

I-8 MULLAN, MICHAEL L. "Sport, Ethnicity and the Reconstruction of the Self: Baseball in America's Internment Camps." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 1-21.

Sport participation and spectatorship helped Japanese Americans interned during the Second World War maintain a sense of community and continuity with their former lives. At the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, and Minidoka, Idaho, camps, internal play was widespread, and high school and semipro baseball teams competed against outsiders. Sport activities of interned Japanese Americans fit Hoffman's sociological construct developed to explain behaviors observed in "total institutions" in which individuals' autonomy is lost to authoritarian control. Based on primary and secondary sources, 80 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-9 JOYCE, TONY. "Canadian Sport and State Control: Toronto 1845–86." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 22-37.

In mid- to late 19th century Toronto, laws were enacted limiting recreation, especially on Sundays. Restrictions affecting the working class included bans on animal fights, ball play, hunting, fishing, boxing, recreation at taverns, and congregating on sidewalks. Licensing of taverns and other places of entertainment brought money to the city and extended government control over leisure. These measures were designed to control the working class and promote capital accumulation by employers. Based on primary and secondary sources, 65 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II. United Kingdom

II-1 MELLING, ALETHEA. "'Plucky Lasses', 'Pea Soup' and Politics: The Role of Ladies Football during the 1921 Miners' Lock-Out in Wigan and Leigh." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 38-64.

During World War I, women assumed traditional male roles and continued to form a gender-exclusive support system for their families and communities. Lancashire women formed football teams during the war, and in 1921 staged matches to raise funds for needy families and provide entertainment for idle men during the coal miners' lock-out. By the time of the 1926 strike, women were discouraged from seeking more freedom, and there was no recurrence of women's football. Based on primary and secondary sources; 164 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-2 SANDIFORD, KEITH A.P., AND WRAY VAMPLEW. "County Cricketers' Benefits and Testimonials, 1946-85." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 87-116.

Since the mid-1800s, many county cricketers were rewarded after years of service, receiving the profit (or sustaining the loss!) of a testimonial match. Average testimonial profits increased during the period of 1946 through 1985, although inflation lowered their value. Considerable variation in testimonials existed among counties, and between largest and smallest awards. After 1985 data became very incomplete due to secrecy associated with negotiation of contracts, some of which specify testimonials. Based on primary and secondary sources; 59 notes.

RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-3 GRAHAM, NEAL. "Association Football and Politics in Belfast: The Careers of William Kennedy Gibson." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 128-136.

W.K. Gibson was a highly rated footballer for Belfast's Cliftonville club and for Ireland, and held office in the Irish Football Association. His election as Councillor for Clifton in 1909 was aided by his sport reputation, indicating the popularity of football in Belfast. He retired from the City Council in 1920, but continued active involvement in Irish football. Based on primary and secondary sources, 46 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-4 SUL, HEASIM. "The Tubs of Pleasure: Tudor and Stuart Spas." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 148-158.

The spas of sixteenth and seventeenth century England were patronized by nobility, and others, for purposes of health and recreation. Bathing and drinking mineral waters in a rural environment, especially in summer, was considered a healthful alternative to city life. With time, leisure became more important than medical benefits at spas. Bowling, tennis, music and dancing, socializing, and sexual opportunities were some of the spas' attractions. Based on primary and secondary sources; 90 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE