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Editors for this issue: Brian Sutton-Smith and Alyce Cheska

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REPORT ON THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting was held from March 31st to April 3rd at the Park Lane Hotel in London, Ontario. As Alyce Cheska explained in her Presidential Address this was where the idea for TAASP had originated. Some 90 persons registered for the meeting and 60 or so either presented papers or discussed them. The TAASP Executive Council Officers and a list of fellows is contained on the back pages of this issue. The next annual meeting will take place in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, between Feb. 12th and Feb. 16th, 1983. Because of Mardi Gras members are advised to book their air flights by Sept. 10th; to arrive late February 11th and leave February 16th. Because of the earlier date abstracts must be sent to Kendall Blanchard by November 1st. Those sending abstracts must accompany the abstract with the $15 registration fee if their papers are to be considered. If the paper is not accepted the fee will be returned. This step has been necessitated because of persons withdrawing from giving their papers long after the program had been prepared and printed.

SEND ABSTRACTS AND REGISTRATION FEE TO KENDALL BLANCHARD, Dept. of Anthropology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

For further details on local arrangements write to Ann Nardo, Dept. of English, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

In 1984 the Annual Meeting will be held in Clemson, South Carolina in association with a larger meeting on Sport and Society and in co-operation with the North American Society for the Sociology of Sport.

The Executive Council reaffirmed the new arrangements for the Newsletter (with Aidan Dunleavy and Andrew Miracle and Roger Reese being centrally in charge). The use of guest editorship was recommended. Material for upcoming newsletters should arrive to Aidan Dunleavy, Dept. of Kinesiology, Texas Christian University, Box 32901, Fort Worth, TX 76129 by September 1st, November 1st, March 1st, May 1st.

The Newsletters will appear approximately a month after these dates.

TO THE UNSUNG HERO/INES - I THANK YOU!

To the 1981-82 TAASP Executive Council members, those who carry on the business end of TAASP, I want to express my personal appreciation to each and every one of you. I know the members of TAASP join me in this. THANK YOU! Brian Sutton-Smith, John Loy, Janice Beran, Janet Harris, Roberta Park, Aidan Dunleavy, Frank Manning, Ann Marie
Guilmette, Judith Hanna, David Lancy, and Ann Nardo. You have selflessly given to TAASP of yourself, your time, energies, talents and finances. For each and every aspect of your help, we salute you!!!

Alyce Taylor Cheska
1981-82 President and happily 1982-83 Past President

OBITUARY FOR PETER OPIE

Peter Opie died March, 1982, in England. It was a massive heart attack. It was all over within six hours, including the second attack in the hospital. Iona, his wife, says, she now notices that men around his age often have this happen to them. At first she wondered, as all widows must, if there was something she could have done to prevent it; need he have driven himself so much? But as she remembered, he was the kind of men who had heart attacks. He was the kind of men who lives the way he lived because that's the way he wanted to live. These are men who have achieved something, and who have gone "hell for leather" all their lives.

He is particularly known for his books:
- The Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes
- The Lore and Language of Schoolchildren
- Children's Games in Street and Playground.

Or at least these were the ones that were most important to me and perhaps to other members of TAASP. In all of them Iona's name comes first. She says in a recent letter "We had a sort of triangular life: Peter, Me, and what we called 'The work'."

I first met him in 1952, when my own work in New Zealand Games was done. He was in the midst of his own studies. He explained to me how a novel that he had written while in the Army (World War II) had been very successful and as a result he was able to devote his full time to scholarly studies. His topic he said was not really games; what he most wanted to do was write the definitive work on children's literature. But first he had to mop up rhymes, games, poetry and innumerable other related topics. When I visited him in 1974, however, he had expanded this interest to Child Life and Literature. I had come to England in the 1950s to present a paper to Section H: Anthropology, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The subsection was the Folklore Society. The President was Mrs. Lake Barnett who explained to me in some detail how Peter could never really be a member because he was not trained academically. In England "academic" in some circles has to be read as someone's idea of social status. A decade or so later Peter was to become the President of the very same society. Long before that, of course, his scholarship (as in The Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes) would have put most of us to shame.

When my wife and I visited him in his home in West Liss, Hampshire, in 1974 and wandered through his multitudinous stacks of "Child Life" materials which include almost every possible collectible having to do with child life, I have to admit I was enormously depressed. It was hard to think that one (or two) persons could possibly digest all these materials in many lives, not just one.

Peter wrote in a minutely etched script as if by reducing the size of his graphic reach he might comprehend an even more multiple Universe. Given his habit of "total" scholarship, perhaps it was his only chance to grasp it all.

The last letter I had from him finished as follows "With us, every day seems to be one step forward and two steps back. There always seems to be so much going on, so much material to be entered up, so many new books to be read. We have a literary book to complete by the end of the year, which means we have had to put aside the Singing Games once again, but are really determined after this they shall be given top priority, until they are finished.

Otherwise all is well here, as we hope it is with you and yours, and may the days grow longer, the pen hand grow stronger, and the world not run out of children."

Brian Sutton-Smith

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF PLAY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING - APRIL 2, 1982 - PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

The meeting was called to order by President Alyce T. Cheska. President Cheska introduced the past presidents who were present, Mike Salter, Phillip Stevens, Jr., John Roberts, and John Loy. The minutes were read and approved.

Action taken by the Executive Council for notice included (1) that a policy be instituted that would require conference registration fee accompany submission of abstracts, (2) that the fiscal year be changed from July 1-June 30 to April 1-March 31, (3) that the position of membership secretary be changed to publicity chair, and that (4) a presentation be made to Beulah
Drom for her great contributions to the organization.

The Treasurer's report was given and approved. The proposed budget was approved for the Fiscal year 1982-83. It was announced that membership dues should be sent directly to the Secretary-Treasurer rather than to the Membership Secretary as had been done in past years.

Jan Harris, Membership Secretary, circulated a list for members who would agree to circulate TAASP brochures to other professional meetings and personal friends. A list was also circulated to enlist members who would assist in other TAASP responsibilities.

Brian Sutton-Smith, President-elect and Program Chair, reported that 80-90 persons had registered for the current conference. The group concurred that while this had been a 'solo' meeting in that the group did not meet concurrently with another professional organization it had been successful. A vote of appreciation was expressed to Jean Cannanzo, local arrangements chair and her fine committee, and to Frank Manning.

John Loy, past president and nominations chair, introduced the new officers, and announced that the proceedings of the 1980 conference were off the press and would be available later in the conference. Frank Manning, 1981 Proceedings editor, announced that the 1981 proceedings were nearly ready to go to press and would be ready in January or February.

Kendall Blanchard, President-elect, announced that the 82-83 annual meeting, Baton Rouge, will be held in conjunction with the AES and SAS and will be February 11-14. Anna Nardo, local arrangements, informed the membership that reservations will have to be made by September 30, abstracts received no later than October 15, and pre-registration by January 15. The conference will coincide with the Mardi Gras Masquerade and will present an opportunity to do an in-depth study on social aspects of the Carnival.

Publications editor, Roberta Parks, informed the group that she is in the process of drawing up general guidelines for publications. She later made an announcement regarding the forthcoming HISPA conference.

A query was made regarding the changing of the name as proposed at the annual meeting two years previously. The response by President Cheska was that the Executive Council had discussed the proposal and decided not to change the name because the term "anthropological" served as a non-restrictive umbrella to the study of man and provided latitude for our cross-disciplinary approach to the study of play. Another question arose as to why the organization is not listed with the American Anthropological Association. This affiliation was studied in 1977-78 at which time TAASP did not have the minimum membership requirement for such affiliation (200 members) while presently we have well over the minimum, but the financial investment of affiliation and business expenses to the AAA are not feasible. Affiliation option will continue to be reviewed periodically.

Brian Sutton-Smith informed the membership that the Newsletter welcomes solicitations contributions in the form of short notes, articles, and other news and announcements from the members. There was also a request for members to assist as guest editors. Those interested are to contact Aidan Dunleavy, Andrew Miracle, Brian Sutton-Smith or Alyce Cheska.

The tentative dates for the TAASP 1984 annual meeting schedule for Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, were March 28-31. TAASP has invited NASSS (North American Society for Sociology of Sport) to meet concurrently with the Clemson University Conference on Sport.

Respectfully submitted,

Janice A. Beran
Secretary-Treasurer, TAASP

TAASP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1982-83

President:
Brian Sutton-Smith
Graduate School of Education
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104

President-elect:
Kendall Blanchard, Chair
Dept. of Anthropology, Sociology, & Social Work
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Past President:
Alyce Taylor Cheska
Dept. of Physical Education
906 S. Goodwin Avenue
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801

Publications Editor:
Roberta Park
Dept. of Physical Education for Women
Hearst Gymnasium
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

Secretary-Treasurer:
  Janice Beran
  300 PEB
  Iowa State University
  Ames, IA 50010

Membership Secretary (Public Relations Coordinator):
  Janis Harris
  School of HPERD
  University of North Carolina-Greensboro
  Greensboro, NC 27412

Newsletter Editor:
  Aidan Dunleavy
  Dept. of Physical Education
  Texas Christian University
  Fort Worth, TX 76129

Members-at-Large (Term expires 1983):

  Ann-Marie Guilmette
  BUNTEP Office
  Brandon University
  Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9
  Canada

  Janet Harris
  School of HPERD
  University of North Carolina-Greensboro
  Greensboro, NC 27412

  Anna K. Nardo (until June 1, 1982)
  National Humanities Center
  P.O. Box 12256
  Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
  Dept. of English (after June 1, 1982)
  Louisiana State University
  Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Members-at-Large (Term expires 1984):

  Wanni Wibulswasdi Anderson (until June, 1982)
  Laboratory of Human Development
  Graduate School of Education
  Roy E. Larsen Hall, Appian Way
  Harvard University
  Cambridge, MA 02138

  Dept. of Anthropology (after June, 1982)
  Brown University
  Providence, R.I. 02912

  Lynn Barnett Morris
  ICBD 91
  51 Gerty Drive
  University of Illinois
  Champaign, IL 61820

  Robert Lavenda
  Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology
  St. Cloud State University
  St. Cloud, MN 56301
The Association for the Anthropological Study of Play

Ninth Annual Meetings

February 11-14, 1983
Prince Murat Hotel
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Theme: The State of the Art in Play Research

(Meetings to be held in conjunction with those of the American Ethnological Society (AES) and the Southern Anthropological Society (SAS))

SPECIAL FEATURES

* The program has been planned to coincide with the activities of Mardi Gras which begins on Monday, February 15. Travel to New Orleans is being arranged for all program participants interested in staying over to enjoy the Mardi Gras festivities.

* The AES meetings feature presentations by 20 distinguished scholars addressing the theme "Text, Play and Story." The program is being arranged to allow for full participation in both the TAASP and AES sessions.

* TAASP program plans include "state of the art" symposia on research in the following areas:
  - play theory
  - games
  - play and language
  - primate play
  - children's play
  - sport
  - play and literature
  - the ethnography of play

* The keynote speaker for the meetings is noted British anthropologist, Sir Edmund Leach.

Anyone interested in presenting a paper at these meetings should submit a 250-word abstract by November 1, 1982 to:

Kendall Blanchard
P.O. Box 10, Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132
(615) 898-2508

Anyone desiring information regarding local arrangements should contact:

Anna Nardo
National Humanities Center
P.O. Box 12256
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
(919) 549-0661

Due to the Mardi Gras celebration, travel arrangements to Baton Rouge should be made well in advance of the meetings.
Plan for 1983
THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF PLAY (TAASP)

Ninth Annual Meetings
February 11 - 14, 1983
Prince Murat Hotel
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Theme: The State of the Art in Play Research

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1983 TAASP meetings are being held in conjunction with those of the American Ethno-
logical Society (AES) and the Southern Anthropological Society (SAS). The AES program
("Text, Play and Story") features presentations by such outstanding scholars as Clifford
Geertz, Erving Goffman, Mary Douglas, Victor Turner, and others. The program is being
arranged to allow for full participation in both the TAASP and AES sessions. The meetings
have been scheduled to coincide with annual Mardi Gras activities, and plans are being
made for conference participants to travel together to New Orleans on February 15 to enjoy
those festivities.

Keynote Speaker
TO BE ANNOUNCED ! ! !

Special Symposia

TAASP's 1983 program features a series of special "state of the art" symposia (e.g.,
play and literature, adult play, psychological perspectives, play and folklore, general
play theory, children's play, sport, sport sociology, games, primate play, the ethnography
of play, play and language, play and history). Papers in these sessions will include only
those that are (a) an overview of the appropriate literature, (b) a description of a
particular theoretical model or method and its application, or (c) a review of models
and/or methods relevant to the focus of the session. Each of these sessions is being
coordinated and chaired by a scholar familiar with and working in the subject area.
Participation is open to all persons wishing to submit papers appropriate to the general
guidelines and particular sessions.

Volunteered Papers

In addition to the special symposia, the program includes volunteered paper sessions to
be structured around more general themes and comprehending a broader range of presentations
by persons doing play or sport research.

Abstracts

Anyone wishing to present a paper in the 1983 TAASP program should submit a 250 word
abstract by November 1, 1982, to:

Kendall Blanchard
P.O. Box 10, Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132
(615) 898-2508

Registration Fee

The registration fee for the meetings, $15.00, should accompany the abstract and will
be refunded if the paper is not accepted for inclusion in the program.

Local Arrangements

Information regarding housing and travel arrangements will be provided in the TAASP
Newsletter and mailed directly to all persons whose papers are accepted for inclusion in
the program. Those desiring additional information regarding local arrangements should
contact:

Anna Nardo
Department of English
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
(504) 388-2236
Program participants are urged to make travel arrangements as early as possible in order to avoid the Mardi Gras rush.

TAASP CURRENT MEMBERS AND DATE OF EXPIRATION

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE MEMBERSHIP:

Included in the membership list are the interests and research of the members as they were identified on the membership form. If you are interested in corresponding with any of the members who have or do not have interests similar to your own I would be happy to supply addresses.

**** I know you're going to say, "It can't be. I just paid my dues." That is correct for some of you. As you may or may not have noticed in the minutes of the last business meeting, the dates of the fiscal year have been changed so that the year would more nearly coincide with the annual meeting. Thus, our fiscal year 1982-83 started on April Fool's Day, April 1, and will run until March 31. So, that puts most of us in need of renewing memberships. We appreciate your faithful support. We have a terrific membership and it was a real eye opener to list all the interests and research of the members. For those of you whose name does not appear on the list and feel it should be there, please inform me. We are trying to keep the records as accurate as possible, however, we have been known to make mistakes. So forgive, and inform us. If we haven't made a mistake and you are in arrears and you want to receive four newsletters and keep up on all the latest news in play around the world, please renew as soon as possible. If not renewed this will be the last newsletter you'll receive. We may be playful but the economic crunch is hitting us and we can't hire any pony express service to deliver things cheaper than the postal service.

Jan Beran, Treasurer

1. Vicki Abt '83 gaming and leisure as consumer behavior
2. David S. Adams '83 application of a play model to forms of social behavior
3. Adnan A. Ah Shatti '82 general theory, humor
4. Kathleen Alford '82 general theory, humor
5. Richard Alford '82 career in children's television
6. Sally Altvocchi '82 cross-cultural perspective
7. Wanni Anderson Life play in cross-cultural perspective
8. Laura Appell '83 medical and social anthropology
9. Maurice Apprey '82 anthropological study of humor
10. Mahadev L. Apte '82 development of communication, metaphor
11. Stevanne Auerbach '82 folkloristic aspects, folkgames
12. S. Backman '82 play and environment
13. Ruth Bacon '82 cross-cultural study of play
14. Michael Bamberg '82 socialization play
15. Daniel Barnes '82 play preferences, flow
16. Lynn Barnett '82 Melanesian ethnography
17. Jay Beckwith '83 Indian play
18. Janice Beran '83 play and games
19. Sigurd Berentzen '82 phenomenology of imagination
20. Bonnie Berger '82 spontaneous adult play
21. Aletta Biersack '82 peer communication metaphor
22. Kendall Blanchard '83
23. Joao Coreia Boayentura '82
24. Robert Bodnar '82
25. Ruth Bogdanoff '82
26. Eli M. Bower '82
27. John R. Bowman '82
28. Chris S. Boyatzis '82
29. Evelyn Browne '82
30. Ray Browne '82
31. Nancy Budwig '82
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<td>Kay Jennings</td>
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- Fantasy symbolic play psychology
- Play of Indians
- Expressive culture
- Humor, play in psychotherapy
- Play and cognitive development
- General
- Childhood socialization, sociolinguistics
- Developmental aspects, symbolic play
- Sports in America, commercial games
- Anthropology and art
- Differential cross-cultural adult games
- Philosophical aspects of play, freedom
- Wide interests
- Ethnicity in folk games
- Children's organization of games
- Symbolic play of deaf children
- Radio premiums from 1930's to 40's
- Animal play behavior
- Theory, play and ritual
- Playfulness and learning (instruction)
- Theory, playfulness, humanities
- Socialization into sport
- Psychology of play and social competence
- Verbal language play, toddler play
- Arts, Afro-Americans, tourism
- Traditional games - Africa, England, America
- Play theory, sex differences, socialization
- Humor, play theory
- Play
- Play behaviors, territoriality
- Tourism

8
theory, history
parent-child therapeutic play
cognitive and social correlations
native Americans, Pacific performances
history
play in the classroom
speech play/acquisition
roles of play, games and sport in
socialization

festival behavior
festivals, carnivals, play and ritual
symbolic play types among Bedouin
geriatric research/leisure

infant and preschool pretend play

play and instruction, toy design
performance, festival, sport, symbolism
cycling
holiday groups, performances

humor, make-believe

play theory, play, sport, culture
street games and children's play

theoretical and applied aspects of play

Andean games and play
folk model analysis
adult games and play
men's sport research/change
symbolic aspects of sport and play
contests and humor
literature/humor

writing
language play

children's traditional games
history of sports
Tibetan play in Nepal
history and physical education
ethnicity and games, sports
general play
anthropology of play
theory, simulation, sociology of play
folklore, ritual, fantasy

non-Western societies
toys in culture/symbolic analysis

play of Indian North Americans
children's play

children's environment
anthropology of play
play of children
children's games
sociology, psychology, anthropology, human kinetics and sport
comparison at play in relation to ritual and dance
ancient Irish sport festivals, historical play
symbolic and dramatical research
history of sport and play
everything and anything playful that can be pondered
 infant play, humor development
ritualism
play and development
early pretending, antecedents and functions
folkgames in Belgium
kindergarten play
family and child ecology
theatre, festivals
sports, symbolism
backgrounds, meanings, and significance
non-verbal learning, play with toys

LISTING OF FELLOWS
OF
THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF PLAY

Beran, Janice (1979)
Blanchard, Kendall (1974)
Bruner, Edward (1981)
Cheska, Alyce Taylor (1974)
Clune, Frank (1974)
Duncan, Mary R. (1978)
Dunleavy, Aidan (1981)
Eisen, George (1981)
Farrer, Claire R. (1977)
Glassford, R. Gerald (1974)
Guillette, Ann Marie (1981)
Handelman, Donald (1978)
Hanna, Judith (1979)
Harris, Janet (1981)
Miracle, Andrew W. (1979)
Modiano, Nancy (1980)
Nardo, Anna (1981)
Nickerson, Elinor B. (1974)
Norbeck, Edward (1977)
Renson, Roland (1981)
Roberts, John M. (1978)
Rosen, David (1980)
Royce, Joseph (1974)
Sack, Allen L. (1976)
Salamone, Frank (1974)
Schwartzman, Helen B. (1976)
Singer, Jerome (1981)
Stanaland, Peggy (1974)
Steere, Susan Boyd (1978)
PROCEDURES FOR APPLICATION FOR FELLOW STATUS IN TAASP

According to our TAASP Constitution, "Fellows of the Association are those Members who are actively engaged in furthering the body of knowledge in the anthropology of play as evidenced by the current scholarly research." (Article III, Section 3.)

If you wish to apply for status of Fellow in TAASP, please submit your professional vita with special emphasis on your research, publication, and service in the study of play to President, Brian Sutton-Smith. This application must be in writing to the Executive Council. Election to Fellowship is based on a majority vote of the Council which convenes at each annual meeting; however, a special mail vote can be obtained when considered appropriate by the President.

Now you have the scoop. How about getting your materials in this summer?

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CONFERENCES, NOTICES, NEWSLETTERS, ETC.

CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE NEWSLETTER is available from Sue Samuelson, 614 S. 48th St., Phila., PA 19143.

CHILDREN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY
Patricia Dooley, Editor, 525 86th St., #7D, New York, NY 10028.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOLK GAMES
Being prepared by Daniel Barnes, Dept. of English, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

INTERNATIONAL PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION
Changed its name at its 1981 meeting to the International Association for the Child's Right to Play. American Representative is Donna Selin, 507 Sherman Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. 55405. Some of the group's resolutions were: (a) "to take all possible action to prevent the increasing commercial exploitation of children's play", (b) to enact legislation prohibiting the production and sale of war toys, (c) to suggest that all nations allocate 1% of their defense resources to enhance the quality of life for all our children.

1982 CONFERENCES

THE PLAY INTEREST GROUP OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LEISURE AND RECREATION is under the Chair of Edsel Buchanan, 1900 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091. They have two sessions on play at the Annual Meeting, April 24.

NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SPORT HISTORY annual convention is scheduled for May 22-24, 1982, on the campus of Kansas State University, Manhattan. Contact Donald Mrozek, Dept. of History, K.S.U., Manhattan, KS 66506 for further details.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMOR

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY annual meeting, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact Mark Workman, Yvonne Lockwood, or Robert Winans, Dept. of English, Oakland U., Rochester, MI 48063 for details. October 13-17, 1982.

PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SPORT meeting, Buffalo, N.Y., October 14-16, 1982. Contact Carolyn Thomas, Clark Hall, SUNY Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14214.

1982 SYMPOSIUM ON LEISURE RESEARCH, Congress for Recreation and Parks, Louisville, KY, October 24-26. Contact Dr. Seppo Iso Ahola, Chairperson, Dept. of Recreation, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT annual convention, Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto, Canada, November 4-7, 1982. Abstracts due July 1. For details contact Nancy Theberge, Faculty of Human Kinetics, U. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

1983 CONFERENCES


1984 CONFERENCES

TAASP 10th Annual Conference is planned for Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, with tentative dates March 28-31. Plan ahead to '84.

CONFERENCE REPORT -- EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT

ROLAND RONSEN -- IXTH International Seminar on "Sport, leisure and the family", held from 9th - 13th September 1981 in Bruges.

This Ninth International Seminar of the 'Sport and Leisure' Committee of the International Council of Sport and Physical Education (I.C.S.P.E.) was held in Bruges after the original organiser, Prof. Liselott Diem of the Sporthochschule (Cologne), had to withdraw. The planned conference was finally able to take place in Bruges under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. L. Bollaert and the coordination of Paul De Knop, assistant at the Free University of Brussels (V.U.B.).

The opening speech was given by Prof. Dr. Brian Sutton-Smith of Philadelphia, who placed the theme of the seminar, 'Family, sport and leisure', clearly in a dialectic perspective. The speaker's premise was that sport and 'leisure' can be seen historically as antithetical elements and that the term 'family sport' was seen in the past more as a contradiction of terms. Sport, in the traditional scale of values, had connotations of masculinity, competitiveness and violence, whereas both the family and the concept of leisure were closely associated with values as femininity, cooperation and peace. This noteworthy exposition created a fruitful basis for further discussion, and the participants had high expectations. The fact that these expectations were only partly fulfilled was probably due to there being far too many speakers contributing to the four thematic sessions, not all of whom were able to maintain an interesting and relevant level of discourse.

In this short summary therefore, we have selected only a few contributions which we believe directly contributed to the central theme of the seminar.

The session on 'Sport, leisure and family constellation' was introduced by Leo Hendry (Aberdeen), who elucidated the concept of 'the hidden curriculum', which we could paraphrase as "What did you learn outside the school today?". In this session the effect of marriage on sport and leisure behaviour was further traced (U. Krüger, Leipzig; P. Vuolle, Jyväskylä); the effect of young children in the family (A. Lamon-Famaey, Brussels), the influence of brothers and sisters on the specific choice of sport (R. Renson, Leuven) and finally the effect of children's participation in sport on the general lifestyle of the family (R. Telama, Jyväskylä). The discussion that was to have closed this richly varied day, did, however, not contribute much, due to the absence of some of the main speakers.

In the second session, dealing with 'Environment-sport, leisure and the family', J. Roberts (London) appeared as the keynote speaker. Alongside aspects of environmental planning (D. De Jonge, Brussels) and socio-environmental influences (M. Blommaert, Leuven), J. Hertoghe (Leuven) deviated somewhat from the central theme by presenting a recent survey on the infrastructure of sport halls. Due to programme changes the session entitled 'Organization-sport, leisure and the family' went off in a somewhat disorganized manner. After a few general observations from L. Bollaert (Brussels), there followed an interesting but long drawn out theoretical contribution from R. Pouw (Amsterdam) on the management of family sport. Ultimately there was very little time remaining for P. Cullen (Liverpool), who in his curtailed exposition pointed out the imminent danger of the bureaucratization and institutionalization of sporting and leisure events. With this he subscribed to the theme already outlined by Sutton-Smith in his opening speech. A very animated discussion developed after the lecture from L. De Boer (Sports Dept., Flanders) on the organization of and participation in sport in Flanders, in which the practical application of the concept of sport, as revealed in the Flemish survey (no less than 83% actively participating in sports activities!), was brought clearly into focus.
During an exchange of information among the various participants under the theme of 'Sport for all-What is new? Overview of the last two years', A. Van Lierde (Sports Dept., Flanders) analysed the results of a comparative study of family sport programmes and the national representatives gave a synopsis of the situation in their countries.

One praiseworthy initiative of this seminar was the 'Info Market', where various associations concerned with family sport were able to present their operations and their activities.

All in all this Bruges seminar formed an interesting encounter where nevertheless the wheat and the chaff were not entirely separated from each other in the selection of the speeches. In our opinion the central theme was deviated from too often, probably due to the fact that so far not enough empirical studies have been devoted to the recent family sport phenomenon. It was repeatedly argued that sport should be given a more sociable countenance because sport had until recently followed more the way of 'separate development' as far as the integration of the sexes, age groups and social groups are concerned.

Thus an interesting subject was put under the microscope, but a thorough examination was not achieved. In any case this gathering, in the unique surroundings of Bruges 'the beautiful', was characterized by an atmosphere of openness and solidarity, which the Polish lady chairman Teresa Wolanska of the 'Sport and leisure' Committee directly underlined in her closing address.

Roland Renson
Leuven, Belgium

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS
PRESENTED AT THE 8th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF TAASP
March 31-April 3, 1982, London, Ontario, Canada

ABT, VICKI, & SMITH, JAMES (Penn State at Ogontz)

Status Characteristics, Perceived Opportunities, and Beliefs:
A Comparative Study of Race Track and Casino Gamblers

One of the most provocative findings of the 1974 national survey of gambling attitudes and behavior was that 48% of the respondents said that they placed bets on one or more of the popular forms of commercial gambling. In the Northeast, 80% said that they participated in commercial gambling, and this was before the advent of casino gambling in Atlantic City. Over half of these bettors bet less than $50 per year; approximately 20% said that they bet between $50 and $100 per year; and 14% reported bets of over $200 per year (the average was $387 per year). Aside from the widespread appeal of commercial gambling, the low level of heavy betting clearly makes it less fruitful to search for explanations of gambling in traditional moral or pathological contexts. Instead, this survey supports our contentions in previous papers that gambling should be studied as a conventional form of play and that gaming engenders its own sustaining mechanism both at the psychological level and at the social-structural level, constraining and justifying safe levels of risk. Gambling as a leisure behavior depends upon a series of consumer choices covering expenditure of time, energy, and money. These decisions, as any choice, are determined by variables at the individual/psychological, social/structural, and cultural/symbolic levels of understanding.

The present paper is an empirical study attempting to test several hypotheses developed from our role analysis of gambling encounters. We are in the process of trying to determine what, if anything, distinguishes the "gambler" from the "non-gambler" over time, and to distinguish patrons at the two most popular social settings for commercial gambling, the race track and casino. Instead of looking for characteristics of pathological personality, we constructed a questionnaire centering on several potential distinguishing factors surrounding role enactment: 1) traditional social status characteristics, such as marital status, which we know are related to differential gambling but which also have theoretical importance as they are assumed to run contrary to expectations (i.e. a player is isolated, not highly integrated into traditional social settings, such as family); 2) perceived opportunities for gaming (i.e. the relative availability of gambling situations); 3) beliefs about risk (subjective riskiness) and the locus of control (external
fatalism vs. internal causality); and 4) choices of leisure behavior, including changes
ever time once gambling was numbered among the preferred leisure activities. Finally, we
asked a series of questions regarding game preference, reasons for playing, wagering levels,
expectations of winning (or having a "satisfactory" experience), and role encounters at
the tracks and/or casino.

We are in the process of comparing our casino and track patrons with a sample of non-
players with the hope of constructing a synoptic model of gambling behavior, taking into
account economic, social, political, cultural, and psychological determinants of goal
oriented role performance while gaming.

ALFORD, RICHARD (Earlham College)
The Disassociation of Motive and Function in Human Play Behavior

Most social scientific explanations of play behavior (both of human play and the play
of other animals) focus on the positive social or individual functions of that play
behavior. In the process, the distinction between the motives producing play behavior
and the functions of that behavior often becomes obfuscated. All too often the result
is that the discovery and the subsequent enumeration of positive functions which play
behavior serves is accepted as an explanation of a particular species of play behavior.

This paper explores a topic virtually unaddressed in the play literature, the dis-
association of motive and function in human play. I argue that play behavior in lower
mammals usually leads directly and rather economically to the fulfillment of important
functions. In humans, on the other hand, the play impulse is extremely broad and open-
ended, and leads to the fulfillment of important functions only when socially channeled.
I argue, in short, that motive and function are disassociated in human play. I attempt
to explain this disassociation by reference to three intimately interrelated qualities or
characteristics of human beings: 1) an opportunistic or generalistic strategy of adap-
tation, 2) social, as opposed to individual, adaptation and the resulting 'self domestica-
tion' of the species, and 3) neoteny (the retention of childlike characteristics into
adulthood). I argue that each of these developments serves to intensify the other two,
and that the epiphenomenal result is that the play impulse in humans loses its direct
relationships to specific functions. The analysis, as a whole, is both a critique and
a clarification of functionalist explanations of human play behavior.

ALFORD, K. FINNEGAN (Earlham College)
The Structuring of Expressive Activities in Four Cultures

The tradition in anthropology has been to explain expressive or play behaviors with
reference to their positive functions (either for the culture, society, or individual).
Expressive behavior, however, is not necessarily functional (on any of these levels).
In fact, much expressive or play behavior can be quite dysfunctional, both for the society
and for the individual. In order to avert this dysfunctional potential societies channel
or structure expressive behavior. This structuring may take the form of restricting the
time, place, and/or persons who may engage in any particular form of expressive behavior.

This paper considers the central or most popular expressive activity in each of four
pre-industrial, pre-literate societies. Considered are beer parties among the Tarahumara
of Central America, dancing among the Bush Negro of South America, pig feasts among the
Kapauku Papuans of New Guinea, and an annual festival of sexual license among the Santal
of eastern India. Each of these expressive activities is interpreted in terms of the
social structuring of expressive license; i.e., how is such expressive activity structured
or channeled in order to avoid its dysfunctional potential and to enhance societal and
individual benefits. Another central question, why is an expressive activity central or
favorite within a particular society is also addressed.

This paper is a preliminary report based upon a larger study in progress of the social
structuring of expressive license and behavior in a sample of 60 world-wide societies
(the HRAF Probability Sample).
ALLISON, MARIA T. (Purdue University)

Sport, Socialization, and Inter-ethnic Dynamics

The purpose of this paper is to describe the inter-ethnic dynamics between Navajo student/athletes and their Anglo coaches. Data is presented which illustrates the ways in which Anglo coaches attempt to socialize Navajo youth into the values orientations of the dominant mainstream society.

Drawing from the Mertonian analysis of social structure, the paper describes four response modes of both Navajo and Anglo to such interaction: 1) conformity—wherein individuals adopt certain behaviors and dispositions of the situation; 2) conflict—wherein members of each culture experience various degrees and types of conflict; 3) selectivity—wherein members of each culture choose to withdraw and/or are excluded from various contexts; and 4) culture creation—wherein members of each group develop modes of behavior which represent new and innovative alternatives to past behavior.

ANDERSON, WANNI WIBULSWASDI (Harvard University)

Play, Ethnic Identity, and Intracultural Communication

The paper represents an experimental study of traditional play and games from two perspectives, first, from the perspective of ethnic identity and intracultural communication theories, and second, from the comparative standpoint of adult culture vis-a-vis children's culture as represented by the play and game tradition. To Barth's list of attributes and symbols of ethnic identity, "dress, language, house-form, or general style of life" (Barth 1969), play, games, and sports are seen as additional ethnic markers. Empirical data for the analysis derive from the field research in a Muslim island community in southern Thailand.

As the second largest group in Thailand, the Muslim Thai see themselves as a distinct ethnic group, different from the predominant Buddhist Thai. But, to what extent the children's play and game culture conforms to the perceived image of ethnic autonomy? And, what are the ethnic elements in children's play and game culture in comparison to those in adult culture? Against the background of adult ethnicity in the economic and socio-cultural domains, children's play and game culture is analyzed both in its content and its behavioral style of interaction. Findings from the observations of children at play in their natural playing contexts are compared with results of two situational tasks administered: the Madsen's cooperation board game, measuring cooperation-competition dimension, and the Graves and Graves' coin game, measuring altruism-self-maximization dimension.

APPREY, MAURICE (University of Virginia)

Vicissitudes of Play in Child Analysis:
A Seven-Year-Old Boy tells His Unique Story

This is a report of a child analysis of a school age (latency) encoprexic child over a period of two years eight months. For the purpose of the TAASP audience, I will follow the vicissitudes of my child patient's use of play (with his running commentary) as his mode to telling his own unique personal and idiosyncratic story. I will endeavor to report the sequence of his work in analysis; work which allowed his school teacher to write the following about my child patient towards the end of his analysis: "X sees his picture as a whole and the result is therefore quite powerful. He is able to convey weight, strength or other intangibles in his drawings and painting. . . . He is capable of thought beyond the obvious, his enthusiasm and ideas and drive make him a good leader, his abilities artistically and physically assist him in achieving high personal satisfaction." His problems over controlling his bowels were parallel to what a teacher once described as his "giving way to moods which he cannot always control." Experiencing himself as deprived of care, X often enacted through (play) situations of being left or put in danger by his parents. He sought in treatment to sort out for himself what his bearings were in relation to knowing where he was, where he was going, and how to get there. He sought to sort out confusions as to bodily zones in relation to where bad undigested food went, where good food went, etc., as his way of discovering the source of his soiling and how to master sphincter control.

What I primarily plan to demonstrate interalia is that in analysis when a child comes
to you, he has something very personal to tell you, albeit idiosyncratic. He has personal myths shaped over the years by his maturation or may need to be shattered. In analysis he gets to tell his story to someone with all its intricacies and the primary instrument for telling his story may be play with an accompanying commentary. At length he and the therapist get to draw together the story into a coherent whole.

BARNES, DANIEL R. (Ohio State)

A Child's Garden of Aggression

Drawing upon the rich body of children's folklore from the Ohio State University Folklore Archives, as well as upon recent scholarship in children's folklore, this paper attempts to chart the range and variety of aggressive activity as it appears in the structured play of children. This includes scratching, spitting, pinching, poking (and puncturing), striking (including thumping and punching), branding (including marking and burning), rubbing, kicking, cutting, and biting—both as integral elements of structured play (in true games, for example, or in catch-routines and practical jokes) and as elements of pre-game strategies and systems of rewards and punishments (most commonly, forfeits) that come into play upon the conclusion of true games or game situations. Concerns here include shared operational strategies (between riddling and practical joking techniques, for example); the gratuitous narratives that often accompany the actions; the possible relations between these forms of activity and more spontaneous verbal abuse and threats (as well as their narrative simulations)—"Piss on you," " FUCK you," and the like; and the nature of "frame-breaking" as it occurs here and in other traditional forms of play. The paper concludes with some speculation on the psychological aspects of this kind of behavior—how it relates to aggressive behavior among children generally, to socializing processes, and finally to child aesthetics.

BERAN, JAN (Iowa State)

Iowa's July Pedal Madness: The Ultimate Play Experience

Iowa, long known for its corn, hogs, and girls' six player basketball, is becoming widely known for its unique bike ride across the state. Each July thousands stream like lemmings, not to the sea, but rather to the Missouri River, from where they proceed by bicycle to the Mississippi River on the opposite side of the state. This annual week long event covering 500 miles, attracts 5,000 or maybe 15,000 cyclists (nobody really counts) like flies to a sticky paper.

This low structure, non-competitive "happening" was started almost as a gag in 1973 by two communist humorists on the state's major newspaper staff. With a purposeful dis-taste for organization, these two, Kaul and Karras, have regaled participants, spectators, and readers with their day-to-day playful descriptions of the experience. One of them suggested the best conditioning for the ardent trip was to sit on a picket fence for a week. The other commented after a day of difficult cycling against a strong head wind, "my water bottle had white caps on it."

What is it that annually attracts people of all ages principally from Iowa, but from many states and foreign countries as well? Is it the aura of playful spontaneity that pervades the event that which makes it so attractive? Is the disdain for record times, score keeping, the fact that there are no winners and no prizes the attractive features? Is it perhaps the comradeship among the bike-campers? Or is it the reappearance in a modern day setting, of the opportunity to prove oneself as did pioneering forefathers, that it is possible to succeed in a physically demanding adventure? Ultimately, each cyclist at some moment on the trip asks, "why am I doing this?"

This paper will describe the experience, but will also attempt to analyze from an amic perspective, the reasons for its success.

BIERSACK, ALETTA (Central Michigan University)

On Pollution and Games

While much has been written about pollution concepts and "male-female antagonism" arising therefrom in the Papua New Guinea highlands, there has been little effort to pursue Meggitt's suggestion that we approach these concepts from a macrosocial perspec-
tive (1964). The paper employs Meggitt's strategy to explain the pollution concepts entertained by the Paiela, western neighbors of the Enga.

I shall deviate somewhat from other analysts in arguing that Paiela pollution is a two-way street: the husband pollutes the wife just as much as the wife pollutes the husband. Pollution is thus a kind of war waged between spouses. Since all powers of pollution are exercised in the context of sexual reproduction, this conjugal war is linked to procreation. I shall then locate the Paiela conjugal relationship in a macrosocial organizational design in which sexual reproduction, as it is locally organized, functions to transform enemy relationships into "brother" relationships. Viewed from a macrosocial perspective, then, Paiela marriage and sexual reproduction play a pacificatory role.

The key to interpreting Paiela pollution concepts becomes, then, the relative non-violence of this form of antagonism. Spouses do not assault each other with martial weaponry. They assault each other with the "arrows" of the penis and menstrual blood instead. So the Paiela themselves describe the conjugal pollution "war." Male-female antagonism is thus constituted as a kind of peace, which is consistent with the pacificatory role of marriage and procreation at the macrosocial level.

The argument will be substantiated through an analysis of yet another form of heterosexual behavior: nikiki kindi 'nettle game', which is a courting game the Paiela play. Nikiki kindi entails antagonism, to be sure. Players--courting pairs--attack each other with spears and arrows, a fact informants themselves stressed in explaining why the nettle game is so very fun-filled and frolicsome. Players are in fact said to 'die from laughter', not, by implication, from the wounds of battle.

BLANCHARD, KENDALL (Middle Tennessee)

Sport Studies and the Anthropology Curriculum

Sport studies have begun to work their way into the anthropology curricula of major colleges and universities in recent years. This paper is a discussion of this development's history, a description of the sport courses currently offered in anthropology programs, and an analysis of the rationale.

It is suggested that the inclusion of sport (or sport and play) courses in the anthropological curriculum is justified by 1) the availability of a distinctive literature, 2) the importance of sport behavior as a facet of human culture, 3) the significance of sport anthropology as ethnography, 4) the popularity of sport in modern society, and 5) the visability of sport as a means of bridging interdisciplinary lines and attracting non-anthropology majors. The major topics addressed in the anthropological approach to sport in the classroom are discussed and a sample of sport course outlines a bibliography are provided in the appendix.

CANNIZZO, JEANNE (Western Ontario)

Play, Performance and Social Commentary:
Children's Masquerading in Sierra Leone

A comparison of the masquerades of rural Mende boys which are miniatures of men's secret society dances with those of city schoolboys who develop distinctive mask types independently of adult supervision. Both types stretch the children's creative capacities although the performative context and artistic functions of these activities are rather different, as are the art forms themselves. The masks of the village boys are the result of enculturation initiated by men to encourage socialization within the adult realm. Those of the boys in town are the product of peer group socialization and belong to the culture of childhood.

CHEIFETZ, DAN (New York)

The Marriage of Work and Play

This is basically a pragmatic study that attempts to retrieve useful life-strategies for transforming the work-play, or unserious-serious, dichotomy into a continuum, through making work and play creative partners of human endeavor. Since adult play has only recently become a serious subject of inquiry, the study concentrates on the play end of the partnership. It views adult play as a continuum, with light "fooling around" at one
end of the spectrum, through sports, games, vacationing, sex, word and idea play, and on through to activities that most satisfy, reward and commit us.

At this far end of the continuum, play can be defined as a conscious, active attitude, a framing of reality that can help us get what we most want and need. This play attitude has its seeds in childhood, begun at that moment when the baby is free of physical needs and plays with its toes or spit, controlling events for the first time—to the older child's ability and delight in improvising, fantasizing, transforming outward reality to a more satisfying inner one.

In this move from the passive to the active, these processes begin to develop the "play muscles," a metaphoric term used to denote the ability to change and reframe life, to free ourselves in adult life from the repressive and unsatisfying and design a more creative environment at the deepest levels.

Developing this play attitude, stretching these play muscles, may require reflection and commitment, struggle and risk sometimes, perhaps some tension and pain. As the heroine of the film My Brilliant Career says when she gives up marrying the man she loves, "Even when you want something a lot, you may want something else even more." Developing the play attitude, an intensely personal construct, is made more difficult by a culture which encourages us to keep our play muscles flabby, with its pressures to equate play with mass sports and entertainment, and vacations to "recharge our batteries" for the "serious" endeavor of work.

Five case studies are considered: four teachers, chosen as exemplars of adults in a given workplace, and the author, a teacher and writer. Case No. 1, a black teacher in Harlem, grew up in the ghetto and had to exercise great self-discipline to pull herself out of difficult circumstances to become a teacher. Paradoxically, the strictness and heaviness of her life seemed to provide a kind of helium that let her playfulness rise. Traditional work elements, such as taking on responsibility and setting goals, give her much pleasure. Play is a creative element in her classroom and she "gathers the flowers of pleasure in the fields of duty" in her personal life.

Case No. 2, a young Southern teacher, grew up in a repressive family environment in a small town. She learned alternate ways of viewing life in college and she learned to play many roles, improvise with situations given her and to reframe those situations to give herself the freshness and renewal she needs.

Case No. 3 deals with a middle-aged science teacher in a suburban high school whose free if dangerous play life as a boy gave him life-long impetus to "live life as play." Trained as an actor, he gave up acting when he realized that hustling for theater jobs was not the "playground" he wanted. Though conflicted, he found a more rewarding life teaching science, running his department and founding an interracial camp. Struggling throughout his life with mother-play and father-work elements, he has found a reconciliation between them in his role as adult play-leader.

Case No. 4 deals with an artist-teacher in an urban environment who also grew up struggling with dichotomizing elements of work as harshness and obligation and play as wasteful and childish. Through both his art and his teaching, he has integrated conflicting elements into a kind of working partnership, in which "love and need are one."

Case No. 5 is a Self-Study, in which through immersion in a study of play, the author has dealt positively with ingrained personal issues of pessimism and self-victimization to make some behavioral and attitudinal changes in various areas of his life.

The study concludes with a theoretical discussion of an informal operational model, based on the case studies, in which suggestions are made for resisting intra-personal and cultural pressures to accept unsatisfying situations, in favor of enlarging one's personal "play space" in which additional leeway and creativity can perhaps be found.

CLARK, MARK W. & VINING, MAUREEN (University of Montana)

Gambling, Gallantry, and Gaming: The world of the Neighborhood Bar

Observations by the researchers while visiting neighborhood bars during the past few years indicated that these settings were often the centers of interesting community interaction. Among other things, neighborhood bars sponsor local sporting events and provide entertainment environments for local residents. Recent research presents that, contrary to public opinion, drinking per se is not the most important factor for a person to enter and consistently return to a specific bar environment. With these thoughts in
mind, this study used systematic field observations and distributed questionnaires to ascertain what variables in the bar environment attracted patrons to two closely proximiated, but seemingly different, neighborhood bars in the New York metropolitan area. Analysis of our data demonstrates two strikingly different patterns of patron attraction. A high incidence of betting on sport-type skills (i.e. darts, pool) and betting on televised sport events was observed to take place in one bar. In this environment, betting on sport activities was seen by patrons as a way to demonstrate intellectual and/or physical superiority over other patrons. In effect, patrons saw winning bets as a way to enhance social status and self-image among peers through a "visible" ability to calculate and predict unknown outcomes. The major focus of behavior in the second bar was interaction with the barmaid. Games revolving around gallantry and flirting determined social status and self-image and social status seem prevalent in most cultures. This form of "adult play" in the neighborhood bar was determined to be one such mechanism in urban American life.

DINNIWELL, NORMA (University of Western Ontario)

Children at Play in Canadian Art
Is this basic training for survival in Canada?

For three hundred years artists have painted Canadian children as they have developed physical skills through games with themes of timing and competition. At times the games stressed high demands of individual players and at others cooperation among the group. The emphasis would seem to be on play using skills of agility, dexterity, and determination as preparation for coping with the rugged terrain, climatic extremes and lonely spaces.

It appears that children's games have gone through several changes as the emphasis in society has shifted. For the first hundred years the influence of France and England was reflected in the toys and games of Upper and Lower Canada. At the time of Confederation role playing centered around the work ethic of pioneer life. Twentieth century play reflects the texture of the Canadian mosaic.

Beginning with Quebec votive painting, through the games of Kane, Kreighoff, Berczy, Kurelek, McKenzie and Fenwick, artists have depicted various types of play. During this presentation, I shall attempt to survey the general characteristics of these games as illustrated in Canadian painting and show how they reflect certain features of structure of Canadian society.

Play as a socially significant symbol reflects a dichotomy in Canadian values. The importance of the family unit and cooperation in working together works in opposition to the stress on rugged individualism and self-sufficiency. The present study gives information to allow me to develop the relationship between children's games and the effect of the changing environment from colonized, to pioneer, to urban Canada.

DUNCAN, MARGARET CARLISLE (Purdue University)

The Platonic Notion of Duty and a Contemporary View of Play:
Not So Strange Bedfellows

The Platonic notion of duty, particularly as it is purported in the Republic, parallels in many respects our contemporary notion of play. The significance of this finding lies in its ability to elucidate the essential structures of both play and Platonic duty. Two modern views of play are in this investigation: Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi's treatment of play as flow and Johan Huizinga's cultural interpretation of play. When examining duty as described by Socrates, one discovers its guiding principle is acting in accordance with one's nature, doing what one's abilities best equip him or her for. First, this idea is compared to Csikszentmihalyi's criteria for flow ("Flow is experienced when people perceive opportunities for acting as being evenly matched by their capabilities"). Second, Platonic duty is analyzed in terms of Huizinga's formal characteristics of play as: orderly, harmonious, productive of culture, ritualistic, voluntary and disinterested. Striking similarities are observed between Plato's interpretation of duty and Csikszentmihalyi's and Huizinga's notions of play supporting the thesis that duty and play are not such strange bedfellows.
DUNCAN, MARGARET CARLISLE (Purdue University)

Women and Leisure in Feminist Fiction

Leisure - defined as a state of mind characterized by feelings of freedom, pleasure, and growth - is employed as a vehicle for examining changing women's roles in feminist fiction. Such fiction suggests that many women experience a dearth of leisure in the traditional roles of wife, homemaker, and mother. Women who assume these roles more often view their lives as dominated by anti-leisure, that is, by activity undertaken compulsively, as a means to an end, and from a perception of necessity. In the novels chosen for consideration, the following pattern emerges. The sequence of getting married, making a home, and having children means an increasing abridgement of leisure for women, while this same sequence results in an increasing realization of leisure for men. For this reason, the men try to preserve the traditional male and female roles. By the end of the novels, the women have determined that their husbands' efforts to perpetuate these roles are self-serving. Leaving the traditional roles behind, the women then seek new forms of self-definition in leisure-oriented lifestyles. The recurring theme in this literature is that women, like men, have compelling leisure needs which may take them beyond the bounds of homemaking and child-rearing.

ENERSTVEDT, MAG, ART, ASE (University of Bergen, Norway)

Play Pattern Among Oslo School-Children in the Period from 1964 until Today

The following is part of a more complex work concerning Oslo school-children's play and traditions - the children's "folk culture" in the period 1964-1981.

The field-work has taken place in schools and playgrounds in different parts of Oslo. When observing the play-processes, I discovered some outstanding traits. These traits are so frequent and so firm that they justify the use of the term "play-pattern". This refers to social play as hide-and-seek, some ball-games and some hop-scotch games.

The observations are at the moment:
1. Although the children are conscious of the sex-difference - or rather sex-roles - as a barrier between them, they seem to try to put this problem aside when the two sexes are playing together. This fact is caused by the children's eagerness to carry the game through.
2. Some games are still played only by the one sex, or identical games are played by each sex separately.
3. Some of the above-mentioned games only seem identical. The two sexes have different rules.
4. When boys and girls are playing together games which traditionally have been played in the above-described way, they try to accommodate their rules to a mutual advantage. The game is so important that the specific sex-favourised traits have to be put aside.
5. No rule is so rigid not to be changed in order to make advantage of the players' abilities or to diminish their handicaps. Rules usually are modified or changed before the game starts, but when discovering during the process that one or more players may ruin the game, the children alter the rules to prevent this.
6. The game-preferations in a child-group - a children's society - are directed by the leaders. The smaller and weaker children have to follow the rules made by "the elders". In return, they may reckon upon goodwill and support from the big ones when playing these special games.
7. The play-pattern does not seem to be directed by any sort of "humanism," but is rather a way of strengthening the game "per se."

EVANGELISTA, ANTHONY J. (Kutztown State College)

Radio Premiums: Symbols of Play or Reality - An Empirical Study

The premiums offered by children's adventure shows during the "Golden Age of Radio" (1930's through 1940's) presented a variety of concepts, aesthetic designs, and purposes. This presentation will provide the rationale for their existence, define their purpose, analyze their effects on children's play, defend their aesthetic design, and hopefully close the narrow gap that exists between play and reality. The hypothesis is that they represented symbols of reality in that period of American history.
Having grown up during this period of American genre, I listened to the shows of that era, and sent for many of the premiums represented. Therefore, having experienced that period of time, I hope to present insights to the meaning these "toys" or "artifacts" had on a youngster sending for them. The presentation will be empirical in scope.

In the early 1940's World War II had a tremendous impact on the shows and items presented. Many of the shows, such as Tom Mix, Captain Midnight, Jack Armstrong, Orphan Annie, Dick Tracy, and the Lone Ranger, geared premiums toward the war effort and the part children could play in doing their part to help win the war!

This type of radio programming no longer exists, and I feel it had long lasting effects on children of that era in establishing values that carried over into adulthood. Responsible advertising and programming of this type helped nurture patriotism, civic responsibility, personal hygiene, and above all, a value for a toy that was a symbol of a real period of American History.

So as not to present the slanted impression that premiums were all "serious play" and no fun - the premium was also geared to new modes of fun and play. Many of the premiums were integrated into the radio program's hero and his/her adventure. The youngster could have the identical item used to save the hero's life - the identification factor between listener and hero established the radio premium as a unique and unequalled symbol of both play and reality. Items that glowed-in-the-dark, whistled mysteriously, gauged distances, provided secret compartments, magnified, and decoded messages were too hard to resist.

Items such as maps, games, charts, stages, and towns, made radio more visual in the youngster's mind than TV and at the same time stimulated the imagination in the same way as the written word.

EVENSON, ANTONYA, CHRISTENSON-JONES, MARYBETH, LOEHRER, GAYLE, & GWOST, KEVIN (St. Cloud State University)

Women in Festivals

This paper explores the roles of women in two small town festivals in central Minnesota, examining them from several different perspectives, and underlining the way in which the structure of the festival itself determines the participation of women. Contrasts between the ideals and attitudes of urban and rural women are sampled, as is differential active participation in the festival. It is suggested that certain groups of women are maintaining traditional roles, while in other groups the trend seems to be toward combining homemaking and career. This distinction, it is argued, is observable in the festival, both in terms of structure and participation.

The paper also considers men's attitudes about the women and the roles the women are maintaining or changing. The paper raises several topics for possible future study including the significance of ethnic and religious background in shaping festival participation by women and a possible shift in the division of responsibilities in young marriages and its significance for festival participation. The paper concludes with an analysis of the impact of changing women's roles in the wider society are reflected and (to a degree) shaped by the festival.

FAGEN, ROBERT (University of Pennsylvania)

The Perilous Magic of Animal Play

My title, a conscious evocation of Nabokov's "perilous magic of nymphets," seeks to set the stage for a consideration of play in animals - like Lolita, a potent distillation of the seductiveness of childhood and young things.

Simply stated, animal play is extraordinary. Field naturalists have described wild monkeys' antic chasing and leaping games, elaborate gymnastic routines of young ibex in their mountain home, intricate grappling and wrestling encounters among primates, carnivores or birds in which injury is avoided and dominance distinctions are temporarily suspended, and playful interactions involving objects or environmental features which closely parallel the more formal structures of human games of skill.

This pinnacle of animal natural history, little-explored until recently and still poorly-documented (even as species and their environments face increasing peril), offers unique keys to human evolution and human uniqueness. A paradigm case of the current theoretical perspective that behavior actively creates both the organism and its environ-
ment, play raises functional questions of the greatest significance for current debates on human nature.

The play of animals evolved in two major groups - birds and mammals - whose large brains and temperature-controlled bodies furnished necessary pre-requisites for behavioral strategies that relied on active manipulation of experience in order to ensure survival and reproductive success. This strategy of active adaptation of the environment-phenotype interaction, rather than passive adaptation to environmental and phenotypic givens, marked a major watershed in the evolution of mind and cognition.

Play represented an additional epigenetic strategy in animals' evolutionary bag of epigenetic tricks. Most animals play in unpredictably changing environments where physical skill and behavioral flexibility are advantageous. In more predictable, less resource-rich environments, animals seem to rely more on programmed strategies and genetic wisdom, or they cannot afford the cost of play even when it would result in beneficial effects. Humans seem to have become relatively more dependent on play to develop physical and cognitive skills, even under the least propitious conditions.

A biological approach to play raises serious questions about the evolution of human behavior. In turn, consideration of these questions in their social context yields improved insights into the complementary roles of biology and the social sciences in understanding human nature.

FARBER, CAROLE (University of Western Ontario)

The Comic and the Conscience: External and Internal States in Characterisation in West Bengali Jatra Performances

The Bengali jatra (open-air popular theatre) is a very old form of cultural performance; one that has had, throughout its history and development, a number of stock characters and conventionalised forms of characterisation. It is argued here that the characterisation of the comic and conscience and their enactment in the cultural performances of Bengal is a dramatic device for internalising exterior states and externalising of interior states. These exterior and interior states are related to rasa (the theory of moods and sentiments in Indian aesthetic experience) but are not totally governed by the conceptualisation of rasa.

FORBES, FAWZIA, M. (University of Leeds)

Traditional Games and Pastimes of the Maldives and Lakshadweep

This paper represents a preliminary attempt to collate and briefly to describe the traditional games and pastimes of the Republic of Maldives and of the Indian Union Territory of Lakshadweep, two isolated South Asian communities situated in the central Indian Ocean region. Findings are based upon fieldwork carried out in the Republic of Maldives during 1976 and 1980, and on less formal enquiries carried out in the South Indian state of Kerala during 1971, 1976 and 1980. In the case of the Maldives, where the author was engaged in making an ethnographic collection for the British Museum, information concerning games and pastimes was collected on an irregular basis whenever time permitted. In contrast the Indian Union Territory of Lakshadweep is a restricted area, generally closed to foreigners, and the author has to date been refused permission to travel to those islands. Laccadivian findings are therefore based primarily on secondary sources, and upon information derived from interviews with inhabitants of Lakshadweep resident in Kerala. Conclusions are therefore tentatively presented, pending further research.

Both the Republic of Maldives and the Indian Union Territory of Lakshadweep are isolated but contiguous coral island communities. The inhabitants of both groups are Muslim, and the traditional economies of both groups rest on coconut-farming and fishing. Yet here the similarities apparently end. The inhabitants of the Maldives are Indo-European, patrilineal, and speak a language related to classical Sinhalese, whilst the people of Lakshadweep are Dravidian, matrilineal, and speak a dialect of Malayalam. Games and pastimes of the former group would appear to be loosely associated with those played in the Sinhalese areas of neighboring Sri Lanka, whilst those of Lakshadweep are more closely linked with Dravidian society in South India. Yet both archipelagoes lie scattered directly across traditional Indian Ocean trade routes, and it seems probable that games of South-East Asian, Middle Eastern and African origin are also identifiable.
FOX, STEVEN, JR. (North Dakota State College)

Play as a Mechanism for Ethnic Group Identification and Boundary Maintenance

Boundary maintenance and the reinforcement of ethnic group identity and cohesion are often important functions of inter- and intragroup play. Cross-cultural examination reveals that expressive forms of play, through the interaction of the participants, delineate local group membership and alliance networks. The play activities themselves are specific to settings that are compatible with participants' and observers' subcultural, or cultural, behavioral systems. Ethnicity, therefore, manifests itself in the selective participation in play activities, as well as in the pattern of participation. In addition, the expressive behaviors of participants and observers in structured play, especially games and gambling, may be demonstrative of ethnic group identification. In broader, intergroup, settings play may also function in a regulatory capacity in situations where exchange, feasting, and/or cooperation are manifest forms of interaction.

GOLLIER, JEFF (SUNY, Buffalo)

Reality Realms in a Ritual Focus: Folk Interpretations of a Complex Event in Urban North America

The Roman Catholic Mass utilizes diverse symbolic form within a multi-channel communicative system. An analysis of meanings attributed to this ritual by two participants reveals personal semiotic means for attaining non-everyday experiences that work in conjunction with the "official" ritual system. This paper discusses the following: 1) data concerning variations in ritual signification, relationships between ritual stimuli and emotional states, diversity in attainment of non-everyday states, and 2) analytic issues concerning the symbolic representation of reality realms and the analytic specification of significant symbolic forms observed in ritual events. Analytic considerations focus on play dimensions of the Mass, vis-a-vis "high comedy" in the experience of ritual participants.

GUILMETTE, ANN MARIE (Brandon University)

Psychosocial Play and Humor Judgments: Increasing Levels of Cognitive Complexity?

Based on a theoretical reconceptualization of incongruity humor, an interactive approach is posited in this investigation. Mull (1949); Nerhardt (1970, 1975, 1976, 1977); Deckers and Kinger (1974, 1975); Hoppe (1976); Issar (1976); Mutuma (1976), and Tsang (1976) demonstrate the manipulation of psychosocial and psychophysical play and humor judgments in various experimental contexts.

In the present study, four hypotheses were tested: 1) Whether violation of belief expectancy occurs as a function of a range of expectation (Nerhardt, 1970, 1975) or as a means of expectation (Deckers and Kizer, 1974, 1975); 2) Whether heavy-to-light weights or light-to-heavy weights will generate contrast effects (Sherif-Hovland, 1961; Helson, 1964); 3) Whether subjects who are frequently exposed to beliefs respond differently from subjects who are infrequently exposed to beliefs (Sherif et al., 1965; La Faye, 1977); 4) Whether a heavy discrepant weight will be judged more incongruous than a light discrepant weight (Spender, 1960; Fermer and Routh, 1975). Two dependent variables (amusement and playfulness) were established for each of the four hypotheses.

The data support a Sherif-Hovland social-judgmental processing of information interpretation. This finding suggests that, counter to a Helsonian adaptation-level view, individuals organize psychophysical experiences on a cognitively more complex psychosocial level. Additionally, subjects' responses to amusement and playfulness scales suggest that play may be developmentally a less demanding cognitive task than humor. A finding noted recently by Tsang (1981) and recurring in the experimental humor literature.

HARRIS, JANET C. (University of North Carolina)

It's Fun -- At Least Most of the Time: Making Sense of Youth Baseball with Players from Two Teams

The goal of the study on which this paper is based was to compare and contrast the
shared understandings of organized youth baseball which were of greatest importance to the children who played on two eleven/twelve year-old teams in Greensboro, North Carolina during the summer of 1981. Based on game and practice observations, player interviews, and group discussions with players, shared categories of concepts used by the players to understand their baseball experiences were developed, and then players were asked to rank these with regard to the importance of each category of concepts to their overall views of their baseball experiences. Earlier analyses of data from this study have suggested that concepts concerning fun, excitement, boredom and danger were important to the players, but such concepts were not as important as those concerning paying attention to the baseball action, winning and losing, and how to play baseball. Similarities and differences between the players from the two teams with regard to these latter categories of concepts were examined in an earlier paper. Differences between the shared understandings of the two sets of players were related there to differences in the baseball settings encountered by the players - baseball contexts which the coaches of the two teams were influential in defining. The present paper extends these earlier interpretive analyses by examining similarities and differences between the players from the two teams with regard to their shared understandings of their baseball experiences having to do with fun, excitement, boredom and danger. The findings are interpreted within the context of scholarly work concerning enjoyment and intrinsic motivation (e.g., Csikszentmihalyi, 1975; Ellis, 1973; White, 1959). Concepts concerning paying attention to the baseball action are suggested as important links which help to interrelate the other categories of concepts (discussed here and in an earlier paper) used by the players to make sense of their baseball experiences.

JENNINGS, K.D., & CURRY, NANCY (University of Pittsburgh)

Toddler's Social Play

From one year of age to three years of age, there is a dramatic increase in children's ability to play with peers. Studies of children's early social skills, however, have had conflicting results. One reason sometimes suggested for these conflicting results is that the children are sometimes observed in groups and other times in pairs.

In the present study we observed 16 children playing both their regular nursery school group and with only one other child. The groups met one afternoon a week with the mothers present. For consistency, the mothers were present also in the dyad setting. Each child was paired with two different children. The children ranged in age from 1:8 years to 2:9 years.

We found no differences in peer play between the group and dyadic setting. Peer play was very infrequent in both settings. For example, during one hour the average child talked only once to a peer and offered an object less than once. We did, however, find differences between settings on interactions with adults. On almost all the behaviors we examined, the children interacted less with adults in the dyadic setting.

These results indicate that the weekly group setting was stressful for these children and that they sought out their mothers or other adult for support. In the dyadic setting they were apparently less stressed and hence were able to explore more; however, they chose to play more often with objects than with peers. Although two-year-olds are capable of playing with peers, the amount of social play appears to be very dependent on situational factors.

JOHNSON, E.E.P., & CHRISTIE, JAMES F. (University of Kansas)

Play and Social Cognition: The Scoreboard

The past decade has witnessed growing interest in the role of play in child development, prompting numerous research studies on the effects and correlates of playful behavior. One group of these investigations has focused on the relationship between fantasy/dramatic play and social cognition, the ability to sequentially infer feelings and ideas to others and to self. Results have been quite inconclusive. For example, it is not clear whether play activities have a causal role in the development of perspective-taking, or whether they are a reflection of those skills. This paper reviews the research on fantasy/dramatic play and social-cognitive development in an attempt to assess the current status of this important area of inquiry.
The paper begins with a brief discussion of the role of play in theories of social-cognitive development. Next, relevant experimental and correlational investigations are reviewed. The designs of the studies are critically examined, and problems of internal and external validity are noted. An attempt is made to summarize results across studies and to account for some of the inconsistent findings. Recommendations are made for future research endeavors.

KELLY-BYRNE, DIANA (University of Pennsylvania)

Play as Trivial

In the nineteenth century play was seen as trivial if not evil. In this century it has suffered a process of progressive cultural idealization. It is possible that there is some relevance to the older meaning that still holds. This paper examines an intensive case study in order to consider the different processes to which the term "play" is applied. It is discovered that under this heading are: rituals of opening, of interdiction and testing of the players; shared secret languages and shared dramatic play; exchanges of friendship; excited festival play; subsequent sequences of shared discourse built upon the community established through play. In the light of this study the "play" phases were an intermediate zone, an interstitial area between formal acquaintance and an open friendly relationship. On the basis of this study it could be argued that although the play was contributory (and not trivial), it was nevertheless only an instrumentality providing the basis for an intimate relationship.

KERR, M.K., & KELLY, B.N. (University of Winnipeg)

Longitudinal Changes in Categories of Free Play Behavior in Young Children

Kerry and Kelly (1981) reported on some of the methodological and conceptual issues pertaining to the analysis of children's free play with reference to a longitudinal study in which they were engaged. This report outlines some of the substantive results of that study.

There is general agreement that, in free play, children learn many skills that allow them to function effectively with their peers and that will serve them in later life. There is less agreement as to which play behaviours show significant change over time and as to whether different patterns of play development characterize different groups of children. The issue of whether certain types of play are more "socially mature," that is, whether there is some functionally valid stage-like progression is also controversial. Howes (1980) developed a scale that demonstrated an increase with age in both social exchange and an increase in interaction between social exchange and the complementary use of objects. Smith (1978) on the other hand, found that solitary and parallel play, which might be expected to decrease substantially with increased social interactions, did not do so.

This study uses two separate observational coding systems, the Parten (1933) and the Smilansky (1968), to examine the play behavior of 31 children (12 male, 19 female) observed on two separate periods a year apart (i.e. 1978, 1979). On each occasion observation continued over a two month period with five separate one minute observations being made for each child. Throughout the study the children were in the same large day care centre in which they spent the whole day. Average age in year I was 36 months and in year II, 49 months. A central concern was to identify on both coding instruments the play behaviours that change over time with reference to the theoretical assumptions of both scales, i.e. that there is a pattern of emerging "social maturity" in play behaviour.

When the total sample of children is analyzed over the two year period, the following significant differences emerge: functional play ($t = 3.15, p < .004$), parallel play ($t = 3.10, p < .004$), unoccupied activity ($t = 2.86, p < .003$), dramatic play ($t = 2.2, p < .03$), solitary onlooker ($t = 2.11, p < .04$), df = 30. However, these overall significant longitudinal differences for functional play ($t = 3.06, p < .01$), solitary play ($t = 2.16, p < .05$) and unoccupied activity ($t = 2.56, p < .03$); df = 11; females for onlooker behaviour ($t = -2.24, p < .04$), parallel play ($t = 2.84, p < .01$), and dramatic play ($t = 2.56, p < .02$), df = 18.

These data suggest that it is not so much the degree of social interaction implied by
a play behaviour as its developmental utility to the child that is important. For the
group as a whole, functional and unoccupied behaviours increased, functional behaviour
being the first category in the Smilansky scale and unoccupied, the first on the Parten.
Solitary onlooker behaviour does decrease. At the same time, play behaviour typically
considered more advanced (parallel play - Parten; dramatic play - Smilansky) increased.
Early forms of play do not seem to be pushed out by later forms, theoretically defined.

When these changes are analyzed by sex, it emerges that the significant increases for
boys are in those behaviours that are typically interpreted as less interactive (func-
tional, solitary, unoccupied). Girls decrease the amount of passive onlooker activity
and account for the increase in parallel and dramatic play. Thus, the patterns of
emergence of play socialization are quite different, by sex, suggesting that the notion
of a general hierarchy of increasing social maturity in play behaviour is quite misleading.

Children's play seems to be directed towards serving children's needs and these, of
course, will be defined both in terms of the child's general development and particular
socialization experiences. Of special interest is the increase in solitary play in boys.
Several writers (Kerr, 1976; Kerr and Kelly, 1981; Smith, 1978) have identified similar
increases suggesting that solitary play may serve as a mature coping behaviour. The
functional utility rather than the developmental emergence of forms of plays seems to
dominate children's changing play patterns.

KLONSKY, BRUCE G. (SUNY, Buffalo)

Gender Role Orientation and Recreational Preferences

There has been a paucity of research investigating the relationship between gender-
role orientation and leisure behavior (Crandall, Altenkarten, Carson, Nolan, and Dixon,
1977). The few studies in this area have typically dealt with a limited range of
recreational activities such as athletic competition (e.g., Berger & Littlefield, 1969;
Helmreich & Spence, 1977; Myer & Lips, 1978; Schendel, 1965) and have neglected to consider
the relative amounts of time spent in recreational and work activities (e.g., Gentry &
Doring, 1979). The present study's major purposes were to assess the relative influences
of gender-role orientation and sex on (a) recreational preferences and (b) time spent in
recreational and work activities.

Subjects were 109 undergraduate volunteers (48 males, 61 females). The students were
asked to complete a questionnaire that included (a) a recreational inventory adapted from
the Sutton-Smith and Rosenberg (1970) measure which asked students to indicate and rank
activities participated in since starting school, and (b) the Spence and Helmreich (1978)
Personal Attributes Questionnaire which measures masculinity-femininity.

A series of chi-square analyses investigates recreational participation as a function
of gender-role classification and sex. Recreational categories were chance, chance and
strategy, strategy, physical skill, physical skill and strategy, outdoor skill, social
activities, vicarious activities, and childhood imaginary play and game invention. The
median split technique was employed to classify individuals into gender-role categories
(masculine, feminine, androgynous, and undifferentiated) and into high and low participation
groups for each of the recreation categories. Sex and gender-role categories signif-
ificantly overrepresented in high participation groups were (a) males in the chance,
strategy, and physical skill and strategy categories, (b) females in the social activities
and imaginary playmate categories, (c) masculine-typed in the strategy category, and
(d) androgynous in the social activities category. Additionally, the masculine-typed
were significantly underrepresented in the vicarious activities category.

ANOVA's were employed to investigate the influence of gender-role classification and
sex upon the amount of time spent on recreational and work activities, respectively.
Gender-role classification and the interaction of gender-role classification with sex
were significantly predictive of time spent on work activities, and approached signifi-
cance for recreational activities. Additional results and the implications of the present
study's findings will be discussed.

LAUER, MARK, & LEISEN, ANNA, WITH DENICO, GARTH & BARTHELEMY, JOEL (St. Cloud State Univ.)

Social Control in Two Minnesota Festivals

This paper examines both formal and informal social control methods that are used in
two community festivals in central Minnesota. Under the heading of formal control, the actions of the local police are examined and are then contrasted with the different mechanisms used by the citizens of each community, which is the basis of informal control. These mechanisms of social control are discussed at length, and the reasons for their employment considered. The use of alcoholic beverages in the festival is of considerable significance, and so the different policies in the two communities toward alcoholic beverages is considered. Finally, the suggestion is made that the differences in structure of the two festivals leads to the differences in the form and styles of social control in each community.

LAVENDA, ROBERT H. (St. Cloud State University)

Festival as Text: Introduction to Community Festivals

During the Summer of 1981, 22 undergraduate students from St. Cloud State University carried out research on two community festivals in Central Minnesota. The results of this research are, we believe, of interest to students of play. This introductory paper briefly discusses the research project, but is principally concerned with setting out a framework for understanding community festivals. It is argued that these festivals are cultural texts or performances which are publicly written and revised every year, providing participants with one way in which they may reflect upon experience and hence make sense out of their lives.

LAVIE, SMADAR (University of California at Berkeley)

The Fool -- Mzeina Bedouin of the Sinai

During the last thirty years the Bedouin of the Southern Sinai Desert have been governed alternately by Egyptian and Israeli authorities, with governments changing hands at least five times. For all these authorities the Sinai is a political bargaining chip during negotiations over territories and borders. The Bedouin of the Southern Sinai are not pastoral nomads, but are basically migrant laborers relying upon wage work for these external authorities. They, nevertheless, are conceived by outsiders as another exotic component of the beautiful and motionless landscape, as another touristic attraction, as a human component not having opinions about the external situation in which they are placed.

The fool has the theatrical talent and symbolic capacity which he brings to bear upon the inconsistent, insecure living situation in which the Mzeina Bedouin of the Southern Sinai are placed. He is an allegorical figure belonging to the ideological peripheries of deviation but to the societal center of the Mzeina daily life. As such the fool is a source of humor due to the bisociation immanent in his appearance. The fool appears in situations of transition, in which the routine reality becomes opaque and paradoxical. Such social opacity is likely to obtain when the Mzeina reflect about themselves in a reductionist fashion during certain moments that occur in their "indexical" ad-hoc daily routine. In these moments the Mzeina ask themselves what the essence of their existence as Bedouin when compared with the foreign world on the one hand, and with other Bedouin on the other. The fool transforms all the participants in such situations into a non-negotiable state of ritual/play. In the course of performing his antics within the ritual/play frame the fool dramatizes in a "solo" show the audience's "anti-structure" or alter ego as Bedouin. The social selves of the others become irrelevant since the fool is his own rationale, but the fool demonstrates some identity which they have sensed in themselves before his artistic intrusion into their everyday lives. The fool, thus, reunifies the inconsistent social context by transforming reality into a higher level of artistic abstraction. In this manner he becomes a defense mechanism to be used against external chaos and helps the Mzeina tribe shield itself from the impingement of external forces beyond their control.

MANNING, FRANK (University of Western Ontario)

Carnival in Canada
The Reconstruction of a Celebration

The Toronto Caribana is one of about a dozen West Indian summer carnivals in North American cities, all modelled on the Trinidad Carnival. Unlike the others, however, it
attempts to combine the carnival genre with a variety of other West Indian performance motifs, and is consciously choreographed as a pan-Caribbean celebration. This paper will explore the symbolism and the politics of Caribana, focusing on the tension between unity and disunity in West Indian immigrant society.

MICHELSON, KARIN (University of Western Ontario)

Two Feminine Prefixes in Oneida Stories

In Oneida, a Northern Iroquoian language, every verb takes a pronominal prefix which indicates the person, gender and number of the subject if the verb is intransitive and of both the subject and object if the verb is transitive. The pronominal system of Oneida is interesting in that there are two distinct prefixes which refer to female persons. Both feminine prefixes show up in several Oneida stories or tales. Which of the two prefixes occurs with a particular verb depends upon the speaker's attitude to the female character in the story.

NARDO, ANNA K. (National Humanities Center)

Andrew Marvell's Metamorphic Play

"Upon Appleton House: To my Lord Fairfax" is the most curious poem by one of England's most enigmatic poets. Although it purports to be a country house poem in the established genre of Ben Jonson's "To Penshurst," it violates all the rules - alluding pointed to the English Civil War (1642-48) and the public duty from which General Fairfax retreated to his country estate; interpolating a comical tale about Fairfax's ancestor, who stole a bride from a not so chaste nunnerly; and digressing wildly in its descriptions of the meadow, river, and wood. Throughout the poem Marvell's metaphors are less comparisons than queer transformations. The garden becomes an army where bees sound the alarums and flowers salute the general with "fragrant volleys." The woodpecker who fells the rotten oak alludes to the parliamentary reformers and regicides. And more bizarre still, homeward-bound fishermen carrying canoes on their heads become "Antipoles in shoes" and "tortoise-like . . . rational amphibia." In its multiple allusions, imitations, and transformations, "Upon Appleton House" frames itself as play.

According to Helen Schwartzman's definition, play is

an orientation or framing and defining context that players adopt toward something . . . which produces a text characterized by allusion . . . transformation . . . and purported imitation. (Transformations, p. 330)

On every level Marvell frames his poem as play: play with the established genre of the country house poem, with the conventional poetic attitudes toward military heroism and pastoral retreat, and with physical reality. In poetic play, he dissolves distinctions between literary genres, history and nature, mind and world, so that he can metamorphose almost anything into anything else. Because the play frame is inherently double (what is inside it both is and is not what it imitates), it allows Marvell the freedom for these transformations. By framing his poem as play, he can render the complexities of experience he confronted during and after the English Civil War. Should man act in a tainted, chaotic public world or retreat to an illusory pastoral garden? Is there any longer a nobility in ancestral deeds that can be carried forward in the next generation? Can man merge his consciousness with trees and grass or is he alienated from nature? These questions about the essence of society, traditional values, and physical reality were fiercely debated during these years as England moved from government by an absolute monarchy to a parliamentary state, from leadership by a hereditary nobility to an individualistic bourgeoisie, and from medieval cosmology to empirical science. Through the doubleness and transformational power of play, Marvell is able to hold all these oppositions in the tension of his metamorphic art.

NELSON, CHRISTOPHER E, WITH DOERFLER, RENE, PATTISON, LARINE, WALLER, SUSAN, & SCHMITT, THOMAS (St. Cloud State University)

The Organization of Entertainment:
Fun and Festival in Central Minnesota

In this paper, the organization of events in two community festivals in central Minne-
sota is contrasted and compared. The kinds of events presented are examined, and attention is paid to their underlying organization and the way in which this organization shapes people's participation in and understanding of the festival. Participation by sex and age in the events is examined, and the way in which the structure of the festival replicates the character of the community is discussed, particularly with regard to the style of interaction with outsiders. It is our contention that the model used here can be applied with equal success to other festivals in other places.

NORWOOD, JACLYNN, & DIRCKS, GINA, WITH ADAMS, AMY, STOKES, PATRICK, & IKI, MOTOKO
(St. Cloud State University)

A Little Bit of Glitter: The Queen Pageant in Central Minnesota

This paper considers the nature, structure, and function of the queen pageant in two festivals in Central Minnesota. The two festivals were seen as being different in their orientation—one was inner-directed, the other outward-directed, and the reflection of this difference in the two pageants is examined through a consideration of the organizers and participants in the event, the structure of the event, its placement in the festival, and its results. While certain significant differences were found, certain striking similarities emerged, most particularly with regard to the characteristics of the young women who were selected as queens, similarities which are replicated in the young women who become queens in other communities in the state. It is argued that these communities are encouraging certain types of young women to participate, that this type represents ideal young womanhood in the eyes of those doing the selection, and that this type corresponds to an upwardly-mobile, middle-class vision of young people.

PARK, ROBERTA J. (University of California at Berkeley)

Boys Into Men -- State Into Nation
Rites De Passage in College Football, 1890-1905

In 1966 the British anthropologist John Beattie pointed out that both historians and anthropologists "... are concerned with the description and understanding of real human societies... in terms of the categories of the actors themselves." (p. 25), and that in an attempt to achieve such understanding, scholars in both disciplines need to make use of whatever methods are appropriate to their purposes. While there are many historians who would object to this position (see, for example, Barzun, 1974), a growing number of them have begun to suggest that our understanding of past societies might be expanded by the judicious application of some of the insights which the work of anthropologists like Mary Douglas, Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz suggest. Stone (1979), Wood (1979), and Higham (1979) are among those historians who have stated that the work of anthropologists might be useful in helping scholars in history shape the questions which they ask of the past, especially those questions which are concerned with such phenomena as popular religions, public festivals and symbolic rituals. Indeed, John MacAlloon's recently published This Great Symbol: Pierre de Coubertin and the Origins of the Modern Olympic Games (1981) offers a comprehensive effort to understand not only Coubertin but the symbolic origins of the modern Olympic games within the cultural context of late nineteenth century Europe, especially France. It is not at all unreasonable to believe that games and sport might be better understood within their historical contexts if we were to pay more attention to questions of the type which MacAlloon raises -- or of the type which Victor Turner raises in works like Dramas, Fields and Metaphors: Symbolic Action in Human Society (1974) or "Liminal to Liminal, in Play, Flow and Ritual." (1974)

Within the past decade or so a rapidly growing number of historical studies have focused upon the rise of highly competitive forms of sport in the United States between the end of the Civil War and the outbreak of the First World War, and a variety of reasons have been given in an attempt to explain the rise of sport as a salient cultural phenomenon. In "The Reorientation of American Culture in the 1890's" (1974), John Higham has summarized several of the major theories which have been advanced to account for the rapid proliferation of all sorts of recreative, sporting and exercise forms in America near the end of the nineteenth century. Many of the more recent historical studies of sport have made reference to the importance of attempting to understand the phenomenon within the context of the dominant cultural values, expressed symbolically, of the period; yet, to
date, relatively few of these historical studies have dealt specifically with what might be called the "symbolic accouterments" of sport.

College football suggests an intriguing possibility for deepening our understanding of an historical period by looking at a variety of events of a seemingly highly symbolic nature. Within a relatively short time after an American college or university in the late 1800s had organized a football team, the students had also developed a variety of rallies, songs, cheers, mascots, colors, trophies, an "arch rival", and all types of support groups which quickly became intimately associated with the actual football contest itself. Indeed, the contest itself soon became imbedded in a whole series of "frames" which must be considered in many ways as important as the game itself -- if not more important.

The present paper focuses upon the rise of football in the decade and a half between 1890 and 1905 at one institution -- the University of California -- and attempts to analyze the meanings of the game and its accoutrements, especially as seen by the students, within the larger context of college life and the broader culture.

PATRICK, MAURICE, WITH CHRISTENSON, ANDRIA, RUDOLPH, PAMELA, & CASHMAN, MACAELA (St. Cloud State University)

Power and Festival

The power structures of two Minnesota communities are compared and are related to the structure of the festivals in these communities. Attention is paid to the traditional organization of the town, changes in that organization, and the way in which the festival reflects and shapes the traditional organization but is at the same time sensitive to the changes in the community. Thus, while the festival in Foley continues to reinforce the inwardly directly traditional arrangements of control and of sex role interaction, the changes in the community are reflected in tensions over control of the festival. In Glenwood, it is argued, the festival serves rather to incorporate new members of the business and professional community into the life of the town. A distinction is made between a rural-traditional festival and a commercial-bureaucratic one, and the paper concludes with an examination of the question of festivals are texts, who writes them?

REIFEL, STUART (University of Texas)

Four Cases of Manifest Affect in Construction Play

The nature of play with construction materials (e.g., blocks, other manipulatives) is of interest with regard to cognition, custom, social interaction, educational practice, and clinical interpretation. A relatively long-standing focus of inquiry has explored the ways constructions reflect personality or emotional strata of human behavior (Erikson, 1938, 1950, 1963; Hartley, Frank and Goldenson, 1952). The purpose of this paper is to present cases of children's representational block constructions (i.e., depictions of a given referent) that appear to manifest overt signs of affective concerns that are extraneous to the given referent.

Developmentally, the younger child's representation with any medium should reflect less differentiation within a given referent (Piaget, 1962; Werner and Kaplan, 1963), as well as reflecting the child's affective state (Erikson, 1972; Piaget, 1962; Werner, 1957). The question remains, what forms might this affect take in premeditated representation? Four cases are presented from a larger study of the development of symbolic representation, wherein each child (at age 4 or 7) used a set of building blocks to show a version of the story of Little Red Riding Hood.

The four cases provide evidence that children can include additional construction, beyond the material given in the story, that reflects either fear or concern with regard to the story. For example, Case 1 (boy, age 4) shows the grandmother's house (reflecting the referent), surrounded by a "brick wall" so that nobody could get in to eat the grandmother (material not from the story). The other cases include similar additional constructions.

Cases are elaborated and discussed in terms of methods used for interpreting constructional play.
RENSON, ROLAND, & SMULDERS, H. (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Folk Games and Ethnic Identity: How Flemish Are the Folk Games of Flanders?

From the beginning of this century, modern sports (i.e. British games) have been adopted throughout the western world and have gradually replaced traditional folk games. In Flanders, the Dutch speaking part of Belgium, many traditional folk games have been preserved intact to this day. As among other ethno-linguistic minorities in Europe, the ethno-nationalistic identity factor seems to have played a significant role in conserving certain game forms. In many cases, traditional games have been elevated to the status of nationalistic symbols (or tourist attractions) and are often referred to as 'Flemish, Irish, Scottish, Basque... folk games. In order to critically examine this nationalistic 'game particularism', the patterns of geographic distribution of folk games were analyzed. The games are inventoried in the Flemish Folk Games File. Results indicate that only a few folk games are practised in all five Flemish provinces (e.g. popinjay shooting). Most games are characterized by a local and regional distribution pattern. They often reflect the survival of former historical/political or religious entities, or local geographic characteristics (e.g. coastal area).

SCHWARTZMAN, HELEN (Chicago)

The Power of Play and the Play of Power in Mental Health Settings

The typical activities in various mental health settings (e.g., mental hospitals, community mental health centers, residential treatment facilities) are surveyed and the part that play plays in these work contexts is examined. The role of play in therapy, in meetings and the variety of jokes, pranks, stories, nicknames and humor (sometimes black humor) that develop in these settings are all examined here. It is argued that studies of play and studies of work cannot be pursued separately, as research by Csikszentimihalyi (1975), Handelman (1977), Mergen (1978), Manning (1973), Schwartzman (1978) and others suggests.

STANALAND, PEGGY (Eastern Kentucky University)

Hurling: An Irish Cultural Marker

The sport of hurling has enjoyed a long and beloved stay in the annals of Irish history. Its purity as a true Irish sport is almost without blemish, for it has not found consistent popularity outside the Emerald Isle.

There are historical references to stick and ball games throughout the world. Yet the original name and original intent of many of these games changed through the years and with the passage of time lost their initial identity. This was not the case with Irish hurling. The hurly stick has been mentioned in the earliest Irish manuscripts. Translators and interpreters of these manuscripts give reference to hurling as a part of Lughnasa festivals dating as far back as 1500 B.C.

Legendary heroes carried a hurly stick as routinely as a sword; fields for hurling were maintained on the lands of nobles or important persons; sticks and balls were left as an inheritance; and stories and legends that were such a significant part of the oral history of Ireland, abound with incidents of hurling feats.

"A little bit of Irish makes the world kin." Even though countless people, in the U.S. in particular, trace part of their ancestry to Ireland, their Irish forebears did not bring hurling with them to any great degree. Hurling belongs to Ireland.

Many sports have succumbed to widespread diffusion -- soccer, basketball, track, e.g. But hurling has remained uniquely Irish. In its native setting, it is widespread, popular, highly organized, intensely competitive and played by young men and older men (and even by women). Historically, hurling has furnished poets and story tellers with unique subject matter that has helped perpetuate heroic characteristics of a people. In contemporary society, hurling has played that same role. It has helped Ireland assert its individuality.
TAIT, PEARL E. (The Florida State University)

Visually Impaired Children's Competent Performance on Verbal Humor Tasks Raise Questions as to Reported Lags in Cognitive Development

A consistent theme throughout the study of the development of visually impaired children has been that without the information provided by the primary sense of vision, visually impaired children would have difficulty in conceptualizing the world in which they live. Evidence of this inability seemed to be provided by reports of severe lags in cognitive development as measured primarily by Piagetian type tasks. However, studies in language revealed little developmental lag. Since these studies investigated language only through single words in isolation, this discrepancy between language development and cognitive development might have been attributed to limitations in the language studies. Consequently, the language of visually impaired children was examined through verbal humor since concepts become a source of humor only when they are mastered. Tait (in press) found that visual impairment did not influence language comprehension as presented in joke form. Rogow (1981) who investigated the language ability of visually handicapped children through the recognition and resolution of riddle incongruity also found that these children performed as well as their sighted peers.

In view of the close relationship between cognitive development and language development, and the increasing support that the language development of visually impaired children is not impaired, it seems necessary to question previous investigations into cognitive development reported in the literature. Data are presently being analyzed which investigate the performance of visually impaired children on a joke comprehension task and conservation of weight. Results will be reported. Indications are that concept development has been defined too narrowly within visual-spatial dimension and needs to be re-examined.

TSANG, SARAH, Y.W. (University of Wisconsin)

Playful Judgements as a Function of Superiority and Incongruity Humour

The purpose of this study is to establish a connecting link between superiority humour theory and incongruity humour theory via the use of irony at the interpersonal level. A 2 x 2 x 2 independent group design was employed in this experiment.

The three two-valued independent variables are: 1) friend (F) and enemy (EN) relationship; 2) realistic (R) and unrealistic (U) characteristic-attribute (realism); and 3) extreme (E) and mild (M) insult. Hence, the eight conditions generated from the three independent variables are: 1) friend, realistic and extreme (FEREx); 2) FRM; 3) FUEx; 4) FUM; 5) EnREx; 6) EnRM; 7) EnUEx; and 8) EnUM. Four experimental items were constructed for each of the eight conditions.

Each subject received a set of seven items and their five-point rating scales. Three control items were randomly inserted between each of the four experimental items. Subjects were instructed to identify with the "insulted" and to rate each item in terms of the degree of playful intention ranging from "kidding" to "serious".

The study proposed a three-way interaction hypothesis, specifying that, under the condition of friendly relationship, unrealistic characteristic-attribute and extreme insult (FUEx), kidding judgements would be higher than other conditions.

A studentized range test was performed following the ANOVA. The three-way interaction for kidding-serious (playful judgement) was significant (p < .01). The Duncan's Multiple Range Means for kidding-serious interaction indicated the FUEx condition was significantly more playful (kidding) than any of the other seven conditions.

TUCKER, ELIZABETH (SUNY - Binghamton)

Levitation and Trance Games at Pre-Adolescent Girls' Slumber Parties

The first "serious" supernatural game that many young American girls experience is levitation, sometimes called "Light as a Feather, Heavy as Lead." This slumber-party game is a unique combination of skill (finger and body positions, lifting technique) and supposed supernatural guidance, brought about by "concentration". The latter aspect
accounts for the seriousness and nervous fascination with which most participants approach the game. There are numerous variations -- chanting, marching in a circle around the girl to be levitated, and storytelling, for example -- but in all of its forms, the game is strongly ritualistic.

Of particular interest is the process of putting one girl into a trance, sometimes a part of levitation and other times a separate game. Trance inducement, which begins with one or two girls rubbing their listener's temples and speaking softly to her, frequently involves the telling of a gruesome story. Violent and sexual occurrences predominate in these stories, for the clear purpose of frightening the listener into losing control of herself. Such consistent emphasis on danger shows how important trance games can be as expressions of young girls' fears to entering adolescence.

As ritualization of known, half-understood, or supernatural threats (or a combination of all three), levitation and trance games represent a significant need of pre-adolescent girls. The data for this paper comes from groups of girls in southern Indiana and New York, between 1976 and 1981; broader comparative study of girls' and boys' games should help to answer some of the questions that this study raises.

WATSON, MALCOLM W., & STUBBS, MARGARET L. (Brandeis University)

A Scale for Assessing Components of High Fantasy Play Level in Preschoolers

In order to develop a scoring technique for assessing norms of high fantasy role playing that was especially sensitive to children's use of super-heroes and monsters, we observed 50 American, middle-class preschool children for 30 minutes each (in 10 minute sessions) during free play in their daycare center. A scoring system was developed that accounted for a separate fantasy level of character (agent), theme (action), and prop (object), as well as for a general score. In each category for each pretend scenario, scores ranged from a no fantasy level to a highly original fantasy level involving supernatural aspects. Interscorer reliability was high. Teachers' rankings of children's fantasy levels were also highly correlated with general fantasy scores. Of the total time of observation, children spent 24% in some type of pretending. Of the pretend time, 17% involved the most fantastic theme level, 10% involved the most fantastic character level, and 6% involved the most fantastic prop level. Children were then divided into low and high fantasy groups and were interviewed for fantasy and leisure time preferences and imaginative predisposition. Parents were also interviewed for attitudes toward fantasy and their children's exposure to media models. Children high in fantasy play showed differing patterns of television and movie viewing and had more parental involvement in their media viewing than did low fantasy children. Imaginative predisposition was not related to fantasy play level. Further assessments of antecedents of superhero and monster play and resultant fantasy level are proposed.

WEILBACHER, REGINA (Ohio)

The Kindergarten: Roots of Play in Education

Nowhere has the work/play dichotomy been felt more sharply than in our children's schools. Traditionally, children have been expected to "get to work" and learn their lessons without "playing around". The only time when play was acceptable was during recess.

However, in the early 1800's Friedrich Froebel pointed to the possible educational values of children's natural inclination to play. In Germany he set up classrooms in which playful materials were incorporated into children's educational experiences. Froebel felt that play activities supported the natural growth of children and he called his type of classroom a "Kindergarten" or, literally, a "children's garden."

During the mid-1800's followers of Froebel attempted to introduce the Froebelian Method in the United States. Early Froebelian pioneers were met with skepticism. Gradually, however, they won acceptance and were able to set up Kindergartens in the United States.

Today educational pressures are intense. While some Kindergartens remain faithful to Froebel's emphasis on play, others have been pushed "back to basics" and concentrate on academics. It is truly an appropriate time to review Froebel's observation that play is a most vital aspect in a child's growth and education.

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This paper elaborates on Frobel's philosophy. It discusses his interest in children's play and his specific ways of incorporating play into the education of young children. It also traces the development of the Kindergarten movement in the United States. The paper concludes by contrasting today's Kindergarten practices with those found in Frobel's classrooms and by encouraging educators to re-evaluate the important place of play in schools today.

WOMACK, MARI (University of California at Los Angeles)

Athletes and the Media: An Anthropological Analysis of Sportswriters

Sportswriters have a unique role in sports. They regulate the relationship of athletes to their fans in many ways, by reporting on their activities and assessing their capabilities. In a way, the sportswriter plays the role of Superfan. But the sportswriter is a paid professional who has rights and privileges not available to the average sports fan, and he identifies himself as a member of the sports community. However, the relationship of the sportswriter to athletes is marked by subtle status distinctions. The player is typically better known to the public and better paid than the sportswriter. But the sportswriter considers himself to be better educated than the athletes he covers. The net result of these and other status differences is an uneasy coexistence, complicated by the fact that the athlete and the writer need each other, no matter how much each tries to deny it. This paper examines the relationship between sportswriters and athletes, how it is regulated through joking, and how the fame of the athlete is balanced against the "power of the press."

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NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

NASSS '82

Theme

The 1982 NASSS conference will be held in Toronto from November 4-7. The theme of this year's conference is "The Sociological Imagination: Issues in American and Canadian Sport." The selection of the theme owes an obvious debt to C. Wright Mills, whose 1959 volume The Sociological Imagination is now a classic. Beyond the selection of the title, the theme reflects the adoption of an approach to sociological investigation that Mills advocated. Throughout his career Mills encouraged sociologists to direct their attention to the analysis of significant public issues. Contemporary North American sport presents a myriad of concerns to challenge our imaginations. Accordingly, the conference organizers issue an invitation for symposia and paper presentations directed toward the analysis of social issues in sport.

Within the general theme, three subthemes have been identified: stratification, elite amateur and professional sport, and social problems. The plenary sessions and a portion of the programme for each full day of the conference (Thursday, Friday, Saturday) will focus on one of the subthemes. (Examples of appropriate topics within each subtheme are stratification: class and gender differences in sport, social mobility; elite amateur and professional sport: commercialization, state involvement, the Olympic movement; social problems: violence, problems in youth sport. In combination the subthemes will enable a broad overview of issues in the sociology of sport. At the same time, by focussing on a specific subtheme on each day, we will attain some coherence and unity in our discussion.

As the membership of NASSS has grown to include a significant representation of Americans and Canadians, the conference theme also reflects this representation. Where appropriate, conference sessions will be directed toward a comparative analysis of concerns in the two countries. Thus, proposals which indicate a comparative orientation will be especially welcome.

Student Papers

This year's conference will again include a student paper competition. An award will be given by NASSS for the best paper written by an undergraduate or graduate student on
any subject related to the field of sport sociology. Manuscripts, no longer than 5,000 words, should be submitted employing the style of the American Sociological Review. The winning paper will be included in a special session within the annual meeting and an award, plus airfare to the Toronto conference, will be presented to the winning author. All currently registered fulltime students at accredited institutions of higher learning are eligible for the competition. The winning author will be required to attend the annual meeting to present his or her paper and to receive the award.

Note: NASSS members are asked to advise their students of the competition and to encourage their participation. The paper competition was judged to be a highly worthwhile feature of the 1981 conference and we expect to receive an enthusiastic response to the competition again this year.

Inquiries concerning the student paper competition and submissions for the competition should be sent to Dr. Barry McPherson, Department of Kinesiology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 3G1.

Symposia

At this time, the conference organizers are issuing a call for submission of symposia proposals. The proposals are due by May 15, and should indicate the symposium title and tentative participants. Symposia focussed on one of the three conference subthemes will be given special consideration, although proposals on all topics will be considered. Organizers will be notified of the acceptance of proposals by June 15, and asked to confirm the participants by August 1.

Schedule for Submitting Symposia Proposals and Papers

- Submission of symposia proposals indicating title and tentative participants: May 15
- Call for abstracts and pre-registration: June 1
- Notification of acceptance of symposia proposals: June 15
- Abstracts and pre-registration fee due: July 1
- Notification of paper acceptances*: August 1
- Submission of symposia details: August 1
- Arrive in Toronto: November 3
- Submission of final abstracts for inclusion in a book of abstracts that will be available at conference registration: September 1

Symposia proposals and paper abstracts should be sent to Dr. Nancy Theberge, Department of Kinesiology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 3G1.

General Inquiries

Inquiries concerning all other aspects of the 1982 Conference should be directed to Dr. Peter Donnelly, Department of Physical Education, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4L8.

Tentative Conference Format

A tentative outline of the programme contents includes the following:

- Keynote speakers on each day
- Symposia
- Paper presentations
- Unopposed poster sessions
- Book displays and exhibits. These are being coordinated by Ms. Betty Smith, SIRLS documentalist, University of Waterloo.
- Give/get sessions. A communication centre will be established to enable contact between participants who wish to meet informally in give/get sessions to discuss topics of mutual interest.
- Electronic seminar. Conference organizers are exploring the possibility of arranging a "computer conference" linking scholars located across North America and conference participants by means of on line computer connections.
The conference organizers will attempt to minimize the problems of overlapping sessions by avoiding, where possible, concurrent presentations. In the event that more papers are accepted than can be accommodated in available sessions, some presentations will be scheduled in an unopposed poster session that will encourage dialogue between author and audience in a congenial social setting.