspoon, Bill
Wood, Ken
Young, Evans B.
Young, Steven

Fiscal Year 1982

Allen, Jim
Alt, Miles
Bain, Allen
Barr, Chuck
Brawley, William
Britton, Roscoe
Brock, Geoff
Como, Bob
Couture, Mike
Evanston, Tom
Hannon, Bruce
Howard, James, Jr.
Jackson, Dave
Jackson, Nathan
Jones, Roa
Jorgensen, Dennis
Lauder, Shelton
Leaf, Kerry
Leal, Dante A.
Lilly, Keith
McConkey, William C.
Molinar, Ruben
Naulte, Larry
Olsen, Ken
Owens, Johnny W.
Pimental, Adrian
Ranh, David
Ryan, Shawn Patrick
Samber, Ronald
Sharp, Todd
Sharp, Wayne
Smith, Herman
Smithers, Tim
Sorden, Dan
Spencer, Devon K.
Stevens, Louis
Stokas, David
Stolls, Jim
Stotts, John
Strong, Dale
Thrasher, Curtis
Turk, Michael
Valentine, Albert
Vonda, Rudy
White, Delvert
White, Rodger

Fiscal Year 1983

Areble, Stanford
Davis, Leonard
Camacho, He or
Connacher, K.
Corder, Paul
Goodwin, Mickey
Hughes, Brett
Johnson, Ronnie
Kirsman, Kenny
Kwasniewski, Mike
Lampkin, Kevin
Montes, John, Jr.
Poncheco, Dave
Perez, Steve
Perrotte, Frank
Remington, Jim
Rucker, Robert
Smith, James
Strong, Dale
Taylor, Duanne
Thrasher, Curtis
Walsh, James
Wright, Willie

APPENDIX C

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED REFEREES AND JUDGES
Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

JUDGES

Circa 1976-1977

Bailey, Coy
Branca, Ralph
Hauser, Phil
Henderer, Jim
Jackson, Brady
Peak, Joe

Circa 1977-1978

Bailey, Coy
Henderer, Jim
Jackson, Brady
Peak, Joe
Sanchez, Antonio
Turi, Joe
White, Ray

Circa 1979-1980

Miller, Jerry

REFEREES

Circa 1977-1978

Branca, Ralph
Gladson, Gordie
Mendez, Tony

Circa 1979-1980

Miller, Jerry

Fiscal Year 1981

Carothers, J.H. "Pat"
Cheek, Dale
McConkey, William C.
Miller, Jerry
Walden, Fred

Fiscal Year 1983

Buck, Harold
Green, Richard, Jr.
McClinton, Daniel
McConkey, William
Miller, Jerry
Pearl, Davey

- Sources of Information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

APPENDIX D

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED MANAGERS AND PROMOTERS
Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

PROMOTERS

Circa 1976-1977

Global Productions, Joe Williams

Circa 1977-1978

Big H Promotions, Bob Haag
H & B Productions (later Promotions)
Bob Haag & Ralph Branca
Great Northern Sports, Joey Lopez
& Dennis Powell
Grizzly Promotions, Thomas E. Gravely
Midnight Sun Promotions, Bob D. Beasley

Circa 1979-1980

Olympic Boxing Club, Rudy Medina

Fiscal Year 1981

Grizzly Promotions, Thomas E. Gravely
& Tim Abena
Juneau Boxing Club, Michael Kelly
& Dan McClinton
Olympic Boxing Productions, Rudy Medina
Rockslide Productions, Steve Skinner

Fiscal Year 1982

CDS Enterprises, Clarence A. Mercer
Last Front Tear Events

Fiscal Year 1983

Last Front Tear Events

MANAGERS

Circa 1977-1978

Baines, Hezzie Alexander
Cox, Robert D.
Lopez, Joey

Fiscal Year 1983

Geirgino, Bennie
Giles, William
Pederson, Richard
Tomkin, Tony
Vaner, Randy

- Sources of Information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

APPENDIX E

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED ATTENDING PHYSICIANS, TRAINERS, SECONDS
Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS

Circa 1976-1977

Arrons, Doug
Babon, Ken
Beachman, Sherman
Bobson, Ronald
Mayer, William
Morris, Gerald
Paulus, Richard
Snyder, John

Circa 1977-1978

Mettinger, Dr.
Slisco, Andrew
Snyder, Dr.
White, Dr.

TRAINERS

Fiscal Year 1981

Walden, Fred

Fiscal Year 1982

Hill, Willie
Jackson, Derrick
Poole, Lawrence
Sharp, Claude

Fiscal Year 1983

Buenafe, Davie
Casler, Nathan
Hubbs, James
McClinton, Daniel
Medina, Rodolfo
Montes, John, Sr.
Patton, Jim
Setora, Davis

SECONDS

Fiscal Year 1981

Hueser, Kent
Young, Steven

Fiscal Year 1983

McClinton, Daniel

- Sources of Information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

APPENDIX F

STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES
 July 1, 1974 - April 30, 1983

<u>Name of Payee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Arctic Winter Games	3/18/75	75	\$ 15,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Arctic Winter Games Corp.	2/25/76	76	75,000.00	Travel
Alaska Special Olympics	7/7/75	76	27,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Arctic Winter Games Corp.	12/17/75	76	15,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Arctic Winter Games Corp.	5/3/77	77	15,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Alaska Special Olympics	8/25/76	77	7,500.00	Grants and Assistance
		78	-0-	
		79	-0-	
		80	-0-	
Various Commissioners	(1)	81	1,269.56	Travel
Global Travel Service	(1)	81	520.00	Travel
Marjorie Odland	(1)	81	406.00	Travel
Professional Travel	11/20/80	81	294.00	Travel
Juneau Travel	5/18/81	81	225.76	Travel
North American Boxing	6/5/81	81	100.00	Contractual Services
Miscellaneous Payees	(1)	81	87.50	Supplies and Materials
		82	-0-	
		83	-0-	
<u>Total Expenditures</u> (FY'75 - April 30, 1983)			<u>\$157,402.82</u>	

(1) Various disbursement checks

APPENDIX G

STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES
 July 1, 1974 - April 30, 1983

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Unrestricted Receipts</u>		<u>Restricted Receipts</u>			<u>Total Receipts</u>
	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	
<u>1975</u>						
Licenses	\$ 200	\$ 140	\$ -0-	\$-0-	\$ -0-	\$ 140
<u>1976</u>						
Licenses	300	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1977</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1978</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1979</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1980</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1981</u>						
Licenses	-0-	1,230	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,230
Office of the Governor(1)	-0-	-0-	10,000	-0-	1,993	1,993
<u>1982</u>						
Licenses	-0-	850	-0-	-0-	-0-	850
<u>1983 (through 4/30/83)</u>						
Licenses	2,200	640	-0-	-0-	-0-	640
<u>Totals</u>		<u>\$2,860</u>			<u>\$1,993</u>	<u>\$4,853</u>

(1) A Reim'ursable Service Agreement was used to transfer funds from the Office of the Governor's contingency fund to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Funds were used by the State Athletic Commission to fulfill its combative sports regulatory responsibilities.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO	Jerry Reinwand Executive Assistant Office of the Governor	DATE	January 6, 1981
THRU:	Pete Jeans, Deputy Commissioner Department of Commerce and Economic Development	FILE NO	
FROM	Harry D. Treager, Director Division of Occupational Licensing	TELEPHONE NO	
		SUBJECT	Athletic Commission Request for Contingency Funds

Pursuant to Governor Hammond's memorandum of July 30, 1980, transferring the staff responsibility of the Athletic Commission from the Governor's Office to the Division of Occupational Licensing, a meeting with the commission was held on November 3, 1980 in Juneau.

The commission is presently composed of Sam Taguchi-Juneau; Don Dennis-Fairbanks; and Robert Vogt of Anchorage. They reviewed all existing statutes and procedures. The Athletic Commission statutes presently are contained in AS 05. They are vague, broad and require updating to distinguish authority and responsibility.

Since the Athletic Commission has been nonfunctional, all aspects of formulating new regulations, forms, publications, applications and informing the Alaska consumers and athletic community of regulating authority will be costly initially. The expense for the first meeting was \$253.00. No funding is available in this division's FY '81 budget.

The cost for the remainder of FY '81 is estimated to be for three additional meetings with a commission of five members. Statute also requires a commission member to be present at licensed events of boxing and wrestling. Anticipated cost is for board member travel, per diem and initial printing and publications, expected cost is \$10,000.00.

Instructions received was to request funding after the commission's first meeting.

This division is waiting for the Executive Order effecting the change of responsibility. There is also an anticipated change in statutory authority.

Budget amendment for FY '82 is being prepared.

HDT/jar2/2

Attachment

cc: Don Argetsinger, Office of the Governor
Rod Hourant, Director, Administrative Services,
Office of the Governor

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Harry Treager, Director
Division of Occupational Licensing
Department of Commerce and
Economic Development

DATE: November 5, 1980

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Bebbie McAdams
Licensing Examiner

SUBJECT: Athletic Commission

The Athletic Commission conducted its first Board meeting November 3, 1980 to review Title 5, Chapter 05 governing the Athletic Commission. During this meeting the members encountered various difficulties in their attempts to restructure the outdated statutes. They found the material too vague and encompassing, and the lack of regulations a serious handicap. The Commission is as yet in the organizational stages and some research is felt necessary to achieve a functioning unit as soon as possible. Applications previously used are outdated and new ones must be designed for each license category. However, before licenses can be issued, guidelines must be formulated for each regulated sport under the Athletic Commission's jurisdiction. Here again a problem arises as the statutes do not address specific sports but "athletics". The members are uncertain as to which sports should be regulated and to what degree.

The Commission felt a representative should be sent to the Athletic Commission in Olympia, Washington to research the statutes and regulations and investigate the organizational aspects of that Commission to provide some guidelines for Alaska's Commission.

It is therefore requested that monies be appropriated for a member of the Alaska Athletic Commission to travel to Olympia, Washington for the purpose of researching statutes, regulations and organization.

Thank you for your consideration.

APPENDIX I

STATE OF ALASKA
Athletic Commission
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811

Minutes of Meeting
April 8, 1981

A workshop of the Alaska Athletic Commission was held April 8, 1981, in Juneau, Alaska, in Conference Room #2 on the 10th Floor of the Alaska State Office Building.

Commission members present were:

Sam Taguchi, Commissioner
Robert Vogt

Commission members absent were:

Reginald Joule
Don Dennis

Also present from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing, were Barbara Branson, Licensing Examiner, Marjorie Odland, Regulations Specialist, and Nick Coti, Management Analyst.

Washington Athletic Commission: Robert Vogt discussed his recent visit with the Washington State Athletic Commission. A booklet of the Washington Rules and Regulations regarding boxing and copies of the Washington application forms were passed around for review.

It was generally agreed the commission should refer to the Washington Commission rules and regulations where applicable when writing the Alaska regulations. It was agreed Mr. Vogt would edit the application forms and return them to the licensing examiner for printing. A judge's scoresheet was given to the licensing examiner for printing. The Washington rules and regulations booklet was given to the regulations specialist for referral when drafting regulations for the commission.

Telephone Policy: The licensing examiner was requested to find out what policy should be used for reimbursing commission members' long-distance calls.

Vogt's Correct Address: It was requested that the licensing examiner give the Governor's Office Mr. Vogt's correct address: 1800 Stanford Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504.

Minutes of Meeting
Athletic Commission

North American Boxing Federation: All states except Alaska have joined the federation. It was requested, providing funds are available, that the Alaska Athletic Commission join. The dues are \$100 annually. The licensing examiner was given an application form for completion and approval by the appropriate authority. The federation will provide the commission with information regarding ratings of fighters in North America, formulates U.S. regulations, sets standards states may adopt and officer training for commission members regarding their duties.

Inspector: It was requested an ID card be issued to Phil Hauser who is an inspector in the Anchorage area. It was also requested a list of inspectors be mailed to the commission members.

Stationery: Mr. Vogt requested that a supply of Occupational Licensing stationery be mailed to him for official use.

Snowmobile Races: Snowmobile races and the need for commission approval was discussed. It was generally agreed since the Alaska State Troopers and the Department of Highways had to approve the commission should not get involved.

Bonding: It was agreed the bonding statutes should be amended to include provisions of a cash deposit in lieu of bond.

Insurance: A medical coverage and death benefit surety fund was discussed. A fund where the promoter and the boxer both gave a percentage of their purse was felt to be the best option. Further investigation through an insurance company maintaining a surety fund for the State should be made.

Licenses: The discussion of issuing licenses led to the agreement that the individual members should review the applications for their area and approve as applicable. The money would continue to be receipted by the commission members who would issue a receipt which would also be recognized as a temporary license. The application monies would, in turn, be forwarded to the Division of Occupational Licensing for receipting records and issuance of a division license. This system will be worked out by the division; forms and receipting instructions will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Records: It was agreed a central record should be maintained in the Division of Occupational Licensing for all those licensed under the commission and a record of all commission correspondence. It is the responsibility of the individual commission members to supply the division with their records to date and continue to forward applicable information in the future.

Minutes of Meeting
Athletic Commission

Applicant Examinations: It was agreed some type of written exams should be developed for referees and judges. Judges should be examined regarding the point system being used and referees should be knowledgeable of the rules of the game. At present, there are no standards which must be met by the applicant. This was to be considered for inclusion in the regulations.

Next Meeting: It was suggested for the next meeting a request that one of the Washington Commission members be requested to attend. Mr. Vogt felt it would be helpful for all the board members to understand Washington's rules and regulations and for further questions regarding regulations. The Washington commission members for consideration would be:

Don Muse, Commissioner
1417 Columbia Way
Olympia, Washington 98504

or

Dale Ashley - Inspector
6267 N.E. 203rd Place
Seattle, Washington 98151

Telephone number for commission information is (206) 753-3713

As there was no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

By: _____
Barbara Branson
Licensing Examiner

For: _____
Sam Taguchi, Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Catherine Wallen
Information Officer
Department of Commerce
& Economic Development

DATE: April 21, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3603

FROM: Norman C. Gorsuch
Attorney General

SUBJECT: State liability
exposure upon
passage of HB 241

Bill Mellow

By: William G. Mellow
Assistant Attorney General
Special Litigation-Juneau

I have reviewed HB 241 for the purpose of assessing state liability exposure should this bill become law. As you are aware, there presently exists statutory provision for an Athletic Commission in AS 05.05.010 -- 05.05.040 which would be repealed by this bill. There is definite liability exposure both in the existing statutory scheme and under HB 241. Actual liability is, of course, dependent upon the extent of implementation and consequent contest activity which are unknown factors.

In a nutshell, the state can be held liable for breach of duties owed to persons who are injured by such breach. Thus, the failure of the state to maintain a road surface in the wintertime creates liability for injuries to motorists involved in accidents caused by icy road conditions. State v. Abbott, 498 P.2d 712 (Alaska 1972). HB 241 imposes a number of duties which are the measure of potential state liability. For example, the commissioner is obligated to adopt regulations for the safe conduct of contests (AS 05.05.080(b)), must provide for attendance of physicians (AS 05.05.090(b)), and may not permit participation by intoxicated persons (AS 05.05.140(a)(1)). Assuming hypothetically that a contestant was killed during an event in which the commissioner had not provided a physician in attendance, the state could be liable for the death if on site medical assistance might have prevented death. Likewise, death or serious injury to an intoxicated contestant could be state liability although comparative negligence of the contestant might diminish that liability somewhat.

In the approximate seven years that I have been involved in state tort defense litigation only one lawsuit was based upon Athletic Commission negligence. In that case, a boxing match was cancelled on the evening of the fight because (according to the promoter) neither the commissioner nor a

physician was in attendance. This forced the promoter to cancel and refund admissions resulting in a claimed loss in excess of \$50,000. The "facts" more accurately appeared to be that other problems unconnected with Athletic Commission negligence were the cause of plaintiff's losses so that the case was eventually resolved without payout, although defense cost probably exceeded \$15,000.

If HB 241 does become law and additionally if athletic contests become regular events in the state, there will of course be considerably more state liability exposure than has been seen in the preceding seven years. The most obvious liability exposure would be death and brain damage injury to boxing contestants. Drawing upon my own experience in statewide personal injury litigation, I would approximate a fiscal note cost of not more than \$100,000/year. This is only a stab in the dark. I recommend that you confer with John Haywood, Director of the State Division of Risk Management (465-2180) should you need a more precise liability cost evaluation.

WGM:jal

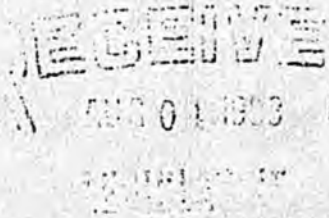
cc: John Haywood

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2500

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

August 3, 1983



Mr. Gerald Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Audit
Division of Legislative Audit
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch W
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

RE: Preliminary Report
State Athletic Commission

We would like to take this opportunity in responding to your report to identify our position on several issues and assure you this Administration is concerned first with the health and safety of contestants participating in combative sports, the public as spectators and consumers, and to prevent the exploitation of Alaska by those who would injure the State or its citizens.

RECOMMENDATION #1

The Office of the Governor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, in conjunction with the Department of Law, should clarify both the legal status of the State Athletic Commission and the extent of its jurisdiction.

We agree with your statement and recommendation, however, we would be remiss if we did not suggest the legislative branch of our State Government must also be included. During the first session of the Twelfth Legislature, SB 513 defining the Athletic Commission was introduced. This bill failed to be released from the House Labor and Commerce Committee. The agency supported that legislation and determined it would have resolved the questions in your recommendation, and allowed for fiscal appropriations.

As stated in your recommendation, the department has been aware of the concerns and has addressed them.

During the most recent legislative session, this Administration has been working with the House Labor and Commerce Committee and its Chairman on HB 241 for the proper establishment of a commission. We still have some concerns regarding the State's liability even with this legislation.

RECOMMENDATION #2

The Governor, upon considering the State's responsibility for the welfare and protection of the participants and spectators of combative sports, should develop proposed legislation to do one of the following:

- (a) Create new statutes to more clearly define the nature and extent of the SAC's responsibilities and fund it accordingly.
- (b) Abolish SAC and repeal its statutes.
- (c) Request funding for the current SAC in order that it can adopt and enforce regulations to more effectively regulate combative sports.

We have been working with legislative committees to develop legislation that will address the State's responsibility in the regulating of the boxing industry. HB 241 was introduced this session. Its success or failure will also reflect on AS 05. Passage would repeal AS 05 as it presently exists, and introduce the Alaska Boxing Commission.

Responding to item #1 under Recommendation #2, we cannot agree or disagree since there is no date period your report refers to. However, we will point out that since November 3, 1980, the division has instructed board members in remitting licensing fees, there is also correspondence to the commission members from the Department of Law, with instructions to the commission regarding AS 37.10.010 and the members' responsibility.

This agency does not have the information to submit an informed response to items #2 and #4 under Recommendation #1.

In regard to item #3, we would not concur in the statement there has been little "active commitment" to development of an active commission by the Administrative branch. Without adequate knowledge, we cannot respond to specifics regarding commission members' statements. We can only assume the statements would be coming from the current members or those recently replaced as commission members. We would disagree with the statement based on the lack of reciprocal communications from commission members.

We should mention that to eliminate a licensing requirement does not cause the type of activity to cease. The elimination of the licensing requirement could cause an increase in the number of events by unscrupulous promoters. We could support a law to make it illegal to conduct or sponsor these events in a bar under laws enforced by the State Alcoholic Control Board (AS 04). This would eliminate the "rough

Mr. Gerald Wilkerson

-3-

August 3, 1983

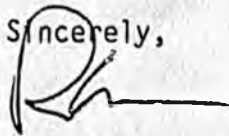
house boxing" events, thereby eliminating the danger of those not qualified to participate. At the present time, this agency does not have an informed opinion as to the training and qualifications of those participating in the "rough house boxing." Members of the staff have researched the "strong-man contest" and would not endorse that type of contest in Alaska. Contests of that type are without safeguards of any type until well into the final stages of the elimination (quarter and semi-final events) bouts.

We could also support a position that would allow professional boxing events to be held in arenas (ex. George M. Sullivan Arena) where alcoholic beverages are not the primary source of revenue. We would also endorse the position that all participants requiring a license obtain one no later than two weeks in advance of the event.

At the present time, the legal advice this agency has received because of the unanswered liability questions has been to seek repeal of existing statutes and nonsupport of legislation that would establish an Alaska Boxing Commission. Based on the current circumstances and the failure to properly fund the existing commission, we would concur with the legal advice.

Thank you for the opportunity to share this agency's opinion.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Lyon
Commissioner

RAL/kkk/H6
8383a

STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

April 13, 1983

Members of the
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee;

This letter constitutes our report on the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund (FPRLGF), for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1982.

The purpose of our review was to determine the compliance by the Department of Revenue with applicable State statutes and regulations governing the fiscal activities of the Fund.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Section 2c of Chapter 32, SLA 1980, effective May 14, 1980, established the Fish Processing Loan Guarantee Account in the General Fund and empowered the Commissioner of Revenue to guarantee up to 40% of the amount of fish processing loans made to Alaskan processors. Companion legislation, Chapter 33, SLA 1980, appropriated \$60,000,000 from the General Fund for these guarantees. The lapse date of this funding was June 30, 1981.

In 1981, the Legislature established the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Fund (AS 45.91) effective June 26, 1981. Although additional funding was appropriated for Fiscal Year 1982 operations of the Guarantee Account, no appropriations were made to the Revolving Loan Fund.

In 1982, the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Fund was repealed and replaced by the FPRLGF and provisions for its funding were made.

Recommendation No. 1

The Department of Revenue, in conjunction with the Department of Administration, Division of Finance, should establish the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund (FPRLGF) in the State accounting records and transfer appropriated monies to the Fund.

AS 45.92.010, effective May 18, 1982, established the FPRLGF in the Department of Revenue. Section 5, Chapter 34, SLA 1982, effective on the same date, appropriated

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

TREASURY DIVISION

ELEVENTH FLOOR
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
POUCH SE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

August 16, 1983

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson, C.P.A.
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Pouch W
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

We have reviewed Legislative Audit's

"A Letter Report on the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund (FPRLGF), for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1982."

The "Letter Report" recommends that

"the FPRLGF should be established in the State accounting records. Once this is accomplished the appropriated monies should be transferred to the Fund and the Fund's activity and balance should be properly reported in the FY'83 State Annual Financial Report. If the Fund is no longer needed, the Department of Revenue should seek legislation to abolish the Fund."

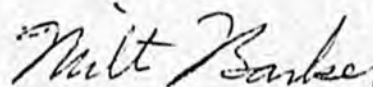
We concur that this fund should be established, accounted for, and reported on.

We note that the Department of Administration agreed to a similar recommendation of Legislative Audit from their "Department of Revenue Audit, Interim Letter No. 1." In their June 16, 1983 response, the Department of Administration stated

"We agree with this recommendation and the Division of Finance will see that this fund is reported properly in the future as well as make whatever adjustments are appropriate."

The Department of Revenue has not determined at the present time whether to seek repeal of this fund.

Sincerely,



Milt Barker
Deputy Commissioner

MB:fm

• ROUGH HOUSE BOXING

- 1) ~~There~~ at ringside every potential boxer ^{MUST} ~~should~~ be provided w/ "health fact sheet."
- 2) potential boxers shall be provided w/ a card everytime one fights. The card would state knockouts weight. Unable to Fight, once knocked out, for at least 30 days.
- 3) start guiding the athletic commissions and requiring the promoters to get promoter license AS OS.10.20.

I. REQUEST

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB 166 (State Affairs) Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
 Title: Creation of Alaska Athletic Commission & Regulation of Program Category Affected: Executive Office
 Sponsor: Josephson/St. Aff. BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:
 Requestor: State Affairs Professional Boxing & Wrestling

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		129.6	137.4	145.6	153.3	162.5
200 TRAVEL		47.0	49.8	52.8	56.0	59.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		116.8	123.8	131.2	139.1	147.4
400 COMMODITIES		3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
500 EQUIPMENT		1.0	.5	.5	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING		297.4	314.7	333.5	352.0	373.1

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE		2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9
---------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		297.4	314.7	333.5	352.0	373.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

Not identified.

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Michael A. Nizich, Director Phone: 465-3616
 Division: Division of Administrative Services Date: May 12, 1983
 Approved by Commissioner: Laura J. Herman Date: May 12, 1983
 Department: Office of the Governor

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83

PERSONAL SERVICES: 3 PFT positions

Executive Director, Range 23	Salary	\$47,652
	SBS	5,842
	Benefits	<u>10,152</u>
	TOTAL	\$63,646

Admin. Assist. III, Range 16	Salary	\$29,556
	SBS	1,812
	Benefits	<u>7,390</u>
	TOTAL	\$38,758

Secretary I, Range 10	Salary	\$20,076
	SBS	1,231
	Benefits	<u>944</u>
	TOTAL	\$22,251

REVENUE PROJECTIONS: Based on information from Washington State Boxing Commission on their fee structure and revenue received from fees, licenses and gross receipts tax. In Washington, only managers, seconds, referees, and contestants are required to be licensed. The yearly fee for managers is \$40.00; all others pay \$15.00 per year. An estimate was made based upon one-third of the amount received by the State of Washington for fees. Gross receipts tax monies are not included, as those will be collected by the Department of Revenue.

May 10, 1983

MAY 13 1983

Honorable Vic Fischer
State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99811



Dear Senator Fischer,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on CSSB 166 (State Affairs), an Act entitled "An Act relating to the creation of the Alaska Athletic Commission and the regulation of professional boxing and wrestling".

I shall first address the Bill in its entirety, then item by item within the Bill.

SE166 and CSSB 166 is extremely bad legislation. It is poorly conceived, internally inconsistent and foolish, and is obviously following, as was suggested in public hearing, a "hidden agenda" aimed at abolishing professional boxing in Alaska. This bill should not only die but all copies should be burned lest some historian think it was serious and try to get it re-introduced.

Now as to the details:

Page 1, Line 12. The Governor will not want the Commission within his office.

Page 1, Line 15. Why not contribution to boxing in the State. The way it is written the boxing profession ends up with baseball fans on the Commission.

Section 050 and 060: A commission is not necessary; is costly, is a waste of time and money; and will be only a demander of free tickets to the fights.

Page 1, Lines 21 and 22. 99% of the boxing takes place in the 3rd Judicial District. Why have commissioners elsewhere?

Page 1, Line 28. "The amateur and professional athletic programs." You've got to be kidding. There are over 25 of them - in most towns and cities; roller skating, hang gliding, arm wrestling, curling, ping pong and shuffle board. Ludicrous!

page two

Page 2, Lines 4,5, and 6. Legislative activity to promote "a high standard of sportsmanship". Define that; enforce it; judge it; WOW!

Page 2, Section 080. It is all bad. Especially foolish is Line 23 - approved "coaching".

Page 3, Section 090. Who pays the travel expense?

Page 5, Line 2. Licenses for sparring partners? WOW! What is a "booking agent"?

Page 5, Line 5. Telecast - no business of the State Athletic Commission.

Page 5, Line 10. When the State is supposedly moving to reduce regulatory burdens - why annual licenses - why not life time?

Page 5, Line 23 and 24. Unable to determine controlled substance use without extensive medical tests.

Page 5, Line 25 and 26. This would completely abolish club boxing in Alaska.

Page 6, Line 2. Eighteen is too old. Benetiz was world champion at 17. Should be 16.

Section 150. Examination should be allowed within last two hours before fight time. CAT Scan requirements are excessive.

Section 160. Physicians are not necessary. A medic or registered nurse will do fine.

Section 170. No smoking - How can you have a "smoker" if there is no smoking?

Page 7, Section 200. Impossible; weight charges, injuries, illness, contract disputes - not always possible.

Page 8, Line 1. An unnecessary report - linked to an unnecessary tax.

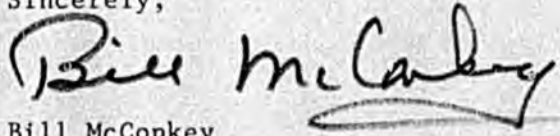
Section 220. The tax makes an economically marginal business even shakier.

page three

Recap. This is a horrible idea. Public testimoney at House and Senate Hearings will confirm.

I have suggested, at length, reasonable alternatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill McConkey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Bill McConkey
Chairman
Alaska Boxing Association

cc: Senator Rodey
Senator Sturgulewski
Representative Furnace

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



MEMORANDUM

TO: Interested Persons

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer 

DATE: May 3, 1983

SUBJ: SB 166

Attached is a draft copy of a Senate State Affairs Committee Substitute on SB 166--an act creating a boxing commission.

I would appreciate hearing your comments and suggestions regarding this committee substitute. In order to schedule CSSB 166 for hearing on a timely basis, testimony should be received in this office no later than May 14.

Please contact Ginger Baim or David Dye at 465-4954 for further information.

Mail testimony to: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair, Senate State Affairs Committee, Pouch V, Juneau, AK 99811.

GUSSIE L'AMOUR'S
4848 Old Seward Hwy.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

SB 166

May 16, 1983

Senator Vic Fischer
Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

Attached is the draft copy of CS Senate Bill No. 166 that your office had sent us for comments.

Please note our comments and deletions that are hand written on the draft.

Sincerely,

Wayne Cates

Wayne Cates

Josephson
4/25/83..

Original sponsor: Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 166 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the creation of the Alaska Ath-
7 letic Commission and the regulation of professional
8 boxing and wrestling."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 05.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 Sec. 05.05.050. CREATION OF ATHLETIC COMMISSION. (a) There is
12 created in the Office of the Governor the Athletic Commission.13 (b) Members of the commission serve at the pleasure of the
14 governor and shall be selected on the basis of their knowledge of and
15 contribution to athletics in the state.16 Sec. 05.05.060. COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. (a) The
17 commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor for
18 staggered three year terms as follows:19 (1) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports
20 medicine;21 (2) six members-at-large, including one from each judicial
22 district.23 (b) The six members-at-large shall include representatives of
24 professional boxing managers and amateur boxing interests.25 (c) A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired
26 term..27 Sec. 05.05.070. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. (a) The
28 commission shall study the amateur and professional athletic programs
29 of the state and shall report annually to the governor. The report

1 shall include the recommendations of the commission for the advance-
2 ment and improvement of athletic programs and activities in the state,
3 in addition to including the commission's findings.

4 (b) The commission shall recommend to the legislature statutory
5 changes that the commission considers desirable or necessary to pro-
6 mote and maintain a high standard of sportsmanship in the state.

7 Sec. 05.05.080. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall
8 supervise all contests conducted in the state.

9 (b) The commission shall adopt regulations for the safe, organ-
10 ized, sportsmanlike and honest conduct of contests, including regula-
11 tions relating to

12 (1) licensing of persons under the telecast and personal
13 license provisions of this chapter;

14 (2) establishing the fees to be charged for licenses re-
15 quired under this chapter;

16 (3) establishing the minimum fees payable to examining
17 physicians, attending physicians, inspectors, referees, judges, um-
18 pires, scorekeepers, and timekeepers;

19 (4) qualifications and duties of all persons required to be
20 licensed under this chapter;

21 (5) conduct of contests, including their format and dura-
22 tion;

23 (6) approved coaching, managing, training, equipment and
24 facilities for the safety and protection of contestants;

25 (7) any other provision of this chapter.

26 (c) The commission may contract for professional services and
27 shall employ an executive director. It may employ a staff. A member
28 of the commission may not serve as the executive director or on the
29 staff.

1 (d) The commission may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths,
 2 take testimony and require the production or examination of any re-
 3 cords concerning matters before the commission or under its investiga-
 4 tion.

5 Sec. 05.05.090. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. (a) Except as provided
 6 in (c) of this section, the executive director, or in the director's
 7 absence a commissioner or inspector, ^{or ~~to~~ designated Representative} shall attend and supervise all
 8 contests.

9 (b) The executive director or a commissioner appointed by the
 10 executive director shall provide for the attending or examining physi-
 11 cian, inspectors, scorekeepers and timekeepers at all contests in the
 12 state. If not provided by the promoters, the executive director or
 13 the appointed commissioner shall also provide referees, judges and
 14 umpires.

15 (c) A contest may not be held without the attendance and super-
 16 vision of the executive director, a ^{designated Representative} commissioner or an inspector. In
 17 the event that the executive director is unable to attend and super-
 18 vise a contest, arrangement shall be made with a local commissioner to
 19 attend the contest. In the event that a local commissioner is unable
 20 to attend and supervise a contest in that commissioner's area, that
 21 commissioner shall appoint an inspector licensed under this chapter to
 22 attend and supervise the contest. If no local inspector is available,
 23 a commissioner from the area in which the contest is to be held may
 24 appoint a commissioner or inspector from another area to attend and
 25 supervise the contest as a substitute.

26 (d) When a commissioner or inspector from one region of the
 27 state attends a contest in another area as a substitute under (c) of
 28 this section, the substitute is entitled to receive per diem and
 29 reasonable travel expense compensation authorized by law.

ALL
 provided
 by
 promoters

1 Sec. 05.05.100. COMMISSIONERS' BONDS. Before entering the
2 duties of office, a commissioner shall enter into a surety bond,
3 executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state,
4 payable to the state, and approved by the attorney general. The bond
5 shall be in the penal sum of \$2,000, conditioned on the faithful and
6 unbiased performance of the commissioner's duties. The bond shall be
7 filed with the governor. A commissioner shall be reimbursed for the
8 cost of the bond.

9 Sec. 05.05.110. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission
10 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the governor or the
11 chairperson, at the request of a majority of the commissioners, or at
12 a regularly scheduled time determined by the commission. Commis-
13 sioners serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and
14 travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under
15 AS 39.20.180.

16 (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-
17 chairperson from among their membership. The affirmative vote of a
18 majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the powers of
19 the commissior.

20 (c) Meetings may be held by teleconference or other electronic
21 means. Commissioners participating in a meeting from a location out
22 of state may not vote at that meeting.

23 (d) The commission shall keep full and accurate minutes of its
24 proceedings and records of its transactions. A copy of each financial
25 report, the minutes of all meetings, and a copy of each report filed
26 with the commission under this chapter shall be sent to the governor's
27 office within 10 days after the record or report is completed or
28 received.

29 Sec. 05 05 120. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as

1 a promoter, contestant, manager, examining or attending physician,
2 second, sparring partner, trainer, booking agent, referee, judge, or
3 umpire in or for a contest unless that person has been issued the
4 appropriate personal license by the commission.

5 (b) A person may not telecast a contest unless that person has
6 been issued a telecast license by ~~the~~ ^{VOID} commission.

7 (c) Application procedures, qualifications, and fees for the
8 licenses required under this section shall be set out in regulations
9 adopted by the commission.

10 (d) Licenses are annual and shall expire on December 31 of each
11 year.

12 Sec. 05.05.130. CONTEST LICENSEE BOND. Every promoter shall
13 file a bond in the amount of \$1,000 with the commission for each
14 contest held in a city of less than 10,000 inhabitants and a bond in
15 the amount of \$3,000 for each contest held in a city of more than
16 10,000 inhabitants. The bond shall be conditioned on the faithful and
17 unbiased performance by the promoter of the provisions of this chap-
18 ter, the payment of the taxes under this chapter and the compliance
19 with all regulations of the commission. The bond shall be subject to
20 the approval of the attorney general.

21 Sec. 05.05.140. CONTESTANT RESTRICTIONS. (a) A person may not
22 participate as a contestant who

23 (1) was intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled
24 substance at the time the person agreed to participate;

25 (2) did not agree ~~in~~ ^{VOID} writing to participate at least 72
26 hours before a contest;

27 (3) except as provided in (b) of this section, has used
28 alcohol or a controlled substance within eight hours preceding the
29 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance

1 at the time of the contest; and

2 (4) is not at least 18 years of age.

3 (b) A contestant may participate in a contest if

4 (1) the attending physician is aware that the contestant is
5 using a prescription drug; and

6 (2) in the opinion of the attending physician, the safety of
7 the contestant is not jeopardized and the prescription drug offers the
8 contestant no advantage over the opponent in the contest.

9 Sec. 05.05.150. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every con-
10 testant shall be examined at least 24 hours, ~~but no less than eight~~
11 ~~hours~~, before the contest by a practicing physician. The examining
12 physician may disqualify a contestant considered physically unfit to
13 participate.

14 (b) A contestant shall obtain a CAT scan of the head every 75
15 contest rounds or less and supply the most recent CAT scan to the
16 examining physician for review during the pre-contest examination. If
17 the contestant has been ~~knocked~~ out since the contestant's last CAT
18 scan, a CAT scan taken after the last knockout shall be supplied to
19 the examining physician for review. *CAT scan only if knocked out*

20 Sec. 05.05.160. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending
21 physician ^{or Paramedic} currently licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the
22 state must be on duty throughout a contest. The attending physician
23 has the authority and duty to stop a contest when it is the physi-
24 cian's opinion that it would be life-threatening to a contestant to
25 continue.

26 Sec. 05.05.170. SMOKING PROHIBITED. Notwithstanding the provi-
27 sions of AS 18.35.310, smoking is not permitted at a contest held
28 under the provisions of this chapter. *NO*

29 Sec. 05.05.180. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been

1 determined by means other than a physician's examination that a sched-
2 uled contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contestant's
3 manager and the promoter of the contest shall notify the executive
4 director, or the commissioner or inspector supervising the contest, of
5 the cancellation of the contest. When the cancellation is the result
6 of an examining physician's examination, the examining physician shall
7 notify the commissioner supervising the contest.

8 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for
9 any reason, the executive director, or the commissioner or inspector
10 supervising the contest, shall report the cancellation promptly to the
11 chairperson of the commission and immediately to the public. If the
12 commission, rather than the executive director or the commissioner or
13 the inspector supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation,
14 the commission shall notify the public immediately.

15 Sec. 05.05.190. PAYMENT OF FEES. (a) ~~At least 10~~ days before a
16 contest, the promoter shall pay to the commission an amount sufficient
17 to pay the fees of the referee, the inspector and the examining physi-
18 cian. *Bond covers this*

19 (b) The commission shall pay the fees in (a) of this section to
20 the persons entitled to them and furnish the ~~governor~~ with a record of
21 the receipt of the amount paid under (a) of this section and of the
22 payment of the fees.

23 (c) Failure of a promoter to pay the amount in (a) of this
24 section is grounds for the suspension of the promoter's license.

25 Sec. 05.05.200. STATEMENT AND REPORT OF CONTEST. (a) A pro-
26 moter shall, at least 10 days ~~before~~ ^{After} a contest, file with the commis-
27 sion a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, the manag-
28 ers' names and other information the commission may require.

29 (b) Within 72 hours after a contest, the promoter shall file

1 with the Department of Revenue and the commission a written report
2 showing the number of tickets sold for the contest, the price charged
3 for them, the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the
4 commission may require.

5 (c) Failure to file the statement or report required under this
6 section is grounds for suspension of the promoter's license.

7 Sec. 05.05.210. REPORT OF TELECAST. (a) A telecast licensee
8 shall, within 72 hours after the telecast, file with the commission a
9 written report showing the number of tickets issued or sold and the
10 amount of the gross receipts.

11 (b) Failure to file the report required by this section is
12 grounds for suspension of a telecast license.

13 Sec. 05.05.220. FAILURE TO PAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) In
14 addition to any other penalty provided by law, a licensee who fails to
15 pay the gross receipts taxes under AS 43.77 shall be penalized by the
16 commission as follows:

17 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
18 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
19 order;

20 (2) for a second offense, a license shall be revoked perma-
21 nently.

22 (b) The commission shall institute action to enforce (a) of this
23 section within 10 days of receipt of notice of a possible violation.

24 Sec. 05.05.230. PARTICIPATION IN PURSE. (a) A person who acts
25 as a promoter for a contest may not participate directly or indirectly
26 in the purse or fee of a contestant or a contestant's manager.

27 (b) A person who violates (a) of this section forfeits any
28 license held under this chapter.

29 (c) An unlicensed person who violates (a) of this section is

1 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

2 Sec. 05.05.240. ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. A person who violates
3 AS 05.05.120(a) or (b) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

4 Sec. 05.05.250. ENJOINING UNLICENSED CONTEST. The attorney
5 general, the commission, a commissioner, the executive director or a
6 concerned person may seek an injunction to prevent the conduct of a
7 contest for which the necessary license has not been obtained.

8 Sec. 05.05.260. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or
9 participate in a sham or false contest.

10 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section shall be penal-
11 ized by the commission as follows:

12 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
13 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
14 order;

15 (2) for a second offense, a license shall be revoked perma-
16 nently.

17 (c) An unlicensed person who violates (a) of this section is
18 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

19 (d) The commission shall institute action to enforce (a) of this
20 section within 10 days of receipt of notice of a possible violation.

21 Sec. 05.05.270. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee
22 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-
23 cense is suspended.

24 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the
25 license.

26 Sec. 05.05.280. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-
27 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is
28 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

29 Sec. 05.05.290. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision

1 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty
2 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

3 Sec. 05.05.300. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this
4 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs
5 of any school, college or university or any other nonprofessional
6 athletic events.

7 Sec. 05.05.310. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
8 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-
9 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

10 Sec. 05.05.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

11 (1) "CAT scan" means a rotating three dimensional computer-
12 enhanced X-ray image;

13 (2) "commission" means the athletic commission created in
14 AS 05.05.050;

15 (3) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-
16 sion;

17 (4) "contest" includes a professional boxing or wrestling
18 exhibition, sparring match or contest or fight, match, bout or fight;

19 (5) "contestant" means a person who competes in a profes-
20 sional contest;

21 (6) "executive director" means the executive director of
22 the Athletic Commission created in AS 05.05.050;

23 (7) "inspector" means a person knowledgeable about boxing
24 or wrestling and qualified under the regulations adopted by the com-
25 mission for inspectors;

26 (8) "personal license" means the license issued to a pro-
27 moter, contestant, manager, examining physician, attending physician,
28 referee, judge, umpire, booking agent, inspector, sparring partner,
29 second, or trainer;

1 (9) "professional" means a person receiving money or other
2 thing of value other than a trophy, plaque, or medal for participation
3 in a contest, and also means the contest itself;

4 (10) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for
5 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest;

6 (11) "telecast" means the television broadcast of a live or
7 current contest on a closed circuit, whether originating in this state
8 or not, for admission fees;

9 (12) "telecast license" means the license issued under this
10 chapter for a telecast.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 43 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

12 CHAPTER 77. SPORTS TAX.

13 Sec. 43.77.010. CONTEST AND TELECAST GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) A
14 tax of five percent is imposed upon the gross receipts from a com-
15 bative sports contest and from the telecast of a contest.

16 (b) The minimum tax obligation under (a) of this section is
17 \$25.00 for each contest or telecast. *FORGET THIS WE AGREE*

18 Sec. 43.77.020. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AUTHORITY. The Department
19 of Revenue shall:

20 (1) collect the tax in this chapter;

21 (2) adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes
22 of this chapter.

23 Sec. 43.77.030. PAYMENT OF TAX. (a) Within 72 hours after a
24 combative sports contest or telecast, the licensee under AS 05.05.120
25 or the person conducting the contest or telecast shall

26 (1) file with the Department of Revenue the written report
27 required by AS 05.05.200 or AS 05.05.210 showing the number of tickets
28 sold for the contest or telecast, as appropriate, the price charged,
29 the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the Department

1 of Revenue may require;

2 (2) pay to the Department of Revenue the tax under AS 43.-
3 77.010.

4 Sec. 43.77.040. FAILURE TO MAKE REPORT AND TAX PAYMENT. (a)
5 The commissioner of revenue shall examine the books and records of the
6 promoter or the telecast licensee when

7 (1) a promoter or a telecast licensee fails to make a
8 report under AS 43.77.030;

9 (2) the report is unsatisfactory to the commission or to
10 the Department of Revenue; or

11 (3) a promoter or a telecast licensee fails to pay the full
12 amount of the taxes due with the report.

13 (b) The commissioner of revenue may subpoena and examine under
14 oath a licensee and any other person considered necessary to determine
15 the total gross receipts of a contest or telecast and the amount of
16 tax due.

17 (c) If, upon the completion of the examination, it is determined
18 that some or all of the tax owed to the state is unpaid, notice shall
19 be served upon the promoter or the telecast licensee stating the
20 amount of the tax owed. The taxes shall be paid within 20 days of
21 receipt of the notice.

22 Sec. 43.77.050. PENALTY. A person who violates AS 43.77.030 or
23 AS 43.77.040 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

24 Sec. 43.77.060. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter, the
25 terms "commission", "contest", "promoter", "telecast", and "telecast
26 licensee" have the meanings set out in AS 05.05.900.

27 * Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

28 (52) Alaska Athletic Commission.

29 * Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

1 (12) Alaska Athletic Commission (AS 05.10) -- June 30, 1986.

2 * Sec. 5. AS 05.05.010 - 05.05.040 and AS 05.10 are repealed.

3 * Sec. 6. INITIAL TERMS OF ALASKA ATHLETIC COMMISSION MEMBERS. Initial
4 terms of the Alaska Athletic Commission shall be one year for two members,
5 two years for two members, and three years for three members. The governor
6 shall specify the initial term for each appointee.

7 * Sec. 7. FIRST MEETING. The governor shall call the first meeting of
8 the Alaska Athletic Commission within 15 days after appointment of the
9 members.

10 * Sec. 8. REGULATIONS. Comprehensive regulations shall be adopted by
11 the commission under AS 05.05.080 within one year after the enactment of
12 this Act.

FILE:
SB166
STATE AFFAIRS
COMM.

Original sponsor: Martin

BY THE LABOR AND
COMMERCE COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 241 (L&C)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the creation of the Alaska Boxing
7 Commission and the regulation of professional box-
8 ing."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 08.01.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

11 (24) Alaska Boxing Commission (AS 08.15.010).

12 * Sec. 2. AS 08 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

13 CHAPTER 15. BOXING.

14 Sec. 08.15.010. CREATION OF BOXING COMMISSION. (a) There is
15 created in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development the
16 Alaska Boxing Commission.

17 (b) Members of the commission serve at the pleasure of the
18 governor and shall be selected on the basis of their knowledge of and
19 contribution to professional boxing in the state.

20 Sec. 08.15.020. COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. (a) The
21 commission consists of five members appointed by the governor for
22 staggered three year terms as follows:

23 (1) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports
24 medicine;

25 (2) one member of the public;

26 (3) three members from the profession, one of whom shall be
27 a contestant licensed under this chapter.

28 (b) A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired
29 term.

1 Sec. 08.15.030. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. (a) The
2 commission shall report annually to the governor. The report shall
3 include the recommendations of the commission for the advancement and
4 improvement of professional boxing programs and activities in the
5 state, in addition to including the commission's findings.

6 (b) The commission shall recommend to the legislature statutory
7 changes that the commission considers desirable or necessary to pro-
8 mote and maintain a high level of professional boxing activity in the
9 state.

10 Sec. 08.15.040. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall
11 supervise all professional contests conducted in the state.

12 (b) The commission shall adopt regulations for the safe, organ-
13 ized, sportsmanlike and honest conduct of contests, including regula-
14 tions relating to

15 (1) licensing of persons under the personal license provi-
16 sions of this chapter;

17 (2) establishing the minimum fees payable to attending
18 physicians or other medical personnel, referees, judges, and time-
19 keepers, and providing for waiver of the fees with the consent of the
20 promoter and the person entitled to the fee;

21 (3) qualifications and duties of all persons required to be
22 licensed under this chapter;

23 (4) conduct of contests, including their format and dura-
24 tion;

25 (5) approved equipment and facilities for the safety and
26 protection of contestants;

27 (6) any other provision of this chapter.

28 (c) The commission may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths,
29 take testimony and require the production or examination of any

1 records concerning matters before the commission or under its investi-
2 gation.

3 Sec. 08.15.050. DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES. (a) The commission
4 shall maintain a list of designated representatives.

5 (b) Whenever possible, a local designated representative shall
6 substitute for a commissioner unable to supervise a contest in the
7 commissioner's area. Commissioners and designated representatives
8 shall minimize travel from one area of the state to another.

9 Sec. 08.15.060. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. A contest may not be
10 held without the attendance and supervision of a commissioner or a
11 designated representative.

12 Sec. 08.15.070. PROVISION OF OFFICIALS. If not provided by the
13 promoter, a commissioner supervising a contest shall provide for the
14 attending physician or other medical personnel, timekeepers, referees,
15 and judges at all contests in the state.

16 Sec. 08.15.080. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission
17 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the chairperson, at the
18 request of a majority of the commissioners, or at a regularly sched-
19 uled time determined by the commission. Commissioners serve without
20 compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses autho-
21 rized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

22 (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-
23 chairperson from among their membership. The affirmative vote of a
24 majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the powers of
25 the commission.

26 (c) Meetings may be held by teleconference or other electronic
27 means. Commissioners participating in a meeting from a location out
28 of state may not vote at that meeting.

29 (d) The commission shall keep full and accurate minutes of its

1 proceedings and records of its transactions.

2 Sec. 08.15.090. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as
3 a promoter, contestant, manager, attending physician or other medical
4 personnel, trainer, referee, or judge in or for a contest unless that
5 person has been issued the appropriate personal license by the commis-
6 sion.

7 (b) Application procedures and qualifications for the licenses
8 required under this section shall be set out in regulations adopted by
9 the commission.

10 (c) Licenses are biennial and shall expire on December 31.

11 (d) A temporary license shall be granted by the commission, a
12 commissioner, or a designated representative if the applicant meets
13 the qualifications for the license. A temporary license is valid
14 until the permanent license is issued or denied.

15 Sec. 08.15.100. LICENSE FEES. The fees for licenses under this
16 chapter are as follows:

- 17 (1) promoters.....\$100;
- 18 (2) managers.....50;
- 19 (3) all other licensees except attending physicians or
20 other medical personnel.....10.

21 Sec. 08.15.110. PROMOTER'S BOND. A promoter shall file a bond
22 in the amount of \$5,000 with the department upon approval of the
23 application for a license and before the license is issued. The bond
24 shall be conditioned on the faithful performance by the licensee of
25 the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the contestants, and
26 the good faith effort to conduct each contest for which tickets have
27 been sold.

28 Sec. 08.15.120. CONTESTANT RESTRICTIONS. (a) A person may not
29 participate as a contestant who

1 (1) was intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled
2 substance at the time the person agreed to participate;

3 (2) did not agree to participate in writing;

4 (3) except as provided in (b) of this section, has used
5 alcohol or a controlled substance within eight hours preceding the
6 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance
7 at the time of the contest; and

8 (4) is not at least 18 years of age or has not obtained a
9 waiver from the commission, a commissioner, or a designated repre-
10 sentative.

11 (b) A contestant may participate in a contest if

12 (1) the attending physician is aware that the contestant is
13 using a prescription drug; and

14 (2) in the opinion of the attending physician, the safety of
15 the contestant is not jeopardized and the prescription drug offers the
16 contestant no advantage over the opponent in the contest.

17 Sec. 08.15.130. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every con-
18 testant shall be examined no more than 24 hours before the contest by
19 a practicing physician. The examining physician may disqualify a
20 contestant considered physically unfit to participate.

21 (b) A contestant shall obtain a CAT scan of the head, or an
22 equivalent examination, every 150 contest rounds or less and promptly
23 supply a physician's analysis of the most recent CAT scan, or its
24 equivalent, to the commission. If the contestant has been knocked out
25 since the contestant's last CAT scan, a physician's analysis of a CAT
26 scan, or its equivalent, taken after the last knockout shall be sup-
27 plied to the commission, a commissioner, or a designated representa-
28 tive before the contestant's next contest.

29 Sec. 08.15.140. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending

1 physician or other medical personnel must be on duty throughout a
2 contest. The attending physician or other medical personnel has the
3 authority and duty to stop a contest when it is the opinion of the
4 physician or other medical personnel that it would be dangerous to a
5 contestant to continue.

6 Sec. 08.15.150. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been
7 determined by means other than a physical examination that a scheduled
8 contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contestant's mana-
9 ger and the promoter of the contest shall notify the commissioner or
10 the designated representative supervising the contest of the can-
11 cellation of the contest. When the cancellation is the result of an
12 examining physician's or other medical personnel's examination, the
13 examining physician or other medical personnel shall notify the com-
14 missioner supervising the contest in writing, stating the medical
15 reason for, and the duration of, the cancellation.

16 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for
17 any reason, the commissioner or the designated representative super-
18 vising the contest, shall report the cancellation promptly to the
19 chairperson of the commission and immediately to the public. If the
20 commission, rather than the commissioner or the designated representa-
21 tive supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation, the
22 commission shall notify the public immediately.

23 Sec. 08.15.160. PAYMENT OF FEES. Failure of a promoter to pay
24 the fees or compensation of the contestant, referee, attending physi-
25 cian or other medical personnel, judges, and timekeeper is grounds for
26 the suspension of the promoter's license.

27 Sec. 08.15.170. STATEMENT OF CONTEST. (a) Before a contest, a
28 promoter shall file with the commission, commissioner or the commis-
29 sioner's designated representative, a statement setting out the name

1 of each contestant, the managers' names and other information the
2 commission may require.

3 (b) Failure to file the statement required under (a) of this
4 section is grounds for suspension of the promoter's license.

5 Sec. 08.15.180. ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. A person who violates
6 AS 08.15.090(a) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

7 Sec. 08.15.190. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or
8 participate in a sham or false contest.

9 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section shall be penal-
10 ized by the commission as follows:

11 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
12 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
13 order;

14 (2) for a second offense, a license shall be revoked perma-
15 nently.

16 (c) The commission shall institute action to enforce (a) of this
17 section within 10 days of receipt of notice of a possible violation.

18 (d) An unlicensed person who violates (a) of this section is
19 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

20 Sec. 08.15.200. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee
21 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-
22 cense is suspended.

23 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the
24 license.

25 Sec. 08.15.210. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-
26 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is
27 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

28 Sec. 08.15.220. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision
29 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty

1 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

2 Sec. 08.15.230. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this
3 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs
4 of any school, college or university or any other nonprofessional
5 athletic events.

6 Sec. 08.15.240. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
7 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-
8 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

9 Sec. 08.15.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

10 (1) "CAT scan" means a rotating three dimensional computer-
11 enhanced X-ray image;

12 (2) "commission" means the athletic commission created in
13 AS 08.15.010;

14 (3) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-
15 sion;

16 (4) "contest" includes a professional boxing contest,
17 match, bout or fight;

18 (5) "contestant" means a person who competes in a profes-
19 sional contest;

20 (6) "designated representative" means a person knowledge-
21 able about boxing or wrestling and qualified under the regulations
22 adopted by the commission for designated representatives;

23 (7) "other medical personnel" includes a physician assis-
24 tant, registered nurse, paramedic, and emergency medical technician
25 while performing duties under this chapter and within the scope of the
26 person's occupational license;

27 (8) "personal license" means the license issued to a pro-
28 moter, contestant, manager, attending physician or other medical
29 personnel, referee, judge, or trainer;

1 (9) "professional" means a person receiving money or other
2 thing of value other than a trophy, plaque, or medal for participation
3 in a contest, and also means the contest itself;

4 (10) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for
5 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest.

6 * Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

7 (52) Alaska Boxing Commission.

8 * Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

9 (12) Alaska Boxing Commission (AS 08.15) -- June 30, 1986.

10 * Sec. 5. AS 05.05.010 - 05.05.040 and AS 05.10 are repealed.

11 * Sec. 6. INITIAL TERMS OF ALASKA BOXING COMMISSION MEMBERS. Initial
12 terms of the Alaska Boxing Commission shall be one year for two members,
13 two years for two members, and three years for one member. The governor
14 shall specify the initial term for each appointee.

15 * Sec. 7. REGULATIONS. The commission shall compile an initial list of
16 designated representatives and also shall adopt comprehensive regulations
17 under AS 08.15.040 within one year after the effective date of this Act.
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Introduced: 4/24/81
Referred: Labor & Commerce

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 513

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the athletic commission; and
7 providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 05.05.010(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) There is [HEREBY] created an athletic commission in [WITHIN]
11 the Department of Commerce and Economic Development [OFFICE OF THE
12 GOVERNOR]. The commission consists of four members appointed by the
13 governor. One member of the commission shall be appointed from each of
14 the four major senate districts described in sec. 2, art. XIV of the
15 state constitution. The commissioners shall be appointed for over-
16 lapping two year terms. Members of the commission serve at the pleasure
17 of the governor and shall be selected on the basis of their known
18 interest in and knowledge of athletics in the state.

19 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
20 070(c).

IS CHRONIC BRAIN DAMAGE IN BOXING A HAZARD OF THE PAST?

M. KASTE T. KUURNE
J. VIIKKI K. KATEVUO
K. SAINIO H. MEURALA

Departments of Neurology, Neurosurgery, Diagnostic Radiology, and Paediatrics, and Third Department of Surgery, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Summary Of fourteen boxers with a mean age of 31 years who had been Finnish, Scandinavian, or European champions, only one showed deficits in neurological status and he and one other had had episodes of inappropriate behaviour which were attributed to boxing. However, computed tomography revealed pathological findings attributable to brain injury in four of six professional and one of eight amateur boxers. Two of the professionals and four of the amateurs had electroencephalographic abnormalities which may have been caused by brain injury. Twelve of the boxers had psychological test results which suggested brain injury, although only two professionals had definite deviation from normal. The results indicate that modern medical control of boxing cannot prevent chronic brain injuries but may create a dangerous illusion of safety. The only way to prevent brain injuries is to disqualify blows to the head.

Introduction

CONTROVERSIAL reports about the safety of boxing with medical supervision of fights¹ prompted us to study the neurological sequelae of a boxing career in amateur and professional boxers.

Subjects and Methods

We studied fourteen boxers, eight amateurs and six professionals, who had been at least national champions. Reasons for exclusion were moderate to severe head injuries caused outside the boxing ring, exposure to organic solvents, alcoholism, heavy drinking, cerebrovascular disorders, and other known reasons for brain atrophy. All subjects volunteered for the study after a full explanation of its purpose, nature, and risks. Boxers were selected by the physician of the Finnish Association of Professional Boxers (H. M.) with the help of the head coach of the Finnish Boxing Association.

Each volunteer underwent detailed neurological examination (by M. K. and T. K.) and information was collected on medical history, social variables such as educational and occupational progress compared with siblings and parents, and the boxing career (table 1). Boxers were also asked about symptoms connected with fights, especially amnesia and post-concussion symptoms, and about possible sequelae of their boxing careers, such as clumsiness of speech or movements, loss of memory, changes in personality, or other subjective symptoms. They were also asked their views on the importance of their boxing activity to their personal development, education, and occupation.

The psychological examinations (conducted by J. V.) included parts of the Wechsler adult intelligence scale (information, similarities, digit span, block design, and object assembly)² as well as associative learning of the Wechsler memory scale.³ Finnish norms are available for these tests. In addition, we used tests that have been claimed to be sensitive to organic brain damage—the Wisconsin card-sorting test,⁴ the trial-making test,⁵ the Benton visual retention test,⁶ and the Purdue pegboard.^{7,8}

An electroencephalogram (EEG), including a period of hyperventilation and phonic stimulation, and brainstem auditory evoked potentials (BEAP) were recorded in all but one boxer. Results were analysed by K. S.

TABLE 1—DETAILS OF BOXING CAREERS OF SUBJECTS

	Amateurs	Professionals*	Total*
<i>Age at debut (yr)</i>			
10-12	2	2	4
13-14	6	1	7
>15	0	1	1
<i>Length of career (yr)</i>			
<5, still active	1	0/0	1/0
<5	0	0/2	0/2
6-10	0	4/4	1/4
>11	7	2/0	9/0
<i>Weight class (kg)</i>			
57	1	1	2
60-63.5	1	4	7
67-75	2	1	3
<i>Number of fights</i>			
<100	1	2	5
101-150	4	2	6
>150	1	2	3
Mean	129	148/22	116
<i>Results of fights†</i>			
Victories	101	113/19	137
Defeats	19	35/2	31
Knockouts or stopped in disfavours		2/1	5
<i>Boxing achievements‡</i>			
Finnish champion	5/8	11	6/9
Scandinavian champion	15	1	16
European champion	1	0	1

* Divided between amateur/professional part of career.

† Mean number; ‡ total number.

Cranial computed tomographies (CT) were carried out with EMI CT 1010 (six studies) and EMI CT 7020 (eight studies). Size of the matrix was 160 × 160. A cut at an angle of 15° to the orbitomeatal line was used as the basic slice. All studies were done without contrast material. The studies were analysed according to Huckman et al.¹² by K. K. and the results were compared with Meese et al.'s findings in healthy subjects.¹³

The mean age of the boxers was 31 years (range 19-53 years); that of the amateurs was 26 years (range 19-36 years) and that of the professionals 38 years (range 29-53 years). Only the youngest boxer, an amateur, was still actively competing.

Thirteen of our fourteen boxers had had facial lacerations, nine hand fractures, and six nose fractures. Four of the amateurs (nos 8, 10, 11, and 14) had had one concussion, two of them twice outside the boxing ring, and one of the professionals (no. 11) had been treated for mild hypertension and diabetes for 2 years.

Results

Neurological Findings

Only one professional (no. 1) had abnormal neurological findings: ataxia and slight unsteadiness and slight slowness and uncertainty in mental functions were observed. He had been treated for mild hypertension and diabetes for 2 years. He was one of two professionals (nos 1 and 2) who also had had episodes of embarrassing inappropriate behaviour which were attributed to their boxing careers. The neurological status of the other boxers, including subject 2, was within normal limits (table 1).

Psychological Tests

The mean IQ (112 ± 15) was a little higher than the normal Finnish average (100 ± 15). Twelve of the boxers (86%) took longer in the trial-making test (see accompanying figure) than the average performance time for normal subjects.⁹ The twelve boxers took more than 80 s, which has been reported as a cut-off time for distinguishing brain-damaged from normal subjects.⁹ In the remainder of the tests the average scores of our boxers did not differ from the normal average level.

CAREERS OF SUBJECTS

Professionals*	Total*
2	4
1	9
1	1
0/0	1/0
0/2	0/2
4/4	4/4
2/0	9/0
1	4
4	7
1	3
2	5
2	6
2	3
14/22	136
11/19	107
3/2	31
2/1	5
11	69
1	16
0	1

* Total of careers.

CT) were carried out with EM1 T 20 (eight studies). Size of the angle of 15° to the orbitomeatal plane. All studies were done without contrast. Analysed according to Huckman and compared with Meese et al.'s

years (range 19-53 years); that of 19-36 years) and that of the 19-33 years). Only the youngest were competing.

and facial lacerations, nine were four of the amateurs (nos 8, 9, 10, 11) and two of them twice outside the ring. (no. 1) had been treated 10-12 years.

its

and abnormal neurological signs and slight slowness were observed. He had hypertension and diabetes for 2 years. Nos 1 and 2) who also had inappropriate behaviour which occurred during their careers. The neurological signs of subject 2, was within

higher than the normal. 62% of the boxers (86%) took longer (accompanying figure) than for normal subjects.* The difference which has been reported as brain-damaged from normal controls the average scores of the normal average level.

TABLE II—ABNORMALITIES IN NEUROLOGICAL STATUS, CT, EEG, BEP, NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, AND SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

	Neuro ¹ status	CT	EEG	BEP	Psychol. tests	Other symptoms
Professionals:						
1	+	+	N	N	+	+
2	N	++	N	N	+	+
3	N	+	+	+	N	N
4	N	++	N	N	N	N
5	N	N	+	N	N	N
6	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	1/6	4/6	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/6
Amateurs:						
7	N	++	+	+	N	N
8	N	N	N	N	N	N
9	N	N	+	N	N	N
10	N	N	+	N	N	N
11	N	N	+	N	N	N
12	N	N	N	N	N	N
13	N	N	N	N	N	N
14	N	N	+	+	N	N
Total	0/8	1/8	4/7	1/7	0/8	0/8
All boxers	1/14	5/14	6/13	2/13	2/14	1/14

N = normal; + = pathological; *cavum septi pellucidum; †not recorded.

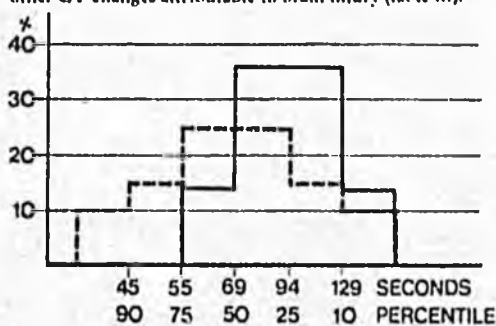
Two professionals (nos 1 and 2), however, showed obvious deviations from the normal test performance. They both had subjective symptoms and objective signs of brain injury (table II). One of the two performed below the normal average in all the tests, and he had very poor scores in the digit symbol, trial-making, and Benton visual retention test, which require rapid and accurate perception, learning, and memory. The other had poor scores in the associative learning and in the Wisconsin card-sorting tests; these results suggest slow and inflexible learning.

EEG and BEP

The EEG was abnormal in six of the thirteen boxers in whom it was recorded. Abnormalities were diffuse in three cases, theta focus in two cases, and paroxysmal theta in one case. Latencies of BEP were within the normal limits found in our laboratory for the thirteen boxers studied. In two (nos 3 and 7) the amplitude of wave V was clearly lower than that of wave I.

Computed Tomography

CT revealed brain atrophy in three of the six professionals and one of the eight amateurs (table III). Professionals nos 1 and 2 had generalised brain atrophy by CT. Cavum septi pellucidum was detected in two professionals and one amateur. Two of the three boxers with cavum septi pellucidum also had other CT changes attributable to brain injury (table III).



Age-matched and sex-matched percentage distribution of the performance time of the trial-making test.

Solid line = boxers; broken line = normal subjects.*

TABLE III—ABNORMALITIES SHOWN BY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

	Cortex	Ventricles	Posterior fossa	Cavum septi pellucidum
Professionals:				
1	+	++	+	N
2	+	++	+	+
3	N	++	N	N
4	N	N	N	+
Amateur no. 7	N	+	N	+
Total	2/14	4/14	2/14	3/14

N = normal; + = mild atrophy; ++ = moderate atrophy; * = cavum septi pellucidum visualised.

Educational and Occupational Achievements

The amateur boxers had had a better average education and worked in a higher occupation than their siblings or their parents; professional boxers had done less well than their siblings but as well as their parents.

Discussion

Chronic brain damage in boxing is not a hazard of the past. We found morphological signs or brain dysfunctions attributable to brain injury or both, in five of six professionals and in four of eight amateurs with a mean age of 31 years.

The reason why our professionals gave up their boxing careers at an early age was a change in the tax policy which was deliberately intended to stop professional boxing in Finland. Finnish amateurs traditionally give up their careers when they pass the age at which most Olympic medals are won; our amateurs were no exception to this rule.

The occurrence of EEG abnormalities in 46% of our boxers tallies with the rates of 37-60% found in other studies.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ The rate is clearly higher than that for the general population (10-15%).¹⁷

In 29% of the boxers brain atrophy on CT exceeded the normal limits in healthy persons.¹¹ Furthermore, cavum septi pellucidum, one of the hallmarks of boxer's encephalopathy,^{18,20} was detected in 21%. In the normal population cavum septi pellucidum is found in 2.2-8.4%, depending on the methods used and the age group studied.^{21,22}

Although only one of the boxers, the oldest, had dysfunctions that affected his normal daily living and social relations, another, the second oldest, had already had episodes of inappropriate behaviour which were attributed to his boxing career. The progress of boxer's encephalopathy is often slow, and severe symptoms may appear later in life.^{20,21} Because our boxers were quite young, even those without current subjective symptoms or neurological deficits are still at risk of subsequent symptoms and signs.

Although brain damage was both less frequent and less advanced in the amateur boxers than in the professional boxers, it was found. This tallies with the concept of cumulative effects of repeated brain injuries.¹¹ We find it especially disturbing that so many of the young amateur boxers (mean age 26 years) had sequelae of their boxing careers. Although none of them yet has subjective symptoms, some have objective evidence of damage; modern medical control and safety precautions were, therefore, unable to protect even amateur boxers from chronic brain injury in the boxing ring. Furthermore, our amateurs were all champion boxers; they may have suffered less than their less successful colleagues in spite of their longer than average amateur careers.

Our amateurs had achieved more both in education and occupation than either their siblings or their parents; one

might therefore state that their boxing careers had not adversely affected them. Our findings refute such a statement. One concussion reduces intellectual performance temporarily and a second concussion reduces it even further and the reduction persists, for longer.²⁵ Although the intellectual performance eventually returns to normal after two concussions,²⁵ the effects of repeated concussions are cumulative, and for each individual there is a limit beyond which recovery is not complete, as verified by the poor test results in our two oldest professionals. Although it is unlikely that the educational achievements of our amateurs would have been affected other than adversely by repeated injuries in the boxing ring, their occupational progress may have been helped; in Finland a successful sports career is highly valued. The boxers themselves believed that their careers had been helped.

There is even greater cause for concern about brain damage in professionals. It seems very wrong that the most predictable and permanent reward for these sportsmen is chronic brain damage. Although modern medical control can probably prevent most of the "punishment", at least in amateur rings, it is an illusion to suppose that any kind of medical supervision could prevent brain damage while boxers go on hitting each other on the head. If nothing else is changed in boxing, the dangerous illusion of safety provided by modern medical control should be abandoned and honest information given to boxers, their families, and the public. The only way to prevent brain damage in boxing is, however, the disqualification of blows to the head: this move could prevent both serious acute incidents^{2,26} and chronic damage^{3,20,21,27} in boxing, while boxing could retain its sportmanship. Spectators might feel that something was lost but the gain for the fighters would more than balance it.

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References continued at foot of next column

EFFECT OF BREATHING PATTERN ON OXYGEN CONCENTRATION RECEIVED FROM STANDARD FACE MASKS

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Summary Standard face masks are widely used for patients who require high oxygen concentrations. A mechanical model was designed to reproduce various respiratory manoeuvres while oxygen was delivered through a standard variable-performance face mask. Over a range of tidal volumes from 300 to 1200 ml and of frequencies from 10 to 30 breaths/min, the received oxygen concentration was lower than the delivered concentration. The disparity between delivered and received oxygen increased with increasing rate and depth of simulated breathing but could be reduced by increasing the flow rate up to 60 l/min. When a turbulent environment was created, the difference between delivered and received oxygen concentrations was exaggerated. Disparities between delivered and received concentrations can be lessened by increasing the flow rate.

Introduction

IN the past 50 years, advances in respiratory therapy and blood gas measurements have allowed accurate monitoring of the effects of supplemental oxygen. The clinical objectives of oxygen therapy include: increase in alveolar oxygen tension; decrease in the work of breathing necessary to maintain a given alveolar oxygen tension; diminution of pulmonary vascular resistance; and decrease in myocardial work necessary to maintain a given arterial oxygen tension.¹ The inspired oxygen concentration (FiO₂) should represent the fractional concentration of oxygen inhaled by the patient. Unless gas flow is sufficient to meet the requirements of the peak inspiratory flow, the patient will either be limited by the resistance of the system or be obliged to entrain room air and thus diminish the inhaled concentration.² Since most mask systems are designed without valves, the patient will partly rebreathe the exhaled air if the delivered flow rate is inadequate.³ High-flow Venturi oxygen systems, employing the Bernoulli principle, are widely used to entrain room air in a constant proportion to oxygen.^{4,5} However, when higher concentrations of oxygen are required, standard face masks are still frequently used. We have studied the reliability of oxygen delivery with a standard face mask.

Methods

The mechanical model (fig. 1) was designed to simulate various tidal volumes and respiratory frequencies. Nebulized oxygen flowed

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Boxing Should Be Banned in Civilized Countries

The principal purpose of a boxing match is for one opponent to render the other injured, defenseless, incapacitated, unconscious. No caring person could have observed the events in professional prizefighting in the past few months and not have been revolted. No prudent physician could have watched the most recent debacle/mismatch on Nov 26, 1982, between Larry Holmes and Randall "Tex" Cobb and believe that the current boxing control system is functioning. The fact that this massacre came on the immediate heels of even more tragic fights serves to accentuate the uncontrolled situation.

The American Medical Association recognized this problem some time ago, and its Council on Scientific Affairs commissioned a panel to study the problem and to make recommendations. The report, presented on page 254 in this issue, is the official AMA position. It is solid, balanced, and reasonable. It operates with the assumption that boxing cannot be stopped, so it recommends ways in which it should be controlled better. To continue its interest in the safety and medical care of boxers, the AMA is cosponsoring a conference with the Association of Ringside Physicians on "Medical Aspects of Boxing" at Caesar's Palace Hotel in Las Vegas on Feb 18, 1983. Eleven faculty members will discuss the duties and responsibilities of the ring physician, emergency medical procedures in the management of the severely injured boxer, and several other important topics.

Since the Council report was approved by the House of Delegates in 1982, two other major studies have appeared. Kaste et al,¹ writing in a recent issue of *The Lancet*, studied 14 boxers who had been national champions in Finland and who had been carefully screened and found not to have other known reasons for brain atrophy. They report computed tomographic (CT) evidence of brain injury in four of six professional and one of eight amateur boxers. Also, two of the professionals and eight of the amateurs had EEG abnormalities that may have been caused by brain injury. Kaste and colleagues state, "The most predictable and permanent reward . . . is chronic brain damage," and "The only way to prevent brain injuries is to disqualify blows to the head." Appearing on page 211 of this issue, Ross et al report a study of 38 boxers with CT scans, 24 of whom had a complete neurological examination and EEG as well. They report a significant relationship between the number of bouts fought and brain damage: detected by CT scan and demonstrate no significant relationship with neurological symptoms or findings or number of knockouts or technical knockouts. This is additional strong evidence of chronic brain damage with cerebral atrophy in many fighters.

Some have argued that boxing has a redeeming social value in that it allows a few disadvantaged or minority individuals an opportunity to rise to spectacular wealth and fame. This does occur, but at what price? The price in this country includes chronic brain damage for them and the thousands of others who do not achieve wealth, fame, or even a decent living from the ring. Others argue that man must fight and that surreptitious fights will occur if boxing is outlawed, producing an even worse situation. I suggest that such is equivalent to arguing that gunfighter duels should be instituted, tickets sold, and betting promoted since, after all, homicide by gunshot is also common in our society.

This editor believes personally that boxing is wrong at its base. In contrast to boxing, in all other recognized sport, injury is an undesired by-product of the activity. Boxing seems to me to be less sport than is cockfighting; boxing is an obscenity. Uncivilized man may have been bloodthirsty. Boxing, as a throwback to uncivilized man, should not be sanctioned by any civilized society.

GEORGE D. LUNDBERG, MD

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The Deadly Degrading Sport

How strange that, in this climate of preoccupation with health and physical fitness and with near-hysterical concern for every conceivable deleterious factor in the environment, so few raise their voices against boxing. How strange, when strident voices urge equality for all and promote and make capital of support for equal rights, that poor and minority youth are recruited and rewarded for sacrificing themselves to a spectacle for the more favored of whatever ethnic or fiscal group.

What factors contribute to this continued public spectacle of brutality, and the literal sacrifice of minority youth for the profit and delectation of self-styled sportsmen?

In fairness to the boxing game and its proponents, let us review the widely shared ignorance about the effects of trauma on the brain and the implications of being knocked unconscious.

Head injury from falls and blows is a common incident in the animated cartoons of children's shows. The hero or villain, whether animal or human, is often momentarily stopped in his action by a blow to the head—the circumstances are entertaining, and the victim quickly recovers and is as fast and effective as before. This may happen repeatedly to the same character with no harmful effect. Children can grow up with the belief that head injury is amusing, recoverable, and of little consequence. Novels and television shows bludgeon their private eyes, heroes, and villains with never a suggestion of

post-traumatic symptoms lasting more than a few minutes.

The football player who is stunned or senseless has had his "bell rung" or is "shaken up on the play." That he can walk off the field with help or even reenter the game is ample evidence of the triviality of the incident and its apparent short-lived consequences. No matter that memory of the incident may be lost and confusion be present for several days afterward. The sports commentators, whose own fortunes are invested heavily in the game, never allude to and are probably only vaguely aware of the implications of these brain injuries—hence, their prattle of euphemisms to cover only vague discomfort.

With this kind of folklore about brain injury, small wonder that those who enjoy and profit from regulated brawling and violence easily convince themselves that little harm is done in boxing. The "punch-drunk" fighter is an amusing oddity, seldom the object of pity and not, it seems, a catalyst of guilt.

The fight game provides an opportunity for ambitious youths to climb from scandalous social circumstances through a disgraceful "sports" opportunity to some kind of fame or hero status. We are told this in different terms by those who justify boxing and who find the bashing of others to be financially and emotionally rewarding.

In boxing, we are reassured by the concern of the announcers for facial cuts and by the referee, who will stop a fight when superficial hemorrhage may obscure a fighter's vision, or perhaps offend some in the audience. They remind them of their involvement in the guilt of promoting a vicious and deadly game. At the end, some functionary will appear in formal evening attire to announce the winners. His ruffled shirt and black tie attest to the dignity of the proceedings, and to the gentlemanly way in which they are conducted.

Perhaps you will say that, with human nature as it is, some important societal needs are served by this vicarious outlet of violence for the viciousness hidden in all of us and that a good fight by others relieves tensions and lubricates communal living. Others, in defending the recruitment of children to the fight game, will point to the advantages of the discipline that comes from preparation for fighting and to the moral benefits of fighting within a set of rules. They will emphasize the opportunity for the otherwise hopeless to achieve fame, no matter what the price to the brains of the unsuccessful and

successful alike. No matter the basic degradation of those who fight for the entertainment of others even when victorious. The owners and managers of a "stable" of fighters recall those who solved the energy crisis created by the cotton gin.

We are assured by the television networks responsible for bringing us a boxing spectacle that an ambulance will be available throughout the bout, and of course that physicians are present at ringside—a flattering faith in the ability of modern medicine to repair irreversible damage to the nervous system. We are not so reassured when clearly mismatched fighters are paired in the ring and one game but less-talented gladiator is finally unmercifully beaten while the referee, for reasons of his own, allows a bout to proceed when the outcome is clear to all. The physical and mental consequences are smothered in euphemisms and suppressed by announcers, promoters, and audience.

We are reassured again, when we reflect on the respectability given to the sport by the Olympic Committee, since these self-appointed guardians of sportsman's virtues endorse fighting (under careful jurisdiction), suggesting that well-regulated sin is perhaps not very sinful after all.

Heroes usually arise from sacrifice, often in hazardous circumstances and at high cost. The high cost that is paid by the fighters in boxing is buried in emotional bookkeeping.

When a human or animal is struck on the head so that consciousness is lost, pathological changes—minute or larger hemorrhages—contusions often at the base, and tearing of nerve fibers that may not be easily identified, are all consequences of a blunt blow of sufficient force to render the subject unconscious. Detectable symptoms of a beating may not be apparent to a victim preoccupied by the pursuit that caused the injury, but have been admitted by the more introspective who go on to other occupations.

The accumulative destructive effects of repeated blows, even when consciousness and posture are not lost, are well known and accepted.

Is it now not the time to suppress exposure of this fragment of our savagery by the mass media and leave boxing to those who enjoy privately staged dogfights?

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Boxers—Computed Tomography, EEG, and Neurological Evaluation

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• During the last three years, 40 ex-boxers were examined to determine the effects of boxing in regard to their neurological status and the computed tomographic (CT) appearance of the brain. Thirty-eight of these patients had a CT scan of the brain, and 24 had a complete neurological examination including an EEG. The results demonstrate a significant relationship between the number of bouts fought and CT changes indicating cerebral atrophy. Positive neurological findings were not significantly correlated with the number of bouts. Electroencephalographic abnormalities were significantly correlated with the number of bouts fought. Computed tomography and EEG of the brain should be considered as part of a regular neurological examination for active boxers and, if possible, before and after each match, to detect not only the effects of acute life-threatening brain trauma such as subdural hematomas and brain hemorrhages, but the more subtle and debilitating long-term changes of cerebral atrophy.

(JAMA 1982;249:211-213)

BOXING is the only sport in which the intent is to inflict physical injury. Particularly in professional boxing, the fighter who injures and ultimately causes his opponent to become helpless earns, for some atavistic reason, the plaudits of the fans and therefore the highest monetary recompense.

Numbers of studies, especially from the British and European literature, have attested to the neurological (ie, brain) injury sustained by boxers.

See also pp 250 and 254.

Admittedly, many of the fighter populations studied fought before the second World War, when regulation of boxing was minimal. In addition to fighting actual professional matches, many boxers terminate their careers as sparring partners, or, in Britain, as "booth boxers," sustaining continued

and frequent punishment. Finally, amateur boxing is less regulated than professional, although the financial incentive to punish or absorb punishment is less or nonexistent.

To investigate the problem of predicting the onset of dementia pugilistica further, we examined boxers by computed tomographic (CT) scan of the brain and attempted to correlate our findings with concomitant neurological and EEG examinations.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

By mention of our study in the widely read column of a prominent Cleveland sports writer, we were able to attract 40 ex-boxers for evaluation. All were volunteers, none (except boxers No. 36 and 37) were currently boxing, and all gave informed consent for inclusion in the study.

Thirty-eight boxers had a CT scan, and 24 boxers had a complete neurological examination by a Board-certified neurologist (M.C.) and EEG. Of these 24 boxers, 22 also had a CT scan.

Each boxer filled out a questionnaire indicating present age, age of first and last bout, amateur and professional wins, losses, draws, knockouts, technical knock-

outs, and specified symptoms. The 24 boxers submitting to a neurological examination had a full neurological and medical history recorded in addition.

The CT scans were evaluated by three radiologists independently; the group had collectively evaluated more than 15,000 scans in clinical practice. Each scan was graded on a scale of 0 to 4 regarding sulcal enlargement (ie, gyral atrophy) and 0 to 4 regarding ventricular enlargement; 0 was normal, 4 most abnormal. Scores of the three radiologists were averaged. Computed tomographic scan values (Table 1) represent addition of the score for sulcal enlargement plus ventricular enlargement. Thus, 0 would be most normal, 8 most abnormal. Total CT values, as well as separate values, were analyzed statistically. It should be emphasized that values were given in relation to presumed normal for each age group, ie, a larger ventricular size for the seventh decade than for the third decade would be accepted as normal.

Statistical analyses and consultation were carried out by means of the Jonckheere-Terpstra test. A *P* value equal to .05 or less was considered significant.

RESULTS

The data demonstrated a significant relationship between the number of bouts fought and the composite CT score ($P=.0229$) (Table 2). No significant relationship was demonstrable between sulcal enlargement (or gyral atrophy) and the number of bouts fought ($P=.11$) (Table 3). The number of bouts fought was significantly related to the presence or absence of ventricular enlargement ($P=.027$) (Table 4).

There was not a significant relationship of the presence or absence of neurological symptoms to the number of bouts fought ($P=.29$) (Table 5). Positive findings on neurological examination were not significantly correlated with the number of bouts fought ($P=.514$) (Table 6). Abnormalities found on EEG were significantly correlated with the number of bouts fought ($P=.0582$) (Table 7). There was no significant relation between knockouts or technical knockouts and symptoms ($P=.10$), neurological signs ($P=.16$), abnormal EEG ($P=.48$), composite CT score ($P=.62$), sulcal enlargement ($P=.43$) and ventricular enlargement ($P=.38$). Patients with abnormal findings on CT examination did have more frequent neurological symptoms and abnormal neurological findings.

From Radiologic Medical Imaging Associates, Mayfield Heights, Ohio.

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Table 1.—Boxers' Historical Data and Examination Results*

Boxer/ Age, yr	Amateur			Professional			KO	TKO	SXS†	Exam	EEG	CT‡
	W	L	D	W	L	D						
1/49	45	3	0	0	3	4	0	2	+	+	-	0
2/57	8	12	0	0	0	0	4	0	+	-	-	0
3/37	64	6	0	13	2	0	0	8	-	-	-	1
4/57	5‡	9	0	0	0	0	2	1‡	+	+	-	6
5/66	125	10	0	61	4	0	0	2	-	ND	ND	4
6/25	127	20	0	13	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	2
7/61	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	ND	ND	1
8/31	11	1	0	36	9	3	0	0	+	ND	ND	1
9/43	10	2	0	20	14	0	0	4	-	ND	ND	0
10/56	111	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	2
11/33	66	13	0	25	7	0	10	2	+	ND	ND	0
12/34	31	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	0
13/32	70	10	0	5	0	0	1	0	-	ND	ND	0
14/21	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	ND	ND	0
15/47	76	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	+	ND	ND	0
16/29	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	0
17/46	111	11	0	40	8	0	0	3	+	ND	ND	1
18/24	24	7	0	3	5	0	0	2	-	ND	ND	0
19/59	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	1
20/49	85	12	0	18	8	0	0	0	+	ND	ND	3
21/61	40	0	0	25	20	0	10	6	+	-	-	0
22/66	0	0	0	80	40	...	0	1	+	-	-	1
23/50	29	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
24/49	78	17	0	6	3	0	5	2	-	-	-	0
25/54	40	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1
26/65	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	+	-	-	2
27/53	50	19	0	2	3	0	0	1	-	-	-	2
28/42	34	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0
29/70	60	10	0	70	20	0	0	0	-	+	-	3
30/63	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	+	3
31/58	50	20	0	20-30‡	20	0	2	6	0	-	+	1
32/60	84	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	4
33/74	18	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	ND
34/48	105	7	0	15	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0
35/34	33	6	0	50‡	20‡	1	1	4	+	+	+	4
36/16	12‡	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0
37/14	42	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	+	0
38/73	20	1	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
39/53	20	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	+	0
40/49	24	0	0	11	6	0	5	0	-	+	-	ND

*W indicates bouts won; L, bouts lost; D, bouts ending in draw; KO, knocked out; TKO, technical knockouts; SXS, clinical symptoms; exam, examination; CT, computed tomography; plus, positive; minus, negative; ND, not done.

†Computed tomogram score graded on scale of 0 to 4, with 0 as normal and 4 most abnormal. Values shown represent the score for sulcal enlargement plus the score for ventricular enlargement; thus, 0 equals normal and 8 most abnormal.

‡Boxer uncertain of exact number. Statistical analysis was not affected, however. See text and Tables.

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With CT Score				Total Boxers in Each Group, No. (%)
		0	1	2	≥3	
1	0-49	10(87)	2(13)	1(7)	2(13)	15(30)
2	50-99	4(40)	3(30)	1(10)	2(20)	10(20)
3	100-149	3(30)	2(25)	1(12)	2(25)	8(22)
4	≥150	1(20)	1(20)	1(20)	2(40)	5(13)
Total Boxers		18	8	4	8	38
% of Total Boxers Examined		47	21	11	21	

*Z=1.99803298585; P=.0229.

COMMENT

The symptoms of chronic traumatic encephalopathy related to boxing (dementia pugilistica) have been well described¹⁵ and may be progressive after the cessation of boxing as a career.¹ Slowed motor performance, clumsiness, dysarthria, ataxia of gait, tremors, rigidity, spasticity, memory deficit, slowness of thought, and personality change form the full-blown picture, occurring in 17% to 55% of professional boxers.¹⁶ Roberts' monograph¹ is a particularly thorough study of the subject. Some authors,¹ particularly in the American literature, have raised doubts that the syndrome of dementia pugilistica exists. Amateur boxers probably are not afflicted^{1,9} or, if so, only rarely.

The neuropathologic findings have been well described.¹⁰ There is cerebral and cerebellar atrophy. The changes include small contusions ("plaques jaunes"), Purkinje's cell loss, septal abnormalities, nigral degeneration, and intense formation of neurofibrillary tangles.¹¹

Our data support the hypothesis that the more one boxes, the more likely he is to have evidence of cerebral atrophy on CT scan as well as an abnormal EEG. Changes of atrophy demonstrable on CT would reflect damage that occurred at least months and probably years before. Thus, any CT signs of atrophy may be meaningful and would indicate that perhaps the boxer should consider other sports. The significance of our data is particularly striking in view of the fact that we actually had few professional fighters who had numerous bouts, one having fought more than 200 bouts. Furthermore, a standard neurological examination (including detailed history but not formal psychometric tests) proved to be a poor tool, in this population at least, for depicting chronic cerebral changes. In the patient population examined, symptoms included headaches, visual problems, and speech difficulty. Neurological findings included memory loss, ataxia or tandem gait, diminished tendon reflexes, and loss of pin-prick sensation. The EEG proved to be a better predictor of possible neurological abnormalities ($P=.0582$). The usefulness of the EEG in this situation has been emphasized by some authors^{12,14} and disclaimed by

Table 3.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Sulcal Enlargement (Gyral Atrophy)*

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With CT Score			Total Boxers in Each Group
		0	1	≥2	
1	0-49	10(87)	2(13)	3(20)	15
2	50-99	4(40)	3(30)	3(30)	10
3	100-149	3(37.5)	2(25)	3(37.5)	8
4	≥ 150	2(40)	2(40)	1(20)	5
Total Boxers, No. (%)		19(50)	9(24)	10(26)	38

* Z = 1.22829753568; P = .11. CT indicates computed tomography.

Table 4.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Ventricular Enlargement*

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With CT Score			Total Boxers in Each Group
		0	1	≥2	
1	0-49	14(88)	1(6)	1(6)	16
2	50-99	7(78)	0(0)	2(12)	9
3	100-149	6(75)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	8
4	≥ 150	2(40)	0(0)	3(60)	5
Total Boxers, No. (%)		29(76)	2(5)	7(19)	38

* Z = 1.92267401187; P = .027. CT indicates computed tomography.

Table 5.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Clinical Symptoms*

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With Symptoms		Total Boxers in Each Group
		Negative	Positive	
1	0-49	12(71)	5(29)	17
2	50-99	6(60)	4(40)	10
3	≥ 100	8(82)	5(38)	13
Total Boxers, No. (%)		26(65)	14(35)	40

* Z = 546018908233; P = .29.

Table 6.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Neurological Examination*

Group	No. of Bouts	Examination Results, No. (%)		Total Boxers in Each Group
		Negative	Positive	
1	0-49	8(73)	3(27)	11
2	50-99	5(83)	1(17)	6
3	≥ 100	5(71)	2(29)	7
Total Boxers, No. (%)		18(75)	6(25)	24

* Z = .0358, P = .514

Table 7.—Effect of Number of Bouts on EEG*

Group	No. of Bouts	EEG Results, No. (%)		Total Boxers in Each Age Group
		Negative	Positive	
1	0-49	0(02)	2(18)	11
2	50-99	5(83)	1(17)	6
3	≥ 100	3(43)	4(57)	7
Total Boxers, No. (%)		17(71)	7(29)	24

* Z = 1.57080210058; P = .0502.

others.¹¹

Our data suggest no relation of cerebral atrophy to the number of knockouts or technical knockouts. We did not correlate our results with any estimate of the fighter's standing in his profession (we had no professional champions, but many who claimed to

have been amateur or Golden Glove champions), weight class, or size of gloves used. Roberts⁶ was also unable to make these correlations.

CONCLUSION

Our data show that boxers with even a moderate number of bouts may

suffer cerebral atrophy (as judged by ventricular dilatation on the CT scan). Furthermore, the correlation of cerebral atrophy and number of bouts is significant.

Our study thus supports the numerous others in the literature showing that boxing is deleterious to the human brain. Computed tomography and EEG of the brain should be considered as part of a regular neurological examination for active boxers, and if possible should be performed before and after each boxing match in order to detect not only the results of acute life-threatening brain trauma as subdural hematomas and brain hemorrhages, but the more subtle chronic and debilitating changes of gradual cerebral atrophy.

Hal Lebovitz, sports editor, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, gave advice and aid in this project.

Anne S. Lindblad, MS, provided biostatistical aid. Data analysis was performed by Computer Services of Middleburg, Va.

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Corrected Copy

STATE LAWS GOVERNING
BOXING AND WRESTLING
IN ~~NEVADA~~^{ALASKA}

WITH
RULES
AND
REGULATIONS



Issued by
~~ALASKA~~^{ALASKA} ~~NEVADA~~ ATHLETIC COMMISSION

1986

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ALASKA

NEVADA STATUTES GOVERNING BOXING AND WRESTLING

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1. THE RING AND EQUIPMENT

1. **Ring.** The ring shall be not less than 16 feet square nor more than 24 feet square within the ropes. The ring floor shall extend beyond the ropes not less than 18 inches. The ring posts shall not be closer than 18 inches to the ring ropes. The ring floor shall be padded with matting or other soft material or rubber or a combination thereof, such material to be of a softness and resiliency approved by the commission, and shall be of a thickness likewise approved by the commission. Padding must extend beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform, with a top covering of canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges must not be used.

2. **Height of Ring.** The ring platform shall not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building, and shall be provided with suitable steps for use of contestants. Ring posts shall be of metal, not more than 4 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a height of 58 inches above the ring floor, and shall be properly padded.

3. **Ring Ropes.** Ring ropes shall be ~~three~~ ^{four} in number, not less than 1 inch in diameter; the lower rope ~~18~~ ¹⁸ inches above the ring floor, the second rope ~~34~~ ³⁴ inches above the floor, the third rope ~~32~~ ³² inches above the floor. Ropes shall be wrapped in soft material. *4th rope 52"*

4. **Ring Equipment.** Clubs shall provide all necessary equipment, subject to approval by the commission, for use of seconds and contestants at all contests.

5. **Gong or Bell.** There shall be a bell or gong at the ring no higher than the floor level of the ring. The bell or gong shall be of a clear tone so that the contestants may easily hear it.

6. **Gloves.** Gloves shall be examined by the commission representative and the referee. If padding is found to be misplaced or lumpy, or if gloves are found to be imperfect, they shall be changed before the contest starts. No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be permitted.

7. **Gloves—Main Event.** Gloves for all main events shall be new, furnished by club management, and so made as to fit the hands of any contestant whose hands may be unusual in size.

8. **Gloves—Preliminaries.** If gloves used in preliminary bouts have been used before they must be whole, clean, in sanitary condition, and subject to inspection by the referee or commission representative as to condition. If found to be unfit they shall be immediately discarded and replaced with gloves meeting the above requirements.

9 **Gloves—Extra Set.** All clubs must have on hand an extra set of boxing gloves to be used in case gloves are broken or in any way damaged during the course of a bout.

10 **Gloves—Weight.** All contestants shall wear 8-ounce gloves. Weight of gloves for championship fights shall be set by the commission.
10oz GLOVES for all OVER 175 Lbs

11 **Bandages.** Bandages shall not exceed the following restrictions:
(1) The winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over 1½ inches wide, placed directly on the hand to protect that part of the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but shall not extend within 1 inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(2) Contestants shall use soft surgical bandage not over 2 inches wide, selected in place by not more than 2 feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. One 10-yard roll of bandage shall complete the wrappings for each hand.

(3) Bandages shall be adjusted in the dressing room in the presence of a commission representative and both contestants. Either contestant may waive his privilege of witnessing the bandaging of his opponent's hands.

12 **Sanitation.** All clubs are held responsible for and must correct any violation of commission rules or Board of Health rules, regarding the sanitary conditions with respect to dressing rooms, showers, water closets, towels, or other equipment. Club physicians and commission representatives are to make a particular examination at every boxing and wrestling show for violations of these rules, and if any are discovered they must be reported to the commission immediately.

ARTICLE 2. CONDUCT OF BOUTS

Weights and Classes.

Flyweight.....	112 lbs. or under
Bantamweight.....	over 112 to 118 lbs.
Featherweight.....	over 118 to 126 lbs.
Lightweight.....	over 126 to 135 lbs.
Welterweight.....	over 135 to 147 lbs.
Middleweight.....	over 147 to 160 lbs.
Light heavyweight.....	over 160 to 175 lbs.
Heavyweight.....	all over 175 lbs.

Contests shall be scheduled, and no contestants shall engage in a contest where the weight difference exceeds the allowance as shown in the following schedule, without the approval of the commission:

112 lbs.—118 lbs.....	not more than 3 lbs.
118 lbs.—126 lbs.....	not more than 5 lbs.
126 lbs.—135 lbs.....	not more than 7 lbs.
135 lbs.—147 lbs.....	not more than 9 lbs.
147 lbs.—160 lbs.....	not more than 11 lbs.
160 lbs.—175 lbs.....	not more than 12 lbs.
175 lbs. and over, no limit.	

14. **Advance Appearance of Main Event Boxers.** Main event boxers (except in normal weekly promotions) shall be present in any specified city at least 3 days in advance of the date on which the bout is scheduled for the purpose of training, publicity and for whatever other purpose the promoter may desire, unless the boxer has in writing express approval of the commission.

Unless otherwise provided for in the contract, the boxer's expenses for this purpose must be borne by the promoter. If a boxer fails to comply with this request, the promoter may, subject to approval of the commission, deduct 10 percent of the offending boxer's purse.

15. **Appearance Forfeits.** All boxers may be required to post appearance forfeits with each promoter for whom they are to appear. In the event the boxer fails to appear, this forfeit shall be subject to a determination by the commission, with a special hearing heard thereon, with proper notice given to all interested parties, and the matter shall be disposed of as promptly as possible. If it is determined that said forfeit is in order, said forfeit money shall be turned over to the commission by the promoter. (Refer to NRS 467.135.)

16. **Weighting Time.** Contestants shall be weighed on the day of the scheduled match, at a time to be determined by the commission, in the presence of each other, a commission representative, and an official of the club, on scales approved by the commission at such place as may be designated. By special permission of the commission, preliminary boxers may be allowed to weigh in and be examined not later than 1 hour before the scheduled time of the first match on the card. All weights stripped.

17. **Forfeiture for Failure to Make Weight.** Boxers who fail to make the weight agreed upon in their contracts shall forfeit 10 percent of their purses with a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$100, unless the weight difference is less than 1 pound, in which case the forfeit cannot be claimed and no fines shall be assessed. If a boxer is able to make the weight between weighing-in time and ring time no forfeit shall be imposed nor shall a fine be assessed if the overweight is less than 1 pound. Forfeits shall be divided 50 percent to the other boxer and 50 percent to the commission.

18. **Contestants' Appearance.** Contestants must be clean and present a tidy appearance. The excessive use of grease or any other foreign substance shall not be used on the face of a contestant and referees or the commission representative in charge shall cause to be removed any such excessive grease or foreign substance. It will be at the sole discretion of the commission or its representative to determine whether facial adornments (mustaches, goatees, excessive sideburns) and length of hair presents any potential hazard to the safety of the contestant or his opponent, or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the contest.

1. **Boxers' Equipment.** Each boxer on a program must provide in addition with the ring costume selected and approved by the commission. Boxers signed to engage in a contest must appear at scheduled ring equipped with two pair of regulation trunks which may be black, dark green, dark red, dark blue, or orange. These trunks must be of solid colors except white. They may be ornamented with a stripe around the belt and down the sides of a color which contrasts with the trunk but which must also be chosen from one of the colors above listed. These trunks may bear a suitable emblem or insignia provided it is not of a commercial or advertising nature. Articles of agreement must specify the colors of trunks to be worn by contestants to insure that they do not wear the same color. The contestants shall not wear the same color in the ring. Failure to observe this rule will result in the offender being disqualified.

Boxers must wear regulation trunks which are loose fitting and made of lightweight cloth similar to an athlete's "running pants." The belt of the trunks shall not extend above the waist line. Boxers must wear individual fitted mouthpieces.

2. **Contestants Must Report.** Contestants must report to the commission representative in charge of dressing rooms at least 1 hour before the scheduled time of the first match.

3. **Referee Instruction.** The referee shall, before starting a contest, obtain from each contestant the name of his chief second, and shall hold the chief second responsible for the conduct of his assistant seconds during the progress of the contest. The referee shall call contestants to the ring before each bout for final instructions, at which time each contestant shall be accompanied by his chief second only.

4. **Persons Allowed in Ring.** No persons other than the contestants and the referee may be in the ring during the progress of a round.

5. **Fouls in Boxing.**

1. Hitting below the belt.
2. Hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being **DOWN**
3. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.
4. Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
5. Wrestling or kicking.
6. Striking an opponent who is helpless as a result of blows and so **DOWN** by the ropes that he does not fall.
7. Butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee.
8. Hitting with the open glove, or with the butt of the hand, the wrist, the elbow, all backhand blows.
9. Purposely going down without being hit.
10. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys.

11. The use of the pivot blow or the deliberate use of the rabbit punch.

12. Jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove.

13. The use of abusive language in the ring.

14. Any unsportsmanlike trick or action causing injury to an opponent.

15. Hitting on the break.

16. Hitting after the bell has sounded ending the round.

17. Roughing at the ropes.

18. Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes.

24. **Penalty.** Any boxer guilty of foul tactics in a boxing contest may be disqualified and his purse withheld from payment, and the boxer shall be automatically suspended. Disposition of the purse and the penalty to be imposed upon the boxer shall be determined by action of the commission.

25. **Accidental Fouling.** If a bout is stopped because of accidental fouling the referee shall determine whether the boxer who has been fouled can continue or not. If his chances have not been seriously jeopardized as a result of a foul, the referee may order the bout continued after a reasonable interval. **Not to EXCEED 5 MIN**

26. **Unfair Practices Likely to Cause Injury.** Referees will not permit unfair practices that may cause injuries to a contestant, and are held strictly responsible for the enforcement of the rules. The only fair blow is a blow delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or sides of the head and body above the belt.

27. **Holding and Hitting.** Holding with one hand, especially back of the neck, and hitting with the other is classed as a major foul. Referees must warn offenders that this type of foul will not be tolerated and will be strictly penalized.

28. **Minor Fouls.** In case of minor fouls such as hitting or flicking with the open glove, and clinching and wrestling an opponent, after sufficient warning has been given the referee will punish persistent disregard of the rules.

29. **The Referee Shall Have Power to Stop Contest.** The referee shall have the power to stop a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided, or if either, or both, contestants are in such condition that to continue might subject them to serious injury. The referee shall render a technical draw decision if the bout is stopped in the first round.

In cases where a boxer or wrestler receives a cut eye or any other injury which the referee or ringside physician believes may incapacitate the boxer or wrestler, the referee may call into the ring the club physician

for examination of the boxer or wrestler, who will render his opinion to the referee, before the referee renders his decision in the matter.

Procedure Where Failure to Compete. In any case where the referee decides that the contestants are not honestly competing, that the knockdown is a "dive," or the foul a prearranged termination of the bout, he shall not finish the knockdown count or disqualify for fouling or render a decision, but shall stop the bout not later than before the end of the last round and order the purses of both boxers held pending investigation by the commission, and the announcer or referee shall inform the audience that no decision has been rendered.

1. Penalizing Contestant. The referee may penalize any contestant who fouls his opponent during a contest, by charging such contestant with the loss of points, whether such foul or fouls be intentional or unintentional. However, the referee shall use his own discretion in determining the number of points, if any, chargeable against the contestant in each instance, depending upon the severity or harmlessness of the foul and its effect upon the opponent. The referee shall indicate on the official score supplied by the commission the number of points taken away from a contestant in any and all rounds in which he may find it necessary to charge the contestant with such loss. The referee shall, at the conclusion of each round, notify the judges of the number of points to be deducted in accordance with his determination. Said deduction of points shall also be announced to the public at the same time.

Persistent fouling by a contestant requiring repeated cautioning by the referee shall be called to the attention of the commission for appropriate punishment.

A contestant may be awarded a contest on a claim of a low-blow foul. If a contestant falls to the ring floor or otherwise indicates an unwillingness to continue because of a claim of a low-blow foul, the contest shall be deemed a technical knockout.

2. Accidental Butt. If a boxer is accidentally butted in a bout so that he cannot continue, the referee shall:

Call the bout a technical draw if the injured boxer is behind on points, or

Declare the injured boxer the winner on a technical decision if he is ahead in points. If judges are used, then a majority vote as disclosed on the score cards shall prevail in determining the decision as specified in sections (1) and (2) hereof. If all three score cards differ, the contest shall be declared a technical draw.

Call the bout a draw if an accidental butt occurs during the first round of any contest.

This rule applies only to accidental butting. Intentional butting is a foul and shall be penalized as such.

33. Failure to Resume Boxing. No contestant shall leave the ring during any 1-minute rest period between rounds. Should any contestant fail or refuse to resume boxing when the gong sounds denoting the commencement of the next succeeding round, the referee shall award a KO decision to his opponent as of the round which has last been finished, unless the circumstances indicate to the referee the requirement for investigation or punitive action, in which event the referee shall not give a decision and shall order withheld the purse or purses of either or both boxer or boxers.

34. Wiping Gloves. Before a boxer resumes boxing after having been knocked or having fallen or slipped to the floor, the referee shall wipe any accumulated resin from the boxer's gloves with a damp towel or on his shirt.

35. Method of Counting Over a Boxer Who Is Down. When a contestant is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and immediately begin the count over the boxer who is down. He shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second. No contestant who is knocked down shall be allowed to resume boxing until the referee has finished counting eight. The contestant may take the count either on the floor or standing. The timekeeper, by effective signaling, shall give the referee the correct 1-second interval for his count. The referee's count is the official count.

Should the opponent fail to stay in the farthest corner the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to it, and then go on with the count from the point from which it was interrupted. If the boxer who is down arises during the count, the referee may, if he deems it advisable, step between the contestants long enough to assure himself that the boxer just arisen is in a fit condition to continue. If so assured, he shall without loss of time, order both boxers to go on with the contest. During such intervention by the referee the striking of a blow by either boxer may be ruled "foul."

When a boxer is knocked out, the referee shall perform a full 10-second count in order to avoid confusion as to the termination of the contest. If the contestant taking the round is still down when the referee calls the count of ten, the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that he has been knocked out and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

If both boxers go down at the same time, count shall be continued so long as one is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of ten, the contest shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw. If at the end of a round a boxer is down, and the referee is in the course of counting, the gong indicating the end of the round will not be

ided. The gong will only be sounded when the referee gives the command "box," indicating the continuation of the match.

When a round in any boxing contest shall terminate before a contestant who has been knocked down shall have arisen from the floor of the ring the timekeeper's count shall be continued. If the fallen contestant fails to arise before the count of ten, he shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round lately concluded.

When a boxer has been knocked out, none of his handlers is to touch him except to remove his mouthpiece until the attending physician enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer and issues such instructions as he sees fit to the boxer's handlers.

Resuming Count. Should a contestant who is "down" arise before the count of "ten" is reached, and go down immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off.

When Boxer Falls From Ring During Round. A contestant who has been knocked or who has fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a contest may be helped back by anyone except his seconds or manager, and the referee will allow a reasonable time for the return. When on the ring platform outside the ropes, the contestant must enter the ring immediately, when he may either resume the contest or take a count which in the latter case shall be started by the referee as soon as the fallen contestant is back in the ring.

Should the contestant stall for time outside the ropes, the referee shall start the count without waiting for him to reenter the ring.

When one boxer has fallen through the ropes the other shall retire to the nearest corner and stay there until ordered to continue the contest by the referee.

A contestant who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent from the ring or who hits him when he is partly out of the ring, and prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense, may be penalized.

When a Boxer Shall Be Deemed "Down." A boxer shall be deemed to be "down" when any part of his body but his feet is on the floor or if he is hanging helplessly over the ropes. A referee can count a contestant out either on the ropes or on the floor.

Announcing Winner. At the termination of all boxing bouts the winner shall be announced by the announcer and the referee shall raise the winner's hand.

Change of Decision. A decision rendered at the termination of any boxing contest cannot be changed except as follows: Should the commission at any time following the rendition of a decision determine there is a collusion affecting the result of any contest, or if the compilation of the score cards of the referee and judges shows an error which

would mean that the decision was given to the wrong boxer, then such decision shall be changed as the commission may direct.

41. Score Card to Referee and Judges. The commission representative in charge at all boxing shows shall, before the start of each bout, give the referee and judges, when the latter are used, a regulation score card. The referee and judges will score each round of the bout on the card and sign it. The referee shall pick up the scoring slips from each judge and turn them in to the commission's desk prior to the start of each round. The commission representative may then show the cards, upon request, to accredited press representatives. Immediately thereafter a representative of the commission shall mail or deliver the score cards with the rest of his reports to the commission office. Reports of each bout shall be filed in the commission office.

42. Method of Judging. Referees and judges shall score all contests and determine the winner through the use of the so-called five-point must system. In this system, the better boxer receives five points and his opponent proportionately less. If the round is even, each boxer receives ~~five~~ points. No fraction of points may be given. Points for each round shall be awarded immediately after the termination of the round. After the termination of the contest the announcer shall first pick up the scores of the judges and the referee from the commission desk. The majority opinion shall be conclusive and if there is no majority then the decision shall be a draw. When the commission representative has completed his checking he shall advise the announcer of the decision, and the announcer in turn shall then inform the audience over the speaker system.

43. Scoring Fouls. In the case of fouls or other infractions of the rules, the referee shall be the sole judge of the number of points to be deducted from the offender's total in any particular round, and the referee shall at the conclusion of each round notify the judges of the number of points to be deducted in accordance with his determination.

When necessary to deduct points because of fouls or other infractions of the rules, the referee shall warn the offender and at the end of the round notify both contestants of any penalties which may be assessed against either boxer.

Points deducted for any foul or infraction of the rules shall be deducted in the round in which they occur. No boxer shall be penalized in a later round by virtue of a previous foul or infraction of the rules.

ARTICLE 3. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND SAFETY

44. Examination Fee. The club physician shall have a suitable place or room in which to make his examinations. The minimum fee for a club physician shall be as per schedule adopted by the commission, which fee shall include temporary or emergency treatment to any injured contestant in the arena or dressing room.

1. **Time for Examinations.** A thorough physical and eye examination shall be given each contestant by the club physician at the time of weigh-in.
2. **Examination Ordered by Commission.** Any boxer who has signed to a contract to box at any club may be ordered by the commission to appear at any time to be weighed or to be examined by any man which the commission may designate.
3. **Rejection and Reports.** Should any contestant examined prove incompetent, or any referee unfit for officiating, the contestant or referee must be rejected and immediate report of that fact made to the commission representative. The examining physician shall, before the start of a boxing show, certify in writing to the commission representative that the contestants and referees are in good physical condition, and shall mail or deliver to the commission within 24 hours a written report on licensees examined, on form furnished by the commission.
4. **Report of Illness.** Whenever a licensed boxer, because of injury or illness, is unable to take part in a contest for which he is under contract, he (or his manager) must immediately report the fact to the commission, and the boxer shall submit to an examination by a physician designated by the commission. The examination fee of the physician is to be paid by the boxer, or club, if the latter requests an examination.
5. **Continuous Presence of Physician.** Club physicians shall sit at the immediate ringside at all boxing and wrestling bouts. No bout shall be allowed to proceed unless the physician is in his seat. The physician shall not leave until after the decision in the final bout. He shall be prepared to assist if any serious emergency shall arise, and shall render temporary or emergency treatments for cuts and minor injuries sustained by contestants. The manager or second shall attempt to render aid to a boxer during the course of a round before the club physician has had an opportunity to examine the boxer who may have been injured.
6. **Report of Injury.** All club physicians must report on the physician's report all cases where boxers or wrestlers have been injured during a bout, or have applied for medical aid after a contest.
7. **Boxers Knocked Out.** Boxers who have been knocked out shall be kept in a prone position until they have recovered. When a boxer is knocked out, no one is to touch him, except the referee or chief second who shall remove his mouthpiece, until the ring physician enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer, and issues such instructions as may be of benefit to the boxer's handlers. If a boxer has been knocked out or if a technical knockout decision has been rendered against him by the

referee, such boxer shall be placed on the ill and unavailable list for such a period of time as may be recommended by the club physician or any approved commission physician who may examine him, but such period of time shall not be less than 30 days.

Boxers will not be permitted to engage in any contact boxing during this period without the approval of the commission physician.

52. **Suspension for Disability.** Any licensee rejected by an examining physician shall be suspended until it is shown that he is fit for further competition or officiating.

Any boxer suspended for 30 days for his medical protection or when he has been suspended for a hard fight, shall take the same examination as required for the annual physical except as directed by the commission. The doctor may require any other procedures including an electroencephalogram if indicated.

53. **Time Between Bouts.** Unless special approval is obtained from the commission, if a boxer has competed anywhere in a bout of four rounds or less, he shall not be allowed to box in this State until 2 days have elapsed. Four days must elapse after a six-round bout, 5 days after an eight-round bout, 6 days after a ten-round bout, 7 days after a twelve-round bout and 10 days after a fifteen-round bout.

54. **Administration or Use of Drugs.** The administration of or use of any drugs, alcohol or stimulants, or injections in any part of the body, either before or during a match, to or by any boxer is prohibited. Any licensee violating this rule shall be subject to disciplinary action.

55. **Monsel's Solution.** The use during a boxing match of Monsel's Solution, or any similar drug or compound for the stopping of hemorrhage in the ring, is prohibited. Only such preparations as are approved by the commission may be used to stop hemorrhage in the ring.

ARTICLE 4. CONTRACTS—BOXER AND MANAGER

56. **Form of Contract.** Contracts between boxers and managers and between boxers or managers and licensed clubs shall be executed and notarized on printed forms approved by the commission. The commission may approve a contract not on its printed form if entered into in another jurisdiction by a nonresident of the State.

All contracts for boxing contests must include the following clause:

The boxer agrees to equip himself with an approved abdominal guard of his own selection, type to be approved by the commission, which will obviate the necessity of any claims being made during the contest on account of a low blow. It is expressly understood that this contest is not to be terminated on account of a low blow, as the protector selected by the boxer is, in his own opinion, sufficient protection to withstand any so-called low blow.

57. **Provisions of Contract.** A copy of all contracts entered into between managers and boxers must be placed on file with the commission for approval. No manager may negotiate or sign for matches for a boxer under contract to him. Any boxer not having a contract with a licensed manager must sign for his own contest and receipt for his own purse. A contract however, becomes null and void if at any time during the term the manager or boxer is not licensed by the commission. A boxer is permitted to have one manager only, and no manager is allowed to participate in more than 33 1/3 percent of the ring earnings of the boxer. The assignment of any part or parts of the boxer's or manager's interest in a contract, filed and approved by the commission, will be permitted without the approval and consent of the commission. The consent to a contract will not be granted unless a copy of the proposed assignment is submitted to the commission for its approval.

Execution of Contract. A contract is not valid between manager and boxer unless both parties appear at the same time before the commission and receive its approval, unless otherwise directed by the commission. The commission may approve a contract not on its printed form entered into in another jurisdiction by nonresidents of this State. The commission may approve a contract containing an initial term not exceeding 4 years, and it may also contain an option which permits the manager, at the expiration of the initial term, to renew the contract for an additional period not exceeding 2 years. A manager intending to exercise such an option to renew shall, at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the term of the initial contract, send a written notification to the commission and the boxer of such intent. The commission shall approve the renewal of this contract unless the commission determines that the manager has not properly fulfilled his obligations under the contract during the initial term thereof.

Expiration of Contract. No manager shall be allowed to contract for the services of a boxer under his management for a match to take place on a date after the expiration of the contract between the boxer and manager.

ARTICLE 5. APPLICATIONS AND LICENSING

60. Age and Physical Condition of Boxer. All boxers must have reached their 18th birthday except amateurs, before being allowed to compete in any boxing contest in this State. No boxer over 36 years of age shall be granted a license except by special action of the commission. A license shall be issued to any applicant for a boxer's license who is not to be blind in one eye or whose vision in one eye shall be so poor as to cause any examining physician to recommend that no license be issued. This rule will be effective regardless of how keen the boxer's vision may be in the other eye. No license shall be issued to any boxer who has suffered cerebral hemorrhage or any other serious head injury.

61. License Required. Boxers and/or managers licensed in other jurisdictions signing a contract with a promoter to box in this State must, as soon as practicable prior to the scheduled contest, make application for a license with this commission. Should the manager only sign for the boxer's appearance, a copy of the manager's authorization to negotiate and sign for the boxer must accompany the club contract. Failure to comply with this rule may result in denial of any application received from such boxer and/or manager pending a hearing before the full commission.

62. Examination of Boxer Applicants. Any boxer applying for a license or renewal thereof must be examined by a physician certified by the commission to establish both physical and mental fitness for competition. Any boxer licensed with the Nevada Athletic Commission who shall participate in a boxing match or contest outside the State of Nevada shall be required, upon his return to Nevada, to again take this examination, before being allowed to box in Nevada. The results of such contest shall be reported to the nearest commission office by the licensee within 72 hours of returning to Nevada.

63. Ability to Perform. Before a license is issued to any boxer he must satisfy the commission that he has the ability to compete. If at any time a boxer's ability to perform is questioned, whether from becoming "washed up" or any other reason, the commission may, upon being satisfied of the boxer's lack of ability, retire him from further competition.

64. Application for License; Contents, Falsification. Applications for licenses shall be in writing on a form supplied by the commission and shall be verified under oath by the applicant. Every license issued shall be subject to the conditions and agreements set forth in the application therefor, the statutes and laws relating to boxing and wrestling, and the rules and regulations of the commission. Falsification in whole or in part of a material fact or presentation of any application for a license shall result in a license being denied, and if previously granted, revoked unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

65. Fingerprints. An applicant for any type of license issued by this commission may be fingerprinted as required by the commission at the time his initial application is filed with the commission, or at such other times as deemed necessary by the commission, and furnish such photographs as may be required by the commission. This rule applies to any individual applying for club license, or other responsible official signing an application for club license in the name of a club, organization, corporation, or association.

66. Bond. An applicant requesting a club license within the State of Nevada shall post with the commission a bond not less than \$2,000.

club license shall be in effect until expired or terminated at the discretion of the commission.

If the commission believes such bond is inadequate, the commission may require the promoter to place in escrow an amount to be fixed by the commission. Such amount shall be deposited in a bank licensed to do business in the State not less than 30 days prior to the contest or exhibition. The amount in escrow may be used to satisfy any obligation incurred by the promoter during the staging of such contest or exhibition under the order of the commission. After satisfaction of all such obligations the commission shall release the remainder of the amount in escrow to the promoter.

67 Bond—Refund. Every club making application for a boxing license must furnish a surety bond to the ALASKA Athletic Commission in an amount deemed by the commission to be adequate to reimburse to the purchasers of tickets for such contest or exhibition.

However, one bond may be used in more than one location by a licensee provided that no more than one location covered by the same bond is scheduled for an event on any given calendar date.

The surety bond is to be conditioned for the payment to the ALASKA Athletic Commission of a sum equivalent to the total sale of tickets in the event of the following events:

1. In the event of a failure to hold said main event contest upon the advertised date unless the same is thereafter held at a postponed date with the consent of the commission;

2. In the event of a failure to hold said main event contest at any date fixed by the commission for the holding thereof. Said bond shall be payable within 15 days after default to insure reimbursement to the purchasers of tickets for such contest, provided, however, that the reimbursement of ticket holders be first ordered by the commission.

However, the commission may, at its discretion, accept cash or certificate either in whole or in part in lieu of a surety bond.

68 Protests to Club Applications. Whenever any application for a license, including any application for any change of dates, is filed with the commission, the commission will notify licensees through the weekly bulletin. Written protests to such application may be filed with the commission within 10 days of mailing of the bulletin carrying notification. If a written protest is filed, the commission may schedule a hearing on the application after 10 days' notice to all interested parties.

69 Only One Club License Permitted. No promoter, or group of promoters shall directly or indirectly hold more than one club license without the consent of the commission. Violation of this rule shall result in the revocation of all licenses so held. Any club presently licensed must make application for a specific date for a boxing or wrestling show, shall

apply to the commission for a permit to hold said contest or exhibition prior to any announcement or advertisement of said contest or exhibition.

70. Certification of Physicians. The commission shall certify each year a list of physicians and no physician not on such list shall be employed as a club physician or perform any examinations of licensees unless special permission is first obtained from the commission. The list of certified physicians shall be available in the headquarters and district offices of the commission.

ARTICLE 6. DUTIES OF MATCHMAKERS, SECONDS, AND TIMEKEEPERS

(a) MATCHMAKERS

71. Matches To Be Made By. No match shall be made on behalf of any club or promoter except by the promoter, or a licensed matchmaker or assistant matchmaker.

72. Club Limit. No matchmaker or assistant matchmaker may make matches for more than one club unless specifically authorized to do so by the commission.

73. Number of Boxers. Managers are not allowed to have more than three boxers under their management in any one show without special permission in writing from the commission. Persons making matches must rigidly observe this rule.

(b) SECONDS

74. Number and Costume. Each contestant may have no more than three seconds and each such second while assisting in the boxer's corner may wear only such costume as may be prescribed by the commission from time to time. Only one of such seconds may be inside the ring ropes between rounds.

75. No Coaching. No second may coach any of the boxers during the progress of any round and must remain seated and silent during each round.

76. Throwing Water Prohibited. Any excessive or undue spraying or throwing of water on any boxer between rounds is forbidden.

77. Determining Defeat. The referee, or official commission physician, shall be the only determining factor in the stopping of any bout because of injury to a boxer.

78. Fans and Towels. Fans may be used between rounds. Swinging of towels is prohibited.

1. **Manager Acting as Second.** A licensed manager may act as a second without the necessity of a second's license.

(c) **TIMEKEEPERS**

8. **Equipment.** Timekeepers shall provide themselves with such equipment as prescribed by the commission and shall carry out such duties as directed by the commission representative.

81. **Warning.** Ten seconds before the beginning of each round the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the contestants by blowing a whistle.

ARTICLE 7. CONDUCT OF PROMOTIONS

82. **Show Reports.** Every club must submit the following reports and documents on forms supplied by the commission for each promotion (contests or holds):

1. Contracts between club and boxers.
 2. Matchmaker's report.
 3. Club report of tax.
 4. Statement of receipts and disbursements to contestants.
1. The reports and documents must be prepared and filed in the manner and time specified on the forms.

83. **Matchmaker's Report.** Whenever any promoter, matchmaker, or assistant matchmaker is negotiating for a bout with any person or party who is not the manager of record for the boxer involved, he must file on a form supplied by the commission the identity of the boxer and the representative, the compensation of the representative, and by whom such compensation is to be paid.

Whenever a promoter, matchmaker, or assistant matchmaker is negotiating for broadcasting by television or radio of a proposed match, said promoter, matchmaker, or assistant matchmaker must file with the commission a gross price he anticipates will be paid for the television or radio broadcast rights.

84. **Approval of Contestants.** All boxing contests must be approved by the commission, or its designee, prior to giving the names of the contestants to the various news media. Main event contracts must be placed on file with the commission at least 72 hours prior to the event unless special approval is obtained from the commission. Contracts for all other contests must be filed prior to the scheduled noon weigh-in of the event unless special approval is obtained from the commission. If a promoter or matchmaker fail to file a contract for any participant whose name is released to the news media, he will be subject to disciplinary action.

~~85. Approval of Female Boxers.~~ All female boxers must be qualified to perform and will be governed by the rules of the Nevada Athletic Commission. (See Female Boxers, Page 34). ~~DELETE~~

86. **Contract Provisions.** No verbal agreement or written agreement other than the contract on the official form shall be accepted or recognized by the commission. Contracts are prohibited wherein a certain sum, other than federal or state taxes, is taken by the club from the gate receipts, before a boxer is paid for his services a percentage of the balance of said gate receipts, except that such deduction may be allowed if the amount to be deducted is specified in the contract signed by the club with the boxer. No "blanket contract" or option on a boxer's services will be recognized by the commission. Such contracts and options are expressly prohibited. Contracts, wherein a boxer agrees to accept a certain percentage for his services with the understanding that at the same time he is to pay his opponent a stipulated amount of this percentage, are not acceptable to the commission unless such a contract is submitted to the commission for examination and approval before it is signed by the parties thereto.

87. **Failure to Appear.** Any contestant absenting himself from a show in which he has signed or has been signed by his duly licensed manager to appear, without a written valid excuse or a certificate from a commission physician in advance in case of physical disability is subject to disciplinary action. Any boxer who files a certificate from a commission physician stating that he is unable to fulfill a contract on account of physical disability must, on being restored to the eligible list, fulfill his contract with the same opponent or a suitable substitute specified in the contract within a reasonable time, such period to be set by the commission, unless the boxer is released from the contract by mutual agreement.

88. **Percentage of Gate Receipts to Boxer.** Contestants working on a percentage basis, shall be paid on the basis of the net receipts of each exhibition after state and federal taxes, ring expenses, and complimentary tickets upon which a price is specified, have been deducted therefrom.

89. **Payment of Contestants.** No contestant or his manager shall be paid for the services of the contestant before a contest, except that the club or promoter may, with permission of the commission, pay to a contestant before services are rendered, necessary transportation and living expenses. However, such payment must not be more than 10 percent (10%) of such contestant's purse.

90. **Payment of Contestants.** All contestants shall be paid in full according to their contracts, and no part or percentage of their remuneration may be withheld except by order of an official of the commission,

190. All any part thereof be returned through arrangement with the boxer or his manager to any matchmaker, assistant matchmaker, or club representative. The boxer or manager may not assign his respective share of the purse or any portion thereof, without the approval of the commission, by a written request filed with the commission at least 72 hours before the contest.

191. **Time and Manner of Payment.** All payment of purses shall be made immediately after the contest or exhibition, or, in case of a percentage contract, immediately after the percentage is determined by the commission inspectors unless otherwise ordered by the commission. The club's authorized representative shall, unless otherwise ordered by the commission in the club office, deliver check or checks made out to the club as payor to all parties entitled to payment. Such payment shall be made in the presence of the commission's inspector in charge of the contest. The club shall take a receipt for all payments made by checks, and deliver a copy of such receipt to the commission. The form of this receipt sheet will be furnished by the commission and filled out by the representative.

192. **No Decision Bout.** In the event the referee fails to render a decision at the termination of any bout, the club shall deliver payment covering such bout to the commission.

193. **Approval of 12- or 15-Round Contests.** No club may schedule or advertise a 12-round or a 15-round championship boxing contest without having received the specific approval and permission of the commission.

194. **Number of Rounds Scheduled.** Licensed clubs shall not schedule more than 25 rounds nor more than 40 rounds of boxing on any one night. An emergency bout must be provided in case the arranged card falls through, and if it is necessary to put on another bout.

195. **Postponement.** If, through inclement weather (in case of any outdoor show) or other happening not within the control of the club, a postponement becomes necessary, the commission may grant an extension of the contracts and set a new date, and the action of the commission when a show is called off shall be binding upon all parties to the contracts. An advance sale shall not be regarded as legitimate reason for a postponement. Indoor boxing and wrestling shows shall not be called off or postponed on account of storms or for any other reason not herein provided, except with an affirmative vote by at least a majority of the commission. No boxing or wrestling show shall be called off at such time unless the general public cannot be notified through afternoon newspapers, or through other effective means of notification.

196. **Notice of Change in Program.** Notice of any change in

announced or advertised programs for any main event boxing contest must be filed with the commission and the press at least 24 hours before the contest. Notices of such change or substitution must also be conspicuously posted at the box office, and announced from the ring before the opening contest, and if any of the patrons desire to have the price of their tickets refunded, such refund shall be made if the tickets or the ticket stubs are presented at the box office at once. The box office must remain open a reasonable length of time to redeem such tickets.

97. **Substitutions.** Substitutions will not be permitted in a main event contest unless made more than 24 hours before weighing-in time of the day of the contest, and then will be permitted only when the substitute has been approved by the commission in cases of emergency which the commission feels justify such action.

98. **Main Event, Time of.** The main event of any professional boxing show shall be started not later than 10 o'clock p.m. If the semifinal or other advertised bouts have not been held they shall be put on after the main bout. In daylight shows the main bout is to precede the semifinal bout unless the main bout can be put on in its natural order by 4 o'clock p.m.

99. **Fees for Referees and Judges.** At all boxing and wrestling programs each referee and judge on duty directed by the commission to be in attendance thereat, shall be paid by the club such fee as the commission shall order.

100. **Referees To Be Admitted.** Any licensed boxing referee shall be admitted to any boxing show, and any licensed wrestling referee shall be admitted to any wrestling show in this State on presentation of his referee's license card. A ticket shall be issued to any referee when he shows his card but the commission will not collect a tax on any ticket so issued.

101. **Substitute Boxers.** If a substitute boxer who is requested to appear at any club for any show is not used, he shall be used on the next succeeding show staged by the club or shall be reimbursed by the club for training expenses and transportation.

102. **Emergency Room Required.** All clubs are directed to set aside a room on their club premises to be known as the "Emergency Room," the same to be kept comfortably warm, containing among other things the following articles: One set blankets, one stretcher, bottle of smelling salts, bandages, surgeon's tape, splints, pair of scissors.

The following emergency equipment will be available at ringside:

1. Small oxygen tank with mask;
2. Sterile gauze pads for the use of the ringside physician.

the club will be responsible for the furnishing of the above equipment and its continued maintenance.

03. Solicitation in Arena. No soliciting of any kind by any individual or organization shall be allowed in any boxing or wrestling arena without the written permission of the commission.

04. Drinks. All drinks shall be dispensed only in paper cups. Violation of this rule may result in disciplinary action against the club.

05. Employees To Be Licensed. A club shall not employ an unlicensed referee, second, timekeeper, boxer, wrestler, matchmaker, announcer, or club physician.

06. Charity Show. Any person desiring to hold a charity show or contest held in whole or in part for the benefit of any charitable fund or organization shall file a request for permission to hold the same with the commission. The request shall contain the name of the charity, charitable fund or organization which is to benefit from the show and the amount of the percentage of the receipts of the show which is to be paid to it.

The commission permits to hold charitable shows or shows for the benefit of any charitable fund or organization issued by the commission shall require that within 72 hours after the show the club, corporation, organization, or association holding the same shall furnish to the commission a certified and itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the show and the net amount paid to the charitable fund or organization.

The failure of any club, organization, corporation, or association to file the statement required by the preceding paragraph may constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of any licenses issued by the commission to it, and the commission shall not thereafter issue any license to such club for the holding of any such charity show.

ARTICLE 8. CONTROL OF TICKET SALES

01. Complimentary Tickets and Passes. Complimentary passes shall be limited to 1 percent of the seating capacity of the house unless permission is obtained from the commission to exceed 1 percent. The club shall issue complimentary tickets or passes in excess of a percentage equivalent of 1 percent of the seating capacity of the house, then the club shall pay boxers and wrestlers working on percentages, on the basis of the normal price of such complimentary tickets or passes. The contract between the club and the boxer or wrestler must contain a clause that the issuance of such passes is agreeable to the boxer or wrestler. The contract must stipulate the maximum number of passes to be issued and the boxer or wrestler must show that the boxer or wrestler agrees that he shall not be paid a percentage on any passes so issued. The above applies only to complimentary tickets on which no service charge is collected.

In cases where a service charge is collected, the boxer or wrestler shall be paid his percentage on the amount of the actual service charge, the basis for such payment to be fixed after any federal or state tax has been deducted from the service charge.

108. Approval of Sale of Tickets. The sale of tickets for any proposed contest or exhibition is prohibited until plans and statements showing the seating arrangements and the location of tickets of each price have been approved by the commission, and until the aisle spacing, the exit facilities and the location of fire appliances have been approved by the appropriate county or municipal authority.

109. Admission of Employees, Press, Commission Members. Bona fide employees of the management of the club, municipal or county officers on official business, and members and employees of the commission are not liable to tax if admitted free, but if admitted at reduced rates are liable to tax on the reduced price. Bona fide employees are:

1. Those persons, including directors and officers, regularly employed by the club or regularly engaged in work or business transacted there, whether their duties require admission to the place or not, and whether on duty at the time admitted or not; and

2. Other persons whose admission to the place is required for the performance of some duty to, or work for, the management of the club.

3. All tickets issued to the press shall be marked "press." Working press tickets shall be numbered to correspond to the seats and shall not be issued to exceed the comfortable seating capacity of the press box surrounding the ring, and no one, except the officials designated by the commission, shall be allowed to sit at the press tables unless actively engaged in reporting the contest. All clubs must furnish the commission with a list of passes issued to actual working reporters, television announcers, technicians, photographers, radio announcers. Working press tickets, tickets for municipal or county employees on official business, bona fide employees' tickets or tickets for commission officials and employees are exempt from tax. Clubs must submit to the commission for approval a list of all such tickets issued for each show as the executive secretary must collect the fee on any and all tickets not specifically exempt as shown on the list so approved.

Newspaper reporters, photographers, telegraphers, and radio announcers assigned to work by their recognized employers or superiors, policemen and firemen in uniform and on duty, and persons of similar vocation who are admitted free to any club for the performance of special duties in connection with any event and whose special duties are the sole reason for their presence and free admission, are not liable for any tax on admissions. Free admissions granted to such persons who are not admitted solely for the purpose of performing their special duties in connection with a show are subject to tax equivalent to the tax on the admission charge paid by other persons for the same or similar accommodations.

tickets shall be provided by the club for commission members, the executive officer, commission representatives, principals and seconds, who are engaged in the contest and officials provided for under the law and rules. Any club admitting any person other than those specifically exempted without a ticket is liable to suspension or revocation of its license, or any other penalty the commission deems proper under the circumstances.

Lifetime passes issued by the commission to former members in connection of special services, are not subject to the payment of the tax.

10. Approval of Printer. Clubs may use only tickets obtained from a printer approved by the commission. Authorized printers shall send by mail to the nearest commission office a sworn inventory of all tickets ordered to any club. This inventory shall account for any over prints, losses or extras. Clubs shall notify printers of this requirement.

Tickets of every description used for any boxing or wrestling match or exhibition must be held by promoters for a period not to exceed 60 days. Such tickets may be destroyed after they have been held for at least 30 days after a written application has been filed with the commission and written permission received for the destruction of such tickets. Tickets must be kept in separate packages for each show in order that a recheck or recount can be made at any time by the commission.

11. Exchanges. No exchange of tickets shall be made except at the box office, and no ticket shall be redeemed after the show has taken place. Tickets in the hands of agencies must be returned to the box office no later than 1 hour before the show has started.

12. Printing of Tickets. All tickets, exclusive of official and complimentary, shall have the price and name of the club and date of show printed plainly thereon. Requests for changes in ticket prices or dates of shows must be referred in writing to the commission for approval. If any ticket is sold, it must not be sold at a price lower than the price printed for first row, ringside, and the state tax shall be collected based on the price charged. Under no condition will the sale of ringside seats be permitted for outstanding or championship bouts until approved by the commission. No tickets shall be sold by any person, firm, or association whatsoever, except through an accredited ticket sales agency, without the approval of the commission. All working press tickets for boxing or shows shall be delivered to the commission and will be allocated by the commission to newspapers and officials entitled to sit in working press section. The promoter may be requested to recommend such seating arrangement as the club deems proper; however, the final allocation of working press seats rests with the commission.

13. Reduced Price Tickets. Any ticket for a boxing event sold for less than the printed price thereon shall be over stamped with the actual

price charged. The overstamp shall be placed on the printed face of the ticket as well as the stub retained by the ticket holder.

114. Destruction of Tickets. Tickets and stubs of every description sold or unsold, other than unsold reel tickets, used for any boxing contest or wrestling exhibition shall be removed to the commission office by a representative of the commission after promoter and representative have completed computation of gate receipts and tax due thereon, for audit if necessary, and after being held a minimum of 15 days by the commission, destruction. In the event tickets are not taken by a commission representative they must be retained by the promoters for a period not to exceed 6 months. Such tickets may be destroyed after they have been held for at least 30 days and written permission has been granted by the commission for the destruction of such tickets. Tickets must be kept in separate packages for each show in order that an audit can be made at any time by the commission.

115. Courtesy Passes. Upon receipt of written permission from the commission, licensed clubs may issue script, exchange slips, courtesy or advertising passes and/or such other types of passes as may be approved by the commission.

1. Approved passes shall have plainly printed thereon the date of the show, as well as the value and the number of seats to which the pass entitles the bearer thereof. The pass shall be exchanged at the box office for a ticket and the holder shall present such ticket for admission to the ticket taker at the door, the rest of the ticket other than the stub, remaining in the box office to be checked as unsold tickets against the passes in the locked ticket boxes. Both ends of the ticket and the pass must be punched and/or clipped.

2. If a club issues passes good only for general admission tickets, such passes shall be printed as specified above. The bearer shall exchange the pass for a ticket which shall be sold from a special roll, the ticket shall be presented for admission to the ticket taker, who shall deposit it in the locked ticket box and the passes shall remain in the ticket office, to be checked as unsold tickets against the number of tickets taken from the special roll as shown by the opening and closing numbers. No pass shall be issued for more than one general admission.

116. Refunds. Every club holding either boxing or wrestling matches must have printed on the stub of every ticket sold the following advice:

Retain this coupon in event of postponement. Refund \$.....

117. Color of Tickets. Tickets of different prices must be printed on cardboard of different colors. Use of pass-out tickets is prohibited unless the club receives written permission from the commission to use them.

10. **Counting Tickets.** The commission representatives will check numbers and places of ticket cans at gates and cause them to be sealed and unlocked, and after the show have them opened and tickets counted under their supervision.

11. **Speculation Prohibited.** Licensed clubs must exercise extraordinary caution to prevent speculation in tickets. Licensed clubs are prohibited from selling any tickets for any price other than the price printed thereon, and from changing the price of tickets at any time after the exhibition have been placed on sale, or to sell any tickets at any time during the exhibition for less price than tickets for the same seats were sold or offered before exhibition, except by permission of the commission.

12. **Special Admissions.** Upon receipt of written permission from the commission, licensed clubs may issue script, exchange slips, courtesy advertising passes and/or such other types of passes as may be provided by the commission.

13. **Admission Tickets.** Clubs must not sell more than one admission ticket at reduced prices to a manager, second, boxer, wrestler, or other licensee. Boxers, managers, and wrestlers may be given passes or at the discretion of the club and payment of federal and state taxes, clipped complimentary tickets, not to exceed three for each participant. The federal and state taxes shall be deducted on the basis of the normal value of the seat for which the complimentary ticket is issued. No licensees shall be admitted to boxing and wrestling clubs upon presenting their licenses, except referees. Commission representatives shall be admitted to boxing and wrestling clubs showing proper credentials. Clubs must submit to the commission a list of bona fide employees and attachés who are entitled to receive passes for approval by the commission.

14. **Ticket Stubs.** Under no circumstances shall a ticket holder be allowed through the gate without having the ticket separated from the stub. A ticket holder shall not be allowed to occupy a seat unless in possession of the ticket stub.

15. **Seats to Correspond to Tickets.** Ushers must see to it that seats correspond with their ticket stubs and that patrons occupying such seat unlawfully is asked to vacate, and if necessary, ejected. Ushers allowing unsold seats to be occupied by patrons occupying a seat stub for same may have their licenses suspended or revoked. Doormen admitting any person without a ticket of admission or how conducted by a licensed club may have their licenses suspended or revoked.

16. **Tickets Limited to Seating Capacity.** The sale of tickets cannot exceed the seating capacity of an indoor arena and no ticket can be

issued for standing room, or can any person be sold the right of admission without a ticket.

124. **Speculation Prohibited.** Licensed clubs must exercise extraordinary caution to prevent speculation in tickets. Licensed clubs are prohibited from selling any tickets for any price other than the price printed thereon, and from changing the price of tickets at any time after tickets for the exhibition have been placed on sale, or to sell any tickets at any time during the exhibition for less price than tickets for the same seats were sold or offered before exhibition, except by permission of the commission. No person shall be sold the right of admission without a ticket.

125. **Admission Charge to Training Quarters.** No admission may be charged to a training quarters where boxers are training except by permission of the commission. Where such admission fee is charged it shall be considered by the commission that it is charged for the privilege of seeing an exhibition of boxing, and the club or person making the charge for admission shall furnish the commission a certified written report, detailing the number of admissions and the total amount of money taken in, within 72 hours thereafter. The state tax on such gross receipts, exclusive of any federal taxes paid thereon shall be forwarded to the commission with the report.

ARTICLE 9. RULES FOR CHAMPIONS

126. **Definition.** A champion is one formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger.

127. **Nontitle Contests.** Champions may be allowed to engage in nontitle contests by securing the consent of the commission.

128. **Title of Champion at Stake.** The title of a champion shall be at stake in all cases where the official weighing-in shows his opponent to be within the maximum weight limit of the class, except that no club or promoter shall contract for or advertise any world's championship match or contest for less than 12 rounds. If a champion in an approved world or state championship match shall fail to make the agreed weight 1 hour before the match, then his title shall be declared vacant and his forfeit disposed of as provided herein.

129. **Contesting in Heavier Classes.** At the discretion of the commission a champion may be permitted to contest against a boxer belonging in a heavier class, but no minimum weight restriction shall be placed on such opponent to prevent his weighing-in as a title contender. The difference in weight between the contestants shall not exceed 12 pounds unless both weigh over 175 pounds.

3. **Avoid Meeting Challengers.** A world's champion who persistently avoids meeting an outstanding challenger, or who has failed to defend his title at weight within 6 months against an opponent of recognized ability, may be denied the right to take other matches or be refused recognition as champion in this State.

4. **Determination of Title.** The commission may once a year designate state professional boxing champions in each weight class. A championship may be lost by default, forfeit, or inability to make the weight, but a championship may only be won in a contest.

5. **Defense of Title.** Rules governing champions will apply to state champions except that titles must be defended at least once every 6 months. If a boxer does not defend his title within this period of time, the title automatically shall be vacated.

6. **Advertising Appearance of Champion.** No club shall be allowed to advertise the appearance of a champion without first obtaining approval of the commission. State championship contests may be held for 10 or 15 rounds.

7. **State Championship Belts.** All boxers holding belts presented by a club, organization, or person for winning state championships must present the belt to the commission representative whenever the title is defended. Donors of all championship belts must be approved by the commission.

ARTICLE 10. COMMISSION ADMINISTRATION

1. **Forms.** Ring officials, licensees and applicants for licenses shall submit to the commission such forms, records, and statements at all times and in such manner as directed by the commission.

2. **Officials.** The officials of boxing and wrestling matches shall consist of a referee, timekeeper, announcer, physician, and commission representative. The referee, commission representative, and timekeeper shall be assigned by the commission. The club may, with the approval of the commission, select the announcer and physician of boxing and/or wrestling contests or exhibitions held under the auspices of the club.

3. **Authority of Employees.** The jurisdiction, duties and responsibilities of all commission representatives and employees shall be established by the executive officer subject to the approval of the commission. All employees shall be under the general supervision of the executive officer.

4. **Commission Shall Select Referee.** The commission shall select and assign all referees. A majority of the commission shall select main

event referees for championship contests, or contests considered by the commission to be special events, and set the fee.

If a licensee shall protest an assignment of a referee, then both the objecting licensee and the referee shall be given a hearing by the commission in the office where the objection is received, and the commission or its representatives shall make such disposition of the protest as the facts may justify.

139. **Referees' Qualifications.** The commission shall determine qualifications and standards for referees and judges.

Referees shall submit to complete physical examinations, including eye examination, yearly, as required by the commission.

140. **Referee's Uniform.** Referees must wear a uniform approved by the commission. The color of gray is recommended.

141. **Judges.** The commission shall appoint judges to work in conjunction with referees at boxing contests if and when the commission feels that the use of judges is necessary, and that the interests of boxing will be best served by the appointment and use of judges. The judges shall be stationed at ringside at places designated by the commission representative in charge.

142. **Use of Ring Names.** Boxers and wrestlers may assume and use ring names, but the right to use any certain ring name is subject to the approval of the commission, and may be denied either at the time of presenting application for license, or later, should reason for such denial be brought before the commission.

143. **Only Authorized Persons in Dressing Rooms.** No one shall be allowed in the boxers' dressing rooms except their managers, seconds, and commission or club representatives. The club management must furnish a licensed doorman in dressing rooms to enforce this rule.

144. **Press Representatives.** At the official weighing-in of all contestants, duly accredited newspaper representatives must, upon request, be admitted.

145. **Payment of Bills.** Boxers, wrestlers, and/or managers must pay all legitimate bills contracted in connection with training and gymnasium expenses. Failure to pay such bills may result in suspension for such boxers, wrestlers, and/or managers.

146. **Licensees Must Report Sham Contests.** The commission requires that whenever any person, licensed by the State Athletic Commission of Nevada, is approached with a request or suggestion that a sham or collusive contest be entered into, or that the contest shall not be conducted honestly and fairly, such licensed person must immediately

on the matter to the commission. Failure to do so may result in disqualification.

147. **Abuse of Referee.** No licensee shall verbally or physically abuse a referee.

148. **Introduction From Foreign Countries.** No person other than a boxer, wrestler or person officially identified with the sport, may be introduced from any foreign country except with specific authority to do so from the commission representative.

149. **Financial Interest.** No club, member, stockholder, official, referee, or assistant matchmaker of a club shall be permitted to act directly or indirectly as a manager of a boxer, or to hold any financial interest in such management or in the boxer's ring earnings.

150. **Suspension Bulletins.** Clubs and their matchmakers will take notice of the suspension bulletins sent out by the commission, and shall prohibit any person under suspension to take any part whatsoever as a participant, or in arranging or conducting matches or exhibitions during the period of suspension.

Any person debarred or suspended by the commission shall refrain from participating in or matchmaking or holding bouts during such disqualification or suspension.

Persons under suspension or whose licenses have been revoked are prohibited from the dressing rooms of all clubs, and from occupying seats in the front rows of the ring platform, and from approaching within six feet of the seats from the ring platform, and from holding any intercourse with any of the principals in the bouts, or the managers or seconds, or the referee, directly or by messenger, during the boxing show. Any violator of this rule is to be ejected from the club building, and the price paid for his ticket shall be refunded upon his presenting his ticket stub at the box office, and he shall not be barred entirely from all club arenas in this State during the duration of his suspension or of contests or exhibitions.

Any person holding a license under this commission, who has been disqualified for using dishonest methods to affect the outcome of any contest or any conduct reflecting serious discredit upon the sport of boxing, shall not be eligible for reinstatement for a period of 6 months for a first offense and for a second offense his license shall be revoked.

A manager under temporary suspension shall be considered to have forfeited for the duration of his suspension all rights in this State held by him in terms of any contract with a licensed boxer or wrestler. Any attempt by a suspended manager to exercise such contract rights shall be considered a suspension permanent, and a boxer, matchmaker, promoter, or referee who continues any of the contract relation with a suspended manager shall be indefinitely suspended.

Any person holding license under the commission may be suspended

for violations of the law or the rules, or for arrest or conviction on a charge involving moral turpitude or for any action by a licensee of unbecoming conduct at any time or place which is deemed by the commission to reflect discredit to boxing or wrestling.

A boxer whose manager has been suspended may continue boxing independently during the term of such suspension, signing his own contracts for matches. No payment of a boxer's earnings may be made by any licensed club to a manager under suspension, or to his agent, but the purse in full shall be paid to the boxer.

Revocation of license or permanent suspension of a manager shall automatically cancel all of his contract rights in this State under any and all contracts with boxers made under the authority of this commission.

In case of such revocation or permanent suspension the boxers are at liberty to operate independently and make their own matches, or to enter into contracts with other managers licensed by the commission in good standing.

151. **Dealing With Unlicensed or Suspended Persons Prohibited.** No licensee shall have any dealings relative to boxing or wrestling with any person or club who is unlicensed by this commission, or whose license has been suspended or revoked.

152. **Violations of Laws or Rules.** Any licensee who violates the laws of the State of ~~Nevada~~ Alaska, with the exception of minor traffic violations, or the rules of the Athletic Commission, or who fails or refuses to comply with a valid order of a commission representative, or who conducts himself at any time or place in a manner which is deemed by the commission to reflect discredit to boxing or wrestling, may have his license revoked, or may be fined, suspended, or otherwise disciplined in such manner as the commission may direct.

153. **Advances to Boxer or Manager.** No club may directly or indirectly make any loan or advance to any boxer or wrestler at any time. Without prior written permission of this commission, no club shall, directly or indirectly, incur any indebtedness on behalf of a boxer or wrestler whereby the boxer or wrestler is obligated to repay such indebtedness.

No club shall at any time, directly or indirectly, make any loan or advance to any manager. Without prior written permission from this commission, no club, directly or indirectly, may incur any indebtedness on behalf of any manager whereby the manager is obligated to repay such indebtedness.

154. **Advances by Manager, Accounting For.** Any manager who advances or loans any money to any boxer or incurs indebtedness on behalf of any boxer shall furnish in writing an accounting to the boxer every 90 days. The accounting shall be verified by the manager and shall set forth each item of indebtedness owed by the boxer, the date that the

tedness occurred, the purpose of the indebtedness, and the name of person to whom the debt is owed.

within 10 days after furnishing each accounting to the boxer, the manager shall file with the commission a true copy of the accounting with which he has personally delivered a copy of the accounting to the boxer.

158. Dealing With Certain Persons Prohibited. The commission may deny an application, or suspend or revoke any license if it finds at any time during licensure by this commission the licensee or any partner, partner, director, stockholder, or employee thereof, in this State or elsewhere (a) has engaged in illegal bookmaking or other illegal gambling activities, or (b) in this State or elsewhere knowingly dealt, or consorted with any person who in this State or elsewhere has been convicted of a felony or who engages in illegal bookmaking or other illegal gambling activities or who is a reputed underworld character, or who has been convicted of any such offense in any jurisdiction, or is under suspension from any other commission or is engaged in any activity or practices which are detrimental to the best interests of boxing.

159. Procedure When License Denied or Revoked. Any applicant whose application has been denied or whose license has been revoked may not reapply until one year from the date of the last previous denial by the commission. Any application filed within the one year period may be considered without the necessity of a hearing.

Anyone who has had his license revoked may not petition for reinstatement or apply for a new license until one year after the date of such revocation. Any petition for reinstatement or application for a license filed within the one year period may be denied without the necessity of a hearing.

ARTICLE 11. AMATEUR CONTESTS

160. Amateur Athletic Union. Amateur bouts and only such contests as are registered by the A.A.U. will be considered by the Nevada Amateur Athletic Commission. Copies of all A.A.U. sanctions must be on file with the commission. Amateur boxers who desire to become professionals in the State of Nevada must serve notice of such intention in writing at the nearest office of the commission. A boxer after serving such notice may apply for a professional license, providing he has furnished the commission with the following:

- 1. A birth certificate. In case of a minor, consent from his parents or his legal guardian.
- 2. Negative blood test report.
- 3. Electrocardiogram.
- 4. Written statement as to his personal fitness from his personal physician.
- 5. Amateur boxing record.

6. The commission has sole direction, management, and control of and jurisdiction over all amateur boxing contests in the State. The rules and regulations of amateur boxing shall be conducted in accordance with NRS 467.070. Amateur boxing contests are subject to this chapter whether a fee is received or not for admission to the contests, the only exception being school or university amateur matches.

158. Authority. The rules and regulations of amateur boxing are based on NRS 467.070.

159. Professional Boxing Rules Apply. The rules of the State Athletic Commission pertaining to professional boxing shall apply to amateur boxing wherever practicable. If any subject is not covered by the express provisions of these rules, the rules for the conduct of amateur boxing contests as adopted by the American Olympic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall apply. However, if a controversy arises in connection with any subject which is not covered by the express provisions of these rules, the commission reserves the right to finally pass upon the matter and to make whatever decision it deems to be fair and equitable under all the circumstances, and such decision shall be final.

160. Certification. All amateurs shall be certified as such by either the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, an amateur association recognized by the commission, boards of education, or the commission, before being allowed to compete in any boxing contest in this State.

161. Age, Registration, Examination. No amateur shall be permitted to take part in a boxing contest unless he:

- 1. Has attained his sixteenth birthday except as otherwise provided by law.
- 2. Is a registered amateur in this State.
- 3. Has his registration card in his possession or has satisfactory evidence that he has filed complete application for same.
- 4. Has been examined immediately before the contest by a physician duly certified by the commission.
- 5. All amateurs must enter and compete in all boxing contests or tournaments under their own name. The use of a ring name is prohibited.
- 6. No person who has attained the age of 29 years shall be allowed to compete in any amateur boxing match, or contest (except in Olympic Games Trials) held or given in this State.

162. Annual Physical Examination. Any amateur boxer may be required to take an annual physical examination, and furnish the commission with a written report from a physician approved by the commission, showing his physical and mental fitness to engage in boxing contest. This examination shall be in addition to the regular examination required before each contest.

13. **Records.** The commission through its inspectors and employees shall keep and maintain for the use of the commission a permanent record of all registration cards issued to amateur boxers under these rules.
14. **Officials.** The boxing committee of each association of the Amateur Athletic Union in ~~Nevada~~ ^{ALASKA} shall, in conjunction and with the approval of the representative of the commission, prepare an official list of competent boxing officials to serve as judges at amateur bouts.
15. **Professional Boxing Promoters.** No professional boxing promoter shall be allowed to promote or conduct any amateur boxing contest without the permission of the commission.
16. **Matchmaker.** The matchmaker of every amateur boxing club shall be registered with and approved by the commission. A matchmaker shall not deal or negotiate with any coach or handler of amateur boxers unless such coach or handler has been licensed by the commission as a referee, second or trainer.
17. **Advance Notices.** Advance notices for all amateur shows must be filed in the office of the commission at least 5 days before the date of the show.

ARTICLE 12. REQUISITES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROMOTERS

1. **Rules for Promoters.** All promoters must be licensed and pay a fee of \$100. Any person, club, or corporation applying for a promoter's license in the State of ~~Nevada~~ ^{ALASKA} must appear before the commission and be prepared to prove his or its integrity, financial stability, and knowledge of the responsibilities pertinent to boxing and wrestling promotions.
2. Requests for dates for all shows must be made in writing to the commission 3 weeks in advance of the proposed date. Signed contracts for the event of a major show must be filed with the commission 72 days in advance. Requests for dates of all other shows must be made in writing one week in advance and contracts for these shows must be filed with the commission 5 days in advance of the scheduled show.
3. The commission reserves the right to limit the number of licenses or permits of any person, club, corporation, or association in any town, or village.

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING WRESTLING EXHIBITIONS

Wrestling Exhibitions. Unless a special license is obtained, all professional wrestling programs under the supervision and authority of

~~Nevada~~ ^{ALASKA} State Athletic Commission are exhibitions only, and not contests, and any such exhibitions cannot be advertised or announced as "contests."

2. **Dangerous Conduct.** The referee shall not permit physically dangerous conduct or tactics by any wrestler. Any wrestler who fails to discontinue such tactics, after being warned by the referee, shall be disqualified and shall have his purse held up and paid to the commission for whatever action it may deem appropriate.

No referee shall participate in the exhibition to the extent that either the commission, or the referee, is made to look ridiculous.

3. **The Responsibility of the Promoter.** Each promoter shall be directly responsible to the commission for the conduct of its employees and any violation of the act, or the rules and regulations of the commission, by any employee of a promoter shall be deemed to be a violation by the promoter.

4. **Duties of Licensees.** It shall be the duty of the referee, promoter, and his agents, attachés and employees, and the participants in any wrestling exhibitions to maintain peace, order and decency in the conduct of any exhibition. There shall be no abuse of a referee or a commission official at any time. All complaints about a referee or official shall be heard by the executive officer, whose decision may be appealed to the entire commission.

5. **Age Limitations.** No wrestler's license shall be issued to any person under 18 years of age and no person over the age of 55, except by permission of the commission. All applications for wrestler's licenses must be in writing on a form furnished by the commission. Any person who gives incorrect information in an application for a wrestler's license may be permanently suspended by the commission, and any purse to which he might otherwise be entitled may be confiscated.

6. **Physical Examination of Wrestlers.** Any wrestler applying for a license, or annual renewal thereof, must first be examined by a physician approved by the commission to establish both physical and mental fitness. Wrestlers will be furnished a list of approved examining physicians by the commission. The commission may order the examination of any wrestler at any time for the purpose of determining whether such wrestler is fit and qualified to engage in further exhibitions.

7. **Booking Agent.** The commission may issue, upon the payment of the annual license therefor, a booking agent license to any person otherwise qualified, who makes an application therefor. Holders of a booking agent license may arrange for exhibitions by wrestlers and otherwise assist wrestlers in obtaining work. Any promoter desiring to book the wrestlers directly may do so, however, he must work through a

and booking agent, who will remain responsible to the commission for the filing of all contracts and notices required by law.

18 **Wrestler Must Indicate Authorized Booking Agent.** All wrestlers must indicate what booking office(s) is (are) authorized to book exhibitions for them. This authority may be terminated upon ten (10) days notice to the commission or as otherwise per written agreement filed with and approved by the commission.

~~DELETE FEMALE BOXERS~~

~~GUIDELINES FOR FEMALE APPLICANTS~~

- ~~1. No applicant shall be contracted for or engage in a contest between male and female.~~
- ~~2. Contests will be limited to four rounds of two minutes duration.~~
- ~~3. Custom fitted mouthpiece must be used of the same variety and quality of male boxers.~~
- ~~4. Ten ounce gloves will be worn.~~
- ~~5. Breast protector mandatory to be used as binder.~~
- ~~6. Hair to be secured in a manner that will not interfere with the safety of either contestant.~~
- ~~7. EACH CONTESTANT WILL PROVIDE HERSELF WITH UNIFORMS CONSISTING OF CONTRASTING COLOR, DRESS SHIRT, BLOUSE AND SHORTS.~~
- ~~8. Contestants must sign in addition to the contract, an addendum stating that to the best of their knowledge they are not pregnant and that the contest will not take place during a menstrual period.~~
- ~~9. Promoters will provide adequate separate dressing rooms.~~
- ~~10. MINIMUM USE OF COSMETICS.~~
- ~~11. Physical examination annually must include pelvic examination.~~
- ~~12. At each contest, examining physician shall make abdominal examination and note any masses, a breast examination and note any masses.~~

CHAPTER 467

BOXING AND WRESTLING

DEFINITIONS

467.010 Definitions of words and terms.

ALASKA NEVADA ATHLETIC COMMISSION

- 467.020 Nevada athletic commission: Members, terms, quorum; members not to promote contests or have financial interest therein.
- 467.030 Chairman; seal; rules of the commission.
- 467.040 Executive secretary: Employment; Nevada athletic commission fund, creation and use.
- 467.050 Inspectors: Appointment; not to promote contests.
- 467.055 Compensation of commission members, executive secretary and inspectors.
- 467.060 Per diem and traveling expenses of commission members, inspectors and executive secretary.
- 467.063 Commission authority to affiliate with national boxing commissions or state athletic authorities.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

- 467.065 Medical advisory board: Creation; appointment, number, terms of members; chairman; vacancies.
- 467.066 Qualifications of board members.
- 467.067 Compensation of board members.
- 467.068 Duties of board: Standards for physical, mental examination of boxers, wrestlers; advice as to fitness of individual boxer, wrestler.

LICENSING AND CONTROL OF BOXING AND WRESTLING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS

- 467.070 Jurisdiction of commission over contests, matches and exhibitions.
- 467.080 Licenses to conduct contests, matches or exhibitions: Application; fee, bond and escrow deposits.
- 467.100 Licenses for promoters, boxers, wrestlers, trainers, ring officials and others; fees.
- 467.103 Referees, physicians may be licensed to officiate in amateur contests.
- 467.104 Closed-circuit telecasts, motion pictures: License fee; report to commission.
- 467.105 Promoter's permit to present program; fees.
- 467.107 Promoter's additional license fee payable on total gross receipts.
- 467.109 Time when promoter's additional license fee must be paid and required information furnished.
- 467.110 Suspension and disciplining of applicant entities and participants.
- 467.113 Hearing by commission member; notice; approval of adjudication, order by commission majority; written report to be filed.
- 467.115 Subpoenas: Issuance by commission.

Nevada Rules and Regulations

suspension of license, permit by commission member until final determination by commission.
 contracts between contestants and licensees or sponsors.
 insurance covering licensed boxers, wrestlers.
 advances against contestant's purse.
 order to promoter to withhold part of purse, other funds due boxing contestants, managers and seconds; hearings.
 attendance of chief inspector, commission member at weigh-ins, medical examinations, contests.
 promoters to control seating arrangements; commission members furnished ringside seats.
 length of matches, contests, rounds; rest between rounds.
 weighing-in of participants in boxing contests.
 temporary, permanent suspension of licenses; hearings.
 revocation of licenses.
 reinstatement of revoked licenses; penalty in lieu of revocation.

APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER; PENALTIES

school or university amateur matches exempted from chapter provisions.
 promoter, owner or operator willfully making false report guilty of perjury; punishment.
 penalties.

CHAPTER 467

BOXING AND WRESTLING

CROSS REFERENCES

bribes to influence outcome of sporting events, NRS 207.290
 Nevada athletic commission's meetings open and public, NRS 241.010 et seq.

DEFINITIONS

467.010 Definitions of words and terms. As used in this chapter:

1. "Applicant entity" means any club, organization, corporation, association or individual.
 2. "Board" means the medical advisory board.
 3. "Commission" means the Nevada athletic commission.
 4. "Foreign copromoter" means a promoter who has no place of business within this state.
 5. "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, club or organization.
 6. "Professional boxer or professional wrestler" means an individual who competes for money, prizes or purses, or who teaches or pursues or assists in the practice of boxing or wrestling as a means of obtaining a livelihood or pecuniary gain.
 7. "Promoter" means any person, and in the case of a corporate promoter includes any officer, director or stockholder thereof, who produces or stages any professional boxing or wrestling contest or exhibition.
 8. "Purse" means the financial guarantee or any other remuneration, or part thereof, for which professional boxers or wrestlers are participating in a contest or exhibition and includes the participant's share of any payment received for radio broadcasting, television or motion picture rights.
 9. "Ring official" means any person, who performs an official function during the progress of a contest or exhibition.
- [Part 3:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.02] + [Part 4:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.03]—(NRS A 1960, 424; 1971, 1309)

ALASKA
NEVADA ATHLETIC COMMISSION

467.020 Nevada athletic commission: Members, terms, quorum; members not to promote contests or have financial interest therein.

1. The Nevada athletic commission, consisting of five members appointed by the governor, is hereby created.
 2. Each member shall hold office at the pleasure of the governor, but in no event shall a member hold office in excess of 4 years except by reappointment of the governor.
 3. Three members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the exercise of the powers or authority conferred upon the commission, and a concurrence of at least three of the members shall be necessary to render a choice or a decision by the commission.
 4. No member shall at any time during his service as a member of the commission promote or sponsor any boxing contest, wrestling exhibition or combination of such events, or have any financial interest in the promotion or sponsorship of such contests or exhibitions.
- [Part 1:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905]—(NRS A 1960, 424)

30 Chairman; seal; rules of the commission.

1. The members of the commission shall elect one of their number as chairman of the commission.
 2. The commission may purchase and use a seal.
 3. The commission may make rules for the administration of this chapter not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter as it deems appropriate. The commission may thereafter amend and revoke its rules, and from time to time may make new rules. Such rules shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Number and qualifications of ring officials required at any exhibition or contest.
 - (b) Powers, duties and compensation of ring officials.
 - (c) Qualifications of licensees.
 4. The commission shall prepare all forms of contracts between sponsors, licensees, promoters and contestants.
 5. Any necessary expenses of preparing contracts, regulations and orders of the commission shall be paid from the license fees as provided in this chapter.
- [2:40:1941; A 1943, 74; 1931 NCL § 905.01 and 1943 NCL § 905.01]—(NRS A 1960, 425)

10 Executive secretary: Employment; ^{Alaska}~~Nevada~~ athletic commission; creation and use.

1. The commission may employ an executive secretary, who shall not be a member of the commission, and may serve as a full-time employee.
 2. There is hereby created in the state treasury a special fund designated the Nevada athletic commission fund. All moneys received by the executive secretary or the commission pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into such fund and shall be expended solely for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.
- [1:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.10]—(NRS A 1960, 425; 1963, 140)

30 Inspectors: Appointment; not to promote contests.

1. In each county of the state the commission may appoint one or more official representatives to be designated as inspectors, and shall appoint one chief inspector in each county having a population of 10,000 or more. The chief inspectors shall supervise the work of all inspectors appointed by the commission. Each inspector shall receive from the commission a card authorizing him to act as an inspector in the county designated. He shall hold office as an inspector at the pleasure of the commission.
 2. No inspector shall at any time during his service as an inspector promote or sponsor any boxing contest, wrestling exhibition or combination of such events.
- [1:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905] - [6:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.08]—(NRS A 1960, 426; 1969, 1544)

467.055 Compensation of commission members, executive secretary and inspectors.

1. Members of the commission, when authorized by the chairman, shall receive as compensation \$40 for each full-day commission meeting.
 2. The executive secretary of the commission shall be in the unclassified service of the state and shall receive an annual salary in an amount determined pursuant to the provisions of NRS 284.182, and he shall devote his entire time and attention to the business of his office and shall not pursue any other business or occupation or hold any other office of profit.
 3. Each inspector for the commission shall receive for the performance of his duties a fee approved by the commission.
- (Added to NRS by 1960, 428; A 1963, 140; 1967, 1262, 1500; 1971, 1439; 1975, 298)

467.060 Per diem and traveling expenses of commission members, inspectors and executive secretary.

1. Members of the commission, its inspectors and its executive secretary, when authorized by the chairman, shall be entitled to receive necessary traveling expenses in the transaction of the business of the commission. Such expenses shall include traveling expenses and subsistence allowances in the amount provided by law for other state officers and employees.
 2. No authority shall be granted by the chairman for any travel unless funds are available in the Nevada athletic commission fund with which to pay the expenses incurred.
- [1 1/2:40:1941; added 1943, 173; 1943 NCL § 905.11A]—(NRS A 1960, 426; 1963, 140)

467.063 Commission authority to affiliate with national boxing commissions or state athletic authorities. The commission shall have the authority to affiliate with any other state or national boxing commission or athletic authority.

[9:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.08]

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

467.065 Medical advisory board: Creation; appointment, number, terms of members; chairman; vacancies.

1. The medical advisory board is hereby created to assist the commission.
 2. The board shall consist of five members to be appointed by the governor. The governor shall designate one of the members of the board as its chairman. The term of a member shall be 4 years, except for a member appointed to fill a vacancy, whose appointment shall be for the unexpired term.
- (Added to NRS by 1960, 430, 1967, 1262)

466 Qualifications of board members. Each member of the commission shall:

1. Be licensed to practice medicine in this state; and
 2. Have had at least 5 years' experience in the practice of his profession at the time of his appointment.
- (Added to NRS by 1960, 430)

467 Compensation of board members. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation.
(Added to NRS by 1960, 430)

468 Duties of board: Standards for physical, mental examination of boxers, wrestlers; advice as to fitness of individual boxer, wrestler.

1. The board shall prepare and submit to the commission for its approval standards for the physical and mental examination of boxers and wrestlers which shall safeguard their health. No standard shall be effective until approved by the commission. The board shall recommend to the commission, for licensing, physicians who are qualified to conduct the examinations of boxers and wrestlers.

2. The board shall, upon request of the commission, advise the commission as to the physical and mental fitness of any individual boxer or wrestler.
(Added to NRS by 1960, 430)

LICENSING AND CONTROL OF BOXING AND WRESTLING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS

470 Jurisdiction of commission over contests, matches and exhibitions.

1. The commission shall have and is vested with the sole direction, management, control and jurisdiction over all boxing contests, sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions to be conducted, held or given within the State of Nevada, and no boxing contest, sparring or wrestling exhibition shall be conducted, held or given within this state except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

2. Any boxing or sparring contest conforming to the rules, regulations and requirements of this chapter and of the commission shall be considered to be a boxing contest and not a prize fight.

[Part 3:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.02] + [Part 4:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.03]

470 Licenses to conduct contests, matches or exhibitions: Application fee, bond and escrow deposits.

1. The commission may, in its discretion, issue and revoke licenses to conduct, hold or give boxing, sparring or wrestling contests, matches or exhibitions where an admission fee is received, to any applicant entity upon such terms and in accordance with such provisions as the commission may prescribe.

2. Any application for such a license shall be in writing and shall correctly show and define the owner or owners of the applicant entity. The application shall be accompanied by an annual fee to be fixed by the commission on a uniform scale or basis.

3. Before any license is granted to an applicant entity which has filed its application as provided in this section, the applicant entity must file a bond in an amount fixed by the commission but not less than \$2,000, with good and sufficient surety, and conditioned for the faithful performance by the applicant entity of the provisions of this chapter.

4. If the commission believes such bond is inadequate, the commission may require the promoter to place in escrow an amount to be fixed by the commission. Such amount shall be deposited in a bank licensed to do business in the state not less than 30 days prior to the contest or exhibition. The amount in escrow may be used to satisfy any obligation incurred by the promoter during the staging of such contest or exhibition upon order of the commission. After satisfaction of all such obligations the commission shall release the remainder of the amount in escrow to the promoter.

[Part 3:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.02]—(NRS A 1960, 426)

467.100 Licenses for promoters, boxers, wrestlers, trainers, ring officials and others; fees.

1. All applicant entities, promoters, foreign copromoters, professional boxers, professional wrestlers, managers, seconds, sparring partners, trainers, booking agents and ring officials shall be licensed by the commission. No person shall be permitted to participate, either directly or indirectly, in any boxing, sparring or wrestling matches, contests or exhibitions or the holding thereof, unless such person shall have first procured a license from the commission.

2. The commission shall have power and authority to fix a uniform scale of license fees.

3. It shall be a violation of this chapter for any person to participate, directly or indirectly, as stated in subsection 1, unless he shall have been granted a license therefor.

[Part 4:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.03]—(NRS A 1960, 427)

467.103 Referees, physicians may be licensed to officiate in amateur contests. The commission may issue licenses without fees to referees and physicians authorizing them to officiate only at boxing contests, wrestling exhibitions or combinations thereof, between amateurs.
(Added to NRS by 1960, 429)

467.104 Closed-circuit telecasts, motion pictures: License fee; report to commission.

1. Any person who charges and receives an admission fee for exhibiting any live boxing or sparring match, wrestling exhibition or performance on a closed-circuit telecast, or motion picture, shall, within 72 hours after such event, furnish to the commission a verified written report on a form which is supplied by the commission, showing the number of tickets sold

issued or sold or issued, and the gross receipts therefor without any deductions.

Such person shall also, at the same time, pay to the commission a license fee, exclusive of federal taxes thereon, of 4 cents for each \$1 or fraction thereof received for admission at such exhibition. The license fee shall apply uniformly at the same rate to all persons subject to it. The license fee shall be based on the face value of all tickets sold and complimentary tickets issued.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1309; A 1973, 1259)

7.105 Promoter's permit to present program; fees.

Every promoter or foreign copromoter, in order to present a program of boxing contests, wrestling exhibitions, or a combination of such contests, shall obtain a permit from the commission for each such program.

The following fees shall accompany each application for a permit to present a program of contests or exhibitions:

Foreign copromoter's permit.....	\$100
Promoter's permit.....	25

The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the presentation of a program of amateur boxing contests, amateur wrestling exhibitions or a combination of such events.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 429; A 1973, 1260)

7.107 Promoter's additional license fee payable on total gross receipts.

In addition to the payment of any other fees and moneys due under this chapter, every promoter shall pay an additional license fee of five percent of the total gross receipts of any boxing contest, wrestling exhibition, or combination of such events, exclusive of any federal tax imposed by any political subdivision of this state. The license fee shall apply uniformly at the same rate to all promoters or clubs subject to this section.

For the purposes of this section, total gross receipts of every promoter shall include:

The gross price charged for the sale, lease or other exploitation of broadcasting, television or motion picture rights of such contest or exhibition; without any deductions for commissions, brokerage fees, distribution fees, advertising or other expenses or charges.

The face value of all tickets sold and complimentary tickets issued. Any sums received as consideration for holding a boxing contest, wrestling exhibition or combination of such events at a particular location. (Added to NRS by 1960, 429; A 1961, 452; 1967, 1262; 1971, 1310; 1973, 1260)

7.109 Time when promoter's additional license fee must be paid and required information furnished.

Any person licensed under this chapter shall, within 72 hours

after the completion of any contest, match or exhibition for which an admission fee is charged and received, furnish to the commission a written report, duly verified by one of its officers, showing:

(a) The number of tickets sold and issued or sold or issued for such contest, match or exhibition;

(b) The amount of the gross receipts or value thereof;

(c) The amount of gross receipts derived from the sale, lease or other exploitation of broadcasting, motion picture and television rights of such contest, match or exhibition, and without any deductions for commissions, brokerage fees, distribution fees, advertising or any other expenses or charges; and

(d) Such other matters as the commission may prescribe.

Such promoter or club shall also at the same time pay to the commission the license fee described in NRS 467.107.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 429; A 1971, 1310)

467.110 Suspension and disciplining of applicant entities and participants. The commission shall have full power to regulate, suspend or otherwise discipline any applicant entity or any participant who shall, in the judgment of the commission:

1. Participate in any sham or fake boxing match.

2. Be guilty of a failure to give his best efforts in a contest.

3. Be guilty of any foul or unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with a contest.

(5:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.04)

467.113 Hearing by commission member; notice; approval of adjudication, order by commission majority; written report to be filed.

1. Any member of the commission may conduct hearings.

2. All hearings conducted under the provisions of this chapter shall be preceded by a written notice to be served upon the accused at least 30 days prior to the hearing.

3. At the hearing the accused shall have the right to:

(a) Appear personally and by counsel;

(b) Introduce evidence; and

(c) Examine and cross-examine witnesses.

4. Before any adjudication is rendered, a majority of the members of the commission shall be required to examine the record and approve the adjudication and order.

5. The commission shall file a written report of its findings, adjudication and order in the record of the proceedings and shall send a copy to the accused.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 430)

467.115 Subpenas: Issuance by commission. The commission, or a quorum of three members thereof, may issue subpenas in connection with investigations requiring the attendance and testimony of or the production of books and papers by any licensee or other person whom the

Commission believes to have information, books or papers of importance in making the investigation.

Added to NRS by 1960, 430)

67.117 Suspension of license, permit by commission member until determination by commission. Each member of the commission upon his own motion, or upon the verified written complaint of any person charging a licensee or permittee with violating any provision of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, suspend for a period not exceeding 10 days any license or permit until final determination by the commission, when in his opinion such action is necessary to protect the public welfare and the best interests of boxing or wrestling.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 430)

67.120 Contracts between contestants and licensees or sponsors.

1 Every contestant competing under the terms of this chapter or regulation of the commission shall be entitled to receive and shall receive a copy of a written contract or agreement approved as to form by the commission binding the licensee to pay the contestant a certain fixed fee as a percentage of the gate receipts.

2 One copy of such agreement shall be filed with the executive secretary of the commission and one copy shall be retained by the licensee or sponsor of the contest.

3 The inspector or member of the commission in attendance at the contest shall determine whether such agreement has been delivered to the contestant and may require that a sufficient amount of the gate receipts be impounded to pay the contestants according to such agreement.

[Part 6:40:1943; added 1943, 74; 1943 NCL § 905.05B]—(NRS A 1960, 427; 1963, 141)

67.125 Insurance covering licensed boxers, wrestlers. The commission may, by rule or regulation:

1 Require insurance coverage for each licensed boxer or wrestler to provide for medical, surgical and hospital care for injuries sustained while sparring for or engaged in boxing or wrestling contests or exhibitions, in an amount of \$1,000 or more payable to such boxer or wrestler as beneficiary; or

2 Authorize the formation of a nonprofit corporation to provide such benefits and the deduction of a prescribed percentage from the amount payable to each boxer, wrestler, manager and promoter for each contest or exhibition, to be paid over to and managed by such corporation for the purpose.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 429; A 1967, 1262)

67.130 Advances against contestant's purse. No promoter or for-profit copromoter may pay or give any money to a licensee before any boxing contest as an advance against a contestant's purse or for a similar

purpose, except that a promoter may, with the prior written permission of a member of the commission, pay or advance to a contestant necessary expenses for transportation and maintenance in preparation for a contest. [10:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.09]—(NRS A 1960, 427; 1967, 1263)

467.135 Order to promoter to withhold part of purse, other funds due boxing contestants, managers and seconds; hearings.

1. The commission, its executive secretary or any other employee authorized by the commission is empowered to order the promoter to withhold any part of a purse or other funds belonging or payable to any contestant, manager or second if, in the judgment of the commission or its secretary or employee, the contestant is not competing honestly or to the best of his skill and ability or if the manager or seconds have violated any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

2. This section does not apply to any contestant in a wrestling exhibition who appears not to be competing honestly or to the best of his skill and ability.

3. Upon the withholding of any part of a purse or other funds, pursuant to this section, the commission shall immediately schedule a hearing on the matter, provide adequate notice to all interested parties and dispose of the matter as promptly as possible.

4. If it is determined that a contestant, manager or second is not entitled to any part of his share of the purse or other funds, the promoter shall turn such moneys over to the commission.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1263)

467.140 Attendance of chief inspector, commission member at weigh-ins, medical examinations, contests. A chief inspector or a member of the commission shall be present at all weigh-ins, medical examinations, contests, exhibitions or matches, and shall see that the rules are strictly enforced.

[Part 6:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.05] + [8:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.07]—(NRS A 1960, 428)

467.145 Promoters to control seating arrangements; commission members furnished ringside seats. Each promoter of a boxing contest or wrestling exhibition shall have charge of all seating arrangements but shall furnish to each member of the commission who is present one ringside seat.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 429)

467.150 Length of matches, contests, rounds; rest between rounds. No boxing contest, sparring match or exhibition shall be more than 12 rounds in length. Rounds shall be not more than 3 minutes. There shall be 1-minute rests between each round.

[7:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.06]—(NRS A 1960, 428)

467.155 **Weighting-in of participants in boxing contests.** Every participant in a boxing contest shall be present and weighed in no later than 15 minutes on the day of the contest.
[Added to NRS by 1960, 431]

467.156 **Temporary, permanent suspension of licenses; hearings.** The commission is empowered to suspend temporarily without a hearing any license issued under this chapter, when in its opinion such action is necessary to protect the public welfare and the best interest of boxing and wrestling. Such suspension shall become permanent unless within 30 days after notice of such suspension the licensee applies in writing for a hearing as provided in NRS 467.113. The hearing shall be held within 30 days after the receipt of the request for the hearing.
[Added to NRS by 1967, 1264]

467.157 **Revocation of licenses.** Any license issued under this chapter may be revoked for cause deemed sufficient by the commission after a hearing as provided for in NRS 467.113.
[Added to NRS by 1967, 1264]

467.158 **Reinstatement of revoked licenses; penalty in lieu of revocation.** Upon application and the payment of a penalty prescribed by the commission, not to exceed \$500, the commission may reinstate a revoked license. In lieu of revoking a license, as provided for in this chapter, the commission may charge a penalty not to exceed \$500.
[Added to NRS by 1967, 1264]

APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER; PENALTIES

467.170 **School or university amateur matches exempted from chapter provisions.** The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any amateur boxing, sparring or wrestling matches, contests or exhibitions or any combination thereof conducted by or participated in exclusively by a school, college or university or by any association or organization of a school, college or university, when each contestant in the matches is a bona fide student in the school, college or university.
[12:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.14]

467.175 **Promoter, owner or operator who makes false report of perjury; punishment.** Any promoter, owner or operator who makes a false and fraudulent report under NRS 467.109 shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment provided by law. Such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter.
[Added to NRS by 1960, 429]

467.180 **Penalties.** Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or the rules or regulations of the commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
[12:40:1941; 1931 NCL § 905.11]—(NRS A 1960, 428)

Council Report

Brain Injury in Boxing

Council on Scientific Affairs

A resolution regarding brain injury in boxing was introduced to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons. The sponsor of the resolution noted that brain damage, as evidenced by dementia, memory loss, slurred speech, tremor and abnormal gait, is seen in perhaps 15% of professional boxers. The sponsor further noted that death is an occasional consequence of the sport in which the ultimate goal is to reduce the opponent to a state of total and complete helplessness.

See also pp 211 and 250.

The resolution was referred to the Board of Trustees with the request that the board "study the matter of brain injury in boxing and report the results of the study, along with such remedies as may be appropriate." The Board of Trustees referred the matter to the Council on Scientific Affairs.

The Council on Scientific Affairs concurs with the findings in the following report, which was prepared by its expert Advisory Panel on Brain Injury in Boxing.

INTRODUCTION

Boxing is a collision sport that stimulates extreme emotion from both proponents and opponents. Pro-

Members of the Advisory Panel on Brain Injury in Boxing, who prepared this report, included Jack E. Batska, MD, Chairman; Carol A. Aschenbrenner, MD, Donald R. Bennett, MD, Ira R. Friedlander, MD, Mokhtar H. Qado, MD, Max M. Novich, MD, Russell H. Patterson, Jr, MD, and Jack A. DeB, MPH, Secretary.

Reprint requests to Council on Scientific Affairs, American Medical Association, 535 N Dearborn St, Chicago, IL 60610 (Richard J. Jones, MD).

ponents claim that the sport requires rigorous training, strict discipline, tolerance to pain, resolution, alertness, courage, and endurance. These are desirable qualities that may contribute to the physical and social development of youth. Furthermore, boxing has been proposed as a controlled outlet for aggressive human instincts. Under properly controlled and supervised circumstances, proponents claim that the risk of serious head injuries is no greater than for other collision sports.

Opponents of boxing use the adjectives "suicidal," "brutal," and "murderous" to describe action in the sport, and further point out that it is the only sport in which, within the rules, each contestant deliberately tries to inflict severe physical injury on his opponent and render him senseless through a "knockout" blow. Accordingly, they claim boxing to be morally indefensible. They further state that no present equipment can completely protect the brain from short-term or long-term injury. The benefits and intangible values attributed to boxing can be derived as well from other less dangerous individual sports.

The AMA has previously addressed the issue of the dangers of boxing through the statement of the AMA Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports "Statement on Boxing" (JAMA 1962;181:242).

BOXING ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES Amateur Boxing

Approximately 15,000 boxers between the ages of 10 and 15 years are registered with the National Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Junior Olymp-

pic boxing program (JR Dusenberry, written communication, May 11, 1981). Each boxer will average between ten and 30 bouts a year for a period of five to six years. The incidence of knockouts is calculated at approximately 5% for the 14- to 15-year-old age group and is extremely rare among the younger age groups.

Current estimates indicate that an additional 12,500 amateur boxers participate in the Golden Gloves Association of America boxing program (S. Gallup, written communication, June 4, 1981). Each boxer averages approximately 20 bouts per year for three to five years. Fewer than 5% of these amateur boxers sustain a knockout blow during their careers.

In recent years, "tough man" and women boxing contests have been promoted and staged in various sections of the country. These contests usually involve poorly conditioned, unlicensed amateurs, and are not sanctioned by appropriate state boxing commissions. The potential for serious injury is high in any such unlicensed boxing bouts. In at least three reported instances, a "tough man" contest has resulted in brain injury and, in two instances, death.

Members of the Council on Scientific Affairs include the following: William D. Dolan, MD, Arlington, Va, Chairman; Ray W. Gilford, Jr, MD, Cleveland, Vice Chairman; Rogers J. Smith, MD, Portland, Ore, Past-Chairman; John R. Beljan, MD, Dayton; Theodore Cooper, MD, Kalamazoo; Mich. Ira R. Friedlander, MD, Chicago; Michael B. Kaslan, St. Louis, Medical Student; John H. Masley III, MD, Beverly Hills, Calif; Richard T. F. Schmidt, MD, Cincinnati; Joseph H. Skoni, MD, Chicago; James B. Snow, Jr, MD, Philadelphia; C. John Tupper, MD, Davis, Calif; and Richard J. Jones, MD, Chicago, Secretary.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association does not recognize boxing as a varsity sport. There are several colleges where boxing is a club sport. However, intramural boxing contests continue to be held under close supervision at the service academies.

Professional Boxing

Boxing is regulated by state or local boxing commissions established under law in 46 states, five territories, and the District of Columbia. The states of Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming have no boxing statutes. There may be as many as 5,000 licensed professional boxers in this country, although the precise number is unknown. Licensed boxers frequently move between states for scheduled bouts. There are reports that some boxers perform under different names in several states. The various boxing commissions provide medical standards for the physical examination and licensure of boxers, and medical supervision of boxing bouts. However, there appears to be incomplete and fragmentary exchange of information between many state boxing commissions regarding the routine identification and medical conditions of injured boxers.

A report from the New York State Athletic Commission indicated that 856 boxers with an average age of 27.3 years were licensed in New York between 1976-1981. These boxers participated in approximately 677 bouts per year, fighting an average 2,907 rounds of boxing. During the five-year period, there were 544 suspensions of licensed boxers.

The principal professional boxing governing bodies are the World Boxing Council (WBC) and the World Boxing Association (WBA). Each organization provides ratings for individual boxers under its control and sponsors championship matches in the various weight divisions. Neither organization routinely accepts the ring ratings of the other. Other active boxing associations with ring ratings and individual champions include the United States Boxing Association (USBA) and the North American Boxing Federation (NABF). A majority of the state or local boxing commissions are voluntary members of one or more of the various boxing associations. The large sums of mon-

ey involved in professional boxing encourage accusations of fraud and corruption, which has been the subject recently of several articles published in major sports magazines.

Boxing Deaths

According to Moore,¹ 335 deaths occurred among amateur and professional boxers worldwide during the 35-year period between 1945 and 1979. Calculation of mortality rates for the sport is imprecise, since the exact number of amateur and professional boxers in the world is unknown. However, the fatality rate for boxing has been calculated as 0.13 deaths per 1,000 participants.¹ The following are calculated fatality rates per 1,000 participants for other sports during the same period: college football, 0.3; motorcycle racing, 0.7; scuba diving, 1.1; mountaineering, 5.1; hang gliding, 5.6; sky diving, 12.3; and horse racing (jockeys and sulky drivers), 12.8. The advisory panel had no information on how these statistics were compiled, and cannot attest to their validity or reliability. The studies by Refshauge² and Gonzales³ suggest low mortality rates in boxing compared with other sports.

A study by Payne⁴ indicated also that the usual cause of boxing fatalities was subdural hemorrhage and its complications. The mechanism of the fatal injury is related to rotational acceleration of the head from a forceful blow with rupture of bridging or connecting veins. Such hemorrhage may result from the direct effects of the blow or from subsequent impact of the head against the floor or ringposts.

Cerebral Concussion

A "knockout" and, in many instances, a technical knockout (TKO), indicates that the boxer has suffered a cerebral concussion. The recent incidence of knockouts in professional fights in New York State has been reported to be 43/677 bouts (Frank S. Folk, MD, written communication, September 1981). More than 90% of the knockouts occur during the first three rounds. Blonstein and Clarke⁵ assessed boxing injuries encountered in 3,000 London Amateur Boxing Association contests during 1955-1956. Only 29 boxers (0.55%) had severe concussions or were knocked

out more than once. The results of neurological and EEG examinations were normal in all boxers examined.

In their report of the brain-wave patterns of professional boxers, Kaplan and Browder⁶ mention that the EEG examinations performed on 40 boxers within ten minutes after losing the fight by a decision or TKO (a number of them had been dazed by a blow to the head, which in many instances lead to a TKO) showed no constant change from their preflight tracing. These authors also mention that "detailed examinations" after the fight failed to disclose any abnormal neurological signs, even in those boxers who were knocked out.

Busse and Silverman⁷ carried out routine EEG studies on boxers who had been knocked out in the ring and compared them with those of a control group. Although they reported a high incidence of abnormalities (37%), they were unable to correlate the degree of electrical abnormality with the knockout.

A cerebral concussion may be associated with other brain injuries, such as a subdural hematoma. The number of nonfatal acute intracranial hemorrhages sustained in boxing is not known. Two cases in young amateur boxers were recently reported by Cruikshank et al.⁸

Long-term Neurological Sequelae of Boxing

The majority of the literature on the chronic neurological sequelae of boxing has dealt with the "punch-drunk syndrome." This term, first introduced by Marland in 1928,⁹ describes boxers who were ataxic, had a broad-based gait, slurred speech, and dementia. Roberts¹⁰ performed examinations on 224 of 16,731 professional boxers registered with the British Boxing Board of Control between 1929 and 1955. Boxers were given physical examinations, psychiatric interviews, and a number of memory tests. The study indicated that 17% of those who had boxed for six to nine years displayed brain damage, and one third showed signs of punch-drunk syndrome. The extent of the damage was related to the number of bouts fought.

Serel and Jaros¹¹ reported the incidence of chronic boxer's encephalopathy to be 9%. Johnson¹² reviewed the

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cases of 15 professional fighters about 22 years after their careers ended. Each boxer had experienced from 200 to 300 fights. Half of this group were found to have neurological signs compatible with traumatic encephalopathy. All but three boxers showed damage to the brain evident by air encephalography. Eleven boxers had diffuse EEG abnormalities. Mawdsley and Ferguson¹⁰ studied ten retired boxers who displayed neurological abnormalities. The neurological dysfunctions included dementia and extrapyramidal and cerebellar signs, with pyramidal dysfunction being less frequent. Air encephalography disclosed evidence of cerebral and cerebellar atrophy and cavum septi pellucidi was common. They concluded that boxing is sometimes the cause of progressive neurological disorder.

There are other isolated case reports describing similar neurological abnormalities in boxers. Harvey and Davis¹¹ reported the syndrome in a 25-year-old middleweight boxer. Of interest is that Corsellis¹² reported the conditions resembling the punch-drunk state in rugby football players, professional wrestlers, a parachute jumper, and steeplechase jockeys.

Corsellis et al¹² examined the brains of 15 retired boxers and interviewed relatives and friends about the boxers' lives. From these investigations, they concluded that in some boxers a neurological disorder developed that correlated with "cerebral damage or degeneration that is concentrated on the septal regions, on the deep temporal grey matter, and on certain neurons along the cerebellar and nigral pathways."

Many boxing physicians feel that the incidence of the punch-drunk syndrome has been sharply reduced because of increased medical supervision. This is perhaps substantiated by Thomassen et al¹³ who performed neurological, EEG, and neuropsychological examination on a total of 50 former champion amateur boxers. Only minor neuropsychological disturbances were found in the boxers, and were most pronounced in impaired motor function of the left hand. The EEG studies of Kaplan and Browder¹⁴ as well as those of Busse and Silverman¹⁵ show an increased incidence of abnormalities in boxers;

however, a cause-and-effect relationship has been questioned.

Other potential long-term neurological sequelae from boxing, such as post-traumatic epilepsy and traumatic cranial nerve palsies, have not been adequately documented.

COMMENT

The advisory panel has carefully reviewed studies of deaths from boxing injuries and reported instances of brain injury in boxing. It has been reasonably well established in the medical literature that there was a punch-drunk syndrome that had adversely affected boxers in past years and may be a specific long-term occupational hazard of the sport. A traumatic encephalopathy resulting from repeated blows to the head has affected unspecified numbers of boxers. This progressive and disabling disorder is seen less often now, and may be prevented by sound medical and administrative measures in the sport.

Evaluation for the possible confounding effects of excessive alcohol use, sexually transmitted disease, and the aging process on the brain has been lacking in previous investigations, and reports frequently have not included suitable control populations. In addition, there has not been a comprehensive medical study of boxers since many medical surveillance measures were instituted in the 1950s. Earlier investigations included boxers who had fought in the 1925-1940 period when medical supervision was infrequent, and when boxers had a greater number of bouts and generally longer careers in the ring.

In recent years, medical supervision of boxing has improved in some boxing jurisdictions. Improvements have been noted in the following areas: (1) basic standards and requirements for the medical examination of boxers; (2) adequate medical supervision and equipment for the boxer at ringside; and (3) periodic examination and evaluation of poor medical and boxing risks. Such precautions minimize and may even prevent acute intracranial hemorrhage and death.

The activities of the New York State Athletic Commission provide one example of improved medical supervision of professional boxers.

Following the death of a boxer in 1979, the Athletic Commission made a series of changes in its boxing rules and practices. A boxer must have a "passport" to fight in New York, and all medical and previous boxing data are checked by computer before he receives clearance for a fight. The state assigns two physicians at ringside before the start of any boxing program; each physician can enter the ring at any time and stop the fight for medical reasons. A boxing match is never started until an ambulance and emergency equipment are on the premises. If he sustains lacerations of the face, a boxer may receive a suspension of 60 days, while TKOs for minor injuries entail a suspension of 30 days and those for head injuries receive a 45-day suspension. Boxers with immediate response to a knockout receive a 60-day suspension, while those with a slow response receive a 90-day suspension plus a computed axial tomographic scan and EEG within 24 hours.

CONCLUSION

Boxing is a dangerous sport and can result in death or long-term brain injury. However, other sports may also result in accidental death or brain injury for participants.

Amateur boxing is fairly well supervised in this country through several national organizations. Professional boxing is less well controlled since the supervision of the sport is carried out worldwide through numerous uncoordinated national, state, and local boxing commissions. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the medical chronology of injuries in boxers.

No reliable test exists to identify boxers at risk for sudden death or impending brain injury. To reduce this risk, central administrative regulations and strict medical supervision should be required for the sport of boxing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some would favor banning boxing completely, but this is not a realistic solution to the problem of brain injury in boxing. Moreover, the sport does not seem any more dangerous than other sports presently accepted by society. The Advisory Panel on Brain Injury in Boxing does see a need for

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tive and medical standards, and the
Council on Scientific Affairs recom-
mends that the AMA implement the
following measures:

1. Encourage the establishment of
a "National Registry of Boxers" for
all amateur and professional boxers,
including "sparring mates," in the
country. The proposed functions of a
computer-based central registry
would be to record the results of all
licensed bouts, including TKOs,
knockouts, and other boxing injuries,
and to compile injury and win-lose
records for individual boxers.

2. Plan and conduct a conference
with representatives of the American
Association of Ringside Physicians,
medical representatives, medical repre-
sentatives of the various state and
local boxing commissions, and repre-
sentatives of organized professional
and amateur boxing organizations, to
review criteria for the physical exam-
ination of boxers, to determine other

comprehensive medical measures nec-
essary for the prevention of brain
injury in the sport, and to develop
specific criteria for the discontinu-
ance of a bout for medical reasons.

3. Recommend to all boxing juris-
dictions that the ring physician
should be authorized to stop any bout
in progress, at any time, to examine a
contestant and, when indicated, to
terminate a bout that might, in his
opinion, result in serious injury for
either contestant.

4. Urge state and local commis-
sions to conduct frequent medical
training seminars for all ring person-
nel.

5. Recommend to all boxing juris-
dictions that no amateur or profes-
sional boxing bout should be per-
mitted unless (1) the contest is held in
an area where adequate neurosurgical
facilities are immediately available
for skilled emergency treatment of an
injured boxer; (2) advanced life-sup-
port systems are available at ring-

side; and (3) a comprehensive evacua-
tion plan for the removal of any
seriously injured boxer to hospital
facilities is ready.

6. Inform state legislatures that
unsupervised boxing competition be-
tween unlicensed boxers in "tough
man" contests is a most dangerous
practice that may result in serious
injury or death to contestants, and
should be condemned.

7. Urge state and local boxing com-
missions to mandate the use of safety
equipment, such as plastic safety
mats and padded cornerposts, and
encourage continued development of
safety equipment.

8. Urge state and local boxing com-
missions to extend all safety mea-
sures to sparring partners.

9. Urge state and local boxing com-
missions to upgrade, standardize, and
strictly enforce medical evaluations
for boxers.

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Congress to investigate boxing again

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress will take another look at the sport of boxing because of the long history of ring tragedies, including the recent death of Duk Koo Kim, who was fatally injured while fighting for the World Boxing Association's lightweight championship.

Rep. James J. Florio, D-

N.J., chairman of a House subcommittee that has jurisdiction over professional sports, said Wednesday his panel will open hearings on boxing reform on Feb. 15 with such witnesses as former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson and ABC sportscaster Howard Cosell.

Florio, a former amateur boxer who had a record of 14-

3, said he was interested in reform because of the rapid growth of the sport in New Jersey, which last year was the stage for 138 professional fights, most of them in Atlantic City.

Florio said he was concerned because there were 432 deaths as a result of action in the ring between 1918 and 1982. "That figure is docu-

mented," he said. "There's no way we can tell how many serious injuries have occurred."

He said, "The large number of deaths and permanent injuries that have occurred over the years raise profound questions about the ability of states to adequately regulate boxing."

Time has come to take a long look at boxing

CHICAGO — Since my father was a college boxing coach, and then a judge of Golden Gloves and other fights, I grew up watching boxers, betting my lawn-mowing money on them, admiring the champions of the 1940s. I am still awed by the memory of the skills of an Archie Moore or a Ray Robinson. But the medical findings on brain damage to boxers force me to face up, at last, to a growing sense of guilt about watching the way that damage is inflicted.

Several recent studies on both sides of the Atlantic, have proved that repeated blows to the head cause a loss or atrophy of brain tissue. The CAT scan machine now gives us proof of what common sense should have told us all along. To quote the British medical journal Lancet: "The most predictable and permanent reward" of a boxing career is chronic brain damage.

One of the most disheartening aspects of this investigation is that brain damage

could not be correlated with the number of times a man had been knocked out. Ability to "take a punch," like the ability to "hold one's liquor," may just mean one can absorb more damage without a safety system going to work. It is the cumulative rain of blows over the years that breaks down the brain tissue.

We look back on the days of bareknuckle fighting as peculiarly brutal; but those tests of stamina, which led to many a broken rib, probably did less damage to the brain. Putting gloves on the brittle cage of bones that is the human fist was not a humanitarian move. This made it possible to punch the head without smashing one's fingers against the hard skull. Nature gave the brain a tough casing, which boxing rules were meant to break down.

The head punch is what fight crowds want to see, piercing through the other fighter's guard to hit that small moving target repeatedly, making it snap back like a



*head gear
& larger gloves
for round
proposed*

major danger, or modern boxing. The British journal concludes: "The only way to prevent brain injuries is to disqualify blows to the head."

But one cannot do that, short of a total ban on boxing — which the Journal of the American Medical Association recommends while admitting it is not likely to happen, at least very soon. As an intermediate measure, the AMA calls for CAT scans before and after every fight to find out when damage has begun to show itself, so a fighter can decide whether to continue

his career. (The example of Sugar Ray Leonard, giving the ring when he kno threatened his vision, is a thing to be celebrated.)

The doctors' recommendation should certainly be adopted. But it is not enough to learn when the damage has already occurred. Show eliminating the danger entirely, one can decrease it to a certain extent by making the gloves larger (as in amateur boxing) and requiring that all boxers wear the leather headgear used in sparring.

Short of these reforms, boxing seems to me, attendance at fights or encouragement of them is immoral, a sacrifice of living flesh to mere gratification of spectators. We would have the Romans could have attended their bloody games so eloquently denounced by St. Augustine and other Christian leaders.

□ Garry Wills is a nationally syndicated columnist.

add to bill



Associated Press

Patterson — 'do it our way or not at all'

Cosell, Patterson urge federal boxing control

by Thom Greer
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Washington — Citing what he perceived as a pressing need for improved regulation of boxing and greater protection for fighters, Rep. James J. Florio, D-N.J., said Tuesday that he would propose the creation an independent advisory group to recommend possible federal boxing controls.

Several witnesses, among them former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson and sportscaster Howard Cosell, supported federal regulation — including a national commission to oversee boxing — during hearings before Florio's Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism.

The creation of a national boxing commission has long been the plea of people in nearly every area of the sport. More recently, it has been suggested as the alternative to the World Boxing Association

and World Boxing Council, which are generally viewed as self-serving organizations with limited interests in fighters.

"I would recommend federal regulations and controls," said Cosell, who, after the Larry Holmes-Tex Cobb heavyweight fight, announced that he would no longer broadcast pro boxing. "If not, I don't know what will happen to boxing. You should remember that Sweden and Denmark abolished boxing several years ago."

Patterson, now a member of the New York State Athletic Commission, insisted that "if we stood together and said (to the WBA and WBC and to other nations) you'll do it our way or not at all, you'd see that they'd all fall in line. Eighty percent of all the revenue made from boxing is made in this country. They come to this country to make money, and the United States does not exercise its power to promote safety rules worldwide."

Promoters, Army at odds over fight site

By MIKE GRADY
Daily News reporter

With a nationally televised fight between Hector "Macho" Camacho and John Montes only eight days away, local promoters of the Feb. 12 event and Army officials at Fort Richardson remain in disagreement on whether the fight site has been determined.

Last Front Tear Events, which is using the non-title lightweight battle to headline a seven-fight card, contends an Army official Wednesday said permission to use Fort Richardson's Buckner Fieldhouse had been sent from the Department of the Army in Washington, D.C.

But, a Fort Richardson spokesman said Thursday afternoon that local army offi-

cial had not yet received the go-ahead to allow Buckner's use.

"We have not received any word at this point from the Department of the Army either saying, 'Yes, we can conduct this boxing match,' or 'No, we can't,'" said Public Affairs Officer Chuck Canterbury. "If we get an answer either way, we will get the word out."

As far as Last Front Tear is concerned, the word is out. Tickets, which earlier in the week were printed with Buckner Fieldhouse as the site on them, went on sale Thursday at Tickets Inc., and all Oaken Keg Spirit Shops. Phone orders were also being taken at Last Front Tear.

"We've been told that it's

done, that it's a deal," said Last Front Tear's Dick Angell. Wednesday Angell said he was told by Col. Philip E. Courts that the Department of the Army had approved Buckner Fieldhouse for the site. Thursday, however, Angell said he actually was informed of the go-ahead by someone on Courts' staff.

Angell also said if the local Army officials didn't announce by early next week that Buckner could be used, the fight would be canceled and ticket buyers would be offered refunds. "We've literally looked at every other place in town and there's absolutely no where we could put it on, especially at this late of a notice," Angell said.

Last Front Tear was awarded the fight less than a

week ago. The new George M. Sullivan Sports Arena was booked for Fur Rendezvous on Feb. 12, so the promoters asked Fort Richardson officials if they could use Buckner Fieldhouse. Fort Richardson forwarded the request to the Department of Army, a requirement when Army facilities may be used by civilian organizations.

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, early this week asked the Department of Army to consider the request quickly. Stevens is the chairman of the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

"The senator made an inquiry to see if they could expedite a decision on the fight," said Stevens' press secretary, Pam Rubenstein.

before the storm as Hector Camacho, right, welcomes John Montes Friday

Pentagon rings bell for boxers' fight site

by Bill Sherwonit
Times Sports Writer

At long last it's official: Last Front Tear Events can begin negotiating with the Army for the use of Fort Richardson's Buckner Fieldhouse as the site of a nationally televised lightweight fight Feb. 12 between Hector "Macho" Camacho and John Montes.

The go-ahead to begin negotiations came from the top — the Department of Army at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. — and it ended several days of did-the-army-or-didn't-the-army-say-yes rebuttals.

Last Front Tear, the local promotion outfit putting on the fight, said as early as Wednesday that the army had given its OK to use Buckner. Army officials at Fort Richardson disagreed; they stressed that any official go-ahead had to come from the Pentagon.

Finally, early Friday evening a statement of confirmation was issued by Fort Richardson's Public Affairs Office: "Officials at Fort Richardson received received approval from the Department of the Army this afternoon which will allow representatives of the army and Last Front Tear Events to enter into negotiations for the use of the post's Buckner Fieldhouse."

The army's side of the negotiations will be handled by the Army Corps of Engineers at Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Chuck Canterbury, a public information officer at Fort Richardson, said that the negotiations would begin sometime this weekend. LFTE's Dick Angell was

more specific; he said talks would probably start this morning.

Last Front Tear was certain all along that the go-ahead would come. Tickets went on sale Thursday, before the Pentagon's stamp of approval had been given.

The statement from Fort Richardson stressed that allowing a military facility for use by private enterprise for profit-making ventures "is a rare exception."

The negotiations will "involve agreement upon a fair market value for use of the gym and other considerations in the interest of military personnel."

The statement also emphasized "officials at Fort Richardson do not consider that Fort Richardson has been at odds with the boxing promoters. Their request was received and handled in the most expeditious manner possible."

However, in response to LFTE's premature statements that Buckner had been already been secured as a site, the statement said: "(Officials at Fort Richardson) take exception to promotional activities which publicize the proposed event before actual negotiations were authorized by the Department of Army."

Tickets are scaled at \$25, \$45, \$75 and \$250 (ringside). The ringside seats include a \$100 donation to the American Cancer Society.

The tickets are being sold at Tickets Inc., 524 W. Fourth Ave. and the the 12 Oaken Keg Spirit shops located in Anchorage. Phone orders are also being taken through last Front Tear, 279-9635.

Boxers: Beware of Anchorage fig



**J.R.
Baldwin**

Dear Messrs. Camacho and Montes,
As a preamble to what I am expecting to be the first legitimate professional boxing match ever to play in our fair city and state, the following is respectfully submitted in hopes that you may realize the historical significance of your Saturday fight in Buckner Fieldhouse.

I realize that Anchorage is not Vegas or New Jersey, but I fervently hope that this "Historical Perspective of Boxing in Alaska" will in some small way provide you with new insights into your chosen sport as it has existed in this place.

Used to be, back in the mid-to late 70's, Anchorage would hold fights just about every week. Naw, I'm not talking about pseudo-fights like the Outlaw and Roughhouse Boxing morbidities. I'm not speaking of those guys whose training consists of a six-

pack of beer, a cigarette and can of peanuts — standard fare, I would venture, for *most* of those who are jumping into rings at Gussie L'Amour's and The Pines. Let's put those accidents-looking-for-a-catastrophe-to-happen in their proper places; alongside Big Time Wrestling, Mud Wrestling, Slap-fighting and "Title Day (Kickboxing) in Anchorage."

What I *am* talking about are past amateur boxing matches and an occasional professional fight worthy of advanced billing. There haven't been many in Anchorage's largely-forgettable professional boxing past. The names, once you get past a handful, wouldn't show up in Ring Magazine's history of boxing. Dupe's Hall of Fame, maybe.

Still, there are a handful of professional boxers worth mentioning here who have shuffled through places like the Anchorage Sports Arena (later The Marketplace, Flea Market, etc.) and the National Guard Armory. How 'bout Franco Thomas? Mike Weaver? Sugar Ray Seales? Joe "King" Roman? Howard Jackson? Tony Gardner? Monroe Brooks? Phil Hauser? Some occupy more space in boxing annals than the others but they all, at one time or another, fought in Anchorage (albeit against some rather unremarkable opponents). Remember that exhibition fight (Feb. 2, 1977) between Mike and Jerry Quarry?

Remember? The names and the faces race past — some quicker than others. Road grader operator-turned-heavyweight Bruce "K.O." Hannon. KO's arch-rival and Alaska State Trooper Mike Kollivosky. Victor Van Fleet. Travis "Plowboy" Pickering. Ernie "The Enforcer" Smith. Cookie Wallace.

And then there are these, uncovered from the smelly heap of Anchorage boxing under the "fix" or "foul" files: Ibar Arrington, who "laid down" in 1977 against "Big" Bill Jackson; Jessie Lopez, whose real name, outside of Alaska anyway, was Nick Alfaro. And here's one: Clarence Hamock vs. Hal Green, Aug. 23, 1974. Don't remember that one? Neither does anyone else who was in Alaska at that time. Nonetheless it was listed on one or the other's record.

Or how 'bout the artistic flight of July 26, 1979, between a couple of Vancouver, B.C., heavyweights named Scott Welsh and Wayne Bobick? Don't remember that one? That was the one where Welsh rushed in and punched Bobick about the head and face when Bobick accidentally slipped to his hands and knees on the canvas. The one where referee Jerry Miller forcibly pulled Welsh off Bobick, and got a solid right to the head by Welsh for doing so (Miller didn't even flinch, which says something for Welsh's punching power or Miller's ability to take a punch). Anyway, that was the one where Bobick

Anchorage fight tradition

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later loaded up a hook to the crotch and was awarded the victory when Welsh (surprise, surprise) was unable to continue.

And let's not forget the two most recent extravaganzas: 1) "Title Day in Anchorage" when two ersatz kickboxing champions put on a whale (with Edward Munfista Muhammad playing the part of the whale) of an act; and, 2) a publicized Alaska heavy-weight championship fight which never materialized. Seems as if one Mark Oloffski suffered a "last-minute" injury — an injury that was apparently in the works several days prior to the match. At any rate, the promoters didn't tell the state athletic commissioner until 15 minutes before the first preliminary on fight day that Olly was a scratch.

Which brings us to the present — namely, Saturday's nationally-televised fight between Hector "Macho" Camacho and John Montes. Buckner Fieldhouse. Be there or be square.

Well, guys, that's about it in a nutshell. Pretty big shoes to fill, right? Don't feel intimidated, though. Just do the best you can, and if all you're able to offer is a good, clean professional fight, we'll understand. Hopefully, we'll be able to recognize it for what it is. Boxing.

J.R. Baldwin is Sports Editor of The Anchorage Times.

State launches probe into boxing cancellation

By MIKE GRADY
and PAT O'BRIEN
Daily News reporters

State officials are investigating the possibility that professional boxing promoters here continued to sell tickets even after they knew their advertised main event probably would be canceled.

Promoters of the state heavyweight championship fight, scheduled for Thursday, April 29, knew by the preceding Monday there was a good

□ A look at the many names of Mark Oloffski. Page B-1.

chance the fight would have to be called off, according to one of the boxers, who withdrew because of an injury.

Alaska heavyweight champion J.J. Johnson was to have defended his title against Mark Oloffski at the Alaska National Guard Armory in a bout sanctioned by the Alaska State Athletic Commission.

The inquiry will attempt to determine if promoters Bob Haag and Bill McConkey continued to advertise and sell tickets to the event despite the likelihood that Oloffski would be unable to fight.

The investigation by the state Division of Occupational Licensing was launched at the request of state athletic commissioner Bob Vogt. In March, Vogt sanctioned the Johnson-Oloffski bout and three preliminaries.

Vogt said he was angry at

not being informed immediately that the fight would be canceled. The promoters did not tell Vogt of the cancellation until 15 minutes before the first preliminary.

About 450 persons turned out for the fights, which cost \$25, \$15 and \$10 a ticket.

Haag said he lost about \$2,000 on the venture, which cost about \$8,000 to produce. "(Oloffski has) been a very big profit drain on me," Haag added.

Oloffski said in an inter-

view that he told Haag, proprietor of Big H Promotions, three days before the event that an alternate should be identified in case his injury prevented him from fighting.

Haag and McConkey denied that Oloffski, who was living with McConkey at the time, warned them that a substitute might be needed.

The promoters said they didn't know until Wednesday afternoon, a day before the

See Back Page, PURPORTED

Purported fraud in championship fight investigated by state board

Continued from Page A-1

fight, that Oloffski could not box for medical reasons.

However, several weeks before the fight, Haag himself referred Oloffski to the Haag family doctor for pain in the fighter's left elbow and forearm.

The doctor, William Mills, "strongly recommended" to Oloffski that he not fight. McConkey and Haag say they never spoke to the physician.

Haag and McConkey con-

tinued to advertise their "Battle of the Big Men" between Oloffski and Johnson in The Daily News through the day of the scheduled bout. A representative of the newspaper advertising department said Haag did not notify her of any change in the card.

In the weeks leading up to the fight, Haag and McConkey promoted with announcements at weekly roughhouse boxing matches.

McConkey, who presides over the Alaska Boxing Asso-

ciation, said his secretary delivered a news release on the canceled bout to The Daily News on the day before the fight. The release arrived too late to be published in the Thursday paper.

The statement by McConkey said Oloffski could not fight because of an "impact fracture" of his wrist and lower forearm.

Mills, however, said he never diagnosed a fracture. Instead, Mills said, Oloffski suffered from epicondylitis,

commonly known as tennis elbow.

Haag told reporters at the match that Oloffski hurt his arm on Tuesday, two days before the scheduled championship.

But Oloffski said, "The promoters claim they didn't know anything about it until the day of the fight. That wasn't true. They knew I had a problem (up to) five weeks ahead of it."

Two days after the fights, after learning Mills had been

interviewed by The Daily News, Haag corrected himself to say that he knew Oloffski had problems with the arm several weeks before the fight.

Haag said he was surprised when Oloffski told him he couldn't fight. "He told us he has had a history of arm problems," Mark kept saying, "Don't worry about it, it'll be all right." He insisted he was OK, and then boom, he called me on Wednesday and tells me his arm is killing him."

No reason why professional boxing can't be made less dangerous

The Sacramento Bee

Given the political support it still enjoys, the chances that professional boxing will be banned in this country are virtually non-existent, despite brutality like that which occurred in the Duk Koo Kim-Ray Mancini lightweight championship fight the other night. Kim had predicted that the event would be a life-or-death fight, a remark that took on a macabre prescience after Kim

was knocked into a coma from which he never recovered.

There is no reason, however, not to try to make boxing safer and, along the way, make it more of a sport and less an exercise in sheer violence. A number of reforms have been proposed: shorter title fights; longer breaks between rounds; protective headgear; more authority for referees to stop a fight at the first

sign of injury; thumbless gloves to prevent eye injuries, and uniform standards of medical supervision — currently standards vary from state to state. All are worthy of consideration. How many are implemented will depend on the athletic commissions and the public support of commission action or inaction.

Of them all, requiring protective headgear for all boxers is probably

the most promising. Some forms of such gear is already standard equipment in nearly all amateur bouts — in college boxing, in the Golden Gloves, and in the Olympics. While protective gear would reduce the attraction of the game for those fans who want to watch one man beat another senseless, it would clearly foster the pugilistic skills required to win a match on points rather than by a knockout. Purists may argue

that that's not the way boxing is supposed to be, but it should also be pointed out that a century ago, before gloves were used, it was almost impossible for any bareknuckled fighter to beat his opponent about the face if he expected to keep his own hands intact. There is, in short, nothing particularly traditional about the way professional boxing is carried on today. But it is particularly dangerous.

Hi Terry —

A note to let you know whats going on, & get the revised rates to you.

Nobody from the Athlet Comm. was at the weigh-ins or fights, no Lic? Bonds? → no revenue! (Comacho fight)

Matt Vanamaker told me he would be there, I did not see him.

Every thing went ok. but it would have been embarrassing for the state if something had happened on national television.

Read Bill McConkeys (self appointed Pres) Rules, you will see he is trying to exploit the boxers & the state, nobody but Bill & Bob ^{at the rings club} know what the gate receipts are. The same holds true at Gussie Lomaxes & Mike Robbins

It appears to me that because of dwindling attendance at lots of fights in the lower 48 the promoters are looking for greener pastures, & if the Comacho - Moutez fight was any yardstick, we will be getting more promotions here & should be geared for it ahead of time, not after the fact

II
You will note I added to & deleted from
The Arizona rules as a pilot draft, which
you may want to change also, I would
caution you to not make the rules too
cumbersome, just simple & to the point.

As you will see I did not include any
special rules for roughhouse / outlaw, or
any type bar room fights, I would
think the proper way would be to adopt
a set of rules into law, then meet
with some of the people involved,
& arbitrate a compromise or they
would have to abide by the rules,

I certainly hope you people
with all your infinite wisdom figure
this out to the satisfaction of all.

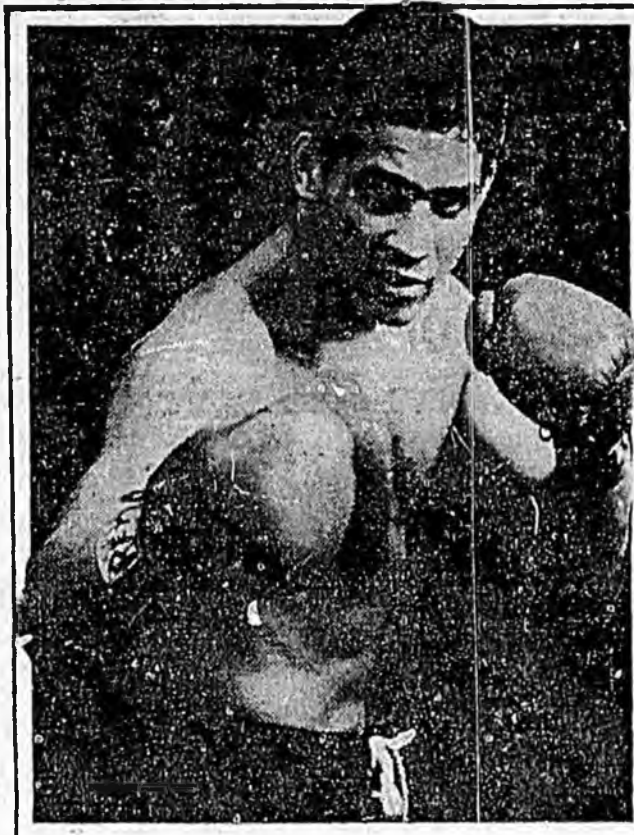
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CAMACHO

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- Aurora Village
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- Dimond & Jewel Lake
- Dimond & Old Seward
- The Mall at Sears
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THE BOXING COMES TO ALASKA

WORLD CLASS CHALLENGE

FEBRUARY 12, 1983

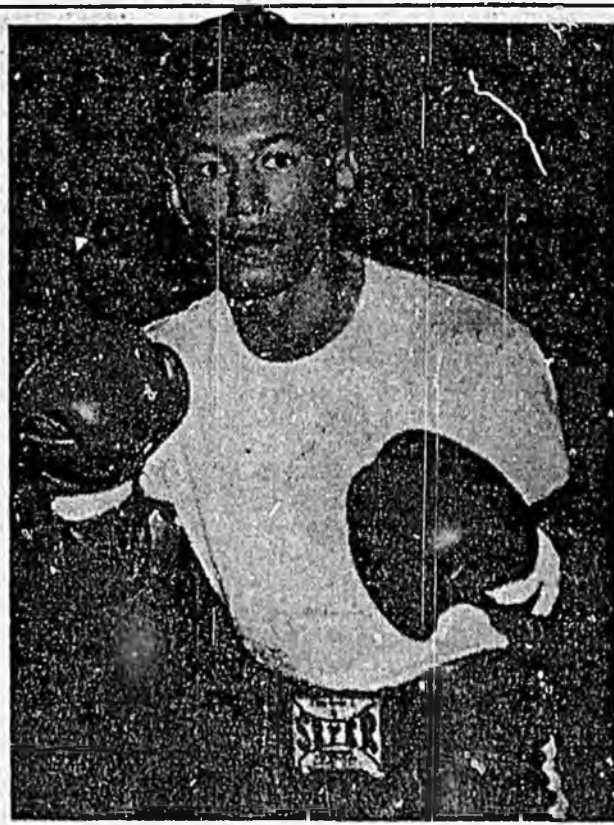
FIELD HOUSE at Fort Richardson

THE MAIN EVENT AT 11:45 AM

THE MAIN EVENT

TELECASTED LIVE BY CBS-TV

**JOHN
MONTES**
LOS ANGELES
WBA Ranked Lightweight



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with Alaska boxers

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Unit of the American Cancer Society

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presented by
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Official fight van courtesy of Alaska Sales and Service

Boxing physician demands changes

Associated Press

Atlantic City, N.J. — With just 15 critical seconds between rounds to examine a tired boxer, ringside doctors must not allow a fighter's trainer to interfere in the evaluation, a boxing physician says.

Dr. Paul T. Williams of the Institute of Medicine in Sports said boxing physicians must assert themselves and move quickly to examine fighters. And doctors must not allow trainers to delay the inspections or shield their fighters from an adequate exam between rounds, he said.

"Because life and career are threatened and because there are several legal ramifications, the between-the-round examinations must be done swiftly with attention to details," Williams said Wednesday, addressing a seminar on boxing safety.

He added that although the physician is under intense pressure to make a quick and accurate decision, 15 seconds be-

tween rounds is enough for the experienced ring doctor to determine a fighter's ability to continue.

He said all boxing physicians must undergo training at ringside with experienced doctors before they are allowed to officiate. But he said doctors should not allow the "tactics" of the trainers to get in the way.

Williams, whose institute was formed at Hamilton Hospital in Trenton to give additional guidance to the State Athletic Commission, said abuse of fighters by their trainers is not widespread.

But he said there are trainers who will stand between the ringside physician and the fighter so the doctor can't see how badly hurt the athlete is.

In other instances, trainers whose boxers are cut over both eyes will use their hands to cover the more serious of the two injuries and then turn the athlete's head to show the physician the other cut, Williams said.

Boxing in Anchorage or 'That's In



**E.W.
Piper**

There are a great many people punching each other out in Anchorage lately, and much of the combat has been taking place in bars.

Some of it is strictly beery barbarism, the stuff of which chipped teeth and reputations are made, when sodden patrons take offense to spilled drinks, misguided sneers, and unkind references to mothers and female company. This brand of fist-cuffs remains governed only by the Lord (divine intervention) and Darwin (survival of the fittest), and will exist as long as jukeboxes and light beer remain on our fair planet.

But there is another type of fighting going on in a couple of select Anchorage watering holes. There,

weekly, on whatever appendages and protuberances their opponents stupidly leave unguarded. This is called boxing and is governed by the Lord (once again, divine intervention) and the Alaska State Athletic Commission (secular civilization).

Both the Pines Club and Gussie L'Amours feature muggings on various evenings of the week. How much the manly art has been advanced by the bar fights is in question. However, they serve as a good night out for the patrons, who fill tavern coffers on evenings they would probably have stayed home watching John Davidson and Fran Tarkenton wax incredulous as mules dive into wading pools, or trout give birth to kittens.

There are also people who occasionally stage boxing shows in more traditional surroundings (such as armories, gyms, and arenas). Invariably, the tickets are priced in double digits, and there is almost always some nonexistent title on the line. (Now *that's* incredible.)

A couple of weeks ago, Bill McConkey and partner Bill Haig staged what has been described as a decent boxing show by many who were in attendance (at \$25 on down per ticket), but the investigative ire of the Athletic Commission was raised by the

supposed to fight some fellow from California named Ollifonsky. But the Californian's injured arm ended the "Battle of the Big Men" before it started.

Frankly, the card may have been improved by the absence of J.J., who has built a reputation by fighting no one of late. I last saw the estimable Mr. Johnson knock out a pug who may or may not have been named Tony Samoa at the ill-fated kickboxing *soiree* at Ben Boeke last September. Young Samoa capitulated as quickly as Vichy, toppling at the mere suggestion of a right uppercut launched by Mr. Johnson.

Anyway, the issue with the non-Battle of the Big Men was that J.J.'s opponent was told he shouldn't fight only the day before the show. The familiar question is: who knew what, and when? As far as Vogt is concerned the "investigation" is no big deal. He trusts completely the doctor who told Ollifonsky not to fight, and McConkey was cooperative at the show itself, announcing the cancellation and offering a refund. There were two takers. The "investigation" is routine, Vogt says.

The bigger issue is the status of the commission, what with all these people taking pokes at each other for money every week. The last two major boxing

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for money every week. The last two major boxing
shows have had problems. In September, it was the

Steve Rouse/Don Crosby kickboxing debacle, when
fighters didn't get paid and some tubster billed as a
championship challenger took an obvious dive in the
main event. Recently, it was the McConkey/Halg
show, when the main event never took place. As
more and more fights take place, it gets harder to
keep track of contracts, rules, and medical examina-
tions, as an athletic commission should.

Vogt has been pushing for clearer statutes go-
verning the commission, but he hasn't even been
able to get a simple, printed booklet of the state's
regulations, which every promoter coming in should
have.

"It's frustrating. Right now I'm pretty lucky, be-
cause there are only a few people promoting," said
Vogt. "But there are other promoter's licenses out,
and if they become active, it will become more diffi-
cult to keep track of what they're doing."

As long as people are going to hit other people on
purpose and for money, the commission ought to
have those clearer regulations — in writing — and
more authority. Otherwise, the state should just
throw in the towel, and let the city's stiffs batter
each other into unregulated heaps.

E.W. Piper is assistant sports editor of *The An-*

Federal boxing control

"In the gym after the funeral there was no mention of the other knockdown, and he devoted himself to the benefit fight that raised for the widow 10 percent of a \$1,600 gate. Gradually he overcame the memory of the face in the casket. With a toupee over the shaved skull, it had resembled no one he had ever known anyway . . . he felt the hopeless folly that was his life."

— from "Fat City,"
by Leonard Gardner

By DAVE KINDRED
The Washington Post

An off-duty cop shot and killed a man during the third Ali-Frazier fight in 1975. The funeral parlor in South Philly was the living room of a first-floor apartment. Wooden folding chairs sat in front of the man's casket. A floor lamp with no shade cast a harsh light up into Muhammad Ali's face as he stood there, looking at a man who died arguing about a fight.

"Is he cold?" Ali asked.

It was a child's question asked in childish wonder. Ali reached out with the tip of his right index finger and touched the corpse's right hand. He pulled his finger back abruptly.

"He is cold," Ali said. He seemed frightened.

This was a winter's night, a dozen years after Ali knocked out a man named Alejandro Lavorante, a long time after Lavorante lapsed into a coma and died, and on this cold night in a funeral parlor Ali said he knew how the cop felt.

"He didn't mean to shoot nobody," the fighter said, "and I didn't mean to kill nobody."

Once again a fighter has died, his skull shaved for brain surgery, and once again we ask all the sadly familiar questions about stricter licensing, fairer matchmaking, more complete medical examinations, quicker decisions by the referee. This time the victim was Duk-Koo Kim, 23, a South Korean who was knocked out by Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini in the 14th round of a lightweight championship fight in Las Vegas on Saturday.

Unlike the Aaron Pryor-Alexis Arguello fight in which Pryor landed 22 straight punches before knocking out Arguello, Mancini appeared to stop Kim on two punches. On the second, Kim fell backward and struck his head on the ring floor. A doctor said Kim suffered a torn blood vessel in the brain. The fighter was kept alive by machinery for days until declared legally dead.

The "hopeless folly" of Leonard



commentary

outs. The parasite lifted up his host and took him back to the corner. The kid would live to fight another day for another dollar.

Boxing is the cruelest game, and anyone connected with it must ask himself, "Why am I here?" Why be part of a game in which the goal is to rattle the other guy's brain against his skull so hard as to injure it? Why do newspapermen, including me, condone by our presence a business that panders to people's atavistic taste for violence?

Jimmy Cannon wrote sports for

uglier than a fight. You don't be a prostitute; your brother to be a boxer work four-rounds. He will sell his body to the crowd whose attention he turned thumbs down on him away.

It is not enough for a man to say he is from fights. That is the game. The game newspaperman must see it is. He must see former champion,



Illustration by Peter Dunlap-Shohl/Anchorage Daily News

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They were thrilling when they were good, Cannon said, and he is right. All at his best was a work of art, graceful, powerful and brave in the game that asks the most of an athlete's courage and ability. If games are a metaphor for our lives, it is boxing, at once heroic and mean, that most truly reflects the terrible and the beautiful.

Yet we return to a man with a shaved skull, and we ask if a moment of Sugar Ray Leonard's majesty is worth that? Once someone upbraided Jack Dempsey for what seemed an unnecessarily violent left hook that knocked out a stumbling Jack Sharkey, and Dempsey said, "What was I going to do — write him a letter?" It is a cruel game, and the best a newspaperman can do is write about ways to save a Duk-Koo Kim.

Boxing commissions should be legitimate parts of the government. If

necessary, create a federal commission to regulate the unconscionable promoters and managers who feed on desperate fighters. Get rid of today's commissions that too often are depositories of political lackeys who sell their integrity to parasites needing certification of mismatches.

Fighters should pass medical examinations of the most sophisticated kind.

Until the public demands it, no one will protect these athletes.

Until then, newspapermen can expect more of the weekly news releases reporting the fight news from Atlantic City.

You read in these mailings of men fighting for a couple hundred dollars. You suspect these men are gladiators bought for made-for-TV shows. The mailings refer to the fighters by nicknames such as Mad Dog and Animal.

Life stinks sometimes.

urged to curb violence

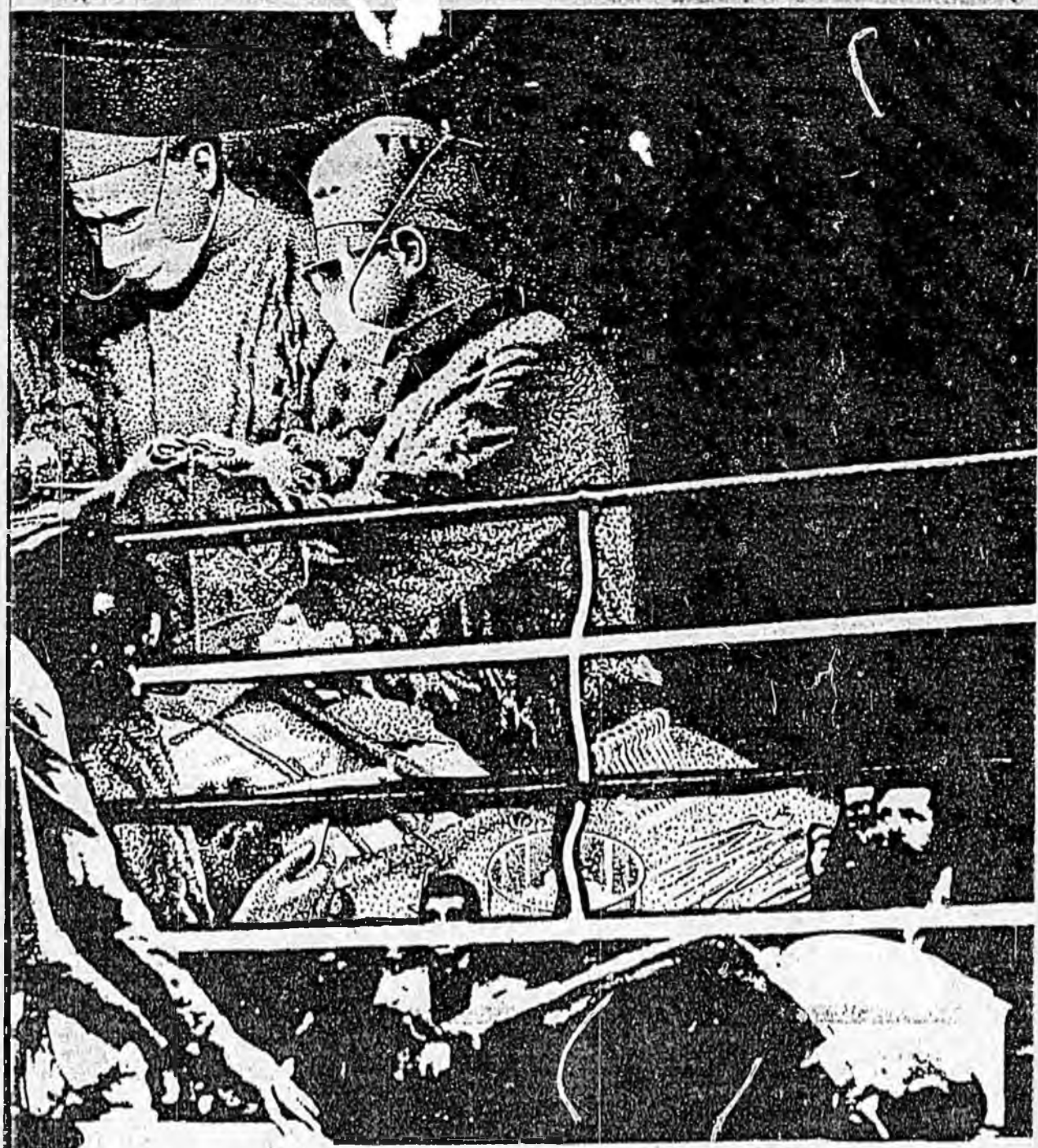


Illustration by Peter Dunlap-Shohl/Anchorage Daily N

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You read in these mallings of m

Montes' media image more meek

by Bill Sherwonlt
Times Sports Writer

John Montes — does the name ring a bell? Hint: He's the *other guy* who'll be in the limelight next Saturday when Last Front Tear Events and CBS bring the nation Alaska's first-ever world-caliber boxing match.

That's right, Montes is the guy who'll be trading punches with Hector "Macho" Camacho in a nationally-televised 10-round non-title lightweight bout one week from today in Fort Richardson's Buckner Fieldhouse.

Even if you're a boxing aficionado you probably haven't heard much about Montes although he's the seventh-ranked lightweight in the world (by the World Boxing Council).

He's one of those anonymous fighters who labor in the lower divisions of professional boxing. He's the opposite of boxing's newest media marvel, the Macho Man. He doesn't have the name that promoters (and TV producers) love. He doesn't mouth off. He's quiet, reserved.

Friday night Montes arrived in Anchorage without fanfare, without a lot of hype or publicity. No crowd gathered round when he entered the Sheraton Hotel.

His manager, Benny Georgino, explained, "John doesn't talk too much; he's kind of quiet. I do most of the talking."

When Camacho made a brief appearance to greet his opponent, it was suggested that the two shake hands for a photo. In typical Macho style, Camacho at first protested but then gave in graciously. Montes merely shrugged his shoulders, smiled at the idea and offered his hand.

Despite his quiet style and low-key approach to this media event, Montes knows that this fight can gain *him* some national exposure.

"This is definitely a chance for me to get more publicity, to make myself better known," agreed Montes.

Added Georgino, "This fight probably has more notoriety than any of (Montes') others because Camacho has become such a media personality."

But there's more than national exposure at stake when the No. 3-ranked junior lightweight (Camacho) and No. 7-rated lightweight in the world meet in the ring.

"The lightweight division is wide open. The next fight for one of these guys could be for the championship," said Georgino.

As for the Camacho hype and reputation, Montes merely says, "I don't mind that he's gotten so much recognition. It doesn't bother me. It'll be that way until he meets someone who beats him."

With just a hint of a smile Montes went on to say that, yeah, he might be the one to stop the Macho Man.

"In the ring it's only two guys. He's just another tough fighter I have to face. He's the same as anybody else; he hurts just like I hurt."

Montes, who grew up in the Pico Rivera section of Los Angeles wouldn't make any predictions on the outcome of the fight. But he did say, "I'm a boxer, a puncher. I like to put on pressure in the fight; I'll take it to him."

So far in his career the 21-year-old Southern Californian has taken it to 24 opponents, with 23 wins and 17 knockouts to his credit. His loss came six months ago to Elmer Kinty, in a split decision (by a single point).

Montes has to be hoping that his trip to Alaska is not an omen of things to come in the week ahead. On the flight from L.A., the jet had problems with its landing gear on descent into Seattle. Most of the fuel had to be dumped before the jet was landed and then the flight was delayed several hours while the landing gear was worked on.

It was, admitted Montes, "Kind of scary coming up here."

Montes will begin working out at the Boys Club either this afternoon or Sunday. Georgino said the sparring sessions will begin at about 1 p.m. His sparring partners include Jaime Garza (the No. 1-ranked super bantamweight) and Albert Davila (the top-ranked bantamweight).



It's the calm before the storm as

Per
for

Media image more meek than macho

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Hector's Kirsman of The Times

It's the calm before the storm as Hector Camacho, right, welcomes John Montes Friday

Pentagon rings bell for boxers' fight site

By Bill Sherwin
Times Staff Writer

At last, it's official. Last night the Pentagon has begun negotiations with the Army for the use of

more facilities. It's probably that the morning was cloudy. Last night the weather was cloudy. In all, about that. The Pentagon would like to have the site ahead of time. Tickets were on sale Thursday.

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 TIMES MAGAZINE"
 June 12, 1983/Sec. 6

BOXING AND THE BRAIN

The sweet science constitutes the most purposeful, relentless and sustained assault on the human brain in all of sport.

By David Noonan

RINGSIDE AT THE FELT Forum. It is a night of fights. Eager young men are climbing into the ring for the first official bouts of their lives. Some of them look frightened, some of them look confident and some of them look sleepy and confused, as if they had just waked from a strange dream. They are subnovices, amateurs fighting in the preliminary matches of the New York Golden Gloves tournament.

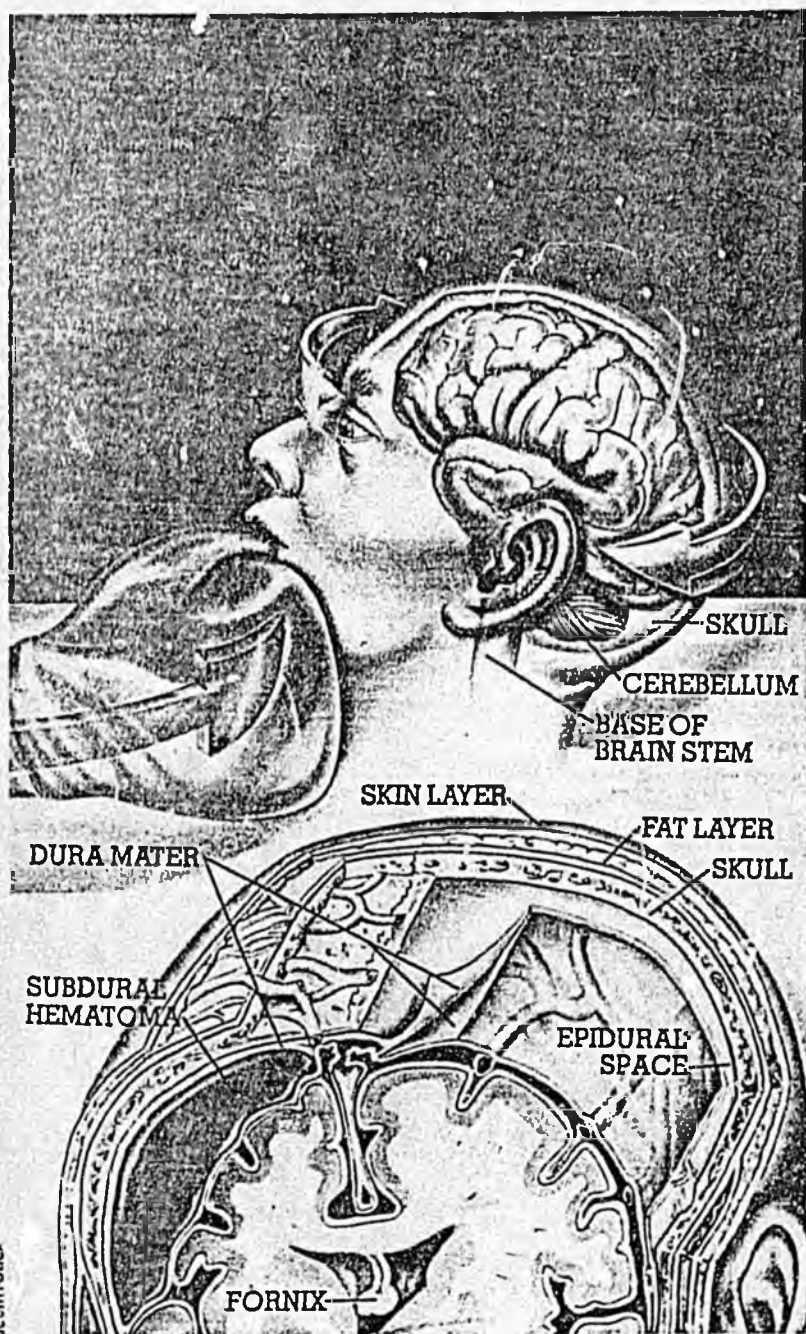
These are the original Golden Gloves fights. They have been around for nearly 60 years, and they may be the best-run amateur fights held anywhere. Each year, more than 1,200 boxers between the ages of 16 and 26 take part in the tournament. During the preliminaries, it is possible to see as many as 30 fights in a night, each consisting of three two-minute rounds. And, though New York State has some of the strictest boxing-safety regulations in the country, and though Golden Gloves scoring is specifically designed to de-emphasize head blows and knockouts, the crude root of all boxing is clearly on display.

Even in these carefully controlled bouts, body punches are in slim supply as a lack of boxing skills and ring experience forces the raw young fighters to resort to an all-out attack on their opponents' heads, the most direct route to victory. As round follows round, the relentless assault on the human brain emerges as the jarring theme of the evening. Sometimes even an old hand takes notice. During one particularly nasty head pounding, one of the ringside judges winces. "Imagine going through life with scrambled eggs for brains," he says dryly.

□

A gelatinous mass suspended in cerebrospinal fluid and floating inside a hard bony skull, the human brain is partic- (Continued on Page 58)

David Noonan is currently at work on a book about brain surgery.



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ularly vulnerable to the rude physics of the sweet science. Subtle in its functions beyond our understanding, the brain is the most complex thing in existence. It is a charged and delicate web of electrochemical cells — neurons — that fire in the endless patterns of life itself, and there are few things worse for it than to be punched around. Ironically, while boxing at its best provides an excellent showcase for the remarkable capacities of the brain — simultaneously requiring balance, coordination, fast hands, fast eyes and a combination of memory, instinct, strategy and creativity — it also constitutes the most purposeful and sustained assault on the brain in all of sport. While it is true, as boxing's defenders point out, that many sports have higher death and injury rates, it is also true that boxing is unique in one critical way. "Injuries are coincidental in other sports, but in boxing the aim and object — explicit or implied — is to render the opponent *hors de combat*," Dr. MacDonald Critchley, a British neurologist, noted in an often-cited 1957 study of the medical aspects of boxing, which appeared in *The British Medical Journal*. "Traumata are therefore not so much regretted as regrettable."

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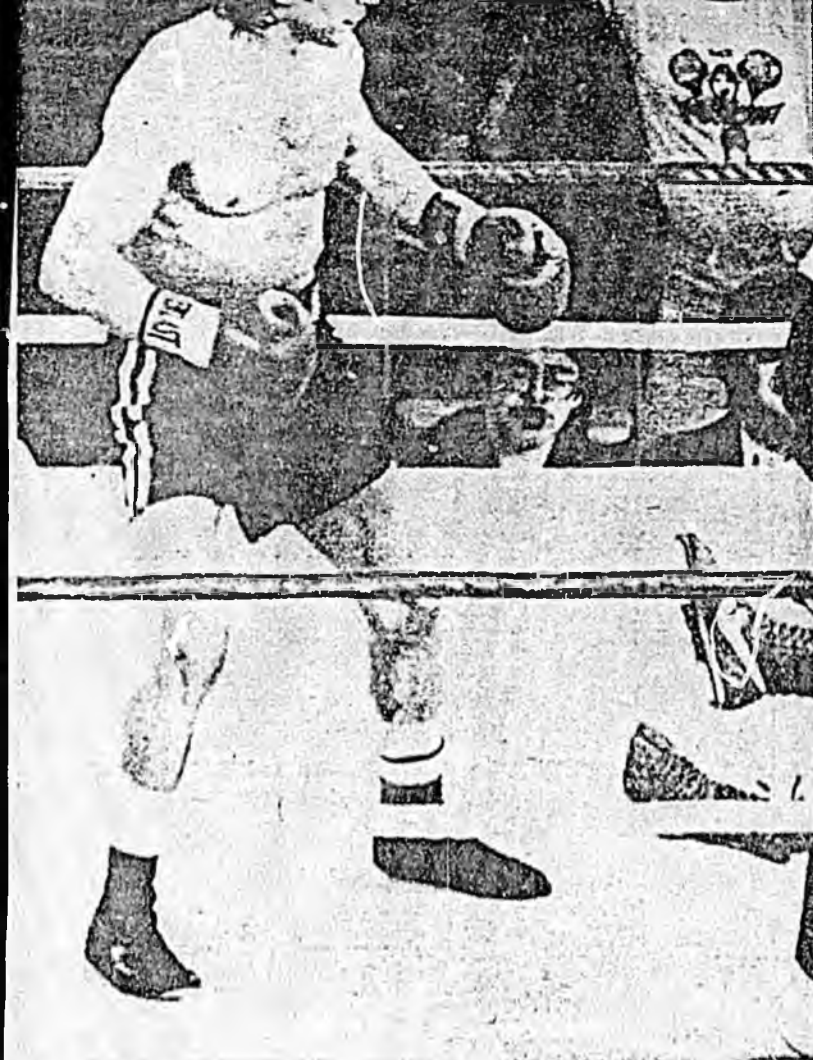
"Duk Koo Kim. You may not have heard of him before — you will remember him today. Win or lose." It was a classic sports cliché, uttered on national television by a ringside announcer at the beginning of the 14th and last round of what was shortly to become the most notorious championship boxing match in more than 20 years. In 13 rounds — 39 minutes — the 23-year-old Duk Koo Kim had fulfilled the boxer's ultimate fantasy. He had punched his way to the top. His vallant fight to take Ray Mancini's World Boxing Association lightweight championship had made him famous and put him in line for some big money. But fate put an eerie spin on the announcer's acknowledgment of Kim's achievement, and in the end, the rice farmer's son was lifted out of obscurity on a stretcher. Four days later, on Nov. 17, 1982, he died of cerebral edema — swelling of the brain.

Kim's death prompted

examinations of boxing by regulatory and legislative bodies around the country. The most important of these were hearings, earlier this year, of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism headed by Representative James J. Florio, a Democrat from New Jersey. "Our ultimate conclusion," says Florio, "is that there has to be some degree of uniformity with regard to boxing across the nation. We have to spell out Federal standards that have to be adhered to by the states in order for boxing to take place." The result of the hearings was a bill, expected to reach the floor of the House this summer, that would establish a Congressional advisory committee on boxing. The committee would propose a series of Federal laws, including a nationwide system of health and medical records for boxers, licensing requirements and minimum ring-safety standards. "People keep saying, 'What does the boxing profession think of the controversy?'" says Florio. "Well, the answer is: There is no boxing profession. It's not a system, it's a nonsystem, and it's getting worse."

The Kim tragedy was the worst of a trio of brutal boxing events that turned the last two weeks of November 1982 into some of the sport's darkest days ever. The day before the Kim-Mancini fight, Alexis Argüello and Aaron Pryor met in a fight for the W.B.A. junior welterweight championship. It was stunningly violent bout, one of the roughest championship fights in years, and it ended in the 14th round when Argüello went down under a thundering barrage of more than 12 unanswered punches. He was unconscious for four minutes. Then, on Nov. 26, Larry Holmes pounded on Randy Cobb for 15 rounds in a glaring mismatch for the World Boxing Council heavyweight title.

Coming one right after another, the three fights combined to present a picture of modern boxing as the primitive and deadly blood sport its critics have long held it to be. Once again, there were loud calls for the reform, and even the abolition, of boxing. It's an old controversy and, as the debates and discussions have continued over the years, so have the deaths. There were 423 deaths in professional and



Duk Koo Kim is knocked out by Ray Mancini in the 14th round

of their championship fight last fall. Four days later, the 23-year

amateur boxing between 1918 and 1981, according to The 1982 Ring Record Book.

Recent fatalities include Willie Classen, whose death after a bout in New York in 1979 resulted in changes in state regulations; Cleveland Denny, who died in June 1980 after a fight on the same card as the first Sugar Ray Leonard-Roberto Durán bout, the so-called Brawl in Montreal; and Harlan Hoosier, a 71-pound 13-year-old who died in January 1980, after fighting three times without headgear during a three-day amateur tournament in Lenox, W. Va.

The majority of all ring deaths result from brain trauma, and any real attempt to cut back on injury and death in the ring will have to focus in large part on the effects of boxing on the brain. These effects fall into two categories — short-term and long-term. The short-term effects range from mild concussion to cerebral hemorrhage and death. The long-term effects involve a clinically diagnosed condition called dementia pugilistica, also known as chronic encephalopathy of boxers and best known as the punch-drunk syndrome. They include, among other symptoms, memory loss, speech impair-

ment, unsteady gait, tremors and episodes of confusion and depression. These two categories of brain dysfunction, while clinically distinct from each other, have one major factor in common — the punch in the head.



When a healthy, alert boxer comes out of his corner at the start of a fight, several different parts of his brain are actively engaged. First of all, his reticular formation, the core of his brain stem, is functioning with other components of the brain stem and the cerebellum to enable the fighter to maintain consciousness, motor control, visceral control and sensory control. That is, the fighter is awake; he can move; he is breathing; his heart is beating, and he can process sensory information from other parts of his central nervous system. Also, many different areas of his cerebral cortex — the sheet of neurons that covers the surface of the brain's two hemispheres — are active, processing visual and auditory stimuli, generating specific body movements and engaging in that highest of all cortical functions, reasoning. The fighter is in shape and in sync; he knows where he is; his blood is rich with oxygen

and, as he moves into the ring, his neurons are firing away. Then he starts receiving blows to the head.

A punch in the head shakes and shocks the brain (see illustration, page 40). It interferes with its inherent delicate and orderly processes. The symptoms of the most familiar types of concussion in boxing, from the slowing of reflexes to the motor-control problems of the groggy state to the loss of consciousness and amnesia associated with the knockout, all point to the disruption of the functions of the brain stem and other neural structures near it.

Because the blows to the head in a boxing match come from different directions with different speeds and force, the brain bounces around inside the skull in a variety of ways and is subject to a variety of stresses. It has been observed that knockouts are often caused by a blow to the point or side of the chin. This is believed to be the result of the energy of the punch traveling directly back to the brain stem. It is postulated that knockouts and lesser degrees of concussion from chin blows are caused when the brain stem is displaced and then rebounds. In effect, the brain stem bounces back and forth.

A hard blow to the side of the head, on the other hand, may not drive the brain stem back but can cause unconsciousness simply by sharply accelerating the brain, wrenching and twisting the brain stem. Besides concussion, this rotational acceleration can also tear brain tissue as the brain swirls and oscillates inside the skull.

Its location at the rear base of the brain, extending up into the center, seems to be a factor in the brain stem's susceptibility to boxing's head blows. Studies have demonstrated that blows to the front and top of the head have the greatest impact in the brain-stem area, because when struck, the skull snaps back faster than the brain, which flows after it. The result is severe low pressure around the brain stem, followed immediately by severe high pressure as the brain stem is compressed.

"A cerebral concussion is defined as a transient dysfunction of neural mechanisms without gross or microscopic evidence of damage," says Dr. Donald R. Bennett, a neurologist and a member of the American Medical Association's Advisory Panel on Brain Injury in Boxing. Dr. Bennett, chair-

The fourth syndrome is amnesia without loss or alteration of consciousness. Since it may not be accompanied by any other problems, this type of concussion can and has gone unnoticed until late in a fight or even after a fight, when the affected boxer suddenly asks, "Where am I?"

The fifth syndrome is the groggy state, a condition Dr. Bennett describes as entailing "a period of confusion, amnesia, impairment of motor performance, slowing of speech and the inability to process new information." This condition is usually caused by a severe battery, with or without the fighter being knocked down. The fighter is "out on his feet." This type of concussion is just short of a knockout and often results in the declaration of a technical knockout. It is at this level of neurological dysfunction that the serious problems appear to begin. Initially, the recovery from the groggy state is relatively rapid, says Dr. Bennett. "However, with repeated insults the recovery period is more prolonged. And then we get into the postconcussion syndrome. The fighter, for a day or two or three, will complain of headaches, problems concentrating, difficulty with equilibrium."

The sixth grade of concussion syndrome on the scale describes the classic knockout. There is alteration or loss of consciousness with associated loss of muscle tone and one or two types of amnesia. "The total duration of unresponsiveness in a knockout rarely exceeds 10 seconds," says Dr. Bennett, "although confusion and problems with equilibrium may persist for several minutes, rarely longer."

The knockout is the heart of boxing. It is what every boxer wants to do to his opponent in every fight — as soon as possible. While boxing's defenders have often claimed that knockouts are relatively infrequent, an examination of recent records indicates otherwise. The top 10 ranked heavyweight contenders in 1981, for instance, had 149 knockouts listed among their 206 ring victories, according to The 1982 Ring Record Book. Larry Holmes has won 43 fights as a professional and 30 of them are listed as knockouts. And Sugar Ray Leonard won 23 of his 33 pro victories by knockouts.

The seventh and eighth syndromes on Dr. Bennett's list are variations on the sixth, with the variables being degrees of rigidity and spas-

ticity and the onset of convulsions. Both are usually evidence of severe neurological injuries.

The ninth syndrome is delayed unconsciousness. After a blow or blows to the head, a boxer passes five or so seconds without being hit again and then drops to the canvas. Dr. Bennett considers this an indication of a serious problem, and when it occurs, he believes a fight should be stopped.

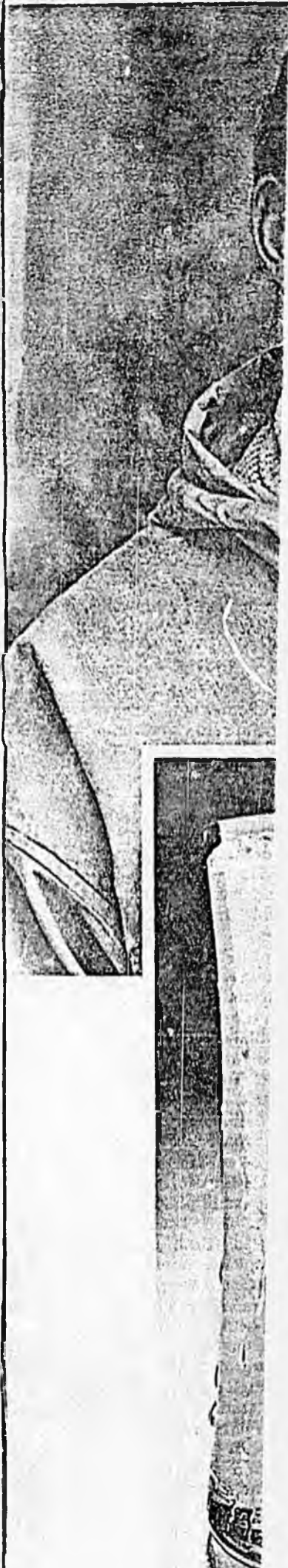
In his last fight, Duk Koo Kim appeared to progress through several stages of concussion. Through the first seven rounds, though he took a heavy pounding, he gave as good as he got, fighting in a bruising head-to-head style remarkably similar to his opponent's. Then, in the eighth, Kim's style suddenly changed. For the first time in the fight, he slowed the pace, loosening up and dancing a bit. Though he returned to the attack several times through the remaining rounds, it now seems that Kim may well have begun experiencing the slowed reflexes and coordination problems characteristic of the second syndrome.

During the next three rounds, Mancini's superior conditioning began to give him the edge and Kim's fatigue became more and more apparent. By the 11th, Kim's pointed ferocity was degenerating into a kind of wildness, and in the 12th round he was stumbling occasionally and taking damaging shots to the head. Though it was apparently two punches in the 14th that killed him, Kim took his worst beating in the 13th, as Mancini hit him some 40 times in a row. The majority of the unanswered blows were to the head. It was the kind of battering that causes the groggy state and worse, and Kim was clearly showing the symptoms. He was wobbling and seemingly defenseless. One commentator noted that "his legs look like spaghetti." Then, at the very end of the round, Kim snapped out of it and attacked one final time. Because it kept the fight going, this rally may well have caused his death. Finally, Kim went from the groggy state to delayed unconsciousness, when he collapsed in his corner.

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While the brain stem seems to be the part of the brain most affected in the short term by blows to the head, boxing can have one specific immediate effect on the surface of the brain, and it is a deadly one.

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A cerebral hemorrhage, bleeding from a ruptured blood vessel in the brain, was the initial trauma that led to the death of Duk Koo Kim, and it is believed by many to be the leading cause of death in the ring. Generally, it is the blood vessels on the surface of the brain that are damaged in boxing. Hemorrhages on the surface of the brain appear to have several different causes. They can be caused by the direct force of the blow or by the blood vessel slamming against the inside of the skull. They can also result from tearing the veins that bridge the space between the brain and the skull — tearing that is caused by the swirling of the brain.

The blood clots created by hemorrhages on the surface of the brain are called subdural hematomas. Since there is no room inside the skull for anything but the brain, the sudden presence of a volume of blood, even a small amount, can create deadly pressure. This pressure, combined with the swelling of the battered brain, compresses the brain stem and can cause unconsciousness, coma and death. In some cases, like Kim's, the prompt removal of the blood clot may not be enough to save life. After surgery, even with medication, Kim's brain continued to swell until the pressure in his head became greater than his blood pressure and the circulation to his brain ceased. Dr. Russel H. Patterson Jr., a professor of neurosurgery at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and a member of the American Medical Association boxing panel, believes that in cases like Kim's there may be more serious damage to the brain than is apparent. "My proposition is that in most fatal head injuries in boxing, it is not only the clot over the surface of the hemisphere but diffuse injury in addition that leads to the death," says Dr. Patterson.

The pathologist who performed the autopsy on 13-year-old Harlan Hoosier, is quoted in a confidential Amateur Athletic Union committee report: "The brain was swollen; with cerebral commotion, the brain moves inside the skull. As a result, it swells. It has no place to go. When it expands, it cuts off its own blood supply. It then continues to swell more. Due to the swelling, oxygen is reduced and the absence of oxygen will force the brain matter to liquify." Dr. Patterson

believes that this kind of swelling could be the result of deep-brain injury.

Since 1928, when the term "punch drunk" was first lifted from the boxing patois and used in a medical study by Dr. Harrison Martland, a New Jersey pathologist, most of the two dozen or so studies of the medical aspects of boxing that have been published have dealt with chronic brain damage. As the information about chronic encephalopathy in boxers has accumulated over the years, several distinct clinical symptoms and their apparent pathological causes have been identified.

The most important factor in the development of the punch-drunk syndrome seems to be time spent in the ring getting punched in the head. Other factors are the number of bad beatings and knockouts a fighter experiences and his style. Several studies have noted that "slug-gers" who catch a lot of punches may be more prone to long-term dysfunction than more nimble, "scientific" boxers.

Encephalopathy in boxers is widely considered to be irreversible. It usually becomes manifest some years after the beginning of the boxing career and sometimes only after the career is at an end. In 1949 Dr. Critchley, the British neurologist, conducted a study of 21 punch-drunk patients. He found that the average interval between the beginning of the boxers' careers and the onset of the encephalopathy was 16 years, with extremes of 6 and 40 years. Clinical evidence points to the cumulative effect of a series of small brain injuries incurred over time as the basic cause of the syndrome. And it seems that all the major parts of the brain are involved, with variations from case to case.

Studies of the brains of boxers by autopsy and by CAT scan and other diagnostic techniques have turned up three key anatomical features that are now generally considered indicative of the punch-drunk syndrome. One of these is cortical atrophy, the erosion of neurons on the surface of the brain. As the brain bounces off the inside of the skull during a boxer's years in the ring, the cerebral cortex gradually loses tissue. As the surface of the brain is thus literally worn down, the second feature evolves with the enlargement of the ventricles, the cavities in the middle of the brain where cerebrospinal fluid is produced. A

third anatomical defect associated with chronic encephalopathy in boxers is something called cavum septum pellucidum. Simply, this is a hole in the membrane that separates two of the ventricles, and it is considered to be the result of concussive forces deep in the middle of the brain.

It is thought that if years of shock and concussion can wear a hole in the septum pellucidum, they can have equally serious if less anatomically apparent consequences for nearby structures, causing memory difficulties, unsteady gait and tremor. Though its mechanisms remain largely mysterious, memory is known to be at least partly a function of the fornix and the hippocampus, two parts of the limbic system, a complex network of interconnected structures near the upper end of the brain stem. Tremor in boxers could be the result of damage to the thalamus and the substantia nigra, critical structures that have been connected with Parkinson's disease. An unsteady gait would involve the cerebellum and the brain stem itself.

Damage to the cerebral cortex would seem manifest in several other symptoms of the punch-drunk syndrome. Slurred speech could be caused by damage to portions of the left temporal lobe. The medial temporal lobes have been connected with memory, and damage to the frontal lobes could result in dementia, mood swings and other emotional and psychiatric problems.

In what is to date the most complete study done on the punch-drunk syndrome in terms of the number of fighters examined and the extent of the examinations made, Dr. A. H. Roberts, a British neurologist, found evidence of brain damage in 17 percent of 224 professional boxers who had boxed for six to nine years. One-third of the total showed signs of punch-drunk syndrome. The book-length study, titled "Brain Damage in Boxers," was published in 1969. A 1962 study of 1,582 boxers by Drs. A. Sercl and O. Jaros reported the syndrome in 9 percent of them in the journal *World Neurology*. So far, although there have been a lot of studies done, none have combined a large population with the modern examination techniques and equipment currently available. Most studies have involved fewer than 50 boxers and some as few as one. The biggest studies were done in

the days before the row considered to be the job, when junction with other cal and neurop examinations and
Chronic encephalopathy in boxers is not usually identified until its later stages. Patterson thinks a result of the subdural hematoma in earlier stages. "I got a blow to the head and a loss of a few months," he adds, "then I was a patient is, say, 30 and functioning on the 50-year-old, you know. It, especially if he has the socioeconomic background, many boxers are not n't have a highly skilled job. But then, as they get older — he's acting like that's so. And it may account for so much of this to turn up years in a boxing career."
With the reversibility over the years of boxing, the more turned in of Muhammad Ali's time heavily weighed of the world and best-known at the time. Even so, servers of boxing detected apparitions in Ali's sparring last few years whose quick movements as much to do with popularity and hands now so mumbering and national television long-time doctor Pacheco, advised or risk brain damage continued to fight nally quit, after comeback after 61 bouts on his record, including wars with 1980 and 1981, several tests, CAT scan, at University Medical. Though it was said that the tests suggest to vital organs, Casson, a neurologist at the Long Island Cal Center, reported that Ali's N.Y. the best of treated and can conclude. Dr. is conducting neurological examinations, said in "That's the kind that I've seen former and fighters." Muhammad Ali's enlarged ventricles and cavum septum pellucidum says Dr. Casson.

the days before the CAT scan, now considered the best tool for the job, when used in conjunction with other neurological and neuropsychological examinations and tests.

Chronic encephalopathy in boxers is not usually identified until its later stages. Dr. Patterson thinks this may be a result of the subtle nature of the brain damage in the earlier stages. "If every little blow to the head causes the loss of a few more neurons," he adds, "then when the patient is, say, 30 and is sort of functioning on the level of a 50-year-old, you don't notice it, especially if he comes from the socioeconomic class that many boxers are in and doesn't have a highly demanding job. But then, as the patient gets older — he's 60 and he's acting like a 98-year-old — that's something we notice. And it may account for why so much of this trouble seems to turn up years after the boxing career."

With the renewed controversy over the dangers of boxing, the spotlight once more turned in the direction of Muhammad Ali, 41, three-time heavyweight champion of the world and perhaps the best-known athlete of all time. Even some casual observers of boxing might have detected apparent deterioration in Ali's speech over the last few years. The man whose quick mouth once had as much to do with his amazing popularity as his quick hands now seemed to be mumbling and slurring on national television. In 1976, his long-time doctor, Ferdie Pacheco, advised Ali to retire or risk brain damage, but Ali continued to fight. When he finally quit, after several sad comeback attempts, Ali had 61 bouts on his professional record, including three bruising wars with Joe Frazier. In 1980 and 1981, Ali underwent several tests, including a CAT scan, at New York University Medical Center. Though it was said at the time that the tests showed no damage to vital organs, Dr. Ira R. Casson, a neurologist from the Long Island Jewish Medical Center, recently examined Ali's N.Y.U. CAT scan at the behest of Sports Illustrated and came to a different conclusion. Dr. Casson, who is conducting a series of neurological studies of boxers, said in an interview: "That's the kind of CAT scan that I've seen in a number of former and long-term fighters." Muhammad Ali has enlarged ventricles and a cavum septum pellucidum, says Dr. Casson.

Last month, after Larry Holmes successfully defended his title with a split-decision victory over 23-year-old Tim Witherspoon, Holmes's former manager, Richie Giachetti, said he thought it was time for Holmes to retire. "Why does he want to become like Muhammad Ali?" Giachetti asked. Holmes refused to discuss the possibility of long-term brain damage in an interview several days after the fight. "I've never been concerned about that," said the 33-year-old fighter. "I don't even want to discuss it. Why don't you call a doctor?" Then, more quietly, he added: "Anything can happen in life."

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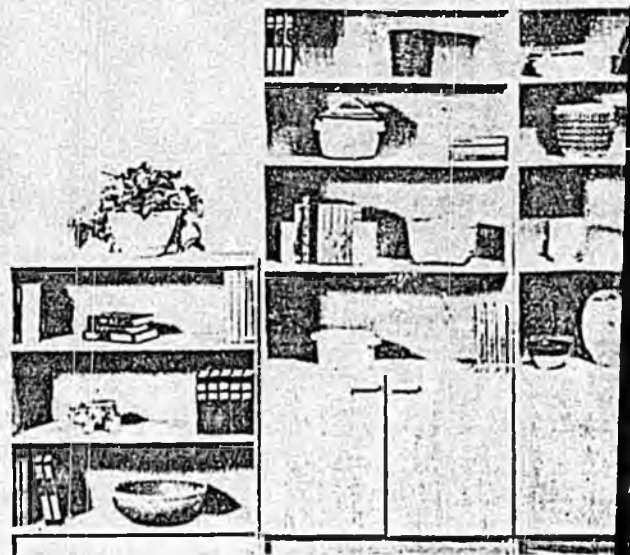
Although other sports are more dangerous and violent, boxing remains the most controversial sport of all. Perhaps it is its simplicity that generates the problems. The violence and brutality in boxing are not spread out over 100 yards and sheathed in pads and helmets the way they are in football. The violence and brutality in boxing are stripped down and confined to a small patch of canvas beneath bright lights. Boxing is man against man, the root of all competition, unadorned and out in the open. In a complicated world, boxing is strikingly uncomplicated. It has about it none of the "extras" people have learned to expect from observed events. It lacks the modern comfort of having to be explained. It is, in its essence, the purest sport, and it is no small irony that it is considered by many the dirtiest.

But, in any light, boxing is bad for the brain and everybody knows it. In fact, like the dream of fame and fortune embodied in Duk Koo Kim and thousands of others, brain damage, too, is part of boxing lore. At the start of the classic 1962 fight film "Requiem for a Heavyweight," the boxer Mountain Rivera, played by Anthony Quinn, has been knocked out in the seventh round. A doctor examines Rivera and tells his manager that the boxer's career is over; one more fight could blind him. As Rivera slowly comes out of his fog, his manager ruminates and then says with a shrug, "Maybe he's lucky at that. At least he walks away with his brains. That's better than most."

The fighter who ended Rivera's career was played by a promising young athlete, the lean and handsome Cassius Clay, age 20. ■

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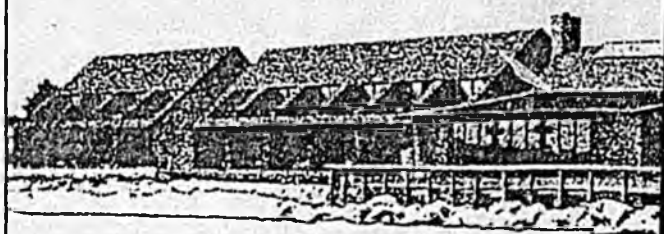
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SB/Helez file

Promoters trying to entice local boxing fans with telecast

By KAY LEVINE
Daily News reporter

The last time Last Front Tear Events promoted the closed-circuit showing of a title boxing match at the Sullivan Sports Arena, the financial results were a nightmare.

To promote the Marvin Hagler-Roberto Duran fight, the promoters have dreamed up a unique ticket package and a couple of interesting live fights to accompany the televised bout.

The fight will be shown Nov. 10. The night begins at 5 p.m. with a preliminary bout from Las Vegas via closed circuit. The Hagler-Duran confrontation will be shown about 7 p.m. and the live fights will follow.

Last time, it was mid-moose season in Alaska and the professional fight was the Alexis Arguello-Aaron Pryor welterweight match.

Everything that could have gone wrong, did.

For openers, national promoters realized just two weeks before the

fight that for technical reasons the match would have to be shown on closed-circuit television rather than cable.

Then the card for the preliminary bouts had to be changed, further delaying the advertising.

The shadow cast by the death of Kiko Bejines, a Mexican bantamweight who died from brain injuries suffered in a Los Angeles fight, may have momentarily repulsed some fans.

At any rate, people stayed away by the thousands.

This time, we're between the World Series and the Rose Bowl and the professional bout is the junior middleweight match between Marvin Hagler and Roberto Duran.

The promoters are calling it a vicious fight, the most brutal match since Rocky Marciano vs. Ezzard Charles in Yankee Stadium in September, 1954.

Anyone who wants can get discounted tickets for good seats at the televised matches and the live bouts,

one of which features a self-taught boxer who earns his living as a carpenter.

For \$100, fans can buy a ticket package valued at \$255. It includes a seat at a table on the floor for viewing the televised match, a ring-side seat for the live matches, five \$15 bleacher seats, and a small advertisement in the program which makes the whole deal tax deductible as a business expense.

There are eight people seated at each table and there will be a total of 14 tables, making 112 packages up for grabs.

Regular tickets are priced at \$30, \$20 and \$15. The \$30 ticket gets you a table seat for viewing the Hagler-Duran bout, but has the disadvantage of being some distance from the ring.

The \$20 and \$15 tickets are for bleacher seats.

The two live bouts arranged so far are a heavyweight fight between Mike Arms and George Venerosa and a welterweight title fight be-

tween current Alaska champ Al Arriessgado and newcomer Vincent Davis.

A third bout may be added to the card, but promoters are uncertain if a deal will be struck with the boxer from Seattle who expressed some interest in fighting here.

Bill McConkey, one of the promoters, said of the Arms-Venerosa bout, "What you have in this fight is a boxer versus a hitter."

McConkey claims Arms is a good enough boxer to be a world contender cruiserweight within a year if he drops his weight to 190 pounds. Arms, who was the No. 2 amateur heavyweight in 1982, turned professional upon his recent move to Alaska. He has beaten Renaldo Snipes twice.

Both fighters are 7-0 as pros. Arriessgado, says McConkey was once rated 26th in the world as a featherweight. His record is 21-2.

Davis has been fighting as a middleweight but has dropped to 146

pounds for this match. His record is 7-1.

Davis is totally self-taught, said McConkey. And he was so severely injured in a motorcycle accident last year that most people assumed his boxing career was over, McConkey added.

Doug Priestap, another of the promoters, said he's uncertain how many tickets must be sold before Last Front Tear makes a profit.

One complicating factor is that rent on the building increases with the number of tickets sold.

Priestap said he would be happy to see 4,000 people at the Arena. It holds about 8,000 people for this type of event.

He said that promoters pay an amount that would buy a new Mercedes just for the right to show the championship bout. Then there are rental fees, a purse for the live matches, and so on.

Tickets are on sale at all Travel Centers, the Sullivan Arena and Last Front Tear Events.

News 10-24-83