

# Journal Surveys

## I. SPORT PHILOSOPHY-METHODOLOGY

I-1

Fairs, John R. "Sociocultural Control of the Body in Western Society: An Ethicoeconomic Interpretation," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7, No. 2 (Dec. 1976), 1-25.

The manner in which bodily drives and needs are gratified or controlled is directly related to the ethicomoral system favored by a society. The ethicomoral system is, in turn, influenced by the prevalent economic system. In a 'pain economy' production is emphasized and consumption is severely restricted. Such an economy, characterized by the Calvinist/capitalist work ethic and asceticism, represses bodily needs and drives. In contrast, a 'pleasure economy' emphasizes high mass consumption and hedonism, while encouraging the expression of bodily drives and needs. Thus, a relationship exists between economic systems and attitudes toward sport and recreation. Based on secondary works: 40 notes.

Peter Donnelly

I-2

Fielding, Lawrence W., Steel, Donald H., Eyler, Marvin H. "Spencer's Philosophy of Play: An Overview," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 3, No. 2 (Dec. 1972), 1-15.

Modern play theorists have misinterpreted Herbert Spencer's play theory because they have reviewed it exclusive of his total philosophy. This usually results in his theory of surplus energy being used in some form of play activity. In actuality, Spencer's philosophy of play is related to "the capacity of the conscious mind to know . . . all aspects of mental being." This conforms to the evolutionary principles to which Spencer subscribed, and play served only as an example of an aesthetically oriented activity. He believed survival needs were the primary consideration and the pleasure needs secondary. Play then, was a basic human need and the motivating force of survival pleasure was the secondary effect. Based on

primary sources and secondary works; 40 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

### I-3

Park, Roberta J. "The Philosophy of John Dewey and Physical Education," *The Physical Educator*, 26, No. 2 (May 1969), 55-57.

In reviewing Dewey's philosophic ideas, this paper concentrated on the following themes: (1) "The Assumed Historical Dualisms" whereby man has been separated from nature; (2) "Experience" in which societies through the ages have emphasized the higher value of intellectual pursuits while minimizing learnings of a practical nature; and (3) "The Play-Work-Recreation Complex" which holds that play and work have been seen as antithetical. Dewey's writings attempted to dispel many of these erroneous beliefs, and the significance of his philosophy for physical education is that we humanize and liberalize our activities to contribute better to our quality of life. Based on secondary works; 10 notes.

Joan Paul

### I-4

Parker, Franklin. "Sport, Play and Physical Education in Cultural Perspective," *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 36, No. 4 (April 1965), 29-30, 80.

Parker attempts to explore reasons why man plays and engages in sport. He traced the role of sporting activities from primitive man to the age of television. In postulating why man plays, he relies on the Recapitulation, Will to power, Catharsis, and Aesthetic theories. His information is based primarily on his reading of Schiller. No notes.

Miriam F. Sheldon

### I-5

Hermiston, R. and Metcalfe, Alan. "Computerized Information Storage and Retrieval System for Historians," *The Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7, No. 1 (May 1976), 66-71.

The system, originally developed in 1971, may be outdated as far as computer science is concerned, but it is still a very simple approach which requires no knowledge of computers. The system was intended for individual projects, but can be modified for national groups. Data is stored and can be retrieved by: time; spatial; activity; institution; eco-

nomics, political; social and intellectual indications. The system also insures that data will not be lost and is "open-minded" to permit the addition of new categories at any time. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 1 note.

Kevin G. Jones

I-6

Patterson, Ted. "Lee Allen, Baseball Historian," *Baseball Research Journal*, 1, (1972), 2-7.

Lee Allen's death in 1969 deprived baseball historians of a fount of knowledge which he willingly shared. As long-time historian of Baseball's Hall of Fame, Allen turned the new library into a research mecca for sport historians. This sketchy article introduces the man, but fails to analyze or to introduce Allen's pioneering work in baseball history, sociology, and statistics. Based on reminiscences. No notes.

David Q. Voigt