

II. North America

II-1 Melville, Thomas. "On American Wickets." *Bygone Kent*, 12, No. 6 (June 1991), 331-341.

From 1884 to 1914, a close relationship developed between the English county cricket team, Kent, and the various representative Philadelphian teams. In 1903, Kent, then a powerful side, were beaten by the American tourists and accepted the challenge of a tour to America which included a re-match. The return was a classic encounter and the author argues it was the high point of cricket in Philadelphia. Based on primary sources and secondary works.

—Chris Harte

II-2 Jose, Colin. "British Players in the American Soccer League, 1921-32," *Journal of the Association of Football Statisticians and Historians*, 84 (May 1994), 23-42.

The majority of the British players who signed for clubs in the professional American Soccer League came from Scotland. The drain on the Scottish game in 1924-25 was so serious it became known there as the "American Menace." Money was the incentive for players to move to the 13 major American teams. This new outlet also allowed players who had been suspended by the various Football Associations (most for bribery and match fixing) to continue their careers elsewhere. Based on primary sources.

—Chris Harte

II-3 Gorman, Bryan K. "Myth Building and Cultural Politics in W. P. Kinsella's *Shoeless Joe*," *Canadian Review of American Studies*, 24, No. 1 (Winter 1994), 41-62.

Kinsella's *Shoeless Joe* became popular partly because it evoked pleasant thoughts of a simpler America, just as Ronald Reagan did through

III. Europe and Asia

III-I Pivato, Stefano. "The Bicycle as a Political Symbol: Italy 1885-1955," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, No. 2 (September 1990), 173-187.

By the twentieth century, cycling became to Italian sport what football was to the British. Cycling replaced gymnastics as a means of involving the young in the nationalistic and independence movements. Through ciclisti rossi, socialists recognized the political importance of sport. Catholics maintained a network of sports clubs, using 1948 Tour de France winner Gino Bartali as the "Magnificent Christian Athlete" and symbol of the battle between Catholicism and communism, the last struggle in which the bicycle was a vehicle of political ideology. Based on primary and secondary sources, 79 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte