

Chapter 1 : Jack Anderson: Legality of Boxing (PDF) - ebook download - english

The first book of its kind dedicated to an assessment of the legality of boxing, The Legality of Boxing: A Punch Drunk Love? assesses the legal response to prize fighting and undertakes a current analysis of the status of boxing in both criminal legal theory and practice.

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Authored by: Brown, the local fighter, was knocked out 30 seconds from the end of the final round. The year-old father of two collapsed on his stool and was taken to hospital on suspicion of critical brain trauma. Four days later his family consented to his life support being turned off in a Sydney hospital. Smith had collapsed 90 minutes after his bout and died two days later. In legal terms, the English courts have long recognised that in contact sports not every foul, even one occasioning serious injury, is necessarily a crime because injury and hurt is, to a certain level, consensual and, moreover, is usually incidental and accidental to the playing of the game in question. Boxing stretches this legal tolerance to its limit. It has always been thus for boxers. In short, the most efficient way of winning a professional bout is by way of knockout. Put another way admittedly somewhat provocatively a central aspect of the scoring system in professional boxing is that it rewards the deliberate infliction of brain damage. In light of this criticism, the boxing fraternity usually retorts that, although mountain, motor and equine sports and even activities such as trampolining have far higher rates of fatality and injury, those pursuits never face calls for their outright proscription. The difficulty for boxing is that, while the above activities can mitigate associated risks through better use of safety equipment, boxing can only ever satisfy its critics in this regard if it bans blows to the head, which for the boxing community would eliminate an intrinsic part of their sport. A meta-analysis of the medical literature suggests that almost four-fifths of professional boxers will suffer some form of measurable brain injury as a result of their career, and one-fifth of those boxers will go on to develop chronic brain trauma or dementia pugilistica. Nevertheless, there are ways of limiting the risks that boxers face inside the ring. A study of fatality rates in boxing in the respected periodical Neurosurgery⁶ illustrated that there was a significant decline in mortality rate after when championship bouts were reduced from 15 to 12 rounds, following the death of South Korean Deuk Koo Kim in a WBC title fight in November. Is it time to reduce championship bouts further from 12 to 10 rounds? In this part of the world, the British Boxing Board of Control learned the hard way that inadequate medical care of boxers leaves a controlling sports body vulnerable to negligence liability. In the aftermath of the litigation⁷ that arose out of the serious brain injuries sustained by Michael Watson in his WBO super middleweight title fight against Chris Eubank in , the BBBC implemented, and still have, some of the strictest medical controls in boxing. Specific reforms, such as mandating central nervous system imaging after a knockout, could lead to a significant reduction in associated mortality rates among professional boxers. Beyond the medical safeguards, four other reforms might be considered. The key figure in protecting boxers from excessive punishment in the ring is the referee. The Double Life of Emile Griffith recounts the infamous Emile Griffith vs Benny Paret welterweight championship fight in , when referee Ruby Goldstein stood idly by as Paret, pinned against the ropes and the flailing fists of Emile Griffith, slipped into unconsciousness during the 12th round and later died. Second, any administrative or structural reforms of the professional boxing industry in any jurisdiction will have to address the oppressive dominance that boxing promoters exert in the modern sport. The licensing of promoters, in particular, should be predicated on a strict financial disclosure regime. This requirement alone would be hugely significant for the welfare of boxers. Third, some consideration should be given to establishing a representative body for professional boxers that could advocate for, among other things, adequate insurance and pension provisions for boxers. The fourth reform is that world boxing badly needs some sort of central governing authority. Admittedly, it is unlikely that the current administrative farrago or alphabet soup WBA, WBC, WBA€ that is the governance of world boxing will be reformed in the near future. That fight was for the WBC heavyweight title. Who is the current WBC heavyweight champion? Deontay

Leshun Wilder since you ask; and nope, me neither. Well marketed and centrally controlled, the demographic that is attracted to UFC, presents a significant threat to professional boxing. So as administrative reform is unlikely in professional boxing, it is also unlikely that professional boxing will face abolition in the UK any time soon. Criminalising the sport might even make it less safe for boxers, forcing it underground and back to its bare fistled roots. Instead of threatening or lecturing the sport, as organisations such as the British Medical Association tend to do on occasion, it would be more productive to encourage the sport to introduce enhanced levels of medical, administrative and contractual transparency to the benefit of boxers. Ultimately, the debate on boxing is ethical and moral in nature. In less theoretical terms, the moral and ethical debate on boxing was well summed up by Emile Griffith years after his tragic bout against Benny Paret. Reflecting on the bout, Griffith remarked: However, I love a man and many say that makes me an evil person. I like its characters, its courage and its minimalism. Nonetheless, my love of the sport is often uncomfortable and frequently unfaithful. As Bob Dylan sang in his celebrated lament for Davey Moore, who died in the aftermath of a world featherweight title fight in , sometimes even us fans have to ask:

Chapter 2 : The Legality of Boxing: A Punch Drunk Love? - Jack Anderson - Google Books

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Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. The primary task of proponents was to reconcile a putatively barbaric activity with a civilizing impulse. However, widespread public support for boxing in England led to legal laxity and inconsistency of enforcement. In the United States the response was different. There a combination of Puritan values and fears of lawlessness often produced heightened judicial vigilance. As the frequency of prizefights increased, various states moved beyond general and sometimes vague statutes concerning assault and enacted laws that expressly forbade fistfights. Matches were frequently held in remote backwaters and were not openly publicized in order that the fighters might avoid arrest; barges were also used as fight venues because they could be located in waters outside U. Likewise, its role as a training tool in World War I left many with the impression that boxing, if conducted under proper conditions, lent itself to the development of skill, courage, and character. Thus, the very authorities who had fined and jailed pugilists came to sanction and regulate their activities through state boxing and athletic commissions. State regulation became the middle ground between outright prohibition and unfettered legalization. The boxing world Economic impetus By the early 20th century, boxing had become a path to riches and social acceptance for various ethnic and racial groups. It was at this time that professional boxing became centred in the United States , with its expanding economy and successive waves of immigrants. German, Scandinavian, and central European fighters also emerged. Of African American boxers, Joe Gans won the world lightweight championship in , and Jack Johnson became the first black heavyweight champion in Before and after Jack Johnson won his title, prejudice against black boxers was great. Gans was frequently forced by promoters to lose to or underperform against less-talented white fighters. Other black fighters found it difficult or impossible to contend for championships, as white boxers refused to face them. For instance, John L. In African American fighter Joe Louis was matched against German Max Schmeling in a bout that was invested with both racial and political symbolism. Louis lost to Schmeling in a 12th-round knockout. In Louis captured the world heavyweight title from James Braddock, but stated he would not call himself a champion until he had beaten Schmeling in a rematch. The fight occurred on June 22, , and was seen on both sides of the Atlantic as a confrontation between the United States and Nazi Germany; the American press made much of the contest between an African American and an athlete seen as a representative of Aryan culture. Both Adolph Hitler and Franklin D. Joe Louis and Max Schmeling at a photo session prior to their heavyweight world championship bout in In the Chicago Tribune started another amateur competition called the Golden Gloves. It grew into a national competition rivaling that of the AAU. Amateur boxing spread rapidly to other countries and resulted in several major international tournaments taking place annually, biennially, or, as in the case of the Olympic Games , every four years. While many of the matches were held for charity and featured no decisions, several regulatory groups were formed, and they established rules, sanctioned events, and ranked competitors. White-collar boxing is a form of amateur boxing that emerged in the late 20th century. It features men and women fighters who are typically employed in white-collar jobs. By the early s many British aristocrats thought boxing to be a required skill for a well-rounded gentleman, and soon thereafter pugilism was encouraged as an appropriate exercise for young college men though only at the amateur level. To be a boxing blue for either of these universities is a great honour. The first American national intercollegiate boxing tournament was held in , but boxing had existed as an intramural sport in the United States since the s. Intercollegiate boxing formally emerged after World War I, when the officers responsible for armed forces training programs returned to college campuses imbued with the belief that boxing should be included in higher education because of its value in both physical conditioning and character building. Initially used to qualify collegians for Olympic tryouts in and , the national tournament became an annual National Collegiate Athletic Association NCAA championship event in and continued through with the exception of years 1946,

when it was suspended because of World War II. During the heyday of NCAA boxing, officials insisted that their sport disassociate itself from professional boxing and what many saw as the sordid blood, gore, and brutality of the prize ring. To compensate for the stress of ring combat, coaches often arranged for opponents to socialize before and after bouts, creating a fraternal spirit and many lasting friendships. One hundred institutions had teams in the late s, and attendance at boxing matches was second only to that for football on many American campuses. Although the NCAA rules attempted to prevent more-experienced boxers from competing, a number of institutions did give scholarships to former champions of such organizations as the Amateur Athletic Union AAU , Golden Gloves, and the armed forces. This led to bouts featuring some highly skilled contestants and intense action, although it sometimes created lopsided contests. Even during peak participation years, however, few collegians turned professional. Efforts to humanize the sport, maintain it on a high plane, and differentiate it from professional boxing could not mitigate its essentially violent nature, nor could boxing overcome the longtime opposition from educators who claimed that its objective was to hurt an opponent. However, it continues today at a college club level with 20 to 25 institutional teams involved each year in national tournaments of the National Collegiate Boxing Association NCBA. Seeking to teach fundamentals to novices in a safety-oriented and structured environment of balanced competition, the NCBA bars persons who have participated in noncollegiate bouts after age 18. Almost since its inception and the first tournament in 1937, NCBA boxing has been dominated by the U. S. Air Force Academy , which has won over a dozen team titles. Wallenfeldt Military boxing Boxing has been considered excellent training for soldiers, at least since the time of ancient Greece and Rome. The British army has long trained its personnel in boxing, believing that it developed fitness and, more important, character. The American military followed that lead, and soon after World War II a large number of armies from nations in Europe and Asia incorporated boxing into their military training. Although few armies currently include boxing in basic training, amateur boxing still features heavily in military sports. The German army Bundeswehr , British army, and U. S. Army. Then in 1936 promoter Mike Jacobs signed Joe Louis to a contract, launching a new era of prosperity in the sport. After World War II television took on an increasingly important role in professional boxing. The televising of boxing led to the demise of many boxing clubs, which had been the training ground for young fighters. Therefore, in place of carefully trained boxers brought up slowly through the club system, televised boxing led to a preference for sometimes poorly trained, stylish boxers who had a showy knockout punch but fewer defensive skills. Mismatches were inevitable, which further harmed the sport. Eventually, there was so much televised boxing shown that it led to saturation and created a dilution of the talent pool; that is, there were not enough gifted boxers available to appear in the many bouts scheduled. After a period of decline, boxing enjoyed a television revival when five American boxers Leo Randolph, Howard Davis, brothers Michael and Leon Spinks , and Sugar Ray Leonard won gold medals in the Olympics and turned professional following those games. By the 1980s multimillion-dollar purses were no longer restricted to the heavyweight division. Aside from television, casino gambling has had the biggest influence on modern professional boxing in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in continental Europe. Casinos, especially those in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Atlantic City , New Jersey , have found boxing to be a highly successful marketing tool for increasing gaming revenues and therefore pay large site fees to attract major bouts to their premises. Not surprisingly, the link between gambling and professional boxing has not been all positive. Organized crime has long been involved in the sport—indeed, John L. Boxer Primo Carnera , who boxed during the early s, was under the control of an American crime syndicate , and fighter Jake La Motta eventually cooperated with organized crime by throwing a fight against Billy Fox after he was unable to obtain a title bout without the consent of the mob. While fights are still sometimes thrown, a more common problem is now the manipulation of the system by which boxers are rated. In promoters Bob Arum and Cedric Kushner admitted to bribing the IBF in order to receive favourable ratings for their fighters, and Don King was described as an unindicted coconspirator in the case. Professional boxing also remains controversial because of the potential danger to the fighters. Despite improved safety measures taken in boxing, some 30 boxers have died in the decades since that bout. The death of light-heavyweight fighter Beethavean Bee Scotland after a nationally televised bout in July renewed the call for greater safety measures for boxers. Protective headgear is worn in amateur boxing, and some have

called for this headgear to be adopted by professional boxers. Prizefighters have generally objected to such suggestions, arguing that headgear would make fighting yet more dangerous because it causes a boxer to be less vigilant about guarding the head against blows but cannot make the blows less damaging overall. Death as a result of a boxing injury is actually less likely in the heavyweight division, an unexpected fact given that it is in this division that the punches have the most force. The explanation for this may be that boxers at the lighter weights throw and receive far more punches, and the cumulative effect of this is more damaging to the human brain than one monumental punch. Even so, heavyweights are just as prone to brain damage as fighters at the lighter weights. The injury suffered by former heavyweight Muhammad Ali "who was diagnosed with Parkinson syndrome, which slurred his speech and impaired his movement" has again focused attention on the potential dangers of boxing. Critics of the sport have even called for it to be banned, but supporters believe that outright prohibition might cause boxing to go underground, where fighters would be afforded less medical protection, such as access to ringside physicians authorized to stop a fight. After an altercation with heavyweight Lennox Lewis at a press conference in 1997, Tyson was denied a license to box by the Nevada State Athletic Commission. Holyfield, Evander; Tyson, MikeEvander Holyfield grimacing with pain after being bitten on the ear by Mike Tyson in a championship bout. In the Lonsdale Belt was first presented to the British champion in each weight division, and this prize still represents the pinnacle of British boxing. Until the 1970s, however, belts were not automatically given to a fighter who won a world championship within his weight division but often were awarded only if his fans could raise the money to buy an expensive trophy. The Ring belts are individualized with the name and photo of the boxer and become his property. By the late 19th century the major sanctioning bodies that governed much of boxing the International Boxing Federation, World Boxing Council, and World Boxing Association were each awarding their own belts to their champions. For information on title unification, see BTW: Title unification in boxing. The belts awarded by the sanctioning groups remain with the fighter even when his status changes. When a boxer loses his championship status in a title match, it may appear that he loses the belt, given that the winner of the match is given his belt and appears in the ring wearing it. The belt, however, is returned to the former champion after the fight, and a new belt is given to the current champion. Fleischer was also responsible for introducing a Hall of Fame to boxing. Since the organization has designated a Fighter of the Year. In the 20th century, however, boxing under the Queensberry rules became truly international. This can be traced to two factors: In there were professional fights designated as world championship bouts by the three major sanctioning organizations. Continental Europe During the 19th century professional boxing moved from England to continental Europe, and by European champions were being crowned. The first continental European boxer to become a national hero was Georges Carpentier of France, who won the light-heavyweight championship in 1914 and lost the following year to Jack Dempsey in a bid to become heavyweight champion of the world. Over time continental Europe produced three fighters who captured the world heavyweight crown: Max Schmeling of Germany, who won the title by disqualification against Jack Sharkey in 1936; Primo Carnera of Italy, who knocked out Sharkey in 1935; and Ingemar Johansson of Sweden, who captured the championship with a knockout of Floyd Patterson in 1954. Other great continental European fighters include middleweight champions Marcel Cerdan, who was born in Algeria but campaigned in France and won the championship in 1938 by knocking out Tony Zale, and Nino Benvenuti of Italy, who won the title by decision from Emile Griffith in 1964. Latin America British sailors are generally credited with having introduced boxing to Latin America when their ships visited ports in Argentina en route to the Straits of Magellan. The first recorded bout on the mainland occurred in 1823 between combatants identified as Paddy McCarthy and Abelardo Robassio.

Chapter 3 : Editions of The Legality of Boxing: A Punch Drunk Love? by Jack Anderson

*The legality of boxing * The legality of boxing * Gunn, Michael; Ormerod, David Footnotes 1. Gerald McClellan suffered serious injuries after a fight with Nigel Benn on 25 February*

Odds are also quite often expressed in terms of implied probability, which corresponds to the probability with which the event in question would need to occur for the bet to be a break-even proposition on the average. Many online tools also exist for automated conversion between these odds formats. In setting odds, the bookmaker is subject to a number of limitations: If the wagers on each outcome are made in ratio to the implied odds, then the bookmaker is guaranteed a profit balanced book. In areas where sports betting is illegal, bettors usually make their sports wagers with illicit bookmakers known colloquially as "bookies" and on the Internet, where thousands of online bookmakers accept wagers on sporting events around the world. The National Football League is fully against any sort of legalization of sports betting, strongly protesting it as to not bring corruption into the game. On the other hand, the CEO of the International Cricket Council believe sports betting, in particular in India, should be legalized to curb illegal bookies where match fixing has occurred from nontransparent bookmakers. Many of the illegal proceeds also allegedly go to fund terror, drugs and other illegal activities. Prohibition on sports betting[edit] In the United States, it was previously illegal under the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of for states to authorize legal sports betting, hence making it effectively illegal. The states of Delaware, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon "which had pre-existing sports lotteries and sports betting frameworks, were grandfathered and exempted from the effects of the Act. In addition, there was a significant gender split: Age proved to be a divide: As always, a lot depends on who actually shows up to vote. Woolley commented on the results, "If some states allow sports betting and profit by it, other states will want to follow. Voters were asked whether New Jersey should allow sports betting even if federal law prevents it from doing so, or wait to allow sports betting until federal law permits it. Krista Jenkins, director of the poll, commented, "Although support is not overwhelming, these numbers suggest the public is cautiously behind the goal of moving forward with legalized sports betting. Sports betting becomes legalized in states[edit] In May, the Supreme Court ruled in the case in favor of New Jersey, ruling that the federal ban on sports betting in most states violated their rights. Prior to, the state offered limited sports betting consisting of parlay betting on NFL games. Delaware had been granted a partial exemption from the sports betting ban as it had made a failed attempt at legalized sports betting in Phil Murphy signing the legislation into law. Pennsylvania, [28] Rhode Island, [29] and West Virginia were able to pass legislation legalizing sports betting within their states. Most speculate that Rhode Island will be launching their state-regulated sportsbook at the beginning of the NFL football season in Some states must still organize which department will oversee state-regulated sportsbooks, most are choosing between their respective gambling commissions or lottery boards " until then no wagers can be legally taken. With the contention by critics that such activities blur the lines between gambling and fantasy sports, the endorsement of all four major sports leagues and many individual franchises provided a marked contrast to their positions on betting. In he stated in a New York Times op-ed, "I believe that sports betting should be brought out of the underground and into the sunlight where it can be appropriately monitored and regulated. He also stated a willingness to "try to shape" any future legislation at federal level. This was noted as a marked contrast to former Commissioner of the MLB Bud Selig, with Manfred going beyond tacit approval and stating, "There is this buzz out there in terms of people feeling that there may be an opportunity here for additional legalized sports betting. This series would go down as one of the biggest sports scandals of all time. All eight players were banned from playing professional baseball for the rest of their lives. The rule against gambling in baseball is known as "Rule 21," which is publicly posted on dugout walls and states: For instance, Mickey Mantle and Willie Mays were both banned from baseball in after taking jobs as casino greeters which would have expelled them from the Hall of Fame had it been allowed to stand; they were reinstated two years later. Only Rose has yet to be reinstated. A betting scandal between the Massillon Tigers and Canton Bulldogs, two of the top teams in professional American football in the early s, led to the demise of "big-money"

professional football for several years. Modern research has suggested that the claims of betting were unsubstantiated. On December 7, the San Francisco 49ers overcame a halftime deficit of 28 points in what became the greatest regular season comeback victory in NFL regular season history. Rosenthal was able to retain these winnings despite the final outcome of the game due to gambling regulations previously established by the NAGRA. The scheme was discovered when Delhi police recorded illegal dealings between Indian bookmaker Sanjay Chawla and Cronje. In and , Koellerer was banned for six months due to his bad behavior. In addition, on August , he facilitated betting by placing odds for matches and had links for placing bets. Some models have shown accuracy slightly higher than domain experts.

Chapter 4 : Boxing - Wikipedia

Boxing - Boxing's legal status: Rule changes in British boxing took into account not only shifts in societal norms but the inescapable fact that the sport was illegal. The primary task of proponents was to reconcile a putatively barbaric activity with a civilizing impulse.

Over lbs or 90, kg Up to lbs or 90, kg Up to lbs or 79,38 kg Up to lbs or 76,36 kg Up to lbs or 72,58 kg Up to lbs or 69,85 kg Up to lbs or 66,68 kg Up to lbs or 63,50 kg Up to lbs or 61,24 kg Up to lbs or 58,97 kg Up to lbs or 57,15 kg Up to lbs or 55,34 kg Up to lbs or 53,52 kg Up to lbs or 52,16 kg Up to lbs or 50,80 kg Up to lbs or 48,99 kg Up to lbs or 47,63 kg 3. In order to encourage the preservation and protection of the health and welfare of the boxers, both must submit all medical reports as required by the local commission having jurisdiction over the contest. Prior to the contest each boxer must also receive a physical examination and approval by the physician appointed by the local commission. The Mandatory Eight 8 Count after knockdowns will be standard procedure in all World Boxing Federation championship contests. When a boxer is knocked down, the referee shall audibly announce the count as he motions with his right arm downward indicating the end of each sound of the count. If the boxer taking the count is still down when the referee calls the count of ten 10 , the referee shall wave both arms indicating that the boxer has been knocked out. When a boxer is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to the farthest neutral corner of the ring and pick up the count from the timekeeper or the official counting for knockdowns. Should the opponent fail to stay in the corner as directed by the referee, the referee shall stop the count and redirect the boxer to go back to the corner and resume the count at the point that it was interrupted. In the event of any knockdown, the timekeepers count will cease when picked up by the referee whose count shall prevail and be relied on by the boxers. A boxer shall receive a twenty 20 second count if the boxer is knocked out of the ring and onto the floor. If assisted by anyone, the boxer may lose points or be disqualified with such a decision being within the sole discretion of the referee. A boxer who has been knocked down cannot be saved by the bell in any round. If a boxer is down and the round has terminated, the referee shall continue the count until the boxer rises or is counted out. If a boxer fails to rise before the count of ten 10 , he shall be declared the loser by knockout in the round just concluded. The referee is the sole arbiter in all championship contests and the only person authorized to stop a contest at any stage if he considers it to be one-sided or if either boxer is in such condition that to continue might subject them to serious injury. Before any championship contest begins, the referee shall identify the chief second of each boxer and shall hold said chief second responsible for the conduct of their respective corner. The referee shall be the only person authorized to determine if injuries were the result of legal blows, accidental fouls or intentional fouls. The referee may stop the contest and consult with the ringside physician on the medical advisability of a boxers ability to continue. However, the referee is the only person permitted to signal the end of a contest. The referee and the boxers acknowledge that the referee is not to be an agent, servant or employee of the World Boxing Federation. All championship contests will be evaluated and scored by three judges. The Ten 10 Point Must System will be the standard system of scoring a contest. Under no circumstances the scoring will be less than Scoring even rounds is not recommended, the judges must take effort to pick a winner of each round. The scorecards will be picked up after each round and the tally made by the World Boxing Federation Supervisor. The judges are not allowed to keep a running score. In the event the contest is stopped and determined by the scorecards, the judges will score the round in which it has been stopped. The ringside physician may enter the ring during the course of a round only at the request of the referee. The ringside physician may enter the ring between rounds on their own and advise the referee about the condition of either boxer. Subject to the requirements and discretion of the local commission, it is the recommendation of the World Boxing Federation that two timekeepers should be used, but one may suffice. One keeps the time of the rounds, the other is utilized for the knockdown call. Two stopwatches are to be used. The timekeeper shall indicate the last ten 10 seconds remaining in each round by knocking loudly on a table with a hammer or a similar instrument. When a boxer is down the knockdown timekeeper shall immediately start counting the elapsed seconds in a loud, clear voice. He shall indicate each elapsed second

with progressive upraised fingers until the referee has either taken up his count or told the boxers to box. It is entirely up to the referee to determine if a knockdown has occurred. If the referee ignores or waves away the timekeeper, then that is the official ruling. If the referee is in the course of applying a count and the round has been completed, the bell indicating the end of the round will not be sounded. If the boxer rises before ten 10 is counted and the referee gives the command box, the bell will be sounded to end the round. When the referee orders and signals time, the timekeeper shall stop the watch and only restart it when the referee orders box. The timekeeper must always be alert to accept any signals from the referee. Each boxer in a championship contest shall be allowed no more than four 4 seconds. One of these seconds shall be designated the chief second, responsible for the conduct of the corner during the contest. Only one 1 of these seconds is allowed to enter the ring between rounds. As of July 24, , the Unified Rules provide: If a boxer sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate the contest, the injured boxer shall lose by technical knockout TKO. Injuries sustained by fouls: If an intentional foul causes an injury, and the injury is severe enough to terminate the contest immediately, the boxer causing the injury shall lose by disqualification DQ. If an intentional foul causes an injury, and the contest is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the authorities and deduct two 2 points from the boxer who caused the foul. Point deductions for intentional fouls will be mandatory. If a boxer injures himself while attempting to intentionally foul his opponent, the referee will not take any action in his favor, and this injury shall be the same as one produced by a fair blow. If the referee feels that a boxer has conducted himself in an unsportsman-like manner, he may stop the contest and disqualify the boxer. If an accidental foul causes an injury, and the injury is severe enough to terminate the contest immediately, the contest will result in a NO DECISION if stopped before four 4 completed rounds. Four 4 rounds are complete when the bell rings signifying the end of the fourth round. Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round. This is at the discretion of the judges. The use of illegal or performance enhancing drugs or other stimulants before or during the contest by any of the boxers shall be sufficient cause for disqualification of the boxer guilty of said use. Only plain water or approved electrolyte drinks may be given to a boxer in the course of the contest.

Chapter 5 : The legality of boxing: a punch drunk love?

"[The Legality of Boxing] reads briskly and is a terrific narrative of the sport's evolution a measured account of facts and history." - Don Steinberg, Boxing Writers Association of America "Anderson's book is always intriguing, and accurate, on sport and its general history.

This is the earliest documented use of boxing gloves. In Olympic terms, it was first introduced in the 23rd Olympiad , BC. The boxers would wind leather thongs around their hands in order to protect them. There were no rounds and boxers fought until one of them acknowledged defeat or could not continue. Weight categories were not used, which meant heavyweights had a tendency to dominate. The style of boxing practiced typically featured an advanced left leg stance, with the left arm semi-extended as a guard, in addition to being used for striking, and with the right arm drawn back ready to strike. It was the head of the opponent which was primarily targeted, and there is little evidence to suggest that targeting the body was common. Eventually harder leather was used and the thong soon became a weapon. The Romans even introduced metal studs to the thongs to make the cestus. Fighting events were held at Roman Amphitheatres. The Roman form of boxing was often a fight until death to please the spectators who gathered at such events. However, especially in later times, purchased slaves and trained combat performers were valuable commodities, and their lives were not given up without due consideration. Often slaves were used against one another in a circle marked on the floor. This is where the term ring came from. In AD , during the Roman gladiator period, boxing was abolished due to excessive brutality. It was not until the late 16th century that boxing re-surfaced in London. A Treatise on Sparring and Wrestling, Records of Classical boxing activity disappeared after the fall of the Western Roman Empire when the wearing of weapons became common once again and interest in fighting with the fists waned. However, there are detailed records of various fist-fighting sports that were maintained in different cities and provinces of Italy between the 12th and 17th centuries. As the wearing of swords became less common, there was renewed interest in fencing with the fists. The sport would later resurface in England during the early 16th century in the form of bare-knuckle boxing sometimes referred to as prizefighting. The first documented account of a bare-knuckle fight in England appeared in in the London Protestant Mercury, and the first English bare-knuckle champion was James Figg in This earliest form of modern boxing was very different. On 6 January , the first recorded boxing match took place in Britain when Christopher Monck , 2nd Duke of Albemarle and later Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica engineered a bout between his butler and his butcher with the latter winning the prize. Early fighting had no written rules. There were no weight divisions or round limits, and no referee. In general, it was extremely chaotic. An early article on boxing was published in Nottingham, , by Sir Thomas Parkyns , a successful Wrestler from Bunny, Nottinghamshire , who had practised the techniques he described. The article, a single page in his manual of wrestling and fencing, Progyrnasmata: The inn-play, or Cornish-hugg wrestler, described a system of headbutting, punching, eye-gouging, chokes, and hard throws, not recognized in boxing today. Hitting a downed fighter and grasping below the waist were prohibited. Thus a fighter realizing he was in trouble had an opportunity to recover. However, this was considered "unmanly" [8] and was frequently disallowed by additional rules negotiated by the Seconds of the Boxers. Intentionally going down in modern boxing will cause the recovering fighter to lose points in the scoring system. Furthermore, as the contestants did not have heavy leather gloves and wristwraps to protect their hands, they used different punching technique to preserve their hands because the head was a common target to hit full out. The rules were published under the patronage of the Marquess of Queensberry , whose name has always been associated with them. Play media The June Leonardâ€™Cushing bout. There were twelve rules in all, and they specified that fights should be "a fair stand-up boxing match" in a foot-square or similar ring. Rounds were three minutes with one-minute rest intervals between rounds. Each fighter was given a ten-second count if he was knocked down, and wrestling was banned. The introduction of gloves of "fair-size" also changed the nature of the bouts. An average pair of boxing gloves resembles a bloated pair of mittens and are laced up around the wrists. As a result of their introduction, bouts became longer and more strategic with greater importance attached to defensive maneuvers such as slipping, bobbing,

countering and angling. Because less defensive emphasis was placed on the use of the forearms and more on the gloves, the classical forearms outwards, torso leaning back stance of the bare knuckle boxer was modified to a more modern stance in which the torso is tilted forward and the hands are held closer to the face. Late 19th and early 20th centuries[edit] Through the late nineteenth century, the martial art of boxing or prizefighting was primarily a sport of dubious legitimacy. Outlawed in England and much of the United States, prizefights were often held at gambling venues and broken up by police. Still, throughout this period, there arose some notable bare knuckle champions who developed fairly sophisticated fighting tactics. Coney in found that a bare-knuckle fight was an assault occasioning actual bodily harm , despite the consent of the participants. This marked the end of widespread public bare-knuckle contests in England. Throughout the early twentieth century, boxers struggled to achieve legitimacy. Modern Boxing[edit] The sport rising from illegal venues and outlawed prize fighting has become one of the largest multibillion-dollar sports today. A majority of young talent still comes from poverty-stricken areas around the world. Places like Mexico, Africa, South America, and Eastern Europe prove to be filled with young aspiring athletes who wish to become the future of boxing. Even in the U. According to Rubin, "boxing lost its appeal with the American middle class, and most of who boxes in modern America come from the streets and are street fighters". Marquess of Queensberry Rules The Marquess of Queensberry rules have been the general rules governing modern boxing since their publication in A minute is typically spent between each round with the fighters in their assigned corners receiving advice and attention from their coach and staff. The fight is controlled by a referee who works within the ring to judge and control the conduct of the fighters, rule on their ability to fight safely, count knocked-down fighters, and rule on fouls. Up to three judges are typically present at ringside to score the bout and assign points to the boxers, based on punches and elbows that connect, defense, knockdowns, hugging and other, more subjective, measures. Because of the open-ended style of boxing judging, many fights have controversial results, in which one or both fighters believe they have been "robbed" or unfairly denied a victory. Each fighter has an assigned corner of the ring, where his or her coach, as well as one or more "seconds" may administer to the fighter at the beginning of the fight and between rounds. Each boxer enters into the ring from their assigned corners at the beginning of each round and must cease fighting and return to their corner at the signalled end of each round. A bout in which the predetermined number of rounds passes is decided by the judges, and is said to "go the distance". The fighter with the higher score at the end of the fight is ruled the winner. With three judges, unanimous and split decisions are possible, as are draws. A boxer may win the bout before a decision is reached through a knock-out; such bouts are said to have ended "inside the distance". Some jurisdictions require the referee to count to eight regardless of if the fighter gets up before. Should the referee count to ten, then the knocked-down boxer is ruled "knocked out" whether unconscious or not and the other boxer is ruled the winner by knockout KO. Many jurisdictions and sanctioning agencies also have a "three-knockdown rule", in which three knockdowns in a given round result in a TKO. A "standing eight" count rule may also be in effect. This gives the referee the right to step in and administer a count of eight to a fighter that he or she feels may be in danger, even if no knockdown has taken place. After counting the referee will observe the fighter, and decide if he or she is fit to continue. For scoring purposes, a standing eight count is treated as a knockdown. In general, boxers are prohibited from hitting below the belt, holding, tripping, pushing, biting, or spitting. Failure to abide by the former may result in a foul. They also are prohibited from kicking, head-butting, or hitting with any part of the arm other than the knuckles of a closed fist including hitting with the elbow, shoulder or forearm, as well as with open gloves, the wrist, the inside, back or side of the hand. They are prohibited as well from hitting the back, back of the head or neck called a "rabbit-punch" or the kidneys. They are prohibited from holding the ropes for support when punching, holding an opponent while punching, or ducking below the belt of their opponent dropping below the waist of your opponent, no matter the distance between. If a "clinch" â€” a defensive move in which a boxer wraps his or her opponents arms and holds on to create a pause â€” is broken by the referee, each fighter must take a full step back before punching again alternatively, the referee may direct the fighters to "punch out" of the clinch. When a boxer is knocked down, the other boxer must immediately cease fighting and move to the furthest neutral corner of the ring until the referee has either ruled a knockout or called for the fight to continue.

Violations of these rules may be ruled "fouls" by the referee, who may issue warnings, deduct points, or disqualify an offending boxer, causing an automatic loss, depending on the seriousness and intentionality of the foul. An intentional foul that causes injury that prevents a fight from continuing usually causes the boxer who committed it to be disqualified. A fighter who suffers an accidental low-blow may be given up to five minutes to recover, after which they may be ruled knocked out if they are unable to continue. Accidental fouls that cause injury ending a bout may lead to a "no contest" result, or else cause the fight to go to a decision if enough rounds typically four or more, or at least three in a four-round fight have passed. Unheard of in the modern era, but common during the early 20th Century in North America, a "newspaper decision NWS " might be made after a no decision bout had ended. But this did not prevent the pool of ringside newspaper reporters from declaring a consensus result among themselves and printing a newspaper decision in their publications. Officially, however, a "no decision" bout resulted in neither boxer winning or losing. Boxing historians sometimes use these unofficial newspaper decisions in compiling fight records for illustrative purposes only. Often, media outlets covering a match will personally score the match, and post their scores as an independent sentence in their report. The modern Olympic movement revived interest in amateur sports, and amateur boxing became an Olympic sport in 1904. In their current form, Olympic and other amateur bouts are typically limited to three or four rounds, scoring is computed by points based on the number of clean blows landed, regardless of impact, and fighters wear protective headgear, reducing the number of injuries, knockdowns, and knockouts. Professional boxing remains by far the most popular form of the sport globally, though amateur boxing is dominant in Cuba and some former Soviet republics. For most fighters, an amateur career, especially at the Olympics, serves to develop skills and gain experience in preparation for a professional career. Western boxers typically participate in one Olympics and then turn pro, Cubans and other socialist countries have an opportunity to collect multiple medals. Amateur boxing Nicola Adams is the first female boxer to win an Olympic gold medal. Here with Mary Kom of India. Amateur boxing may be found at the collegiate level, at the Olympic Games and Commonwealth Games , and in many other venues sanctioned by amateur boxing associations. Amateur boxing has a point scoring system that measures the number of clean blows landed rather than physical damage. Bouts consist of three rounds of three minutes in the Olympic and Commonwealth Games, and three rounds of three minutes in a national ABA Amateur Boxing Association bout, each with a one-minute interval between rounds. Competitors wear protective headgear and gloves with a white strip or circle across the knuckle.

Chapter 6 : Undercard: The Legality of Boxing

For some time the BMA has campaigned for stricter legal regulation of boxing. 1 Although two bills in the House of Lords to outlaw boxing for reward were defeated in , parliament has never declared boxing illegal and no court has ever decided a case involving the legality of boxing. We reviewed.

A Punch Drunk Love? Those fights were preceded by four other early stoppages in painful mismatches. A week later, fights on the undercard of the Bernard Hopkins-Winky Wright match sent both Czar Amonsot and Oscar Larios to the hospital with bleeding on the brain, after they both took severe beatings that may end their careers. The book, unsurprisingly, recounts the saddest tales from boxing, including boxers who were killed in fights -- Davey Moore, Benny Paret, Duk-Koo Kim, Leavander Johnson -- and many more whose lives suffered after their best days in the ring were done Muhammad Ali, Riddick Bowe, and what more do you need to say? Nonetheless, my love of the sport is uncomfortable and frequently unfaithful. Many aspects of the professional code unsettle me, and it is that sense of unease that this personal study seeks to confront. I never knew Bob Fitzsimmons killed an opponent in the ring, or that in John L. Sullivan, to avoid the law, fought John Flood by candlelight on a barge on the Hudson River, "in front of a select audience of professional gamblers and a sympathetic press. Anderson looks back to Ancient Greece to show how, even then, enlightened lawmakers made sports an exception to normal prohibitions against violence. Accidental killing in sport was, hey, something that might just happen. The Queensbury rules were written in by John Graham Chambers, a sportsman and journalist, who got Sholto Douglas, the eighth Marquis of Queensbury, to endorse them. Those rules, which took decades to catch on, set up the ten second knockdown count, three minute rounds, and gloves. Later came state boxing commissions, and, despite the occasional death or backroom scandal, it pretty much became no problem for two consenting fighters to go at each other in regulated sporting events. Boxers banned in one state for health or other reasons can often still go to another to fight, as Sullivan did. And he hardly lets boxing journalists and fans off the hook. The book opens with a cutting quote from James Ellroy: They see boxing as an enclosed society and a groovy, blood-and-guts lifestyle The fighters themselves chase an always fleeting glory through the sustained cultivation and infliction of pain. It teaches kids discipline and respect. It can be spellbinding and heroic.

Chapter 7 : Boxing - Boxing's legal status | racedaydvl.com

The legality of boxing 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.*

Chapter 8 : The Legality of Boxing : Jack Anderson :

The rules of boxing vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and on whether it is an amateur or professional bout. A violation of the following rules is considered a foul, and can result in a warning, point deduction, or disqualification by the referee.

Chapter 9 : The Legality of Boxing: A Punch Drunk Love?, 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

legal justification for boxing to remain legal. Lord Mustill, in the landmark House of Lords decision on consent to assault, R v Brown [1998] 2 All ER 75, stated (at) that boxing was a.