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Phillip N. Fluhr, Jr., *The Regulation of Sports Agents and the Quest for Uniformity,* **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 1 (1999)**

> **Sports agents have received significant criticism lately due to numerous incidents in which they have acted unlawfully or unethically. Thus, there have been several efforts to regulate the activities of sports agents, including state legislative efforts, player association regulations, and NCAA regulations. The Article mentions that recently the Uniform Sports Agent was proposed, an act designed to regulate sports agent conduct. However, the Article points out that this Act has some deficiencies. The Article concludes by offering some suggestions in how to regulate the sports agent profession.**

Joseph D. Wright, *Skyrocketing Dollars and the Tax Reform Act of 1997: Estate Planning for the Professional Athlete in a New Millennium,* **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 27 (1999)**

> **This Article discusses what an estate planner should consider in advising a professional athlete client. The Article specifically considers two distinct areas of concern for professional athletes. The first area is the issue of domicile, which is crucial for the athlete client due to the various domiciles a professional athlete has. The second area is the issue of the right of publicity, and the tax considerations that relate to the right of publicity. The Article concludes by explaining the importance of the estate planner understanding the particular financial concerns of their athlete clients.**

K. Todd Wallace, *Elite Domination of College Football: An Analysis of the Antitrust Implications of the Bowl Alliance,* **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 57 (1999)**

This Article explains the antitrust implications of college football's Bowl Championship Series (BCS). The Article examines whether NCAA is subject to antitrust scrutiny. The Article continues by analyzing the BCS under the Rule of Reason, comparing the BCS's competitive and anticompetitive effects. The Article concludes by explaining that it is unlikely that any challenger to the BCS will bring a legal suit.

Paul L. Robson, *Dispute Resolution in Motor Sports*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 87 (1999)**

This Article explains the three general categories of legal conflicts in motor sports: (1) when a person is injured during an event; (2) conflicts arising within the motor sports industry; and (3) disputes between an association and other associations, promoters, or track owners. The Article also discusses recommendations for minimizing conflicts in each of these three categories.

Derek M. Mercadal, *St. Augustine v. LHSAA: Discrimination, Desegregation, and the State Action Doctrine*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 107 (1999)**

This Article discusses St. Augustine High School's lawsuit against the Louisiana High School Athletic Association (LHSAA). The Article continues by discussing the effects of St. Augustine's legal victory, the attacks on the court's ruling in this case, and whether the St. Augustine case is still valid case law. The Article ends by explaining the historical importance of the case.

Brad McChesney, *Professional Sports Leagues and the Single Entity Defense*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 125 (1999)**

This Article discusses the history of the single entity defense in the context of professional sports leagues. The Article continues by examining the importance of the *Copperweld* case and why single entity cases decided

after *Copperweld* have ended in defeat for sports leagues. In the final part of the Article, the author answers why Major League Soccer may assert a single entity defense, when the argument has failed in the past.

Dennis R. Toney, Jr., *Sporting Events, Fan Violence, and the Courts of the Future: Make Way for a New Player, "The Legal Eagle"*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 147 (1999)**

In this Article, the author examines spectator violence in sports. The Article takes a close look at spectator violence in Philadelphia, and particularly the constitutionality of deciding cases on spectator violence at the games themselves. Lastly, the author offers his opinion on whether having a court of law at a sporting event is a good idea.

Derek D. Yu, *The Reconciliation of Antitrust Laws and Labour Laws in Professional Sports*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 159 (1999)**

This Article asserts the argument that the Supreme Court's overly broad articulation of the nonstatutory labor exemption in Brown v. Pro Football, Inc. will have an adverse effect on collective bargaining in professional sports. The Article also examines the history of the antitrust laws and the labor exemption. Further, the Article criticizes the Supreme Court's decision in Brown and then examines the impact of the Brown decision. The Article concludes by outlining how a Canadian court would have decided the Brown case.

James A. Lovegren, *Making the Grade: Learning Disabled Student-Athletes and the NCAA's Eligibility Requirements*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 189 (1999)**

This Article examines the effects the NCAA's athletic eligibility requirements have on students with learning disabilities. The Article then discusses what it means to have a learning disability and how it relates to the

NCAA rules on athletic eligibility. The Article also examines the relevant provisions of the American Disabilities Act (ADA). Last, the Article mentions the pros and cons of the athletic eligibility requirements of the NCAA as they relate to learning disabled students.

Sarbjit Singh, *Welcome to the Club: Upstart Major League Soccer Gets Sued*, **6 SPORTS LAW. J. 217 (1999)**

This Article explains the likely reasons for Major League Soccer (MLS) being sued. The Article then describes the MLS history and structure and the specifics of the lawsuit against them. The Article then discusses the players' legal strategy against the League. The Article closes by offering an insight into the future of the MLS.

Holly M. Burch, Jennifer B. Murray, *An Essay on Athletes as Role Models, Their Involvement in Charities, and Considerations in Starting a Private Foundation*, 6 **SPORTS LAW J. 249 (1999)**

This Essay begins with an overview of two theories surrounding the issue of athletes as role models. The second Part recognizes athletes' participation in charities on an individual, team, and league-wide basis. The last Part suggests important considerations in creating private foundations for athlete-clients.