
This Article explains that when a United States television network successfully bids for the rights to televise a sporting event, the network receives exclusive access to the event. By receiving exclusive access to the event, a television network may prevent other networks not only from televising the sporting event, but even from showing video clips of the event, unless they pay the network a fee. The Article questions whether U.S. law should allow a television network with exclusive access to a sporting event to charge other networks for showing video clips of the event, or to prevent other networks from using the clips altogether. The Article concludes by arguing that England’s approach to this issue, whereby television networks without exclusive access to sporting events may broadcast video clips of an exclusive sporting event, without having to pay a fee, is more desirable than the U.S.’s approach.


This Article examines the impact of antitrust law on franchise relocation in the National Football League. The Article first explains why franchises relocate, then suggests some solutions to franchise relocation. The Article next discusses the case law on franchise relocation and then addresses the single entity defense. The Article continues by asking why the NFL does not have an antitrust exemption and concludes by discussing the NFL’s four options in controlling franchise relocation.


This Article discusses the *Cureton* case, by focusing on the impact the case will have on eligibility standards and the reactions the case has generated. The Article provides a brief overview of the NCAA’s role and purpose and then discusses the *Smith* case. The Article then
considers whether the NCAA is a recipient of federal financial assistance and whether Proposition 16 has a disparate racial impact. The Article next suggests different testing models that the NCAA could have adopted besides Proposition 16. The Article concludes by commenting on the scope of the Cureton decision and by providing an analysis of the Third Circuit’s reversal of the district court decision and of the future of Proposition 16.

**Jens Pelle van den Brink, EC Competition Law and the Regulation of European Football, 7 SPORTS LAW. J. 105 (2000)**

This Article examines the increasing power of the top European football clubs and how EC competition law may deal with this increasing power. The Article considers the impact of EC competition law on the broadcasting of football and then focuses on the legal issues related to the formation of the European Superleague. Next the Article discusses whether certain provisions of EC competition law could prevent a Superleague from forming. The Article concludes by discussing the effects EC competition law could have on European football’s competitive balance.

**Thomas M. Rowland, Level the Playing Field: The NCAA Should Be Subject to Title IX, 7 SPORTS LAW. J. 143 (2000)**

This Article argues that the NCAA should be subject to Title IX for certain activities that they conduct. The Article explains that when the NCAA has the exclusive right to permit or prevent students from participating in collegiate athletics, and the NCAA is not subject to Title IX, student-athletes are left without protection from sex discrimination. The Article suggests the NCAA should only be subject to Title IX for these instances.


This Article examines Casey Martin’s request to be exempt from the PGA tour’s “no-cart” rule, and the resulting litigation. The Article analyzes the district court’s decision and argues that the district court
incorrectly applied the Americans with Disabilities Act to Martin’s case. The Article closes by discussing the possible consequences of the district court’s opinion for both the PGA Tour and the professional sports world.

Ryan Rodenberg, Age Eligibility Rules in Women’s Professional Tennis: Necessary for the Integrity, Viability, and Administration of the Game or an Unreasonable Restraint of Trade in Violation of Antitrust Law, 7 SPORTS LAW. J. 183 (2000)

This Article examines the Women’s Tennis Association’s age eligibility rule. The Article discusses how past courts have handled professional sports’ eligibility rules brought under antitrust suits and then suggests that courts should adopt a rule of reason analysis when deciding such cases. The Article suggests the rule is arguably subject to antitrust liability under §1 of the Sherman Act, for being an unreasonable restraint of trade. The Article argues, however, that the WTA would likely prevail in such a suit.

Mary K. FitzGerald, The Court of Arbitration for Sport: Dealing with Doping and Due Process During the Olympics, 7 SPORTS LAW. J. 213 (2000)

This Article discusses a number of issues regarding the Court for Arbitration of Sport (CAS), an organization responsible for solving disputes in international athletics. The Article begins by discussing the organization of the Olympic movement. The Article continues by examining the Butch Reynolds case and by providing an overview of the practices and procedures of the CAS and the International Council of Arbitration for Sport. The Article then summarizes related U.S. arbitration legislation and concludes by analyzing the problem of, and providing possible solutions to, the doping epidemic.


This Article examines the issue of whether professional athletes receive adequate compensation for injuries that are caused by various team personnel. The Article discusses the remedies available to
professional athletes when they are injured by either the negligent or intentional conduct of the team, its coaches, trainers, or physicians. The Article evaluates the adequacy of these remedies and then concludes by proposing solutions to the current compensation system.


This Article discusses the typical dilemmas HIV-positive athletes face. The Article then discusses the Rehabilitation Act and the American with Disabilities Act, and the historical background of these statutes, and the application of these statutes to handicapped people. The Article next addresses how the Acts apply to HIV-positive individuals and then continues by speculating about the result of a case involving a major professional sports league or team and an HIV-positive athlete. Lastly, the Article mentions ethical considerations for major league franchises or teams and HIV-positive athletes.


This Article examines New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani’s proposal to build a football stadium for the New York Jets on the upper West Side of Manhattan. The Article discusses numerous issues including the rivalry and tension between New York and New Jersey regarding the stadium location of the Jets, and how cities finance stadium projects and the economic impact on communities. The Article also discusses the franchise relocation issues that may be involved if the team relocates to New York. The Article closes by suggesting that the NFL would likely not voice their feelings on the franchise relocation for fear of antitrust liability.

This Article examines the personality rights of athletes and entertainers under English law. The Article compares the protection provided to athletes and entertainers versus the ability of third parties to exploit the athletes and entertainers through unauthorized use. The Article concludes by suggesting advice for up-and-coming celebrities to follow to protect their personality rights under English law.


This Article discusses how the NFL’s Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) has been able to create a successful and mutually beneficial relationship for both NFL players and owners. The Article provides examples of how the Salary Cap and the CBA work, by examining the important Salary Cap provisions in the CBA. The Article continues by illustrating how personal seal license revenues and salary cap grievances are treated for purposes of the Salary Cap. The Article next details how NFL player contracts are treated for purposes of the Salary Cap. The Article concludes by suggesting the NFL’s CBA is the model for sports leagues in the twenty-first century.