Las Vegas Meetings

Coming Up

TASP will hold its 1990 annual meetings in Las Vegas; the meetings will commence on Sunday, April 8 and run through the afternoon of Wednesday, April 11. This schedule is a departure from TASP tradition, but it allows us to get very favorable rates at the Tropicana Hotel and Casino, which will serve as headquarters for the meetings. The Tropicana has excellent conference facilities, great rooms, inexpensive food and drink, and plenty of sport and leisure opportunities. Those who have not already done so should make immediate plans to attend.

Program chair Andy Miracle has extended the deadline for abstracts for the program to February 16. If you are interested in delivering a paper or organizing a session, you should send an abstract or set of abstracts to Andy immediately. His address is: Department of Sociology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129.

Non-members are expected to join TASP at the time they submit abstracts for papers. A separate Final Call for Papers may be found at the end of this newsletter; please share this information with colleagues and students who may be interested in participating in the program. Also included in this newsletter are meeting registration forms, abstract forms, and information on the official TASP meetings travel agency.

Rooms are available at the Tropicana at the special rate of $45 per night, single or double. Suites are available at rates of $175 per night (one bedroom) or $275 per night (two bedroom). Rooms must be reserved by March 7 in order to guarantee these rates. The Tropicana has no rooms at these rates for the evening of Saturday, April 7. To book rooms, call the Tropicana at 1-800-634-4000; when you call, inform the reservation desk that you will be attending the TASP meetings.
1990 TASP ABSTRACT FORM

ABSTRACT TYPE: Paper ___ Session Paper ___ Session ___ Other ___

Title: _____________________________________________________________

Three Key Words: ________________________________________________

ABSTRACT: (Attach a separate sheet with maximum of 100 words, typed, double-spaced. Name, affiliation and title [in caps] should precede the narrative.)

Name, Affiliation: _______________________________________________

Co-author Affiliation: ____________________________________________

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  slide projector ____
  overhead projector ____
  16mm film projector ____
  video: Beta ____ VHS ____
(Note: There will be a $50 fee for video.)

Please return Abstract Form by FEBRUARY 16, 1990 to:

Andrew W. Miracle
Department of Sociology
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas 76129 U.S.A.
1990 TASP ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

Name: __________________________________________

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________________________________________________

Telephone: Office ___________________________ Home ___________________

Advance Registration Fee Rates:
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Registration fee must accompany proposals. Fees not paid in advance will increase by $10.000 when paid on-site in Las Vegas.

Professional Member $45

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(Note: You may pay membership and registration fees with a single check.)

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1990 TASP Program Chair
Department of Sociology
Texas Christian University
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Playfully Yours
By Brian Sutton-Smith

Playing round with ways of defining play is a hobby of some of us. (For example, see Play & Culture, Vol 2, #3, 189-192 where supposedly play's intrinsic and aesthetic performance characteristics, such as linguistics and paralinguistics, are used as criteria.) Putting that aside, what say we use money as the criterion. This year the New York Times has been providing the data. Thus toys constitute a $12 billion chunk of the Gross National Product. Professional sports constitute $50 billion. But hear this: gambling in all forms of casino games, lotteries, bingo and coin toss, is estimated to be about $250 billion. In these terms spending our time defining children's play and not adult play is a strictly trivial activity ($12 versus $250 billion). From this monetary point of view, the essence of play is chance, luck, extrinsic motivation, ends over means, machine domination, subjection to externally imposed rules and passive engagement. These are the very opposite of the dispositional criteria provided by that psychological trinity of play divinities, bless their research -- Rubin, Fein &Vandenbeng. Unfortunately we don't yet have a combined figure for all the rest of the vicarious play we experience with television, films, and all the other kinds of audience behavior. But one supposes it probably equals or surpasses the budget for gambling and that it is even more passive, machine dominated and extrinsic than the latter. Together these expenses may well add up to about one sixth of our three trillion dollar GNP. In these terms also most of our play is what Heraclitus said it was. It mimics the Gods who play their board games and spill us pawns off the board in a random way. Only, in our case, the Gods are military generals playing their thermonuclear games, while we potentially nucleated pawns await their randomness. Clearly when you use money as a metaphor you can arrive at depressing conclusions. Or you can arrive at the conclusion that there might be something wrong with all of the usual attention to children's play. After all most of the big theorists write about children (Berlyne, Piaget, Freud, Erikson, Winicott) or animals (Bruner, Fagen). It is rather remarkable the way in which children in their play are reputed to show all the virtues of the entrepreneurial protestant civilization (intrinsic, active, instrumental, etc.) which we adults seem to be lacking at least as judged by our addiction to games of chance and vicarious enjoyment. The children's toys also bear the same ethical burden, in the way they are reputed in public relations material to impart sensory-motor co-ordinations, a knowledge of object relations, and in the way they are supposed to lead to novel discoveries, with both their Piagetian and Berylnian pipe organs sounding in fulsome chorus. Psychologists never did so well in the market place as their inadvertent contribution to this $12 billion toy royal flush seems to indicate. I doubt if the activity invested in toy libraries, play therapists, recreation leaders, physical educationists, or sociodramatically driven research amounts to more than a hundred or so million and so, in these financial terms, means little or nothing.

One wonders indeed why we persist in belabouring our children with the protestant myth when our own activity indicates that we ourselves are so much concerned with play-aping the unpredictability of a world governed by bombs, dismal economic forecasts, recurrent wars and holocausts. We play at that randomness that plays with us. Why do we lie to ourselves about the children's play being so different? Is it, as Brian Vandenbeng might say, the small and mythical sound of the Pied Piper going on his own hopeful way?

Of course, if one doesn't use money as the primary criterion in defining what play is, then that Pied Piper can be the full symphony.
1989 Meeting Abstracts

Editor's Note: The following abstracts of papers presented at the 1989 TASP meetings in Philadelphia are listed alphabetically by the last name of the primary author.


Animal sports such as cockfights and elephant round-ups have long been part of the Thai sport tradition. Regional variations have given rise to many forms of competitions between animals of the land, animals of the water, and animals of the sky, as conceived in Thai emic classification.

This paper analyzes the recent development and meanings of dove-cooling contests, the fastest growing animal sport in Thailand, and now also a pan-Southeast Asian sport. Evolving from men's hobby of raising doves for the aesthetic pleasure of their singing, dove-cooling as competitive sport has incorporated the former aesthetic value with newly created meanings. With no betting, no killing, and no wounds to the birds as in cockfights, it derives multiple significance and meanings as the male, elite, and bird-lover sport, a milieu for creating a male, elite network, a contribution to society (the proceeds go to a charity cause), an arena where pride, prestige, and aesthetic pleasure can be combined, and where man and the bird are united as one.

Arratia, Maria-ines (York University). Bulls at Sunrise and Bull at Sunset: The Play and Ritual of the Sanfermines of Pamplona.

The Spanish fiesta complex brings together religion and folklore and involves the rural and the urban. No Spanish fiesta is quite complete without the presence of bulls. The running of the bulls in various places of the Iberian peninsula has attracted attention for some decades, but the Sanfermines have become world renowned, as the space and time where youths from all over Europe converge each summer, and an event which deserves the focus of the television lens each year to be witnessed throughout the world.

Drawing from a fieldwork experience framed by symbolic theories of play and performance, this paper offers both a description and an interpretation of this enduring event which provides yet another example of men and animals "at play".

Bacon-Smith, Camille (University of Pennsylvania). Propriety and Play in an Art Community.

This paper examines the community of adult female artists and writers of Star Trek fan fiction. Many of the group's activities resemble play to outsiders, but group members categorize them by work, art, communication, among other functions. In the paper I address two questions: (1) what activities does the group identify as play for itself? and (2) what light do the activities identified as play shed on the rules of appropriate behavior and the function of play and non-play activities in the community? Some of the material considered in this paper will be of a bawdy or erotic nature.

Barnes, Daniel R. (Ohio State University). Playing for Keeps: The Confidence Game as Traditional Performance.

The confidence game, an instance of what Goffman has termed "exploitive fabrication," represents a rich corpus of criminal behavior which may profitably be studied from a folk-traditional standpoint. This paper examines a number of such "folk crimes" which share themes and operational strategies common to traditional play genres -- notably, riddles, true games, and practical jokes -- as well as to the narrative tradition of trickster tales, numskull stories, and jokes, and to folk drama. The conclusion suggests some consequences of all this for the study of both criminal behavior and traditional performance and play theory.

The traditional performing arts of Iran make significant use of animals and animal imagery, in the following forms: 1) live animals, 2) actors in animal costumes, 3) animated objects purported to be animals. The three functional uses are seen as a performative counterpoint to humans and human emotions, carrying out an important Jacobsonian poetic function, heightening the dramatic truth of human action in staged settings. In the first form, live animals add verisimilitude to human action, serving as framing devices which place that action in a naturalistic setting. The second form underscores human characteristics by having those characteristics enacted by an animal. The third form foregrounds human action through providing contrast to an inanimate object. It is suggested that the use of animals in this way may be common to all dramatic traditions.

Beresin, Ann (University of Pennsylvania). The war play dilemma: an examination of the two-sided rhetoric.

This paper considers the issue of children's use of war toys, in the context of play research and public rhetoric.

Blestey, Patrick (County College of Morris). If You Sing in the Rain...A Semiotic Analysis of the Male Dancer in the Film.

The featured dancer in Hollywood's film often evokes iconic reverberations of performance play. Gene Kelly's blissfully acrobatic "rain dance" reverses the usual "primitive" rain dance message to call out sunny times. A semiotic analysis of his rain dance suggests alternate meanings which point to a possible oppressive ideological message: despite deception, exploitation, mistreatment, the appropriation of rewards and credit by others, the dignity of labor depends on the ability to "whistle while you work" (that is, if you don't catch cold while singing in the rain). Comparisons are made to contemporary films, such as "Dirty Dancing."

Bloom, John Douglas (University of Minnesota). Fantasy, Memory and Subjectivity In the Minnesota Twins Open Tryout Camp.

Each June, the Minnesota Twins invite baseball fans to their home field, the Minneapolis Metrodome, for what they call the Minnesota Twins Open Tryout Camp. This is an event at which anybody, regardless of talent, experience, or ability can tryout at any position they like for a chance to become a professional baseball player. Events like the Open Tryout Camp offer the cultural scholar an opportunity to explore how sports fans playfully construct and confront their own identities, fantasies, and dissatisfactions through the athletic contests they follow. This paper focuses upon the words and experiences of those who tried out to understand how fans use the historic memories symbolically encoded in the game of baseball to construct ideas of themselves within lives fragmented into spheres of work and leisure, public and private. This becomes the key issue in how the open tryout mediates between the anxieties of those who participate in it, and the social and historic conditions that prevent baseball fans from being who they want to be.


In a study of male and female high school varsity soccer players, team members were asked to provide written explanations of how to play the game. Teams represented two high schools in the same metropolitan area, one emphasizing academic excellence and the other highly oriented to athletic competition.
The most striking differences emerged in the explanations given by female as opposed to male players. Girls' explanations overall were more likely to take into account the point of view of the naive player to whom written accounts of the rules were directed. Boys were more likely to emphasize the outcome attached to violating the rules.


An examination of the literature on play and games reveals that there is little consistency in how these terms are defined and used. However, when viewed from the perspective of play participants, a distinction is often employed to delineate certain kinds of games, or to distinguish how games are actually played. Whereas, "serious games" are described as having predetermined and unalterable rules and sides, and involve competition, "playful games" are characterized by a greater freedom to alter existing rules and sides, and by a suspension of the competitive attitude.

Although it is not possible to specify and describe in detail all the infinite possibilities of "playful games," an examination and analysis of three hundred such games revealed four common types of "playful games" experienced by adults: (1) spontaneous games; (2) silly and ridiculous games, including adults playing children's games; (3) playing at playing games; and (4) combination games. Each of these types of "playful games" is described in detail, and a number of tacit rules for successfully accomplishing such play forms are discussed.


Although the practice of medicine is usually considered a serious matter, the verbal culture of medical life is notorious for its black humor. Traditional patterns of punning and parody allow speakers to ludically manipulate the language and environment, even in the context of formal, ritualized interactions. Analyses of the ways in which physicians play with language indicates that this play functions as a kind of anti-language, extending the range of an essentially instrumental occupational register into the devalued expressive domain.

Christie, James F. (Arizona State University) and E. Peter Johnsen (University of Kansas). School Settings: A Confounding Variable In Play Research?

A number of investigators have used variations of the Parthen/Piaget scale to investigate age trends and individual differences in children's play patterns. While much of this research has been conducted in preschool and kindergarten classrooms, little attention has been given to school settings. The implicit assumption has been that school variables have little impact on children's play behavior and that play patterns observed in one classroom are generalizable to a variety of situations.

The results of a recent study, conducted in several preschool and kindergarten classes with different academic orientations, has caused us to question this assumption. We found that younger and low-SES children exhibited more mature play patterns than older and middle-class children. In addition, two advanced forms of play -- group and dramatic -- were negatively related to measures of social competence.

This paper briefly summarizes the above study and argues that setting variables may have been responsible for the unexpected results. Implications for future play research are discussed, including the need for paradigms which go beyond behavioral assessment and take into account ecological factors.

I will discuss the function of persistent images in daily life. I argue that the "game" with these images substitutes for "truth." This is not, however, used exclusively for manipulative purposes, such as advertisements or the Presidential campaign on TV. An example of the Renaissance Faires provides evidence that the public itself adores being "fooled" by the images. The public as well as the "artists-historians" engage in audible and visual performances about history. These performances are not based on humanistically oriented research, but rather on the search for visual and audible pleasure. The Renaissance Faires, in other words, represent a postmodern trend in our culture. This is to say that the previously "obvious" structures of play have evolved into the aiming for fantasy, dream, discontinuity of time and pleasure.

Connor, Kathleen (University of Pennsylvania). Aggression In the Eye of the Beholder.

This experimental study contrasts the effects of the presence or absence of war toys on the children and adults who purvey them.


This study investigated the degree to which preschool activities are classified as work or play. Fifty children, 24 student teachers and 17 parents used a picture-sort task to classify common preschool materials and routines. An analysis of variance revealed no overall significant differences between the three groups in how they sorted the pictures. The analysis did reveal significant interactions between the children, teachers and parents and the pictures. These interactions are discussed along with implications for planning a learning environment that includes a mix of play and work activities from the child's perspective.

Dansky, Jeffrey L. (Eastern Michigan University). Sociodramatic Play Tutoring: Liberation or Manipulation?

Preschool-aged children display considerable individual differences in the imaginativeness of their play and their tendency to engage in pretense. Attempts to test the hypothesis that play tutoring can facilitate aspects of social and cognitive development have yielded both positive results and controversy. Sutton-Smith (Fall 1986 TASP Newsletter) accuses proponents of play tutoring of intruding on children's play and manipulating it "to fit (their) preconceived purposes." Although this may be an inadvertent outcome of some such efforts, data will be presented here which support the position that, under appropriate circumstances, play tutoring can be both beneficial and liberating. Thus, it will be argued that one long-term consequence of tutoring is to make free play "freer."

Dombrowski, Joseph J. (Illinois State Psychiatric Institute). Sixteenth Century Play In Bruegel's "Children's Games".

An early record of children's games in 16th century Flanders exists in a painting by Pieter Bruegel entitled "Children's Games," executed in 1560. There have been some scholarly studies of these games done in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which identify at least eighty-four games popular at the time. An enumeration of some of these games will be given, along with similar or derivative games found on the Continent and in the Americas as of today.

Drawing upon the work of Sontag, Kuhn, Berger and others, this essay proposes a theoretical framework for understanding the meanings and appeals of sports photographs. To grasp the appeals of sports photography, one must consider at least three dimensions of the medium: the discourse (or content) of the photograph, including both the visual imagery and the caption, the technology of the photography, and the social conditions and context in which sports photographs are viewed. To illustrate this theory, I analyze photographs of Olympic athletes and events accompanying sports stories in popular magazines such as *Sports Illustrated*.

Eller, Jackie (Middle Tennessee State University) and Rob Sands (University of Illinois). Arrogance of Speed: Emotion Management and the College Sprinter.

Drawing on the emotion management perspective (i.e., Hochschild, 1975) and over two years of ethnographic study, this paper investigates the emotion displays and feeling rules that pervade the speed production of elite college sprinters. The paper examines the "appropriate" feelings and emotion displays in reference to one's "speed performance status," one's gender and one's race. Further we examine how these are made appropriate and how displays are used in the management of competitive others. Specifically we address the roles of arrogance as a required feeling and the display of the "timed face" in the maintenance of this speed.

Gaskins, Suzanne (University of Chicago). Symbolic Play in a Mayan Village.

There is some evidence for cultural variation in young children's play, but information about children's play in other cultures is limited and analysis of the importance of similarities or differences is often missing. This paper describes and analyzes symbolic play observed in Yucatan Mayan children of Mexico, ages 3-8, including important quantitative and qualitative differences from play seen among American middle-class children. The paper evaluates the differences found in terms of Piagetian, Vygotskian, and psychoanalytic theories of development, providing an interesting opportunity to explore the appropriateness of these theories of play for explaining cultural variation.

Gerstmyer, John (University of Pennsylvania). A Two Year Old Play Performance.

This study uses videotape to present a microethnography of bedtime play frames and their terminations.

Gorfain, Phyllis (Oberlin College). Noting Nothing: Violence in the Naughty Wordplay of *Hamlet*.

Hamlet's corporal puns comment on wordplay as violent symbolic action. His verbal duelling symbolically wounds not only the bodies of the women characters, but also the related bodies of sound, language, the king and the state. Ophelia's complementary wordplay deepens questions about gender and verbal power as her less reflexive madness also subverts the patriarchal system which places her and Hamlet in the kind of double bind Gregory Bateson argues only the paradoxes of verbal madness or play can negate. As a form of play, *Hamlet* further interrogates the limits of performed verbal violence in the theatre.
Granskog, Jane E. (Cal State-Bakersfield). To Tri Or Not To Tri: The Impact of Involvement in Multisport Endurance Activities Upon Gender Roles and Identity.

One of the most popular new sports to emerge in the 1980s has been the triathlon -- a continuous event with three legs consisting of swimming, biking, and running. Even more recently, its "step-sister" the biathlon (a running and biking event) has also gained in popularity. The individuals who participate in these multisport events form a subculture of their own. Based upon four years of participant observation research, this paper explores the process by which individuals, and women in particular, obtain and maintain a triathlete identity as well as the impact that doing so has on the rest of their lives.

Guerra, Margaret (University of Pennsylvania). Swaggering.

This paper provides a sociolinguistic analysis of lunch time grotesqueries in a day care center.

Haring, Lee (Brooklyn College). Playing in Pairs.

In Madagascar, a board game called fanorona resembles riddles, poetry, proverbs, and oratory: all these pit two opponents against each other. Unlike board games elsewhere, it includes techniques of reincorporation, to overcome the contradiction between elevating a victor and maintaining social cohesiveness. Rules and strategies for fanorona underlie verbal art, where parallelism, antithesis, and blocking one's interlocutor are all valuable tools for creation. Similarly, an idea of play lies at the center of a theory of culture as a creative mixing of kinds of language, knowledge, political organization, economy, religion and art.


Interview data gathered from children and adolescents in Greensboro, North Carolina in 1982 show that among the top ten athletic exemplars mentioned most frequently were three Atlantic Coast Conference collegiate basketball players -- Ralph Sampson, James Worthy, and Sam Perkins. Information about the youths' conceptions of these three athletes is also available from interview data. However, their conceptions are caught statically in the moment of time in which the interviews took place. In order to extend understanding of these players, a textual analysis of their dynamic roles in the journalistic narrative account of the 1982 Atlantic Coast Conference Basketball Tournament in the two Greensboro newspapers was carried out. The two sets of data -- the youths' conceptions and journalistic narrative -- are compared and contrasted.

Hartle, Lynn (Penn State University). Blocks on the Playground.

Eight boys and twelve girls (mean age 4.5 years) revealed what they would do with blocks in an outdoor environment when the teachers supervising were observers only. During sixteen outdoor play periods over a two month period, various kinds of blocks in plastic crates were available in the center of the outdoor play area.

Researchers' observations, interviews with teachers, and interviews with children illuminated highly imaginative play! Large legos became Transformer arms, wooden blocks were books or food, Lincoln logs served as swords or guns and large crates of blocks were dumped from climber "to fill up the army dump." Even when the children did build something, the creation immediately turned into a play prop such as a motorcycle that became part of their sociodramatic play.
Hilliard, Dan C. (Southwestern University). *Tri-ing Times: Change and Conflict in a Participant Sport.*

The sport of triathlon has grown dramatically during the decade and a half of its existence and has followed a predictable path of institutionalization and standardization. Although still fundamentally a participant sport, triathlon is becoming commercialized and professionalized. Neither the infrastructure nor the value system of the sport has fully crystallized as yet. As the sport grows, conflicts have emerged along several important dimensions: (1) safety v. risk, (2) elitism v. mass participation, (3) commercialism v. voluntarism, (4) standardization v. variety, (5) primordial physical activity v. technological enhancement, and (6) performance v. health. The paper discusses these conflicts and efforts of the sport's leadership to deal with them.

Holmes, Robyn (Intercity, New Jersey). *Children's Friendships and Play.*

The paper approaches children's friendships from a cognitive/structural anthropological perspective and is based upon participant observation. The paper deals with three major themes: (1) children's classifications of play, (2) children's play preferences in relation to gender specific activities and the use of play territories, and (3) the relationship between play and friendship, and playgroup composition.


It has been suggested that November 21, 1988 was a day that marked a new era in Canadian history. It was on that day that the people of Canada decided to re-elect Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative party. Concomitantly, the Canadian people decided, either consciously or unconsciously, directly or indirectly, to support one of the most controversial issues in Canadian history: the issue of free trade with the United States. While the most ardent opponents of free trade warned of potential political and economic domination by the United States, a common theme underlying their fears centered on the problem of a loss of a distinct Canadian culture and more specifically the Canadian identity.

Our aim in this paper is to extend the analysis of Jackson and Howell (1988) and their location of the social construction of Canadian identity in relation to the 49th Paradox. The catch-phrase 49th Paradox is derived from Richard Gwyn's (1985) book of the same name which addressed some of the unique problems Canada faces as a co-habitant of the 49th parallel. We intend to "play" with the 49th paradox by highlighting examples of how sport as a socio-cultural practice can be utilized to examine the problem of Canadian identity. More specifically, we draw upon several examples which illustrate the important role that sport has played and continues to play in the social construction of Canadian identity, namely (a) the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics, (b) the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, (c) the NHL trade of Wayne Gretzky, and (d) the Ben Johnson incident. Where possible, attempts are made to compare and contrast the social construction of Canadian identity from both a Canadian and an American viewpoint.

Jackson, Steven J. (University of Illinois). *Power Play Revisited: A Reanalysis and Reinterpretation of Play in the Workplace.*

In a previous paper (Jackson, 1986) the groundwork was laid for an understanding of the relationship between work and play in the work environment. Through participant observation a study was conducted at a major automaker's national parts distribution center which focused on three areas: (1) a description of the facility, including work and leisure facilities, (2) a description and categorization of various forms of play, and (3) a description and discussion of "power play," or in other words, the workers' use of play as an oppositional statement against management.
The present paper seeks to build upon the previous work by further theorizing about the problem of how play can be understood within the workplace. Recent work by Hollands (1988) suggests that we can only understand the relationship between work and play by locating them within specific social and historical conditions. Drawing upon Hollands' work concerning "leisure on the shop floor" the present paper provides the following: (1) a review of the major findings from the earlier participant observation study, (2) an examination and location of play as a cultural form within the context of the work environment, and (3) a theoretical basis from which play in the workplace may be understood.

Johnsen, E. Peter, Laurie Ford and D. B. Tracy (University of Kansas). Children's Patterns of Play and Leisure at Home.

Few studies of how children of school age use their leisure time exist in the literature. This study of 21 children in grades kindergarten through three attempted to examine the frequencies of play and non-play category incidents during three-hour blocks of time identified by families as leisure opportunities. A telephone survey of families allowed random contact on five of seven days each week for four weeks. The results revealed that the greatest percentage of time for children was spent in the non-play classification of observation, which included watching television. Play times were most frequently classified as psychomotor activities and were related to athletic activities or organized sports. The second most frequent category of play was games which consisted mainly of video games. Few age trends were noted in the data. Findings were discussed in terms of the impact of adult influence on children's leisure.


Ambiguous and agonistic, the Irish-American musical session is rather a cross between a staged musical variety entertainment and an informal gathering of friends. In an ostensibly musical event, much time is devoted to speech-play. Participants continually reframe ordinary conversational genres as play. In this study of a particular New York Irish session, I attempt to show how the speech-play revolves around the participants' attempts to collaborate in shaping a consensual ethnic identity. The humor paradoxically undermines this project of cultural construction, calling attention to breaches of social and cultural knowledge that occur in a gathering of friends and strangers, and pointing to the constructed nature of the event.


Media interpretations of sport can be compared to television soap operas; they consist of narratives, complete with stock characters, formulaic stories, and cliche-ridden descriptions. Narrative forms are employed by the media to dramatize sporting events, making sense out of them by telling a story. This study consisted of an examination of the 1987 NBA championship series, as constructed by journalistic print media in the opposing cities. The study focused on textual devices most essential to the development of the narrative. The dynamic and serial quality of media narratives of sporting events make them fruitful sources of information about meanings of sports in American society.


This presentation will report findings from two related studies of play with character toys. The first study presents an overview of recent toy marketing practices which underlie the dramatic rise of character licensing and character toy sales. A content analysis of 150 current television advertisements of toys for children is reported. The analysis will detail how recent trends in character toy marketing shape the imagery of play.

The second study involves a description and ethnographic analysis of 148 play drawings by six and seven year old children. The paper will report on the narratives, toys, and play styles depicted in the drawings in relationship to socio-demographic variables, particularly gender.
Kloepfer, Rolf (Universitat Mannheim). How to Analyze Postmodernist Theater as a Multimedia Performance.

The postmodernist play does not present a verbal text illustrated by other messages, but proceeds the other way around. Its interest in the referential power of the message (i.e., "mimesis") is less important than its interest in its "sympactical" impact. Our concept of "sympaxis" implies all movements of consciousness from feelings to Aristotelian "catharsis"; it is complementary to "mimesis." The analysis of the sympactical aspect has to avoid the "translational fallacy," i.e., the transformation of sympaxis into mimesis. Therefore, an analytical deconstruction of "Double & Paradis" (E. Pieplutz, Serapions-Theater, Vienna), supplemented by videosquences with the projection of slides, establishes the ultimate sympactical units and results in a model of the composition (a type of model which is useful for semiotic or psychological experiments).


No abstract of this presentation is available.

Lawrence, Elizabeth A. (Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine). The Wild and the Tame: Human-Horse Interactions in Rodeo.

Central to the meaning expressed through the performance of rodeo is a set of attitudes and values regarding nature and the human relationship to it. The human-horse contests and events of the cowboy sport are structured to exhibit varying degrees of rebelliousness on the part of the horse, counterbalanced by differing degrees of control by the rider. Through dramatization of certain stages in the wild-to-tame transition which may symbolize the conquest of nature inherent in the "winning of the West," messages are transmitted regarding the value of freedom and wildness in nature as opposed to the strong and persistent imperative for domination by humankind.

Magee, Mary Ann (University of Pennsylvania). Social Play as Performance.

Using videotape technology, this study analyzes the play of five preschool 4-5 year old play groups in terms of performance theory.

Marjanovic-Shane, Ana (University of Pennsylvania). Orientation in Play and Metaphor.

The paper will discuss the relationship between children's metaphors and utterances in symbolic play. The pervading assumption, today, about play and metaphor is that there are structural and functional similarities between them. For example, in most of the contemporary research on children's metaphors (Winner, 1980; 1988; Bamberg, 1980; Budwig et al., 1982), play utterances are identified as metaphors. Schwartzman describes five global parallels between the two: a) both play and metaphor are forms of communication; b) both are characterized by the production of paradoxical statements or images; c) play's text/context interaction parallels metaphor's focus/frame relationship (M. Black's theory); d) both play and metaphor are intrinsically linked to the process of identity formation (subject/object relations); and e) both are crucial for cognitive development (Schwartzman, 1982:27-29).

In this paper, however, the focus is on a major contrast between metaphors and utterances in play. In the tradition of Vygotsky's theory (1978) and Bretherton's research (1984), play is seen as a construction of imaginative or fictive reality. Play utterances, by which real objects/actions/states are transformed into imaginary ones, are analyzed functionally as introductions into the fictive plane. As such, play utterances have an "out-of-reality" orientation.
On the other hand, metaphors have the opposite orientation: they are statements about reality. Functionally they are comments or predicates regarding objects/states/actions. Therefore they have a "toward reality" orientation.

The resulting structural and functional differences are illustrated using examples of children's utterances in play and "reality." Theoretical and methodological implications are discussed. Finally, a new hypothesis concerning the relationship between metaphor and play is proposed.

Mechling, Jay (University of California-Davis). Intramural Football and the Social Construction of Gender.

Intramural football as played at the University of California, Davis offers a rich text for the study of the social construction of gender. The three sorts of teams (all male, co-ed, and all female) and the several sorts of social groupings (e.g., residence hall floors, fraternities, sororities) that spawn the teams playing a traditionally male sport permit us to test current theories about gender, play, and sports. The inquiry also sheds light upon the nature of friendship, especially issues of gender and friendship, in American youth culture.

Paraschak, Victoria (University of Windsor). Self-Determination and Native Sport: An Issue of Control?

Sport is a social practice occurring within structural constraints. It is reasonable to hypothesize that the ideological constraints created by the dominant Eurocanadian view of sport, combined with the more tangible constraints present when native athletes participate within the Eurocanadian sport system, will overpower any possibility for a uniquely native view of sport. A case study examining the development of municipal recreation on the Six Nations Reserve (Canada), 1964-1987, seems to support this hypothesis. While some sport activities were controlled by native people, the form of such activities varied little from Eurocanadian sport forms, except for the imposition of racially-based criteria for participation. The emphasis has thus been placed on increased opportunities for native people to compete with one another, rather than for the enhancement of a peculiarly native version of sport. While native control of sport practices may be within reach, native organizers appear to be bound by the Eurocanadian conception of "sport" and "choose" to reproduce the dominant forms of sport when placed in control.

Peterson, Skif (Purdue University). Play and Buckminster Fuller's Tetrascroll.

In Tetrascroll, Buckminster Fuller recreates stories he told to his daughter nearly fifty years earlier. Using the story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears as a starting point, Fuller plays with conceptual and linguistic building blocks to unfold a vision of the world and the cosmos.

My paper examines the multiple plays and interplays of word and world, mind and concept, in which Fuller and his daughter engage. Play becomes the medium that links the individual imagination to the collective universe. Fuller translates abstract concepts into playable games and believable stories for children.


This empirical study is a first attempt to measure emotions objectively during play. A standardized system for identifying facial expressions of emotions (Izard, Dougherty and Hembree, 1980), based upon cross-culturally validated facial movement patterns, was used. A cross-sectional design was utilized with infants and children aged 6 months to 5 years participating in 25 minutes of unstructured, solitary play with an array of age-appropriate toys. The preliminary data reveal interest to be the predominant emotion expressed (rather than joy/happiness), regardless of age or time during session.
Salamone, Frank. Puttin' It On.

Experience producing a jazz program on a public access television channel allowed a glimpse into the backstage area of "showbiz". Consideration of Goffman's concepts in light of more recent performance perspectives shed light on the production and consumption of American culture as well as self-perception in the arts.

Salamone, Frank. Through a Glass, Darkly: An Infinite Progression of Mirrors.

The fictional portrayal of jazz musicians offers considerable insight into both American culture and the nature of art itself. In American fiction, one art form portrays members of another form, reflecting one reality in terms of another. This process refracts reality through a series of artistic "mirrors", both distorting "objective" reality and revealing new insights through fresh perspectives. The reality of jazz, however, is never fully captured in fiction, for its elusiveness remains a quintessential element of its nature. Attempts to portray that essence, however, influence fiction writing while revealing often hidden areas of American culture.

Scott, Harvey A. (University of Alberta). Traditional and Transitional Dene Play Culture.

Just over two hundred years ago the Dene, the Athabaskan speaking peoples of Canada's North, met their first European intruder. In the intervening period the traditional Dene world has undergone tremendous strain and change. The play culture has not escaped this change, yet significant vestiges of traditional games and dance remain, particularly in the more remote settlements. Over the last fifteen years the author has been working with Dene communities, assisting them with the documentation and revitalization of components of traditional play culture. The present work reflects the traditional and transitional play experience of Chipewyan with that of other Northern Dene groups examined in earlier work, notably the Kutchin and Satudene.

Sparkis, Sylvia (University of Illinois). Tourism and Folklore: When Two Play Forms Meet.

The 39th Dubrovnik Summer Festival was observed in response to the overwhelmingly negative literature concerning staged folkloric attractions in the tourist context. Observations indicate that previous generalizations about authenticity, quality of performance, and participant attitudes may be misleading. These complex expressive events involve hundreds of thousands of people whose motivations go beyond solely economic considerations. Staged presentation of folklore proves to be a popular autotelic leisure activity, providing individuals with opportunities for expression through performance, perceived status, friendship networks, and opportunities for travel, but seldom direct monetary remuneration. Tourist sites are important, but not exclusive, contexts for staged performances.

Steele, Ralph (East Carolina University). Liberty-Bell-Shaped Curves, and ...Aha!...A Cry of Free(Play)Dom.

This is a study of growth processes via pure play and of accompanying invisible rewards. Through the process of play and wordplay involving sigmoid growth-curves, the Liberty Bell and Normal/Bell-Shaped Curves, this paper offers insight into non-alphanumeric values and growth processes involving entropy, play, and other "parenthetical" phenomena.

Demonstrations utilize bells as symbols of individual growth toward liberty. Rewards of Free( )dom from politically oppressive paradigms and policies are not immediately apparent. But, like Liberty Bell-Shaped-Curve cognizance, even though it has "cracked-up," re-cognition arrives and (Aha!) "Rings a Bell" of FreePlaydom.
Stewart, John (Ohio State University). Playful Violence in the Trinidad Carnival.

One of the forms in which men participate in the Trinidad carnival is by "playing stick." This is a violent form of play which dates back to at least the 18th century and is generally associated with calinda dance and music. At one time the dominant form of "masquerade," stick-playing is no longer central to the carnival. The form persists in some rural districts, however, and with it a body of lore and music. Central to this lore are certain concepts of the supernatural, and an aesthetic that emphasizes courage, daring, grace and elegance. This paper explores the significance of both concepts and aesthetics to the expression of a Trinidadian folk identity.

Van der Kooij, Rimmert (State University Groningen-NL). Play and Behavioral Disorders In School Children.

The hypothesis is formulated that play and behavioral disorders have structural similarities. Disturbed children show a lack of self-control, a small amount of intrinsic motivation, a rather high rigidity, a lack of mutuality and an infringement of rules and norms. By using the structural play components as internal locus of control, intrinsic motivation, suspension of reality, self-steering, mental activity and flexibility, we demonstrate the difference in play between pupils of a school for learning and emotionally disturbed children and normal elementary school children. Boys and girls from elementary schools show a higher correlation between play and work than disturbed children do. With a five month stimulation program, teachers and parents found that the behavioral control of disturbed children improved.

Weatherly, Joan (Memphis State University). "Playing the Fool": Tricksters, Tramps, and Ecology.

Literature -- folklore, legends, fairy tales, the Bible -- abounds in varied human tricksters such as Loki, animal tricksters such as Brer Rabbit or Brer Possum, and wandering tramps (wise, individual Fools such as those of Shakespeare, Yeats and Singer derived from the ancient Tarot, or the more familiar clowns of Chaplin and slapstick). Although some of these "fools" are evil and nearly all are counted mad, many of them preserve or restore the intimate connection between mankind and nature. Emphasis is on those such as "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" who "play the fool" to restore the mythic nature-humanity connection.

Workman, Mark E. (Oakland University). Foreplay.

Play may be a more or less ordered activity. But any occasion of playing is always demarcated by an orderly frame, which precisely speaking lies outside the activity itself; the nature of this frame is negotiated during a period of time known as foreplay. It is during foreplay that an at least tentative meaning of the play event is advanced. Because such an assessment -- or prospective ordering -- is subject to revision -- or retrospective reordering -- during play and after its termination, and because foreplay must always be structured in ways that play need not, play and foreplay often exist in a kind of ironic tension with one another. I will examine several of the multiple relationships between play and foreplay through consideration of texts drawn from literature and folklore.
Call for Papers

James T. F. Tanner will edit a special issue of Studies in American Humor, to appear in Fall 1990. He solicits papers on any topic dealing with humor in American poetry. Papers should be 3000-5000 words and should conform to the MLA Handbook. Two copies of the manuscript, along with a brief biographical sketch and a stamped, self-addressed return envelope, should be sent to Tanner at: Department of English, University of North Texas, P.O. Box 13827, Denton, TX 76203-3827. Deadline for receipt of manuscripts is June 1, 1990.

Sheffield, England Meetings

The Centre for English Cultural Tradition and Language, Sheffield, England will sponsor its 8th International Seminar, Perspectives on Contemporary Legend, July 23-27, 1990. Details of the program and room and board arrangements may be obtained by writing: The Convener, Perspectives on Contemporary Legend, Department of Folklore, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, CANADA, A1C 5S7.

Immediately following the conference will be the 8th International Conference on Humor, also at Halifax Hall, University of Sheffield. Information about this conference may be obtained from its program chair Mark Glazer, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Texas - Pan American, Edinburg, TX 78539; phone (512) 381-3551. Abstracts of proposed presentations are due by February 15, 1990.

Request for Help

Susan Edgar-Smith and Sharon Lamb at the Department of Human Development at Bryn Mawr College are investigating "normal child sexual play experiences." They have not yet identified recent (published in the past six years) literature directly related to their topic of research. They appeal to TASP's membership to help them uncover the literature in this field. They may be reached at the Department of Human Development, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010; phone (215) 527-5190.

Sport Meetings

An international symposium Sport...The Third Millenium will be held in Quebec City, Canada, May 21-25, 1990 with the theme Sport, Culture and Society: Heritage, Ideologies and Challenges. For information write Symposium International S-Tm, Universite Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada G1K 7P4, or call (418) 650-1990.

The North American Society for Psychology of Sport and Physical Activity (NASPSPA) holds its annual meetings in Houston, TX, May 17-20, 1990. The keynote address will be delivered by John Hoberman. For information write: University of Houston, NASPSPA-Conference, Department of Health and Human Performance, 123 Melcher Gymnasium, Houston, TX 77204-5331.

The Association for the Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology (AAASP) will meet September 12-16, 1990 in San Antonio, TX. Information on procedures for submitting abstracts may be obtained from section heads. For Intervention-
Performance Enhancement: Steven J. Danish, Dept. of Psychology, Box 2018, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284-2018, phone (804) 367-6089. For Social Psychology: Brenda J. Bredemeier, PE Department, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, phone (415) 642-1704. For Health Psychology: Bonnie G. Berger, Department of PE, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210, phone (718) 780-5874.

The AIESEP/NAPEHE World Congress will be held January 4-7, 1991 at the Radisson Hotel in Atlanta, GA. Program chair Margaret "Peg" Jones notes that there will be games and dance workshops as well as sessions for collaboration for teachers of younger children. She invites inquiries through the Department of HPERD, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083, phone (404) 651-2536, FAX (404) 457-0812.

Announcements

Election Results

The proposed revisions of the TASP Constitution (see Newsletter, Volume 15, #2) have been approved by vote of the membership. At the same time, George Eisen was elected First Vice-President; Rob Lavenda was elected Second Vice-President; and Frank Salamone was elected to the TASP Council. Thus, George will serve as President for the 1990-91 year, and Rob will serve as President for 1991-92 and will organize the meetings for 1991.

Membership Renewal

Treasurer Pete Johnsen mailed membership renewal notices to current members on January 22nd. You may renew your TASP membership and your subscription to the journal Play & Culture by returning the renewal form to Pete at: Educational Psychology and Research Department, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2338. You may also renew your membership when you pre-register for the 1990 meetings. In any case, renew right away if you haven't done so already.
Dr. Play Goes Wild!

Don "Dr. Play" Lytle continues to produce his clever and current word games and puzzles. We publish here the solution to Dr. Play's Quiz #5 (Newsletter, Volume 15, #2). Congratulations to Margaret Duncan for solving the riddle. Dr. Play hasn't announced what the prize is for solving Quiz #5, but it certainly will be fun. Also in this Newsletter is Dr. Play's Quiz #6. The solution to said quiz is found on the next page, but don't peak until you've given the puzzle a good effort. Many thanks, Don, for continuing to provide this word wizardry.

Dr. Play's Quiz #5 Solution

I am pleased to announce that the winner of Quiz #5 is Margaret Duncan (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). She was the first to correctly translate the letter that Newsletter Editor Hilliard (supposedly) received a year ago. As you recall, the letter - folded in standard fashion in two places - could be read while still sealed in its envelope if held in front of a bright light source. Dan also could have employed a new high-tech adult snooping toy called "X-ray Spray" to view the contents of the letter without opening it, but he is environmentally concerned and wouldn't release ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere. (Commercially available also is the "X-Ray Letter Bomb Detector" spray for $12.95 which is cheaper than the $39 for "X-ray Spray" that turns envelopes transparent for about 30 seconds. Economically-minded spies however, rely on lighter fluid or record-needle cleaner.) Margaret offers a plausible explanation of insufficient postage for the late appearance of the letter. This may be true, for my first letter to Dan Hilliard containing this quiz, and designed for an earlier newsletter, was lost in the mail. Also Margaret gets extra credit for explaining that Ann Marie's benedictory phrase, "Play short and dog it," "is the Canadian equivalent of a favorite Wisconsin saying, 'Eat cheese or die.'" If there is any relationship between these and the Vulcan saying uttered by Star Trek's Spock, "Live long and prosper," it is playfully coincidental.

The Quiz #5 letter is transcribed as follows:

Brock University
Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies
St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada L2S 3A1 (416) 688-5550

Dear Dan:
Please announce in the newsletter that Brian Sutton-Smith could not get a conference site for the February TASP meetings in Philadelphia. I guess we'll do it on the steps of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art or floating down the Schuylkill. Play short and dog it.

Ann Marie Guilmette, Ph.D.
TASP President
October, 1988
Dr. Play’s Quiz #6 “TABLOID TASP PAST: INQUIRING MINDS WANT TO KNOW”

Given the widespread dissemination of information, and the potential for “information anxiety” (see Richard S. Wurman’s 1989 book of the same name), a necessary skill of academic types is to quickly survey newspaper headlines and magazine article titles. This can lead to interesting mini-stories, particularly when select titles or headlines that are in close proximity are combined and read. For example here is a sample of juxtaposed headlines: “Mr.– She Can Hen Waltz” “Pelvis Splits Heni” (1978), and “Camel In Yard” “I Met Lamenting Mite Urea” (1988).

The proliferating toilet tabloids offer ample opportunity for exalted and quick reading. Even the Soviet Union is not immune to this phenomenon. Argumenti iFakty, a quickly read, weekly eight page tabloid, reportedly is the fastest growing, most informative, and most widely read newspaper in the Soviet Union. It is also relatively cheap at three rubles a year.

However, the North American publications are the most sensational and preposterous, and offer the greatest opportunity for a quiz centered upon their curious and silly headlines. Apropos of Ann Marie Guilmette’s Presidential Address at the 1989 TASP conference, I offer the following advertisements and headlines from tabloids of yesterday and today. What do they mean? Are they true or false? – Inquiring minds want to know!


Given this array of haughty headlines, several contests are possible. One could challenge you to determine the precise nature of a friendly contest initiated by Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Bunt on a picnic seven years ago; the headlines read: “Both Miss It: Ant Urn” and “Mrs. Bunt: ‘Ah, Sit On It!’” Another quiz could ask for a clever categorization of 1989 headlines, which include: “Dry Manic Ale;” “Ad: Clay Miner;” “Mylar Can Die!” “My Dance Lair;” and “I’m Candle Ray.” A futuristic one for the early 1990s could ask which of the following pairs of events would come first: (A) “Labrador Event in Geese Gore” or (B) “No Eerie Eggs – Barter and Love.” (A) “Van Bed Realtor: See Ego Reign” or (B) “Eros Genie: e.g. Rad Love Banter.”

However, the greater challenge, and the true task in this quiz is to determine how all the foregoing headlines relate to TASP, and thereby see the relationship to Guilmette’s Presidential Address. Don’t worry (be happy), you need not have been present at the excellent TASP meetings last February to decipher the clues and discern the answer. Remember – unlike Will Rogers’ maxim – don’t always believe what you read in print!
Answer to Dr. Play’s Quiz #6:

“TABLOID TASP PAST: INQUIRING MINDS WANT TO KNOW”

Notice in the title of this quiz that ‘TASP’ is an anagram of ‘PAST’ (and nearly a palindrome.) Each “headline,” “announcement,” or “advertisement” in Quiz #6 is an anagram of the name of a past TASP president; for this was a theme in Ann Marie Guilmette’s 1989 Presidential Address. (After completing diligent and scholarly research, she described the lives and relevant personality traits of past TASP presidents.) The dates following the fictitious headlines in the quiz correspond to the term of office for the presidents – with one example for each year of their term.

The following is a complete list of the anagrams, president’s names and years they were in office:

“Alarming Leech” & “Acme Sea Thrill” = Michael Salter (1974-75)
“Lilt-Lad Annal” & “Ban All Lit Land” = (B.) Allan Tindall (1975-76)
“She Spilt Pelvis” & “Hip Sell Piss Vent” = Phillips Stevens (1977-78; He also completed Allan Tindall’s 1976-77 term.)
“Sky Ale Cache” & “Shy Lace Cake” = Alyce Cheska (1981-82)
“Both Miss It; Ant Urn” & “Mrs. Bunt: ‘Ah, Sit On It.”” also: “Sis’ Arm Thin Button” and “Is Saturn Tomb Hint?” = Brian Sutton-Smith (1982-83)
“Darn Klan Belch Lad” & “Dark Hall Can Blend” = Kendall Blanchard (1983-84)
“Fang Rank In Men” & “Mr. Keg An Inn Fan” = Frank Manning (1986-87)
“Hey-Cling Jam!” & “Jan. - Chile Gym” = Jay Mechling (1987-88)
“I'm Candle Ray” = Andy Miracle (1989-90)

The combined headlines at the beginning of the quiz referred to Schwartzman who succeeded Stevens (“Mr.-She Can Hen Waltz” “Pelvis Splits Hen!”) and Miracle who succeeded Guilmette (“Camel In Yard” “I Met Lamenting Mite Urea”).

The futuristic, 1990s contest asked which events of the listed pairs would come first: (A) “Labrador Event in Geese Gore” or (B) “No Eerie Eggs - Barter and Love;” (A) “Van Bed Realtor: See Ego Reign” or (B) “Eros Genie: e.g. Rad Love Banter.” These of course are anagrams of the names of both George Eisen and Robert Lavender. Since George was elected First Vice-President and Robert Second Vice-President the correct pairings would be “No Eerie Eggs - Barter and Love;” and “Eros Genie: e.g. Rad Love Banter” with Eisen’s anagram preceding Lavender’s anagram in each case.
FINAL CALL FOR PAPERS

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF PLAY

ANNUAL MEETING
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
APRIL 8-11, 1990

The Association for the Study of Play (TASP) will meet in Las Vegas, April 8-11, 1990, at the Tropicana Hotel. Those interested in the academic study of play are invited to attend the meetings and to participate in the program. Volunteered papers and organized sessions are welcomed. Organized symposia should be submitted as a package by the organizer(s) and should be accompanied by an abstract for the session along with the abstracts of the individual participants’ papers. Membership will ordinarily be required for participation in the meeting program, and nonmembers are expected to join at the time they submit abstracts for papers.

The meetings will begin Sunday afternoon, April 8 and will run through Wednesday afternoon, April 11. A block of rooms at the Tropicana has been reserved at the special rate of $45 (plus tax) per night (single or double). Suites are available at $175 (one bedroom) and $275 (two bedroom). Rooms must be reserved by March 7 in order to guarantee these rates. The Tropicana has no rooms available for Saturday arrivals, April 7, at these rates. The Tropicana's toll free number is 1-800-634-4000.

The deadline for submissions for the TASP program is February 16, 1990. Abstracts of no more than 100 words should be mailed to: Andrew W. Miracle, Department of Sociology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129.

Deadline for Abstracts Extended to February 16, 1990