

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984

3032 SSA SB 166 (FILE 1) - (FILE 2) 8672

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)

ALASKA

10 Executive secretary: Employment; 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

469 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
	40.

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 10 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 Weighing-in of participants in boxing contests. Every participant in a boxing contest shall be present and weighed in no later than 30 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 of the receipt of 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 of 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. Benne, 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

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 Ferguson¹² 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 Davis¹³ reported the syndrome in a 25-year-old middleweight boxer. Of interest is that Corsellis¹⁴ reported the conditions resembling the punch-drunk state in rugby football players, professional wrestlers, a parachute jumper, and steeplechase jockeys.

Corsellis et al¹⁴ 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 al¹⁵ 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 Browder¹⁶ as well as those of Busse and Silverman¹⁷ 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 exami-
nation of boxers, to determine other

comprehensive medical measures neces-
sary 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 the sport to adequately protect boxers."

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 easy to learn when the damage has already occurred. Short of eliminating the danger entirely, one can decrease it to some 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, however, 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 week-end. 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,

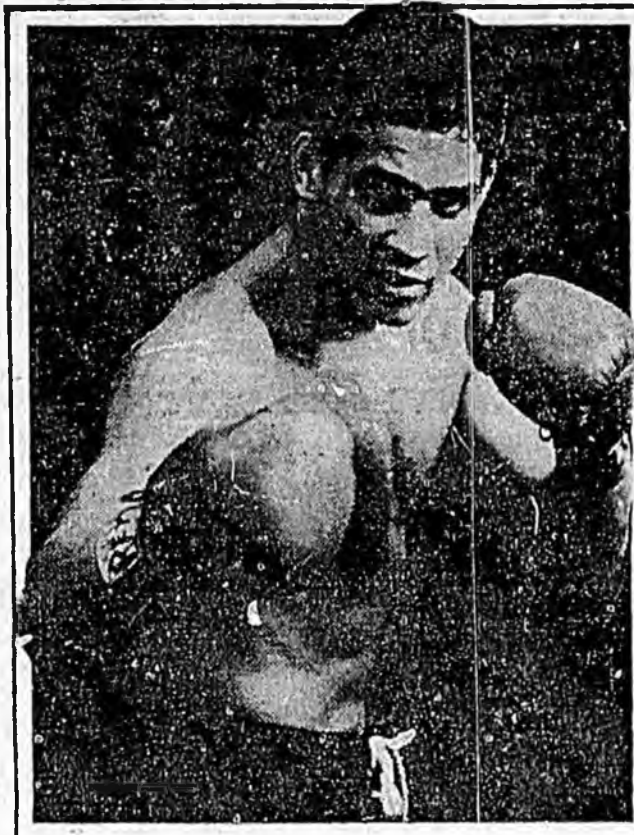
I certainly hope you people
with all your infinite wisdom figure
this out to the satisfaction of all.

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Daily News Sports - Roger Brigham

THE BOXING COMES TO ALASKA

WORLD CLASS CHALLENGE

FEBRUARY 12, 1983

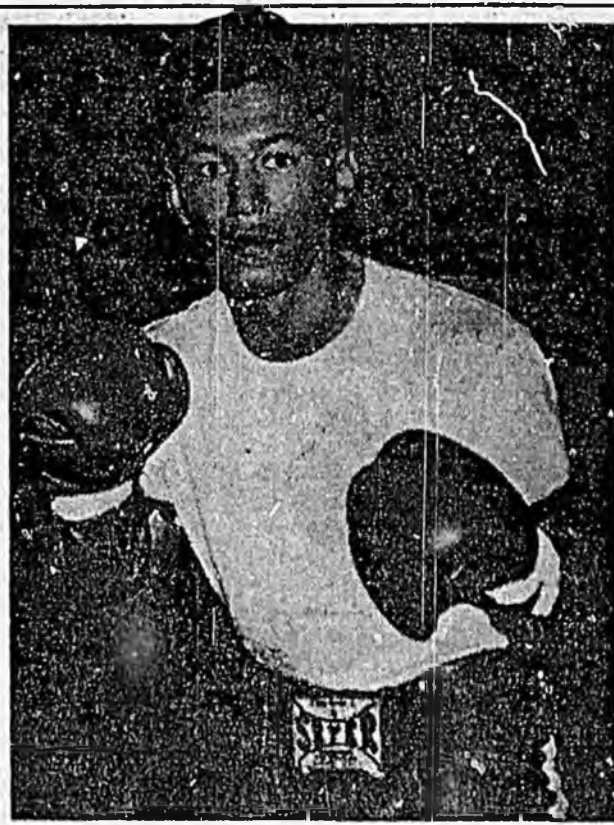
FIELD HOUSE at Fort Richardson

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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Unit of the American Cancer Society

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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 and then the parasite took him away.

It is not enough for a man to say he is from fights. That is the game. The game newspapermen make of 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

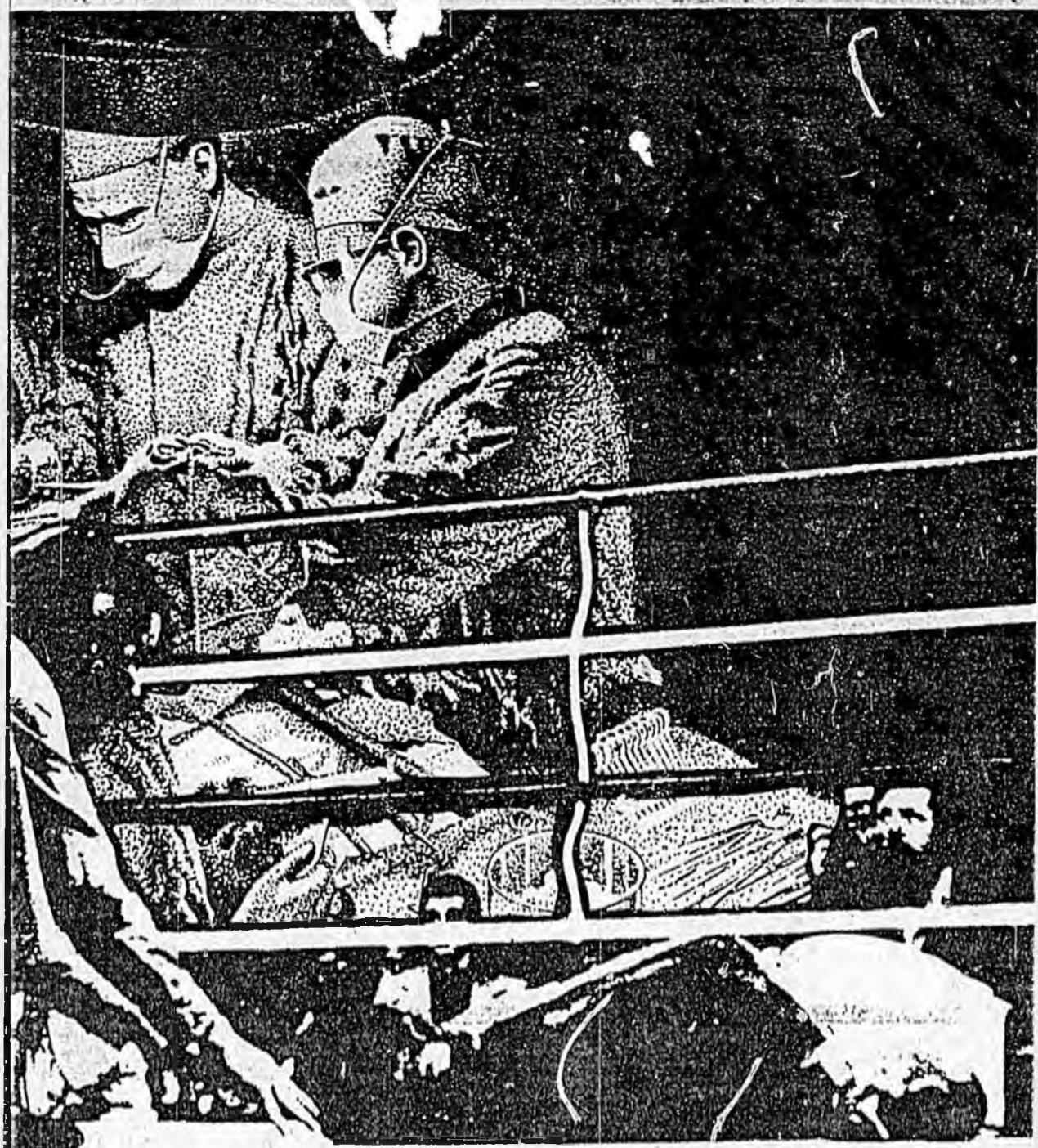


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Montes' media image more meek

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).



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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 10:30 a.m. it's official. Last
Friday the Pentagon has begun nego-
tiating with the Army for the use of

more facilities. It's said talks would
probably start this morning.
Last month the war on air in all
along that way, go-ahead would
come. Tickets were on sale Thurs.

Reprinted FROM:
 "THE NEW YORK
 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.

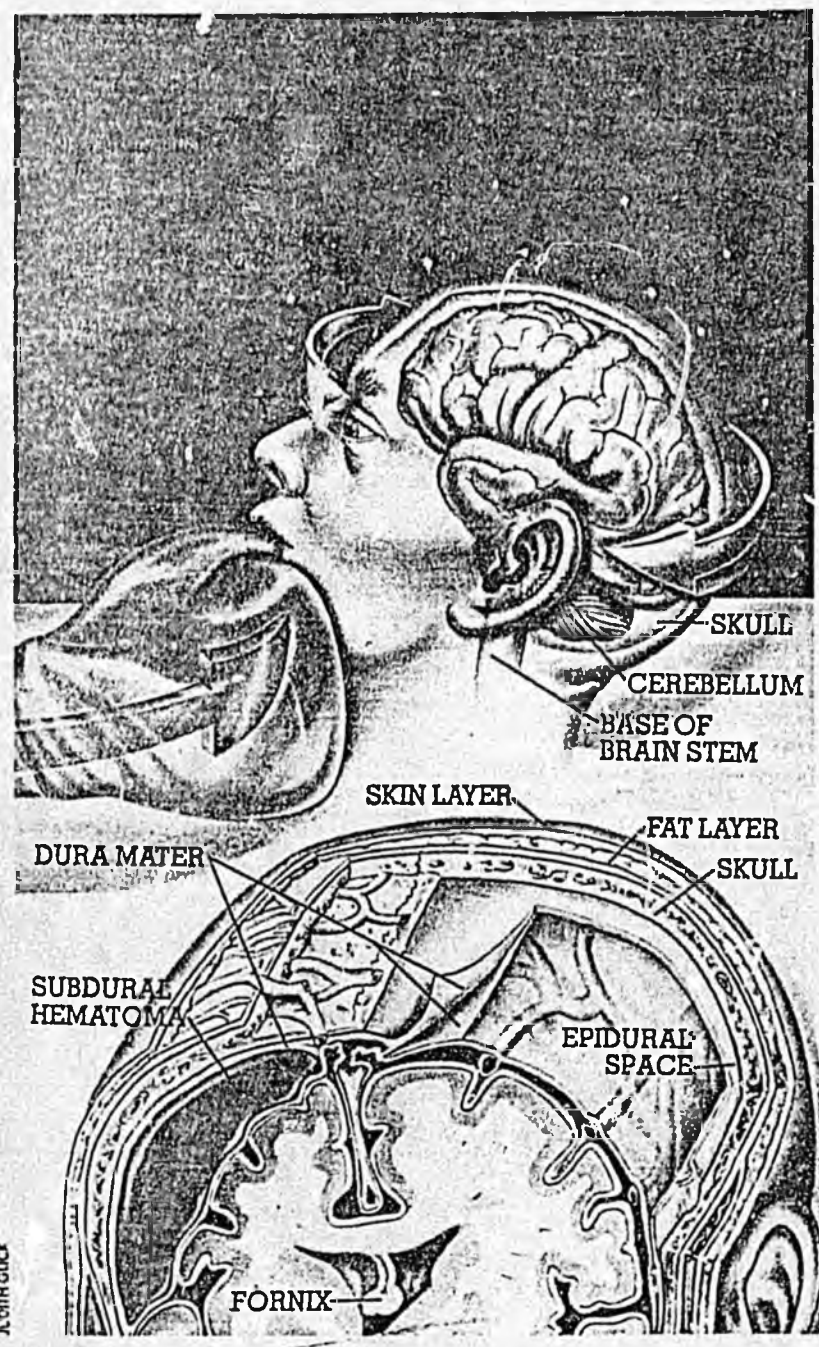
These are the original Golden Gloves fights. They have been around for nearly 60 years, and they may be the best-run amateur fights held anywhere. Each year, more than 1,200 boxers between the ages of 16 and 26 take part in the tournament. During the preliminaries, it is possible to see as many as 30 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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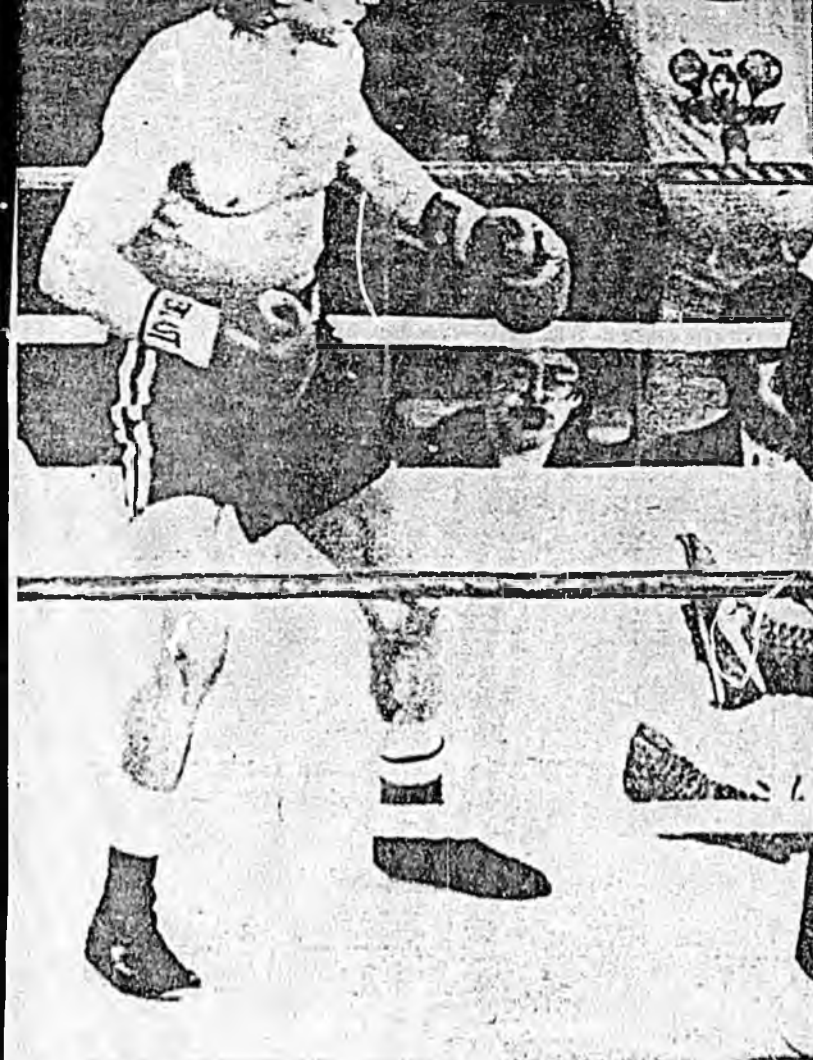
"Duk Koo Kim. You may not have heard of him before — you will remember him today. Win or lose." It was a classic sports cliché, uttered on national television by a ringside announcer at the beginning of the 14th and last round of what was shortly to become the most notorious championship boxing match 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.

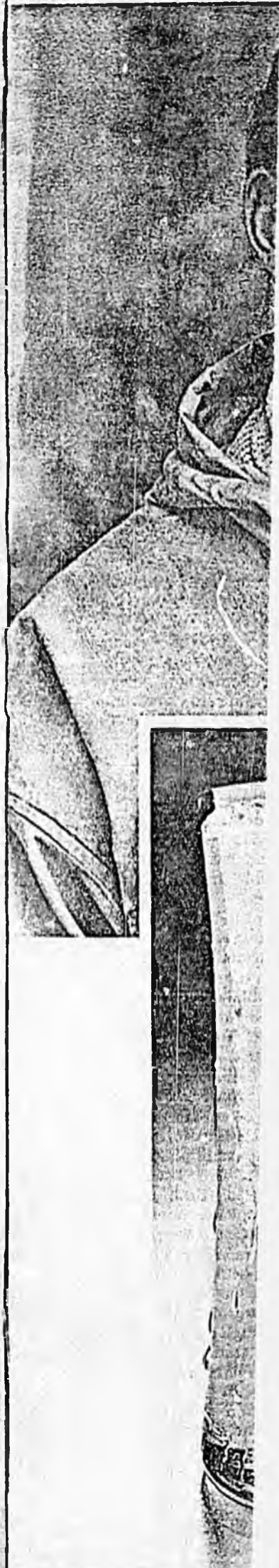
In his last fight, Duk Koo Kim appeared to progress through several stages of concussion. Through the first seven rounds, though he took a heavy pounding, he gave as good as he got, fighting in a bruising head-to-head style remarkably similar to his opponent's. Then, in the eighth, Kim's style suddenly 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 neuropathological examinations and
Chronic encephalopathy in boxers is not usually identified until its later stages. Patterson thinks a result of the subdural brain damage at earlier stages. "I don't know how much of a blow to the head causes a loss of a few months of functioning on the part of a 30-year-old, you know, especially if he has the socioeconomic problems many boxers are in. They don'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's 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 hands now so mumbly and national television long-time do 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 that the tests stage to vital organs, Casson, a near the Long Island Center, named Ali's N.Y. the best of treated and can conclusion. Dr. is conducting neurological tests, 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."



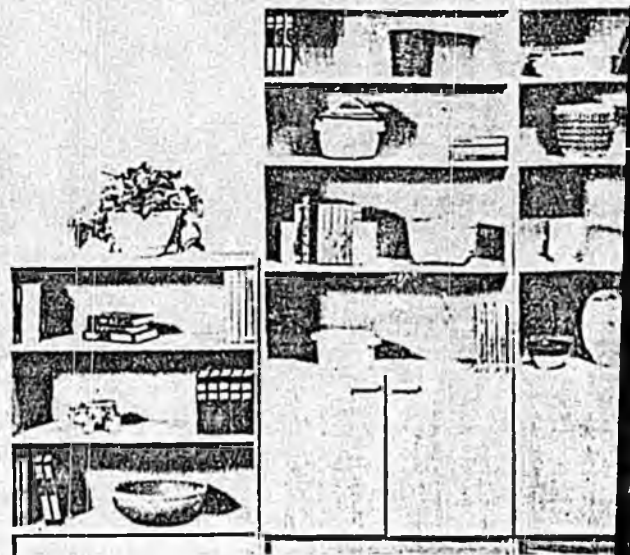
Although other sports are more dangerous and violent, boxing remains the most controversial sport of all. Perhaps it is its simplicity that generates the problems. The violence and brutality in boxing are not spread out over 100 yards and sheathed in pads and helmets the way they are in football. The 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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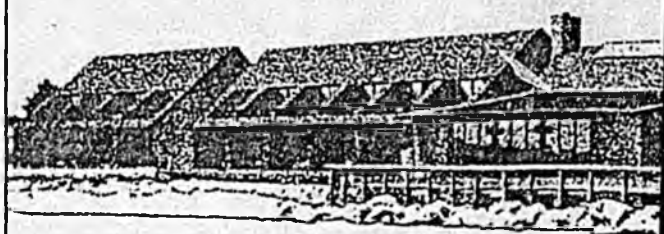
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SB/Helez file

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 Arriego 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. Arriego, 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

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THE RULES OF THE
ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

Effective, March 1, 1983

William C. McConkey, Acting Chairman

ARTICLE 1. RULES OF THE ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

The rules of the Alaska Boxing Association have the following purposes:

- 1) Promoting the safety of the boxers
- 2) Promoting professional boxing and the advancement of professional boxers
- 3) Defining the actual conduct of a professional boxing contest.

All sanctioned professional boxing in Alaska must follow the rules as described herein. These are safety-first rules, enforcement depending upon the good judgment and common sense of those honestly interested in the promotion of professional boxing.

Recognizing the importance of club fights, smokers and similar boxing activity, the Association recognizes such activities. Such activity allows boxers the opportunity to earn money, gain experience, and try their skills. However, the rules contained herein should apply to all such boxing -- for the boxer's protection.

Professional means any boxer who, by the act of boxing, has an opportunity to win or receive any prize of cash or any other material of value except trophies, plaques or medals.

ARTICLE 2. THE RING

- (1) The ring shall be not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet square within the ropes. The apron of the ring shall not extend beyond the ropes not less than 12 inches. The ring shall not be more than four feet above the floor or grounds.
- (2) The ring shall be equipped with either three or four ropes. The rope shall not be less than one inch in diameter. Such ropes should be manilla rope, synthetic, plastic rope or any similar material, and shall not be made of metal of any type. All ropes should be wrapped securely in soft material. The ring floor shall be padded with a one inch layer of Ensolite, or its equivalent. The padding shall be covered with canvas, duck, vinyl, plastic or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.
- (3) The ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. The turnbuckles must be covered with a protective padding.

ARTICLE 3. WATER BUCKETS, ETC.

Organizations conducting boxing contests should provide a sufficient number of sanitary water buckets, sponges, and drinking bottles for contestants. Two stools must also be provided.

ARTICLE 4. GONGS, BELLS, ETC.

The gong, bell, buzzer or horn which is used must be sufficiently loud so that the officials and contestants can hear it clearly.

ARTICLE 5. GLOVES

- (1) The boxing glove should be either 8, 10, 12, 14 or 16 ounces in weight for all classes depending upon the agreement between fighters. Gloves shall be furnished by the organization conducting the contest.
- (2) The gloves must be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition, subject to inspection and approval by the referee. Defective gloves must be immediately replaced. No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be permitted.
- (3) The weight of gloves to be used in State Championship contests shall be as follows:

Lightweight and above:	10 ounces
Jr. Lightweight and below:	8 ounces

ARTICLE 6. BANDAGE

Bandage Specifications: The purpose of bandages is to protect a boxer's hands and not to add force to a blow. Anyone officially connected with a boxing contest may have a boxer's bandages examined upon request. Bandaging should be examined by the referee, or his designee, before the gloves are placed upon the boxer's hands. The referee or his designee's approval or disapproval is final.

- (a) Bandages shall be of a soft surgical gauze quality and shall not be over two inches wide and twelve yards in length for each hand. The bandages shall be wrapped on each hand smoothly and evenly.
- (b) Bandages shall be held in place by not more than eight feet of surgeon's adhesive tape, one inch wide, for each hand. The tape shall be wrapped smoothly and evenly across the back of the hand and wrist above the knuckles.
- (c) One winding of surgeon's adhesive tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection around the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but shall not extend within 1/2 inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. Three pieces of tape may be used on each hand between the knuckles to hold the gauze in place.
- (d) Commercial grade handwraps with Ethafoam knuckle pads and velcro fasteners, such as the A-FIST model are acceptable alternatives, but must be approved by the referee or his designee.

ARTICLE 7. CONTESTANTS

- (1) No contestant shall be permitted to participate in any boxing contest unless he is 16 years of age, or older. This age requirement may be waived if the Association, by vote of the Executive Committee, decides the boxer to be of appropriate maturity, strength and ability to box well, defend himself, and withstands the rigors of a boxing contest.

ARTICLE 8. PROTECTIVE CUPS

All boxers will wear some type of protective cup over the groin area, preferably over the groin, hip, and kidney areas.

ARTICLE 9. MOUTHPIECES

The wearing of a mouthpiece at the beginning of each round is mandatory, however, the match shall not be stopped if a boxer loses his mouthpiece.

ARTICLE 10. WEARING OF HEADGEAR

The wearing of competitive headgear is optional and is at the discretion of the boxer. Headgear will not be allowed in State title fights unless both fighters have agreed, in advance.

ARTICLE 11. CONTRACTS

Written contracts between the contestant and the promoter for all fights are encouraged. Contracts should specify date, place, length of fight, weight of gloves, length of rounds and payment arrangements. Copies of the contracts should be kept by the promoters for a period of at least three years.

ARTICLE 12. FAILURE TO COMPETE

- (1) A contestant who fails to compete after signing a contract shall be required to furnish a satisfactory excuse for such failure or render himself liable to censure or suspension by the Association.
- (2) A contestant who is boxing under the terms of a contract and fails to appear is liable to civil suit for violation of contract, unless failure to appear was not due to any fault of the individual.

ARTICLE 13. WEIGHTS

Weight classes used for titles and classifications include:

Light Flyweight	106 lbs.
Flyweight	112 lbs.

Bantamweight	119 lbs.
Featherweight	126 lbs.
Jr. Lightweight	129 lbs.
Lightweight	135 lbs.
Jr. Welterweight	140 lbs.
Welterweight	147 lbs.
Jr. Middleweight	155 lbs.
Middleweight	160 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	175 lbs.
Cruiserweight	190 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 190 lbs.

Boxers may fight in any weight class, depending upon contracts whether verbal or written, except in title fights.

ARTICLE 14. WEIGH-IN

- (1) The contestants shall weigh-in within eight hours of competition.
- (2) A contest may not take place if either boxer fails to make weight unless agreed to by both boxers.
- (3) The weigh-in will be certified by an individual appointed by the Executive Committee.
- (4) Contestants for a state championship contest shall be weighed-in the day of the scheduled match, at a time so determined by the committee, in the presence of a committee representative at such place as may be designated by the committee. The scales to be used at the official weigh-in must be available to both contestants at least two hours prior to the official weigh-in time.

Weight determines championships and if any of the contestants (champion or challenger) fail to make the prescribed weight at the official weigh-in time, either or each have two hours to make the prescribed weight. If the state champion fails to make the prescribed weight within the two hours additional time, his title shall be forfeited in the scales and the contest may be staged as scheduled. If the challenger - having made the prescribed weight shall win, he shall succeed to the championship, but if the erstwhile champion shall win, the championship will be declared vacant. If the champion makes the weight and challenger fails to do so, the champion whether he wins or loses the bout, retains his title. In the event both contestants fail to make the prescribed weight within the two hours additional time, this regulation shall remain in full force and effect and the bout shall proceed as a nontitle match.

ARTICLE 15. ROUNDS

- (1) Contests must not exceed 15 rounds of either three minute or two minute duration, with a one minute interval between each round.

- (2) When sanctions are granted for a fight to be nationally or internationally recognized the number of rounds to be contested and the duration thereof shall be specified in a written contract, and shall not be less than four rounds of three minutes each. Each round must be three minutes in such contests.

ARTICLE 16. BOXING OFFICIALS

- (1) The Association shall prepare an official list of competent boxing officials to serve as referees, judges, and timekeepers.
- (2) All sanctioned contests must be conducted by officials selected from this official list or by officials specifically approved by the Association.

ARTICLE 17. REFEREES

- (1) A referee must automatically stop the contest in the event a boxer has been "down" as the result of a blow three times in one round, unless waived by agreement of both fighters.
- (2) A referee may, at his discretion, call a doctor into the ring during the round to examine an injured boxer. The decision to stop the contest must be made by the referee; however, once the referee has asked the advice of a doctor, either during the round or between rounds, he must abide by the doctor's decision.
- (3) The referee shall inspect the bandages and gloves, and make sure no foreign substance has been applied to the gloves.
- (4) In international contests where difficulties arise concerning language, the referee in the case of cautions or warnings should first of all make sure that the boxer concerned realizes that is is he whom the referee is addressing. The referee shall then by sign or demonstration clearly indicate the offense.
- (5) In order to overcome language difficulties, a referee shall use suitable gestures or signs which indicate some of the common offenses. It is desirable also, that boxers be taught this "international boxing sign language;" following are some examples:
 - (a) Hitting with open glove or inside the glove or prohibited part of the glove. Referee taps the palm of one hand with the fingers of the other hand.
 - (b) Holding in various ways. Referee imitates the nature of the hold.
 - (c) Dangerous use of the head. Referee taps the forehead, accompanied by appropriate movements of the head.
 - (d) Lying on. Referee bends the body forward.

- (e) Not stepping back on the command "Break." Referee demonstrates "stepping back."
 - (f) Hitting below the belt. Referee points to the position below the belt, or moves the edge of the palm of the hand along the belt line and then points below it.
 - (g) Head spiking. Referee touches the forehead with the fingers and indicates a butting motion with his hand.
 - (h) Blows on the back of the head, the neck or the kidneys. Referee touches the back of his head, neck or kidneys.
- (6) If a boxer has received a low blow (punch below the belt line), the referee shall, if he has seen the foul blow delivered, use his discretion and may permit, if the blow was of damaging effect, a rest period to the victim not to exceed five minutes. The referee will give the command "Box" after the end of the rest period and then give an official warning for a low blow to the offending boxer, if the offended boxer indicates he is ready to continue the contest.
- (7) A boxer cannot be named the winner of a bout as a result of receiving a low blow unless, in the opinion of the referee, the blow delivered was of such force to seriously incapacitate the offended boxer so that he could not continue to box. The decision is the referees. He may consult with the judges and ringside physicians and/or medics.
- (8) Powers of the Referee: The referee is empowered:
- (a) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided.
 - (b) To terminate a contest at any stage if one of the boxers has received an injury on account of which the referee decides he should not continue.
 - (c) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers the contestants are not in earnest. In such cases he may disqualify one or both contestants.
 - (d) To caution a boxer or to stop the boxing during a contest and administer a warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interest of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.
 - (e) To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with his orders, or behaves towards him in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.
 - (f) To disqualify a second or assistant who has infringed the rules, and the boxer himself if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.
 - (g) With or without previous warning to disqualify a contestant for committing a foul.

- (h) In the event of a knockdown, to suspend a count, if a boxer fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so.
- (i) To interpret the rules insofar as they are applicable or relevant to the actual contest or to decide and take action on any circumstance of the contest which is not covered by a rule.
- (j) If a boxer infringes the rules but does not merit disqualification for such infringement, the referee shall stop the contest and shall issue a warning to the offender. As a preliminary to a warning the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and the purpose of the warning.
- (k) A referee may caution a boxer. A caution is in the nature of advice or admonishment given by the referee to a boxer to check or prevent undesirable practices or the less serious infringements of the rules. To do so he will not necessarily stop the contest but may avail of a suitable safe opportunity during a round to admonish a boxer for an infringement of the rules.
- (l) A referee may take a point away from a boxer for frequent violation of the rules. The referee may disqualify a boxer for consistent violation of the rules.

ARTICLE 18. KNOCKDOWNS

- (1) A contestant shall be considered by the referee to be knocked down when any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor, and if he is hanging over the ropes and unable to defend himself, or rising from a down position.
- (2) A contestant hanging over the ropes is not officially "down" until so pronounced by the referee.
- (3) When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farther neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and immediately pick up the count from the timekeeper and continue counting over the contestant who is down.
- (4) The referee shall announce the passing of the seconds, audibly, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second.
- (5) There shall be a mandatory eight-count. Any contestant who is knocked down shall not be allowed to resume boxing until after the referee has finished counting eight. The contestant may take this count either on the floor or standing.
- (6) Three knockdowns in one round shall be regarded as justifiable reason for the referee to halt a contest. The referee may not allow a fight to continue after a boxer has been knocked down three times, unless this rule has been waived by prior agreement.

- (7) If the contestant taking the count 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 has lost the bout.
- (8) Should the opponent fail to stay in the farther corner, the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to it; he will then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.
- (9) The timekeeper's count is the official count.
- (10) A boxer who is knocked unconscious must not be moved or touched by anyone, except at the direction of the physician.
- (11) When a round other than the last round terminates before a contestant who has been knocked down shall have risen from the floor of the ring, the timekeeper's and referee's count shall be continued and, if the fallen contestant fails to rise before the count of ten, he shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round last concluded.
- (12) If any contestant fails to answer the bell after his rest period between rounds, the referee shall declare his opponent the winner by a technical knockout in the round coming up. The judges shall so indicate on their scorecards.
- (13) Contestant Out of the Ring
 - (a) If a contestant has accidentally fallen out of the ring during a contest, the referee shall at once order the other boxer to a neutral corner and shall inform the timekeeper to suspend time until directed to resume by the referee.
 - (b) The contestant who has accidentally fallen out of the ring must return to the ring, unassisted, within 20 seconds. If he fails to do so, the boxer remaining in the ring shall be awarded the decision by a technical knockout.
- (14) The referee may in his discretion stop a bout to protect a badly beaten boxer. The referee may stop a contest if he considers it too one-sided, or if a boxer can no longer protect himself. In cases where a boxer sustains a cut eye or any other injury which in the judgement of the referee may incapacitate the boxer, the referee may call the physician into the ring to examine the boxer. In such cases the referee shall be guided by the physician's advice.
- (15) No manager or second shall bring about the termination of a contest by tossing in a towel, they must actually enter the ring.

ARTICLE 19. JUDGES

- (1) There shall be three judges. Referees will not normally score bouts in which they are refereeing. They may, if absolutely necessary, however, serve as a judge.

- (2) Each official shall reach his decision without conferring in any manner with any other official or person.
- (3) Before a contest begins, the referee and the judges should confirm the identity of each boxer, fill in the necessary preliminary entries on their scoring paper, such as weight class, date and then affix their signature to the bottom of the paper. Each official will print, in large block letters, the names of the boxers on his left and right side in the corresponding left and right columns on his scoring paper.
- (4) Points should be recorded immediately on score cards at the end of each round a progressive score kept between the rounds so that when the bout ends there is no delay in totalling the scores. The cards are then picked up quickly by the announcer or the referee.

NOTE: Advice to Judges.

A judge is advised to direct his gaze of a point midway between the two boxers -- this will enable him to see and note the actions of each. He should avoid any inclination to watch a particular boxer, who by reason of his style or personality may attract more attention than his opponent. Therefore, such concentration on one boxer is not advisable as a judge may fail to see some of the scoring actions of the other boxer. Judges are advised to assess the scoring value of each incident as it occurs credit it mentally to each boxer concerned. When a boxer has obtained a lead in points, further gains made by him shall be added to his score and those by his opponent subtracted from his score.

- (a) Each judge shall independently judge the merits of the two contestants and shall decide the winner according to the rules.
- (b) He shall not speak to a contestant, nor to anyone else except the referee during the contest, but may, if necessary at the end of a round, bring to the notice of the referee any incident which he (the referee) may appear not to have noticed, such as the misconduct of a second, loose ropes, etc.
- (c) The number of points awarded to each competitor shall be entered by a judge on his scoring paper, and his verdict shall be made known to the public, for all contests.
- (d) He shall not leave his seat until the verdict has been announced to the public.
- (e) The judges shall sit on opposite sides of the ring.
- (f) Judges must not consume alcohol during a contest.

ARTICLE 20. THE TIMEKEEPER

The main duty of the timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds.

- (1) He shall be seated directly at the ringside.
- (2) Ten seconds before the commencement of each round he shall clear the ring by ordering "clear the ring" or "seconds out."
- (3) He shall announce the number of each round immediately prior to commencing it.
- (4) He shall take off time for temporary stoppages, or when instructed to do so by the referee.
- (5) He shall regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock.
- (6) At a "knockdown" he shall signal to the referee with his hand the passing of the seconds while the referee is counting.
- (7) 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 of three minutes will not be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the referee gives the command "Box" indicating the continuation of the match.
- (8) He may have an assistant to count for knockdowns.

ARTICLE 21. DECISIONS

Decision shall be as follows:

- (1) Win on points. At the end of a contest the boxer who has been awarded the decision by a majority of the judges shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are injured, or are knocked out simultaneously, and cannot continue the contest, the judges shall record the points gained by each boxer up to its termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to the actual end of contest shall be declared the winner.
- (2) Win by retirement. If a boxer retires voluntarily owing to injury or other cause, or if he fails to resume boxing immediately after the rest between rounds, his opponent shall be declared the winner.
- (3) Win by referee stopping contest:
 - (a) Outclassed. If a boxer in the opinion of the referee is being outclassed, or is receiving excessive punishment, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.
 - (b) Injury. If a boxer in the opinion of the referee is unfit to continue because of injury or other physical reasons, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.

The right to make this decision rests with the referee, who may consult the doctor or medic. Having consulted the doctor or the medic, the referee must follow his advice.

When a referee calls a doctor or medic into the ring to examine a boxer, only these two officials should be present. No seconds should be allowed into the ring, nor on the apron.

- (4) Win by disqualification. If a boxer is disqualified, his opponent shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are disqualified the decision shall be announced accordingly.

A disqualified boxer shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy, honorable award or grading relating to any stage of the competition in which he has been disqualified.

- (5) Win by knockout. If a boxer is "down" and fails to resume boxing within ten seconds, his opponent shall be declared the winner by a knockout. If a boxer is knocked out of the ring by a clean blow, he has 20 seconds to regain his feet inside the ring; failure to do so constitutes a "knockout."

- (6) No contest. A bout may be terminated by the referee inside the scheduled distance owing to a material happening outside the responsibility of the boxers or the control of the referee, such as the ring becoming damaged, the failure of the lighting supply, exceptional weather conditions, etc. In such circumstances the bout shall be declared "no contest" and in the case of championships, the Association shall decide the necessary further action.

- (7) Technical draw due to cut. Any contest which is stopped by either the referee or the ringside physician/medic due to a cut caused by a butt and which has not finished the fourth round will be called a technical draw. If the fourth round has been finished the scores for those rounds shall be tabulated and totalled and a decision made based upon the judges scorecards.

- (8) Unfair Blows (Foul). Unfair blows (fouls) may be the result of:

- (a) Intentional Fouls. Should a boxer intentionally foul his opponent and as a result an injury (cut) is produced, and due to the severity of same the contestant cannot continue, the offender shall be declared the loser by disqualification. If under the same circumstances (intentional fouling) the contest can continue, the referee will penalize the offender deducting points, depending upon the severity of the offense. In this case, the referee shall notify the judges, the Commission and the World Boxing Association's representatives that the injury (cut) has been produced by an intentional unfair blow so that if in the subsequent rounds the same injury (cut) should become so severe that the contest has to be suspended, the decision will be awarded as follows: Technical Draw if the injured boxer is behind in points or even on the score cards of the judges and the referee; Technical Decision if the injured boxer is ahead in points on the score cards of the judges and the referee.

In case a contestant injures himself trying to foul his opponent, the referee will not take any action in his favor and the injury in this

case will be considered as produced by a fair blow from his opponent.

- (b) Accidental Fouls. If the referee sees, or if after consultation with the judges, determines that a boxer has been accidentally injured in a bout so that he cannot continue, the referee shall immediately call a Technical Decision to be awarded to the contestant who is ahead in points in the score cards of the judges and the referee. If under the same circumstances (accidental foul) the fight can continue, the referee shall notify the judges, the Commission and the World Boxing Association representatives that if in the subsequent rounds the same injury becomes severe to such an extreme that the contest has to be suspended, the decision shall be awarded in accordance with the majority vote as disclosed by the score cards.

No decision will be awarded to any of the contestants if situations (a) and (b) occur before the three rounds are completed.

ARTICLE 22. AWARDING OF POINTS

- (1) Ten (10) points are awarded to the winner of a round or to each boxer if the round is even. It must be noted that an even round should be a rarity.
- (2) A proportionate number of points, less than ten, is awarded to the boxer who loses the round, for example:

WINNER OF ROUND	LOSER OF ROUND
10 points - very close	9 points
10 points - clear advantage	8 points
10 points - one sided	7 points
10 points - completely outclassed, bout should be stopped by referee	6 points

- (a) An eight-count is mandatory and must be given after each knockdown.

After each bout, the score cards shall be collected by the announcer or the referee, and after announcing the result, they shall be handed to the head judge to be kept in safe custody by the Association. The head judge shall see that they get to the Association.

ARTICLE 23. PHYSICIANS OR MEDICS

- (1) One or more physicians or emergency trained medics must be in attendance at all times during the contest, prepared to deal with any emergency which may arise.

- (2) Contestants shall be examined immediately before and after each bout. One physician or trained medic must be in attendance at all boxing contests at ringside. The physician or medic may prohibit a boxer from entering the contest.
- (3) In the event of a knockout or if a boxer is seriously injured, the referee will immediately request the physician or medic to check the boxer's condition and/or to render aid to the injured boxer as may be necessary, before the boxer is permitted to rise from the floor or leave the ring. A physician or medic may, at his own discretion, enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knockout or if it is stopped because of an injury.
- (4) The attending physician/medic may enter the ring between rounds, and at the request of the referee during the round, for the purpose of examining an injured contestant. If in the opinion of the physician/medic a contestant is in danger of further physical injury, he shall notify the referee to terminate the bout.
- (5) In the event of any serious injury, the attending physician/medic shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.
- (6) Any boxer who has sustained a severe injury or an actual knockout in a contest, shall be required to follow the instructions of the attending physician/medic.
- (7) In the case of repeated knockouts or severe beatings, the boxer concerned should be retired by the Association on advice from a physician/medic.
- (8) When a boxer has been knocked out, no individuals are to touch him except to remove his mouthpiece, until the attending physician/medic enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer and issues such instructions as he deems necessary to the seconds.
- (9) Procedure after knockouts:
 - (a) A boxer who has been knocked out in a contest as a result of head blows, or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer receiving hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall be examined by a doctor/medic immediately afterwards.
 - (b) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a contest "...or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer having receiving hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks after he has been knocked out.
 - (c) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows twice in a period of three months "...or wherein the referee has stopped two contests consecutively due to a boxer having received hard

blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of three months from the second knockout.

- (d) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows three times consecutively in a period of 12 months "...or wherein the referee has stopped three (3) contests consecutively due to a boxer having received hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be allowed to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout.
- (e) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the three preceding paragraphs, a boxer must be given a special examination by a qualified doctor of medicine and certified by the examining physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.
- (f) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, a boxer must, in addition to submitting to the special examination described in (e) above, also have an EEG and/or a CAT scan at the discretion of the examining physician.
- (g) A boxer who loses a bout which ends in RSC or KO due to body blows shall not be subject to a layoff as prescribed under the provisions of this rule. However, any boxer suffering an injury from any cause may not train or compete against the advice of the ringside or attending physician.

ARTICLE 24. SECONDS

- (1) No more than four seconds shall work in any boxer's corner.
- (2) Seconds shall not enter a ring until a bell indicates the end of the round. They shall leave the ring with the sound of the timekeeper's whistle ten seconds before the round is to begin. They shall remove all obstructions from the ring.
- (3) Seconds are not permitted to heckle or annoy their contestant's opponent.

ARTICLE 25. USE OF FOREIGN SUBSTANCES

The direct or indirect administration and/or use of any substance for the purpose of altering the performance of a contestant in a contest is prohibited.

Any substance other than plain water given to a contestant during the course of the contest is absolutely prohibited. The discretionary use of vaseline may be allowed around the eyes, however, on the use of vaseline, grease, or any other substance on the arms, legs, or body of either contestant is prohibited.

The discretionary use of coagulants, like a solution of adrenalin (1/1000) as approved by the ringside physician may be allowed between rounds to stop the bleeding of minor cuts and lacerations. The use of "iron type" coagulants are prohibited and the use of such shall be cause for immediate disqualification.

ARTICLE 26. SAFETY FIRST

Recognizing the nature of the sport of boxing, the Alaska Boxing Association strongly recommends the following most important rules:

- 1) No boxing without a mouthpiece or cup.
- 2) The standing eight-count may be used and counted as a knockdown, if agreed in advance by both contestants.
- 3) No gloves less than 8 ounces.
- 4) No boxer may be saved by the bell except in the final round.

ARTICLE 27. RATINGS AND OFFICIALS COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Alaska Boxing Association shall establish and maintain ratings and officials committees.

The ratings committee shall consist of active promoters, referees, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians and medics, trainers and managers. The committee will rank boxers and report such to the full Association.

The Association may, in consultation with the rankings committee, sanction a state title contest between to top-ranked boxer and any other boxer.

State title fights must be not less than ten rounds in length, with ten ounce gloves and each round must be of either two or three minute durations.

Any boxer may hold as many titles as he can win, by weight class.

The Association, in consultation with the ranking committee, may declare a title vacant.

The Executive Committee shall designate a committee for the purpose of training and qualifying boxing judges and referees. The Association shall keep a list of qualified judges and referees.

The Association shall record to the best of its ability, the ratings and records of the boxers of Alaska and shall transmit such records to the press, to the U.S.B.F., N.A.B.F., the W.B.A., the W.B.C., the Ring magazine and any other appropriate outlets for the benefit of the boxers, and as appropriate, depending upon the rules and conditions of each match.

ARTICLE 28. MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

Anyone interested in the healthy promotion of professional boxing may apply to be a member of the Alaska Boxing Association. Acceptance shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

The management and administration of the Alaska Boxing Association shall be conducted by an executive committee.

ARTICLE 29. NONPROFIT CORPORATION

The Alaska Boxing Association is organized as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Alaska. Its financial papers and minutes of its meetings and those of its committees and subcommittees shall be open to the public.

ARTICLE 30. LICENSES AND SANCTIONS

All boxers, judges, referees, timekeepers, promoters, and managers are encouraged to belong to the Alaska Boxing Associations.

It is recognized that the support of professional boxing requires rules and regulations and a safety-first attitude. The Alaska Boxing Association is dedicated to the promotion of professional boxing and to the safety of its participants.

To enforce rules and regulations without governmental authority requires discipline and peer group cooperation. It is believed by the Alaska Boxing Association that such discipline and cooperation exists in Alaska's professional boxing community.

Accordingly, all boxers who wish to be considered for state, national, or international recognition by the Alaska Boxing Association, all judges, all referees, timekeepers, promoters, trainers, and managers, shall be approved and licensed by the Alaska Boxing Association.

All such licensed Alaska Boxing Association personnel should participate in only those contests which follow the safety-first intent of Alaska Boxing Association Rules. Any Alaska Boxing Association member or licensee who knowingly violates any safety-first rule which endangers a boxer or other participant, may have his license and membership suspended or revoked.

The Executive Committee of the Alaska Boxing Association shall review any complaints and make a determination as to fact, suspension, revocation, or other penalty.

ARTICLE 31. MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

Voting Members:

Voting members shall include the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association and all Alaska Boxing Association licensed boxers, judges, referees, managers, trainers, promoters, and timekeepers.

Executive Committee and Officers:

There shall be an Executive Committee. Serving on the Executive Committee will be the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association and in addition, one promoter, one timekeeper, one referee, one manager, one judge, and one boxer.

Beginning in the year 1984, at the annual meeting of the Alaska Boxing Association, the six additional members will be elected from the voting membership.

In the year 1983, the Incorporators will appoint the additional members. They shall be:

Referee - Jerry Miller
Judge - Art Herbert
Trainer or Manager - Jim Hubbs
Boxer - Brett Hughes
Timekeeper - Bill Davenport
Promoter - Rudy Medina

The Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association include:

Fritz Pettyjohn, Attorney at Law
L.R. Haag, Jr., Promoter
William McConkey, Referee, Judge

In case of the resignation or death of one of the Incorporators, the remaining Incorporators shall select a replacement.

Officers:

There shall be elected each year, at the time of the annual meeting, a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer of the Association. The officers will be selected from the Executive Committee, by the members of the Executive Committee, by secret ballot. The first member to get five votes for each office shall win that office.

ARTICLE 32. DUES, FEES, CONTRIBUTIONS

The Executive Committee shall establish fees for licenses, dues for membership, and policies concerning contributions. The Executive Committee shall also establish all policy concerning expenditures of any funds.

ARTICLE 33. MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Any three members of the Executive Committee may call a meeting of the Executive Committee. A quorum must be present and consists of five members to conduct business. A vote of two-thirds (6) is necessary to revoke or suspend a member's license, or to remove an officer.

ARTICLE 34. TITLE FIGHTS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS

In the event a championship title fight of another jurisdiction is to be held in Alaska, such as the W.B.A., W.B.C., N.A.B.F., the rules of the Alaska Boxing Association may be waived to meet the requirements of the sponsoring organization.

FROM [scribble]
McConkey?

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ATHLETIC COMMISSION AND BOXING AND WRESTLING

AS. Title 5

- 1) Chapter 05 -- ATHLETIC COMMISSION
RECOMMENDATION: Repeal the entire chapter
- 2) Chapter 10 -- BOXING AND WRESTLING
RECOMMENDATION. Chapter 10 is repealed and replaced with the following:

Chapter 10 Professional Boxing

Section

- 010 License Required
- 020 Application for Promoter's License
- 030 Duration of License
- 040 License Board
- 050 Physicians and/or Medic/Paramedics
- 060 Physical Examination of Participants
- 070 Revocation of License
- 080 Penalties
- 090 Definitions
- 100 Exclusions
- 110 Power of the Department

Section 05.10.010. Licenses Required.

(a) Except as provided in this chapter, no professional boxing contest shall be conducted inside the State except under a promoter's license, issued in accordance with this chapter; and the rules and regulations of the Department.

(b) All professional boxers and referees must be licensed by the Department. A license shall be issued for the lifetime of the boxer or referee, unless revoked for cause. A fee of \$10 shall be charged for the license.

Section 05.10.020 Application for Promoter's License.

An individual, club, corporation, organization, association or fraternal society may apply to the Department for a promoter's license. An application shall be in writing and upon a form prescribed by the Department and shall be verified in the manner the Department requires

2-2-2-2

and accompanied by a one-time license fee of \$100.

Section 05.10.404 License Bond.

Every promoter licensee shall file a good and sufficient bond or the sum of \$5,000 with the Department. The bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance by the promoter licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the participants according to the terms of their contract with the promoters, and the actual good faith effort to conduct the program for which tickets have been sold.

Section 05.10.050 Physicians and/or Medics.

There shall be in attendance at all boxing matches a licensed physician or medic/paramedic trained in emergency medical procedures.

Section 05.10.060 Physical Examination of Participants.

The physician or medic/paramedic present and in attendance at each boxing match shall examine the contestants before the match can begin. The examining physician or medic/paramedic may disqualify any contestant he considers physically unfit to participate.

Section 05.10.070 Revocation of License.

The promoter's, boxer's or referee's license may be revoked by the Department for cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS.44.62). "Cause" shall include the conduct or participation in boxing contests that are held in an unsafe manner.

Section 05.10.080 Penalties.

A person, club, corporation, organization or fraternal society conducting boxing contests without a promoter's license is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 05.10.090 Definition.

(a) "Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

(b) "Professional" means that any prize of cash or other material value except trophies, plaques or medals is awarded to participants of the contest.

Section 05.10.100 Exclusions.

This chapter does not apply to contestants or participants or promoters of strictly amateur contests or any athletic program or activity of any elementary, junior high school, or senior high school or a college or university. Wrestling, leg wrestling and arm wrestling are excluded from the provisions of this chapter.

3-3-3-3

Section 05.10.110 Power of the Department.

The Department shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and may adopt regulations to promote professional boxing within the state and to regulate the actual conduct of boxing contests within the state, allowing the flexibility to accommodate national and international boxing organizations, championships and undercard contests yet consistent with standard boxing safety.

Introduced: 3/9/83
Referred: Labor & Commerce
and Finance

INTROD UP BILL FROM
MILLO FRITZ

1 IN THE HOUSE

96-166

BY MARTIN

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 241

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 Athletic Commission and the regulation of combative sports."

7

8

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 created in the Office of the Governor the Athletic Commission.

12

13

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

14

15

16

Sec. 05.05.060. COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. (a) The commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor for staggered three year terms as follows:

17

18

19

(1) a lay person concerned with the public's interest;

20

(2) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports

21

medicine;

22

(3) a representative of boxing managers;

23

(4) a representative of amateur boxing interests; and

24

(5) three members-at-large, one each from the southcentral,

25

interior, and southeastern regions of Alaska.

26

(b) A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired

27

term.

28

Sec. 05.05.070. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. The commis-

29

sion shall study the semiprofessional and professional athletic

1 programs of the state and shall report annually to the governor. The
2 report shall include the recommendations of the commission for the
3 advancement and improvement of athletic programs and activities in the
4 state, in addition to including the commission's findings.

5 Sec. 05.05.080. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall
6 supervise all semiprofessional and professional combative sports
7 activities conducted in the state.

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

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

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

15 (3) establishing the fees payable to examining physicians,
16 attending physicians, inspectors, and referees;

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

19 (5) conduct of combative sports contests, including their
20 format and duration;

21 (6) approved equipment and facilities for the safety and
22 protection of contestants;

23 (7) any other provision of this chapter.

24 Sec. 05.05.090. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. (a) Except as provided
25 in (c) of this section, a commissioner shall attend and supervise all
26 semiprofessional and professional combative sports contests in the
27 commissioner's area.

28 (b) A commissioner shall provide for the attending physician and
29 the referee at all contests in the commissioner's area of the state.

1 (c) In the event that a commissioner is unable to attend and
2 supervise a professional contest in that commissioner's area, arrange-
3 ment shall be made with another commissioner to attend the contest. A
4 professional contest may not be held without the attendance and super-
5 vision of at least one commissioner. If a local commissioner cannot
6 attend and supervise a semiprofessional contest, the contest shall be
7 attended and supervised by an inspector licensed under this chapter
8 and appointed by the member-at-large of the commission for the region
9 in which the contest is to be held.

10 (d) When a commissioner from one region of the state attends a
11 contest in another area as a substitute for the commissioner from that
12 area, the substitute commissioner is entitled to receive reasonable
13 travel expense compensation authorized by law.

14 Sec. 05.05.100. COMMISSIONERS' BONDS. Before entering the
15 duties of office, a commissioner shall enter into a surety bond,
16 executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state,
17 payable to the state, and approved by the attorney general. The bond
18 shall be in the penal sum of \$2,000, conditioned on the faithful
19 performance of the commissioner's duties. The bond shall be filed
20 with the governor. A commissioner shall be reimbursed for the cost of
21 the bond.

22 Sec. 05.05.110. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission
23 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the governor or the
24 chairperson, at the request of a majority of the commissioners, or at
25 a regularly scheduled time determined by the commission. Commis-
26 sioners serve without compensation but are entitled to par diem and
27 travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under
28 AS 39.20.180.

29 (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-

1 chairperson from among their membership. A majority of the commis-
2 sioners constitute a quorum to convene a meeting, but the affirmative
3 vote of a majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the
4 powers of the commission.

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

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

14 Sec. 05.05.120. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as
15 a promoter for a semiprofessional or professional contest unless that
16 person has been issued a contest license by the commission.

17 (b) A person may not telecast a combative sports contest unless
18 that person has been issued a telecast license by the commission.

19 (c) A person may not act as a manager, examining or attending
20 physician, referee, inspector, second, trainer, or contestant unless
21 that person has been issued a personal license by the commission.

22 (d) Application procedures, qualifications, and fees for the
23 licenses required under this section shall be set out in regulations
24 adopted by the commission.

25 (e) Licenses are annual and shall expire on December 31 of each
26 year.

27 Sec. 05.05.130. CONTEST LICENSEE BOND. Every contest licensee
28 shall file a bond in the amount of \$1,000 with the commission for each
29 contest held in a city of less than 10,000 inhabitants and a bond in

1 the amount of \$3,000 for each contest held in a city of more than
2 10,000 inhabitants. The bond shall be conditioned on the faithful
3 performance by the licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the
4 payment of the taxes under this chapter and the compliance with all
5 regulations of the commission. The bond shall be subject to the
6 approval of the attorney general.

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

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

11 (2) did not agree in writing to participate at least 24
12 hours before a semi-professional contest or at least two weeks before a
13 professional contest; *And agree to have an electroencephalogram*

14 (3) except as provided in (b) or this section, has used
15 alcohol or a controlled substance within three hours preceding the
16 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance
17 at the time of the contest; and

18 (4) is not at least 18 years of age if the contest is at
19 the semiprofessional or professional level.

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

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

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

26 Sec. 05.05.150. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every profes-
27 sional contestant shall be examined at least 24 hours, but no less
28 than eight hours, before the contest by a practicing physician. *Practical medicine. The current license is*
29 examining physician may disqualify a contestant considered physically

neurologist. minimum every 3 yrs
and have an 8 hr mandatory training course for physicians. HB 241
refined &

1 unfit to participate.

2 (b) The pre-contest examination shall include the review of a
3 *interpreted by a specialist skilled in the interpretation of CAT scans 3 months*
4 CAT scan of the contestant's head, taken within the previous ~~two~~ years
5 and supplied to the examining physician by the contestant. If the
6 contestant has been knocked out within the previous two years, a CAT
7 *interpreted by a specialist skilled in the interpretation of CAT scans*
8 scan taken after the last knockout, shall be supplied to the examining
9 physician for review.

9 Sec. 05.05.160. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending
10 *to currently licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Alaska*
11 physician must be on duty throughout a semiprofessional or profes-
12 sional contest. The attending physician has the authority and duty to
13 stop a contest when it is the physician's opinion that it would be
14 dangerous to a contestant to continue.

13 Sec. 05.05.170. WEIGHT OF GLOVES; REQUIRED HEADGEAR. (a) A
14 professional contestant may not wear gloves weighing less than 10
15 ounces each. Semiprofessional contestants shall wear protective
16 headgear and may not wear gloves weighing less than 16 ounces each.

17 (b) Contestants in combative sports in which no punching is
18 involved are not required to wear gloves, but must wear the protective
19 headgear required in (a) of this section.

20 Sec. 05.05.180. ROUNDS AND CONTESTS LIMITED. (a) Except as
21 provided in (c) and (d) of this section, no contest may be for more
22 than 10 rounds and no round may be for a period longer than three
23 minutes.

24 (b) There shall be not less than a one-minute intermission
25 between each two rounds.

26 (c) In a contest involving a state or regional championship, the
27 commission may grant an extension of no more than two additional
28 rounds, for a total of 12 rounds.

29 (d) In a contest involving a national championship, the

1 commission may grant an extension of no more than five additional
2 rounds, for a total of 15 rounds.

3 (e) The length and format of wrestling matches and other comba-
4 tive sports shall be determined by regulations adopted by the commis-
5 sion.

6 Sec. 05.05.190. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been
7 determined by means other than a physician's examination that a
8 scheduled contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contes-
9 tant's manager and the promoter of the contest shall notify the com-
10 missioner supervising the contest of the cancellation of the contest.
11 When the cancellation is the result of an examining physician's exami-
12 nation, the examining physician shall notify the commissioner super-
13 vising the contest.

14 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for
15 any reason, the commissioner supervising the contest shall report the
16 cancellation promptly to the chairperson of the commission and immedi-
17 ately to the public. If the commission, rather than the commissioner
18 supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation, the commission
19 shall notify the public immediately.

20 Sec. 05.05.200. PAYMENT OF FEES. (a) At least 14 days before a
21 contest, the contest licensee shall pay to the commission an amount
22 sufficient to pay the fees of the referee, the inspector and the
23 examining physician. *the referees of the State of PEG*

24 (b) The commission shall pay the fees in (a) of this section to
25 the persons entitled to them and furnish the governor with a record of
26 the receipt of the amount paid under (a) of this section and of the
27 payment of the fees.

28 (c) Failure of a contest licensee to pay the amount in (a) of
29 this section is grounds for the suspension of the contest license.

1 Sec. 05.05.210. STATEMENT AND REPORT OF CONTEST. (a) A contest
2 licensee shall, at least 30 days before a contest, file with the
3 commission a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, the
4 managers' names and other information the commission may require.

5 (b) Within 72 hours after a contest, the contest licensee shall
6 file with the Department of Revenue and the commission a written
7 report showing the number of tickets sold for the contest, the price
8 charged for them, the gross proceeds from the sale, and other informa-
9 tion the commission may require.

10 (c) Failure to file the statement or report required under this
11 section is grounds for suspension of a contest license.

12 Sec. 05.05.220. REPORT OF TELECAST. (a) A telecast licensee
13 shall, within 72 hours after the telecast, file with the commission a
14 written report showing the number of tickets issued or sold and the
15 amount of the gross receipts.

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

18 Sec. 05.05.230. FAILURE TO PAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) In
19 addition to any other penalty provided by law, a licensee who fails to
20 pay the gross receipts taxes under AS 43.77 shall be penalized by the
21 commission as follows:

22 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
23 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
24 order;

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

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

29 Sec. 05.05.240. PARTICIPATION IN PURSE. (a) A person who acts

1 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-
2 cense is suspended.

3 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the
4 license.

5 Sec. 05.05.290. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-
6 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is
7 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

8 Sec. 05.05.300. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision
9 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty
10 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

11 Sec. 05.05.310. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this
12 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs
13 of any school, college or university.

14 Sec. 05.05.320. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
15 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-
16 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

17 Sec. 05.05.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

18 (1) "CAT'scan" means a rotating three dimensional computer-
19 enhanced X-ray image;

20 (2) "combative sports" includes boxing, wrestling (inclu-
21 ding mud wrestling), kickboxing, and the martial arts;

22 (3) "commission" means the athletic commission created in
23 AS 05.05.050;

24 (4) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-
25 sion;

26 (5) "contest" includes exhibition, sparring match or con-
27 test or fight, match, bout or fight of combative sports;

28 (6) "contestant" means a person who competes in a contest;

29 (7) "contest license" means the license issued to a

1 as a promoter for a semiprofessional or professional contest may not
2 participate directly or indirectly in the purse or fee of a contestant
3 or a contestant's manager.

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

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

8 Sec. 05.05.250. ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. (a) A person who
9 violates AS 05.05.120(a) is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

10 (b) A person who violates AS 05.05.120(b) - (c) is guilty of a
11 class B misdemeanor.

12 Sec. 05.05.260. ENJOINING UNLICENSED CONTEST. The attorney
13 general, the commission, a commissioner, or a concerned person may
14 seek an injunction to prevent the conduct of a contest for which the
15 necessary license has not been obtained.

16 Sec. 05.05.270. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or
17 participate in a sham or false contest.

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

20 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
21 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
22 order;

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

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

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

29 Sec. 05.05.280.. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee

1 (1) collect the tax in this chapter;

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

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

7 (1) file with the Department of Revenue the written report
8 required by AS 05.05.210 or AS 05.05.220 showing the number of tickets
9 sold for the contest or telecast, as appropriate, the price charged,
10 the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the Department
11 of Revenue may require;

12 (2) pay to the Department of Revenue the tax under AS 43.-
13 77.010.

14 Sec. 43.77.040. FAILURE TO MAKE REPORT AND TAX PAYMENT. (a)
15 The commissioner of revenue shall examine the books and records of the
16 licensee when

17 (1) a contest licensee or a telecast licensee fails to make
18 a report under AS 43.77.030;

19 (2) the report is unsatisfactory to the commission or to
20 the Department of Revenue; or

21 (3) a contest licensee or a telecast licensee fails to pay
22 the full amount of the taxes due with the report.

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

27 (c) If, upon the completion of the examination, it is determined
28 that some or all of the tax owed to the state is unpaid, notice shall
29 be served upon the contest or telecast licensee stating the amount of

1 promoter or other person to carry on contests under this chapter;

2 (8) "inspector" means a person knowledgeable about comba-
3 tive sports and qualified under the regulations adopted by the commis-
4 sion for inspectors;

5 (9) "personal license" means the license issued to a con-
6 testant, a manager, examining physician, attending physician, referee,
7 inspector, second, or trainer;

8 (10) "professional" means a person receiving money or other
9 thing of value exceeding \$499 for participation in a contest, and also
10 means the contest itself;

11 (11) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for
12 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest;

13 (12) "semiprofessional" means a person receiving money or
14 other thing of value not exceeding \$499 for participation in a bout or
15 contest, and also means the contest itself;

16 (13) "telecast" means the television broadcast of a live or
17 current contest on a closed circuit, whether originating in this state
18 or not, for admission fees;

19 (14) "telecast license" means the license issued under this
20 chapter for a telecast.

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

22 CHAPTER 77. SPORTS TAX.

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

26 (b) The minimum tax obligation under (a) of this section is
27 \$25.00 for each contest or telecast.

28 Sec. 43.77.020. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AUTHORITY. The Department
29 of Revenue shall:

1 the tax owed. The taxes shall be paid within 20 days of receipt of
2 the notice.

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

5 Sec. 43.77.060. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter, the
6 terms "combative sports", "commission", "contest", "contest licensee",
7 "telecast", and "telecast licensee" have the meanings set out in
8 AS 05.05.900.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:
10 (52) Alaska Athletic Commission.

11 * Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:
12 (12) Alaska Athletic Commission (AS 05.10) -- June 1, 1986.

13 * Sec. 5. AS 05.05.010 - 05 05.040 and AS 05.10 are repealed.

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

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

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Martin

TO: HB 241

Page 3, line 9, following "held.":

Insert: "If the semiprofessional contest is to be held in a region for which there is no member-at-large on the commission, and if a commissioner cannot attend and supervise the contest, an inspector licensed under this chapter shall be appointed by the chairperson of the commission to attend and supervise the contest."

3:30 3.7.82

HB-241 per 3.8.82

MEMORANDUM

From Rep. Terry Martin

TO: Bob Haag
Fritz Pettyjohn - owner of Lussie Lemmon Bar.
Jerry Miller
Mike Robbins
Bill Davenport
Art Herbert
Brett Hughes
Jim Hubbs

FROM: Bili McConkey *Bob Venetel + 4 sons*

DATE: December 27, 1982



You gentlemen, are the active and honestly interested professional boxing supporters and participants in Alaska. As you all know, we have no rules and regulations and are facing public criticism.

I have attempted to "professionalize" our approach to things via the enclosed proposed statutes and rules.

The statutes, if adopted, repeal the present law and replaces it with one which protects the consumer and the boxer from financial loss.

The rules accomplish several things: first, they establish strict safety requirements for professional boxing in Alaska; secondly, they establish an active boxing association to regulate our program to see that the boxers are, indeed, protected, promote professional boxing, rate and rank our boxers, and improve the quantity and quality of our officials.

You will note that the Association is not a government agency. To have the government regulate us will cost us more than we can afford to spend. With strong rules and an honest, dedicated association, we can regulate ourselves; as does baseball, basketball and football.

Please review the enclosed material and let me know of my errors of omission, commission, or intent that you believe need to be corrected. Please let me hear from you by January 10, 1983.

Thank you.

BM:jt

Recommendations on Athletic Commission and Boxing and Wrestling

1. Chapter 05 - Athletic Commission

Recommendation: Repeal the entire chapter.

2. Chapter 10 - Boxing and Wrestling

Recommendation: Chapter 10 is repealed and replaced with the following:

Chapter 10 - Professional Boxing, ~~kickboxing, Karate, Full Contact Karate, and Judo~~

Section

- 010 License Required
- 020 Application for Promoter's License
- 030 Duration of License
- 040 License Board
- 050 Physicians and/or Medics/Paramedics
- 060 Physical Examination of Participants
- 070 Revocation of License
- 080 Penalties
- 090 Definitions
- 100 Exclusions
- 110 Power of the Department

SECTION 05.10.010. License Required.

Except as provided in this chapter no professional boxing, ~~kickboxing, karate, full contact karate, judo, or similar physical~~ contest shall be conducted inside the State except under a promoter's license, issued in accordance with this chapter and the rules and regulations of the Department.

SECTION 05.10.020. Application for Promoter's License.

An individual, a club, corporation, organization, association or fraternal society may apply to the Department for a promoter's license. An application shall be in writing and upon a form prescribed by the Department and shall be verified in the manner the Department requires and accompanied by a one-time license fee of \$100.00.

ARTICLE 3. WATER BUCKETS, ETC.

Organizations conducting boxing contests should provide a sufficient number of sanitary water buckets, sponges, and drinking bottles for contestants. Two stools must also be provided.

ARTICLE 4. GONGS, BELLS, ETC.

The gong, bell, buzzer or horn which is used must be sufficiently loud so that the officials and contestants can hear it clearly, *and approved by the commission.*

ARTICLE 5. GLOVES

(1) The boxing glove should be either 10, 12, 14 or 16 ounces in weight for all classes depending upon the agreement between fighters. Gloves shall be furnished by the organization conducting the contest.

(2) The gloves must be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition, subject to inspection and approval by the referee. Defective gloves must be immediately replaced. No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be permitted.

(3) All fights for national or international recognition must be fought with 10 ounce gloves.

(4) *must be approved by commission*

ARTICLE 6. BANDAGE

Bandage Specifications: The purpose of bandages is to protect a boxer's hands and not to add force to a blow. Anyone officially connected with a boxing contest may have a boxer's bandages examined upon request. Bandaging should be examined by the referee, or his designee, before the gloves are placed upon the boxer's hands. The referee's approval or disapproval is final.

ARTICLE 7. CONTESTANTS

(1) No contestant shall be permitted to participate in any boxing contest unless he is 16 years of age, or older. This age requirement may be waived if the referee believes the boxer to be of appropriate maturity, strength and ability to box well, defend himself, and withstands the rigors of a boxing contest.

ARTICLE 8. PROTECTIVE CUPS

All boxers will wear some type of protective cup over the groin area, preferably over the groin, hip, and kidney areas.

SECTION 05.10.404. License Bond.

Every licensee shall file a good and sufficient bond or the sum of \$5,000.00 with the Department. The bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance by the licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the participants according to the terms of their contract with the promoters, and the actual good faith effort to conduct the program for which tickets have been sold.

SECTION 01.10.050. Physicians and/or Medics.

There shall be in attendance at all boxing matches a licensed physician or medic/paramedic trained in emergency medical procedures.

SECTION 05.10.060. Physical Examination of Participants.

The physician or medic/paramedic present and in attendance at each boxing match shall examine the contestants before the match can begin. The examining physician or medic/paramedic may disqualify any contestant he considers physically unfit to participate. *WHEN?*

SECTION 05.10.070. Revocation of License.

The promoter's license may be revoked by the Department for cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62).

SECTION 05.10.080. Penalties.

A person, club, corporation, organization or fraternal society conducting boxing contests without a promoter's license is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 05.10.090. Definition.

(a) Department means the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

(b) Professional means that any prize of cash or other material value except trophies, plaques or medals is awarded to participants of the contest.

SECTION 05.10.100. Exclusions.

This chapter does not apply to contestants or participants or promoters of strictly amateur contests or any athletic program or activity of any elementary, junior high school, or senior high school or a college or university. Wrestling, leg wrestling and arm wrestling are excluded from the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 05.10.110. Power of the Department.

The Department shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

~~(optional) The Department shall have the authority to adopt and enforce regulations governing the actual administration of Boxing, Kickboxing, Karate, Full Contact Karate, and judo contests.~~