

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE STUDY OF BOXING AS AN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT

## Chapter 1 : Boxing - Boxing's legal status | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

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Acts of hate have proliferated in this country ever since the November presidential election. In the month after the election, there were more than 1, hate incidents recorded. The world of sports has not been immune. It ends with an overall increase in hate crimes, and it is on a path to do so, it would be the third-consecutive annual rise in these acts. In such times, I call on our education leaders to rise to the occasion, and I also believe that sports can play a role in healing this kind of national discord. However, this is difficult to achieve when leadership roles on campuses across the country, including those in athletics, are overwhelmingly held by people of the same race and gender. The key leadership positions at the major schools that play football at the FBS level and conferences remained overwhelmingly white and male, according to a new study released by TIDES. When the makeup of decision makers at our universities does not reflect that of our country, it is difficult to communicate a vision that resonates with the entire population. We started doing this study because the Racial and Gender Report Cards RGRCs we publish showed that colleges were the worst employers for people of color and women in their respective athletic departments. We wanted to see who the key people making the hiring decisions were by identifying the presidents, athletic directors and faculty athletic representatives. According to the report from TIDES, women and people of color in leadership positions on the FBS campuses remain highly underrepresented, with little action being taken to address this fact. In those positions, Jackson, founder and president of the Rainbow Push Coalition, shared, "With the enormous number of people of color represented on the field, there must be a concerted effort to provide more diversity in leadership off the field. I felt it was necessary to assign a grade to the report this year because it helps demonstrate the gravity of the situation and the sheer lack of representation of women and people of color within the leadership at FBS institutions. A student with these grades in any of these institutions of higher education would either be expelled or put on probation with this record. Overall, the report showed very modest increases in the representation of women and people of color compared to the results. Arne Duncan, former U. I have faith in those who have been able to challenge history and beat the odds like Reed-Francois and Williams have. I also believe they will act as sparks of change in our industry. The report has shown that the student-athlete population of FBS football teams is becoming increasingly more diverse. People of color now represent 61 percent of football student-athletes, a 2. Now, more than ever, those playing on the field need diversity in leadership to foster a safer and more inclusive campus environment. The Judy Sweet Rule would require a diverse pool of candidates, including women and people of color, for all senior administrative positions at both the NCAA headquarters and in Division I college athletic departments. At the college level, this would include the athletic director, associate athletic directors, assistant athletic directors and the sports information director. I ask the current leadership to place more emphasis on getting in the game of social justice. We can do something for the future of our children in a country that is learning to divide itself and hate. We need our leaders in higher education to communicate this vision, but that leadership needs to look more like the people in America. As highlighted previously, we are showing signs of slow progress, but we still have a long way to go. Duncan, who now chairs the Knight Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, said, "The diversity pledge that universities have signed onto is just a small, first step that has to be followed by action, not rhetoric, on the part of the FBS conferences. First, each institution should publish annual data on the racial and gender diversity of their athletics administration and coaching staffs so football recruits have better information about the diversity hiring practices of the schools recruiting them. While academia generally understands the value of diversity in a learning environment and actively seeks to diversify the classroom, athletics still lags behind and fails to live up to these ideals. This means that women and people

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of color are either not given the opportunity to enter, or advance, through the pipelines because of the roles in which they are hired and that implicit egotism and other subconscious biases continue to impact hiring practices, resulting in the homogeneity we still see today. Corporate America gets it. But college sports, sitting somewhere in between these two entities, continues to flounder and miss the mark. He has been a regular commentator for ESPN. Follow him on Twitter [richardlapchick](#) and on Facebook.

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## Chapter 2 : College athletic leadership scores poorly in diversity

*The study of boxing as an intercollegiate sport. 7. The study of boxing as an intercollegiate sport. by Gerald Ernest Dixon.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: Boxers usually wear padded gloves and generally observe the code set forth in the marquess of Queensberry rules. Matched in weight and ability, boxing contestants try to land blows hard and often with their fists, each attempting to avoid the blows of the opponent. A boxer wins a match either by outscoring the opponent—points can be tallied in several ways—or by rendering the opponent incapable of continuing the match. Bouts range from 3 to 12 rounds, each round normally lasting three minutes. The earliest visual evidence for boxing appears in Sumerian relief carvings from the 3rd millennium bce. A relief sculpture from Egyptian Thebes c. The few extant Middle Eastern and Egyptian depictions are of bare-fisted contests with, at most, a simple band supporting the wrist; the earliest evidence of the use of gloves or hand coverings in boxing is a carved vase from Minoan Crete c. The earliest evidence of rules for the sport comes from ancient Greece. These ancient contests had no rounds; they continued until one man either acknowledged defeat by holding up a finger or was unable to continue. Clinching holding an opponent at close quarters with one or both arms was strictly forbidden. Contests were held outdoors, which added the challenge of intense heat and bright sunlight to the fight. Contestants represented all social classes; in the early years of the major athletic festivals, a preponderance of the boxers came from wealthy and distinguished backgrounds. The Greeks considered boxing the most injurious of their sports. An amazingly bloody bout is recounted by Homer in the Iliad c. He whom Apollo grants to outlast the other, and all the Achaians witness it, let him lead away the hard-working jenny [female donkey] to his own shelter. The beaten man shall take away the two-handled goblet. He laid his hand on the hard-working jenny, and spoke out: I say no other of the Achaians will beat me at boxing and lead off the jenny. I claim I am the champion. Is it not enough that I fall short in battle? Since it could not be ever, that a man could be a master in every endeavour. For I tell you this straight out, and it will be a thing accomplished. I will smash his skin apart and break his bones on each other. Let those who care for him wait nearby in a huddle about him to carry him out, after my fists have beaten him under. Alone Euryalos stood up to face him, a godlike man, son of lord Mekisteus of the seed of Talaos; of him who came once to Thebes and the tomb of Oidipous after his downfall, and there in boxing defeated all the Kadmeians. The spear-famed son of Tydeus was his second, and talked to him in encouragement, and much desired the victory for him. First he pulled on the boxing belt about his waist, and then gave him the thongs carefully cut from the hide of a ranging ox. The two men, girt up, strode into the midst of the circle and faced each other, and put up their ponderous hands at the same time and closed, so that their heavy arms were crossing each other, and there was a fierce grinding of teeth, the sweat began to run everywhere from their bodies. Great Epeios came in, and hit him as he peered out from his guard, on the cheek, and he could no longer keep his feet, but where he stood the glorious limbs gave. As in the water roughened by the north wind a fish jumps in the weed of the beach-break, then the dark water closes above him, so Euryalos left the ground from the blow, but great-hearted Epeios took him in his arms and set him upright, and his true companions stood about him, and led him out of the circle, feet dragging as he spat up the thick blood and rolled his head over on one side. He was dizzy when they brought him back and set him among them. But they themselves went and carried off the two-handled goblet. Although the Greeks used padded gloves for practice, not dissimilar from the modern boxing glove, these gloves had no role in actual contests. The Romans developed a glove called the caestus cestus that is seen in Roman mosaics and described in their literature; this glove often had lumps of metal or spikes sewn into the leather. The Trojans are now appalled in their turn, and Dares, aghast at the fearful implements, refused the battle, which, however, is at length begun after Aeneas has furnished the heroes with equally matched cesti. For some time the young and lusty Dares circles about his gigantic but old and stiff opponent, upon whom he rains a torrent of blows which

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are avoided by the clever guarding and dodging of the Sicilian hero. Shouts of mingled exultation and dismay break from the multitude, and the friends of the aged Sicilian rush forward to raise their fallen champion and bear him from the arena; but, greatly to the astonishment of all, Entellus motions them away and returns to the fight more keenly than before. Roman boxing took place in both the sporting and gladiatorial arenas. Roman soldiers often boxed each other for sport and as training for hand-to-hand combat. The gladiatorial boxing contests usually ended only with the death of the losing boxer. With the rise of Christianity and the concurrent decline of the Roman Empire, pugilism as entertainment apparently ceased to exist for many centuries.

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## Chapter 3 : NCAA Boxing Championship - Wikipedia

*A study done in the lates found that young women who played school sports had lower rates of sexual activity than other young women, while young men who played sports had higher rates of sexual activity than other young men.*

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

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Athletic Association NCAA championship event in and continued through with the exception of years 1942-46, 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 1920s, 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 1947, NCBA boxing has been dominated by the U. S. Air Force Academy, which has won over a dozen team titles. Wallenfeldt Military 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 1930s, 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

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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 , 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 s, 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 s 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 s 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 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 ; Primo Carnera of Italy, who knocked out Sharkey in ; and Ingemar Johansson of Sweden , who captured the championship with a knockout of Floyd Patterson in Other great continental European fighters include middleweight champions Marcel Cerdan , who was born in Algeria but campaigned in France and won the championship in by knocking out Tony Zale , and Nino Benvenuti of Italy, who won the title by decision from Emile Griffith in 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 between combatants identified as Paddy McCarthy and Abelardo Robassio.

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## Chapter 4 : "Sport Commitment and Purchase Intentions of Intercollegiate Boxing Coa" by Lamar Reams

*The current study analyzed the sport commitment and purchase intentions of club level intercollegiate boxers and coaches. Participants at United States Intercollegiate Boxing Association (USIBA) member institutions (N = ) completed an online survey answering questions regarding their sport commitment and future equipment purchase intentions.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: He never tried to influence the content or direction of the book. He may well have been too busy to bother, but "I prefer to think he trusted me to tell the tale. Two writers deserve mention and thanks, and both are noted in the text itself E. While I did not agree with all his conclusions, I respect him highly as a journalist. Jim shared addresses and phone numbers of former boxers, along with his opinions, over a lunch in Madison during my research. Audrey invited me into her home for an interview, and shared photos and memorabilia that help the book immeasurably. Naturally I want to thank the former boxers who agreed to be interviewed , and whose recollections form the heart of this book. Two deserve special mention. Bob Lynch, who was not a Badger boxer but helped train them, and Bob Morgan each read and commented on a draft of the manuscript. The other Badger boxers interviewed include: I did many other interviews as well, none more important than the one with Dr. Manucher Javid, who operated on Charlie Mohr in April Wisconsin boxing historian Pete Ehrmann helped me with many elusive dates and facts. A posthumous thanks to those who covered the matches when they happened: Current Capital Times librarian Dennis McCormick showed great patience helping me through my many battles with the microfilm machine. Various periodicals were of assistance, as well, notably Esquire and Sports Illustrated, and the specific articles are noted in the text. Speaking of which, it would not have been finished without the help of many at the University of Wisconsin Press, particularly Steve Salemsen, who, in the boxing parlance, always answered the bell. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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## Chapter 5 : The return of intercollegiate boxing (Includes interview)

*The current study analyzed the sport commitment and purchase intentions of club level intercollegiate boxers and coaches. Participants at United States Intercollegiate Boxing.*

However, the rather universal positive increase of females as coaches which we reported in our update has not continued. The news concerning female administrators is mixed. Overview of Findings Participation Opportunities for Women Athletes The average number of teams offered has increased to 7. In , all three competitive divisions continue to show an increase in the number of sport offerings for their female athletes. Division I schools average a record 8. Status of Women as Coaches Women hold , 9 less than in in spite of the growth in the number of teams by Women hold only jobs than they held 10 years ago while men hold more. Division I is the leader in this trend. Status of Women as Administrators In women held The figure represents an increase of 28 jobs held by women from while the number of available jobs decreased in the same two year period. Today there are fewer programs totally lacking women than in any of the last 10 years. No females at all are involved in the administration of On average, there is almost one female involved in athletic administration per school. This is up from 0. Background The architecture of sports for girls and women in the United States has changed remarkably in the last two and a half decades. A year later, Congress enacted Title IX, to become effective in , prohibiting sex discrimination in educational programs receiving federal funds. In counterpoint, local leadership positions such as coach, athletic director, and official, which were previously held by women, became more frequently occupied by men. Title IX also left the field for a short time in the mid 80s. Supreme Court Grove City decision effectively denied the application of Title IX to non-federally funded sub units of educational institutions such as college departments of physical education and athletics. In March of Congress enacted, over presidential veto, the Civil Rights Restoration Act which effectively renewed jurisdiction of Title IX over college departments of physical education and athletics. Steps Toward Greater Title IX Adherence The educational and moral imperatives for equity have been joined by strong legal imperatives in the s. On February 26, the U. Supreme Court handed down its unanimous decision in Franklin v Gwinnett County Public Schools and thereby made it clear that plaintiffs in Title IX lawsuits may successfully include claims for compensatory and punitive damages. The decision has served to empower victims of gender discrimination to proceed more vigorously with legal action. The decision has also served to provide the impetus among enlightened administrators to find ways to move their programs into closer compliance with the letter of the law. Some believe that the OCR , in the past has been setting its priorities on swifter and stronger enforcement strategies. Title IX has, in practice, been a more effective tool for obtaining equity for students than for their coaches and administrators. As Title IX nears its quarter century mark, it becomes less understandable why any administrator could remain unaware or incredulous about the unchanging legal requirements of Title IX. They are only provisional members but, because of their large number, they may have a skewing impact on the general data in future years as they attain full membership. Separate, baseline data have been obtained on this group and is available from the authors. In addition to the attached summary, summaries of other, somewhat related studies are available: Participation The opportunity for female athletes to participate in intercollegiate athletics has generally increased in the past nineteen years. For example in , the academic year just before the Title IX mandatory compliance date, the number of sports offered women was 5. In the number had grown to 7. The main focus of Title IX lawsuits and discussions in the past two years has been participation. In , all three divisions showed an all-time high in the number of sport offerings for their female athletes. PDF ; Excel document. Basketball for women is offered in more NCAA colleges than at any time in the nineteen years of this survey. Soccer has grown from being offered for women at 2. Cross Country has also grown markedly.

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## Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - Lords of the Ring

*Our study covers NCAA intercollegiate sports for women. It does not include data for schools that are members of other associations such as the NAIA, NCCAA, and so forth.*

All photos by Nick Wong I walk into a matted room on a Wednesday evening inside the Intramural Activities Building, a fitness facility for the University of Washington student body. Inside are a couple dozen student-fighters strapped with headgear and handwraps moving in circular unison to train their footwork. The famed example goes back to March 29th, 1904, where Joe Louis defended his heavyweight crown against Johnny Paycheck in front of a crowd of 11,000. On that same night, over 15,000 spectators tuned in to watch the pugilists of Washington State face off against the University of Wisconsin, proving that collegiate boxing viewership operated on an even, if not greater, level as the professional ranks. The sport enjoyed a firm following until when Charlie Mohr of the legendary University of Wisconsin squad died in the hospital after suffering a KO loss. Though studies have suggested his death to be caused by unrelated pre-boxing conditions, a ban was put on nonetheless. Sixteen years later, boxing reemerged onto the college landscape, though nowhere near its former heights of notoriety, as today most of the public is not even aware that boxing continues to be a collegiate sport. Part of that is due to the general decline of the sport. Between the two organizations, almost 80 universities have reinstated boxing into their athletic curriculum, and about five years ago, the University of Washington joined what seems to be a growing list of competing universities. The key is just helping the universities understand that it is a safe sport because that usually is the roadblock. The team currently trains in a fairly spacious mat room. If the focus was Judo or jiu jitsu, the space would be perfect, but with boxing being a striking sport, they are severely underequipped. There are no heavy-bags, speed-bags, double-end-bags, or any sort of bag that one would normally find inside a traditional boxing gym. Instead, much of the session involves multiple rounds of self-guided shadowboxing and partnered punching drills where the coaches drift in between giving feedback on technique. I think I had 15 rounds of sparring before my first fight, but you work with what you have. Shirts were one of various clothing items produced and sold as a fundraising campaign brainstormed and led by the team. Safety concerns prevented the first generation of Washington fighters from sparring, and continues to be one of the biggest roadblocks to having a college sign on with the NCBA. In order to curb safety concerns, the NCBA has taken measures to make the sport safer for its competitors. At NCBA sanctioned bouts, fighters switch out 10oz gloves for 12oz, and rounds go for two minutes instead of the traditional three. Seldom does a college boxer plan to fight after graduation, so the amateur experience is treated more as the final destination rather than a grueling step in preparing for the harsh realities of the professional world. Mendez applies that mentality to the training sessions as well. That means all your coaches are part of USA Boxing. After a grueling process of protocol and paperwork, and with Mendez now at the helms, the team eventually earned its right to spar on the campus facility as well as the right to compete in bouts using the university banner. Because participants are covered under the umbrella of USA Boxing, college boxers are therefore allowed to compete in all amateur bouts, even those outside of the tournaments specifically sanctioned for collegiate fighters. Team captain Albert Ta waiting to enter the ring. A bell rings and signals the end of what appears to be a preliminary warm-up period. Fighters take a knee and congregate around the front as Mendez proceeds to make announcements on logistical training updates and results from recent matches. He then goes around and has the competing fighter stand up and publicly assess his or her performance to the team, stating things done well and things that could be improved. The idea is to proliferate advice to their teammates for their own bouts in the future. There is a stern sense of discipline and respect in the ritual; all eyes and ears are glued onto the speaker like a congregation to a Sunday pulpit. Not all announcements are fight related. Considering all the time, money and effort spent on tournament travel, fundraising calculations and student check-ins, it all seems like a lot to manage for someone to do without pay. These kids have really taken heart to this development program. They care about being part of a family. They

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want to succeed. They want to be better. They want to be educated. And we hold their feet to the fire. I want to change lives. One person fitting the profile is Bryan Houghton, a 3rd year finance major who campaigns in the super heavyweight division. He carries a jovial attitude and speaks with a noticeable respect towards others, a byproduct from his time spent training with the Navy. With Mendez implementing much of his own vast military background into the program he was a pugilist for Army and an Army Ranger, the structure of the team appears to fit Houghton nicely. Before, I was going home, doing nothing, playing games. Now I have to be somewhere. Houghton raises his hand to ask if Mendez has taken into consideration the ratio of students to sales in calculating the results. Head coach Chris Mendez observes two fighters during a sparring session. Because of underfunding, the team does not have a traditional boxing ring to conduct sparring, and instead pair off in the corners of the room while being observed by coaching staff. From grade point averages to overall attitude, student-fighters are held up against a variety of measures to ensure their spot on the team. Maintaining good grades is a common practice found in many boxing gyms, though in the college arena, the practice is perhaps a bit more pronounced. The current average of the team is a 3. Boxing is just the byproduct. But given performance of the UW boxing team both inside and outside the ring, they are defying that stereotype and creating responsible citizens in the process.

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## Chapter 7 : Intercollegiate sports team champions - Wikipedia

*History of Study & Related Research. The data summarized on the attached pages represent nineteen years () of information on the status of women in intercollegiate athletics gathered in an on-going national study of all four-year college and university members of the NCAA with intercollegiate athletic programs for women.*

Considered a formal sport, boxing became an Olympic event in the 23rd Olympiad BC. Also known as pugilism or prizefighting, the outdoor contest was not without blood and injuries. In ancient days, there were no rounds, death occurred at times. Britannica Later, the Romans enhanced the gladiatorial sport for their Colosseum events by adding pieces of sharp metal to boxing gloves, which would inflict greater damage on an opponent. The British renewed the sport in the late s and boxing crossed the Atlantic to New England in the s. After the war, the sport of boxing became an intercollegiate contest to ready young men. By , universities had teams. In , University of Wisconsin boxer Charlie Mohr died in a boxing-related death. Only recently have colleges reopened their rings to boxing teams and clubs. He sees the sport as very competitive. Kevin Cryderman hails from Martin County, Florida. Kevin loves competing and the roughness of boxing. In high school, he played football and grew used to the yearly conditioning of his body and the disciplining of the mind. Boxing itself involves speed, endurance and strength when standing alone against an opponent. At Florida State Cryderman spends approximately five hours a day, five days a week getting fit to fight. Three hours are given to building strength in the weight room and two more are designated to boxing skills practice. Combined with his workout, using the sauna and eating well will help him drop unnecessary weight. Beginner, Novice and Open. As a former Beginner, Cryderman returns to Florida State for the season as a Novice with experience behind his Championship belt. In the ring the athletes wear headgear, 14oz gloves, and a mouth guard for protection. Joab Corey, an economics professor, had Cryderman try out. Kevin adds that Corey competed in the Golden Gloves, which is the road to the Olympics. Vincent Giovannoni is the endurance coach. A marathoner, he leads the team on early morning runs and teaches boxing skills in the gym. He won his own Championship at a three-day tournament at the University of Michigan. Each day he had to fight. Each day he won. Unlike other sports, boxing has no timeouts. The fighter must continue until the bell rings. Cryderman has learned that discipline of the mind, the will and the body, working together, pay off. Endurance, whether to run the good race or fight the good fight, is what matters. Cryderman is learning skills not just for boxing, but about life "what it takes to get through, no matter the pain, no matter the nerves, the fear, or the fatigue. Boxing is not a sport one plays, it is a sport of determination which becomes a way of life. To be better than the next boxer, a personal decision must be made to move forward, quelling doubts while building confidence. Kevin Cryderman has done this; he has learned how to work hard and overcome obstacles. Between workouts, Cryderman studies. He is a history major and intends to become a high school history teacher, and is considering returning to Jensen Beach to teach. Cryderman is the son of Lisa Cryderman, a local Stuart Middle School teacher and Clark Cryderman, a civil engineer and former college football player.

## Chapter 8 : Journal articles and media | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) - The Official Site of the NCAA

*The other is because it is no longer sanctioned under the traditionally recognized NCAA and instead operates under the sport specific banner of the National College Boxing Association (NCBA) and later the United States Intercollegiate Boxing Association (USBIA) in*

## Chapter 9 : The Revival of Collegiate Boxing | FIGHTLAND

*Journal of Intercollegiate Sport. Current Issue "We Smoked a Gator!": An Exploration of College Football Fans'*

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