

I-24 BAIN, DAVID. "The Early Pleasure Grounds of Toronto." *Ontario History* 91 (2) (Autumn 1999): 165-82.

Mid-nineteenth-century Toronto featured a number of "pleasure grounds." They accommodated picnics, concerts, dances, fireworks displays, theatrical productions, circuses, quiet games such as bowling or quoits, and noisier games including cricket and football. They were important facilities for mid-nineteenth century Torontonians, and influenced the design and function of later, more formal, Toronto parks. Based on primary and secondary sources; 69 notes.

—MORRIS MOTT

II. United Kingdom

II-1 TUCK, JASON, AND JOSEPH MAGUIRE. "Making Sense of Global Patriot Games: Rugby Players' Perceptions of National Identity Politics." *Football Studies* 2 (1) (Apr. 1999): 26-54.

Tuck and Maguire explore the complex interrelationship between sport and national identity politics as exemplified in rugby union. They used questionnaires and interviews to explore British rugby players' perceptions of national identity. They contend the figurational approach to national character and habitus codes can help one understand "invented traditions" and provide valuable information on "British" identity politics. Based on primary and secondary sources.

—TARA MAGDALINSKI

II-2 MOORHOUSE, H.F. "The Economic Effects of the Traditional Transfer System in European Professional Football." *Football Studies* 2 (1) (Apr. 1999): 90-105.

Most professional sports contain rules governing labor that do not apply in most other areas of employment. In soccer, one such regulation is the transfer system, which takes the place of the player trades familiar in US sports. This article analyzes the transfer system in light of Britain's rulings and the historical and contemporary claims made for the retention and usefulness of transfer systems in European soccer. Based on primary and secondary sources; tables.

—TARA MAGDALINSKI

II-3 BRADLEY, JOSEPH M. "The Gaelic Athletic Association and the Irish Diaspora in Scotland, 1897-1947." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (3) (Sep. 1999): 135-46.

Irish immigrants established Gaelic Athletic Association activities in Scotland in 1897. Clubs of immigrants and Irish descendants held hurling and Irish football matches among themselves and against teams from Ireland, including participation in the All-Ireland hurling competition. GAA activity declined during World War I. There was some renewal of interest in the interwar years, but political events in Ireland and anti-Irish and anti-Catholic sentiment in Scotland hampered its development. Based on primary and secondary sources; 51 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-4 SMITH, ADRIAN. "An Oval Ball and a Broken City: Coventry, Its People and Its Rugby Team, 1995-98." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (3) (Sep. 1999): 147-57.

In the late 1990s, Coventry was making progress in its 20-year struggle against recession and deindustrialization. However, its rugby union club, a leader in the 1960s and 1970s, was unsuccessful when professional play began in 1995. Under chairman Gerry Sugrue, the club lost money, failed to advance to Premiership One, and finally went into receivership in 1998. Under new management, the club renewed operations on a semipro basis. Based on primary and secondary sources; 27 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III. Europe

III-1 MANGAN, JAMES A. "Prologue: Legacies." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (2) (Jun. 1999): 1-10.

This issue on *Shaping the Superman* focuses on use of the powerful male body as image of superiority and militarism and as icon of fascist Germany's Aryan Superman, a metaphor and an "inviolable, invulnerable, dominant and moral symbol." The writings of Spencer, Darwin, Nietzsche, and others supplied the theoretical, scientific, and philosophical bases for "survival of the fittest" as excuse for military aggression, particularly against other races, by those who considered themselves to be superior. Based on secondary sources; 61 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-2 MANGAN, JAMES A. "The Potent Image and the Permanent Prometheus." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (2) (Jun. 1999): 11-22.

The body is the most important image in Western culture. Its representation in art must be analyzed in terms of its ownership and its relation to society and politics. Images