

## II. Ireland, China, South Africa

- II-1 Davis, Richard. "Irish Cricket and Nationalism," *Sporting Traditions*, 10, No. 2 (May 1994), 77-96.

Article examines the relatively low status of cricket in Ireland, mainly during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Phenomenon is linked to nationalism and English anti-imperialism. Comparisons are drawn with cricket in India and rugby union in Ireland. Based on (mainly) primary and secondary sources; 60 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- II-2 Lingling, Liu. "Women's Polo in Ancient China," *China Sports*. 25. No. 9 (September 1993), 51.

Several references to women playing polo exist, particularly during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). One of the most notable was a team formed by young women of the imperial court and captained by Wu Zetian, China's only empress. In 633 a game was played for the emperor's entertainment, Wu's team of 25 women overcame their opponents 2-1. Polo played by women finally disappeared during the mid-1600s. Based on historic records; no notes; 1 drawing.

—Lynne Emery

- II-3 Merrett, Christopher. "Sport, Racism and Urban Policy in South Africa: Pietermaritzburg, A Case Study," *Sporting Traditions*, 10, No. 2 (May 1994), 97-122.

Merrett provides an historical account of racist, apartheid sporting policies practiced in Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, South Africa. Article examines the ways in which segregated sports facilities reflect national social norms and white political strategy, notwithstanding the dismantling of apartheid. Sport is viewed as a political and economic tool used by whites to control blacks. Based on (mainly) primary and secondary sources; 57 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck