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The PASS-Q: The Perceived Available Support in Sport Questionnaire

运动可获得支持感问卷

JSEP Volume 33, Issue 1, February

Paul Freeman, Pete Coffee, Tim Rees

This article provides initial evidence for the construct validity of the Perceived Available Support in Sport Questionnaire (PASS-Q), which assesses emotional, esteem, informational, and tangible support. In Study 1, confirmatory factor analyses provided evidence for a four-dimension factor structure. Correlations supported hypothesized relationships between the PASS-Q dimensions and the Social Support Survey questions (Richman, Rosenfeld, & Hardy, 1993). In Study 2, the four-dimension factor structure was supported in an independent sample. Further, higher levels of perceived available emotional, esteem, informational, and tangible support were associated with higher levels of self-confidence and lower levels of burnout. Researchers are encouraged to use the PASS-Q to examine the effects of perceived available support in sport contexts.

本文初步证明了运动可获得支持感问卷（PASS-Q）的结构效度。该量表包括情感，自尊，信息和有形支持四个维度。研究一对该量表进行了验证性因素分析，结果支持了该量表的四维度结构。对 PASS-Q 和社会支持调查问卷进行相关分析，结果证明了两之间相关性。研究二用另一个独立样本做检验，结果支持了四维度因素结构。此外，直觉到高的情感，自尊，信息和有形支持的被试其自信度高，耗竭程度少。研究者可以将 PASS-Q 量表用于检验运动领域支持感效应的相关研究。

Self-Compassion: A Potential Resource for Young Women Athletes

年轻女运动员的潜在资源：自怜

JSEP Volume 33, Issue 1, February

Amber D. Mosewich, Kent C. Kowalski, Catherine M. Sabiston, Whitney A. Sedgwick, Jessica L. Tracy

Self-compassion has demonstrated many psychological benefits (Neff, 2009). In an effort to explore self-compassion as a potential resource for young women athletes, we explored relations among self-compassion, proneness to self-conscious emotions (i.e., shame, guilt-free shame, guilt, shame-free guilt, authentic pride, and hubristic pride), and potentially unhealthy self-evaluative thoughts and behaviors (i.e., social physique anxiety, obligatory exercise, objectified body consciousness, fear of failure, and fear of negative evaluation). Young women athletes ($N = 151$; $M_{age} = 15.1$ years) participated in this study. Self-compassion was negatively related to shame proneness, guilt-free shame proneness, social physique anxiety, objectified body consciousness, fear of failure, and fear of negative evaluation. In support of theoretical propositions, self-compassion explained variance beyond self-esteem on shame proneness, guilt-free shame proneness, shame-free guilt proneness, objectified body consciousness, fear of failure, and fear of negative evaluation. Results suggest that, in addition to self-esteem promotion, self-compassion development may be beneficial in cultivating positive sport experiences for young women.

自怜有很多心理益处。为了探索自怜，这种年轻女运动员的潜在资源，我们考察了自怜，自我情感意识的倾向性（例如：羞怯感，无内疚的羞怯感，内疚，无羞怯感的内疚，自豪，自负）和潜在不健康的自我评估产生的想法及行为（例如：社会体格焦虑，强迫练习，客观的身体自我意识，害怕失败，害怕负性评价）之间的关系。151名年轻女运动员（平均年龄15.1岁）参加了本次研究。结果表明，自怜和羞怯感倾向，无内疚的羞怯感倾向，社会体格焦虑，客观的身体自我意识，害怕失败和害怕负性评价呈负相关。自怜解释了羞怯倾向的自尊，无内疚感的羞怯倾向，无羞怯感的内疚倾向，客观的身体自我意识，害怕失败，害怕负性评价之外的变异，支持了我们对自怜是女年轻运动员潜在资源的理论假设。结果表明，培养年青女运动员的自怜感和提高他们的自尊一样都可能对培养其积极的运动运动经历有益。

Combining Self Talk and Performance Feedback: Their Effectiveness with Adult Tennis Players

自我暗示和行为反馈技术的结合对成年网球运动员的影响效力

TSP Volume 25, Issue 1, March

Alexander T. Latinjak, Miguel Torregrosa, Jordi Renom

The main purpose of this study was to examine the efficacy of a strategy that combined self talk and performance feedback. Therefore, three groups of adult tennis players performed a forehand ground stroke task. The first group ($n = 16$) applied an instructional self talk and self feedback combination, the second ($n = 16$) used regular instructional self talk, and the third ($n = 16$) performed without any specific aid. The hypothesis was that the performance and concentration scores of both self talk groups would improve from the pretest to the posttest, while the scores from the control group would remain unchanged. The analysis of variance with repeated measures confirmed this hypothesis. Further, the players who used self feedback perceived the effectiveness of their intervention to be significantly higher compared with the other intervention group. Overall, the combination of self talk and feedback seems to be an alternative to the original instructional self talk intervention.

本研究主要旨在探索自我暗示和行为反馈技术的结合对运动员产生的影响。因此，有三组成年网球运动员进行了一项场地正手击球的任务。对第一组运动员（ $N=16$ ）实施了指导性自我暗示和行为反馈结合的技术，对第二组运动员（ $N=16$ ）实施了常规的指导性自我暗示技术，对第三组运动员（ $N=16$ ）不提供任何技术支持。本研究假设有自我暗示组被试的表现和专注后测得分会比前测高，而控制组被试的得分不变。对重复测量结果的差异分析证明了这个假设。此外，接受了指导性自我暗示和行为反馈结合技术的运动员对干预有效性的评价明显高于另一个干预组。总而言之，自我暗示和反馈的结合技术似乎可以替代原来的只有自我暗示的技术。

The Role of Enjoyment and Motivational Climate in Relation to the Personal Development of Team Sport Athletes

享受和动机气氛对团体项目运动员个人发展的影响研究

TSP Volume 25, Issue 1, March

Dany MacDonald, Jean Cote, Mark A. Eys, Janice Deakin

Sport has been identified as a context in which youth encounter positive and negative experiences. However, relatively little is known about the factors that lead to positive and negative personal development among sport participants. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of enjoyment and motivational climate on positive and negative personal development of team sport participants. A sample of 510 athletes between the ages of 9 and 19 completed questionnaires on positive and negative personal development, enjoyment, and motivational climate. Stepwise multiple regression analyses examined the effects of enjoyment and motivational climate on the personal development of the athletes. Results demonstrated that positive experiences in sport were most strongly predicted by affiliation with peers, self-referenced competency, effort expenditure, and a task climate. Negative experiences were most strongly predicted by an ego climate and other-referenced competency. Results suggest that creating an environment that encourages peer affiliation and personal achievement can result in the positive personal development of youth sport participants.

已有众多研究表明年轻人既可以在运动中产生积极的体验也可以产生消极的体验，但是对影响运动员积极或消极个人发展的因素却知之甚少。本研究旨在研究享受和动机气氛对团体项目运动员积极或消极个人发展所起的作用。510个年龄在9岁到19岁之间的被试样本填写了有关积极和消极个人发展，享受及动机气氛的问卷。用逐步多元回归分析检测了享受和动机气氛对运动员个人发展的影响。结果表明与同伴的亲密关系，自我效能感，付出的努力和任务卷入型动机气氛最有效的预测了运动员的积极经验，而自我卷入型动机气氛和他人能力评价最有效的预测了运动员的消极经验。结果表明创造一个鼓励运动员之间交往和提倡个人成就的环境最有利于年轻运动员积极的个人发展。

An Implicit Basis for the Retention Benefits of Random Practice

有关随意练习效果保持的隐性学习研究

Journal of Motor Behavior, Volume 43, Issue 1, First published 2011, Pages 1 – 13

Megan A. Rendell; Rich S. W. Masters; Damian Farrow; Tony Morris

The cognitive effort explanations of contextual interference (CI) and implicit motor learning represent a paradox in which cognitive involvement is seen to be advantageous or disadvantageous for learning. The authors aimed to resolve this paradox by measuring cognitive effort and working memory dependence during low and high CI practice on two Australian Rules Football tasks (kicking and handball). Measures of cognitive effort included: kicking and handball outcome performance during acquisition and during a test of retention, performance on a probe reaction time task during a sample of acquisition trials, and self-reported levels of cognitive effort. Measures of implicit and explicit learning included kicking and handball performance during a secondary task transfer, and self-report verbal protocols (number of verbal rules and hypotheses reported). The results suggest that high CI may cause an implicit mode of learning, perhaps due to the interference caused by task switching. However, these findings are restricted to the more complex of the 2 tasks (kicking).

对情境干预 (CI) 和隐性动作学习问题中所付出的认知努力做解释似乎总是存在逻辑相悖之处, 因为认知参与对学习有益又有害。作者旨在通过测量低情境干预和高情境干预中的认知努力和所需工作记忆水平来解决这个悖论, 这个测量将通过在两个澳式足球任务, 即踢球和手球中进行。对认知努力的测量包括在技术习得期间和技术保留测试期间的踢球和手球的表现, 在一系列技能获得试验中探针反应时任务的表现以及自我报告的认知努力水平。对内隐和外显的测量包括在第二次任务转换时的踢球和手球表现, 对语言规则的自我报告 (报告语言规则的数量和提出的相关假设)。结果表明高情境干预能造成内隐学习, 这可能是由于干预造成了任务转移。但是, 该结果只限于 2 个及以上任务的情境。

Human Motor Transfer Is Determined by the Scaling of Size and Accuracy of Movement

运动缩放大小和准确性知觉决定人类运动迁移

Journal of Motor Behavior Volume 43, Issue 1, First published 2011, Pages 15 – 26

Authors: Oh-Sang Kwon; Howard N. Zelaznik; George Chiu; Zygmunt Pizlo

A transfer of training design was used to examine the role of the Index of Difficulty (ID) on transfer of learning in a sequential Fitts's law task. Specifically, the role of the ratio between the accuracy and size of movement (ID) in transfer was examined. Transfer of skilled movement is better when both the size and accuracy of movement are changed by the same factor (ID is constant) than when only size or accuracy is changed. The authors infer that the size-accuracy ratio is capturing the control strategies employed during practice and thus promotes efficient transfer. Furthermore, efficient transfer is not dependent on maintaining relative timing invariance and thus the authors provide further evidence that relative timing is not an essential feature of movement control.

本文用迁移训练设计考察了任务难度指标（ID）对一系列费慈定律任务中学习迁移的影响，并特别考察了准确性和移动大小（ID）所占的比例对迁移的影响。移动的大小和准确性都因同一因素而改变时（ID 是恒定的）的移动技术的迁移比只有大小或者准确性单个发生变化时好。作者由此推断掌握大小准确性的比例就能抓住练习时的控制技术，因此能进行更有效的迁移。此外，有效的迁移不决定于已有的相对时间变异，因此作者更进一步的证明了相对时间不是运动迁移的关键因素。

EFFECT OF SCREEN SIZE ON VIDEO-BASED PERCEPTUAL DECISION MAKING TASKS IN SPORT

屏幕大小对运动中基于视频知觉的决策任务的影响

International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, Dec 2010

Spittle, Michael, Kremer, Peter, Hamilton, Justin

This study tested the effect of screen size on the decision making performance of experienced and inexperienced basketball players during a video-based perceptual decision making task. Participants were 13 elite, 25 intermediate, and 34 novice participants who viewed 30 structured sequences of basketball games twice for between 4 to 6, once on a 43 cm (17 in.) computer monitor and once on a 1.8 m x 1.45 m (5 ft 10 in. x 4 ft 9 in.) video projection screen. Participants were required to indicate their decision basketball usage (i.e., pass, shoot, or dribble) after the visual display had been occluded for each clip. Results generally indicated that there was no difference in decision accuracy for screen size and that experienced players made more accurate decisions when compared with novices. The findings failed to support the notion that using a big screen provides a more ecologically valid testing-training environment and suggested that there is enough information in smaller visual displays to enable individuals to make accurate decisions. However, further research into the implementation of video-based perceptual training tasks using different screen sizes is recommended.

本研究测试了篮球运动员高手和新手在用不同大小屏幕进行基于视频知觉的决策任务时的决策表现。被试中有 13 名高级运动员，25 名中级运动员和 34 名新手，他们分别在一个 43 厘米（17 英寸）电脑显示屏上和一个 1.8×1.45 米的放映室投影屏幕上看了相同的 30 个有序排列的篮球比赛片段。要求被试在暂停每个视频片段之后判断他们接下来应该做何反应（比如：过人，投球，运球等）。结果大体表明屏幕的大小对做决策的准确性没有影响，而有经验的运动员比运动员新手做决策的准确性更高。这个结果不能证明之前提出的假设，即大屏幕能提供一个生理学上更有效的测验和训练环境，但它表明小的视觉呈现设备可以为个体做出准确的判断提供足够的信息。但是，作者还是建议进一步研究如何在基于视频知觉的决策任务中运用不同大小的屏幕。

Lifting the Veils and Illuminating the Shadows': Furthering the Explorations of Race and Ethnicity in Sport Management

“揭开面纱、照亮阴影”：深入探索体育管理中的种族与族群问题

JSM Volume 25, Issue 2, March 95 – 106 Authors: Ketra L. Armstrong

This essay provides a general introduction to and foundation for the scholarly explorations of how race and ethnicity impact Sport Management. Briefly discussed are the changing portraits of racial and ethnic demography, the conceptual treatments of race and ethnicity, and the methodological challenges and research imperatives. This essay also offers a brief summary of the trends in research on race and ethnicity in Sport Management, and it provides an integrated overview of the scholarship featured in this Special Issue which (in varied ways) explicate the salience of race and ethnicity to Sport Management practices, and to the experiences of sport employees, athletes, and sport marketing and media consumers.

本文概括的介绍了种族和族群对体育管理的影响的学术探索，为相关研究奠定了基础。文中简要的论述了种族和族群人口学中的变化；对种族与族群概念的认识，以及研究方法上的挑战与研究的准则。本文还简要的总结了体育管理中对种族与族群的研究趋势，对这一特殊问题给予了整体性的概述，以阐释种族与族群问题在体育管理实践活动、体育从业人员经历、运动员、体育市场营销及消费媒体中的显著性。

作者：Ketra L. Armstrong

Race Relations Theories: Implications for Sport Management

107 – 117 Authors: Earl Smith, Angela Hattery

种族关系理论：对体育管理的意义

There have been many discussions about diversity and the value that it brings to the workplace (Ely & Thomas, 2001). Although sport has been deemed a model of diversity, where people of different races and ethnicities come together as participants and spectators, there is a serious disconnect between perceptions of this diversity and the reality that defines the lack of racial diversity in the management (i.e., coaching and leadership) of sport. The purpose of this essay is to provide an exploration and analysis of the varied ways in which race may influence sport management experiences and opportunities. We frame this analysis through race relation theory, symbolic racism theory, social distance theory, and the concepts of segregation and power. The inferences and implications of our essay are centered on the undercurrent of the status of African American men in sport leadership, who are severely under-represented despite their prominent contribution to the financial vitality of the sport industry as players. The essay concludes with several policies and practices for improving racial diversity in sport management.

以往研究中对民族多样性及其对工作的价值做了诸多的探讨（Ely & Thomas, 2001）。虽然体育被看作多样性模式，不同种族和族群的观众与参与者融合在一起，但是这种多样性却与体育管理多样性的现实之间有很大的差距（例如：训练与领导方面）。本文的目的是探索和分析影响体育管理经历和机遇的各类种族问题。研究分析以种族关系理论、象征种族主义理论、社会距离理论以及分层与权力观念为框架。本文的影响及意义集中在对体育领导层中的非洲裔人员的研究，虽然他们为保持体育产业的经济活力做出了重要的贡献，但却受到严重的不公平待遇。本文还总结了提高体育管理种族多样性的实践性政策方法。

作者： Earl Smith, Angela Hattery

The Rutgers Women's Basketball & Don Imus Controversy (RUIMUS): White Privilege, New Racism, and the Implications for College Sport Management

118 – 130 Authors: Emmett L. Gill, Jr.

罗格斯女子篮球队与唐 伊姆斯争端(RUIMUS): 白人特权、新种族主义及其对大学体育管理的启示

The following is a narrative and critique of the Rutgers University Women's Basketball Team/Don Imus Morning Show (RUIMUS) controversy. Using a convenience sample of regional and national media accounts and observations this piece summarizes the confirmed events of the RUIMUS controversy. The first objective of the manuscript is to provide a synopsis of the RUIMUS controversy. The second purpose is to explore how White privilege (McIntosh, 2003), new racism (Littlefield, 2008), sexism and their intersection operated during the lifespan of the RUIMUS controversy. The analyses illustrated the presence of the core elements of White privilege, new racism, sexism and double jeopardy, along with accounts of alienation, racial ambiguity, masculine characterizations and becoming visible through a prolonged controversy. The practical implications of these findings for sport managers are presented, and include postcontroversy student-athlete counseling, social and corrective justice, and proactive communications.

本文是对罗格斯大学女子篮球队与唐 伊姆斯（译者注：唐 伊姆斯 Don Imus，电台节目主持人，应对罗格斯大学女子篮球队球员的不雅评论而发生冲突）早间电台节目的冲突的描述性和批判性的报告。通过已有的地区和全国性媒体的报道和观察，本文中归纳了这一冲突。本文的第一个目的是对该事件作一简介。第二目的是探索本次事件中的白人特权(McIntosh, 2003)、新种族主义(Littlefield, 2008)和性别主义。分析中解释了这次持久的争端中的核心因素：白人特权、新种族主义、性别主义和双重危险，以及疏远、种族模糊、男性特征和出名。文中提供了对体育管理者的实用性启示，包括事后学生球员的法律咨询、社会正义纠正和主动沟通等。

The Provision of Social Support for Elite Indigenous Athletes in Australian Football

131 – 142 Authors: Matthew Nicholson, Russell Hoyer, David Gallant

澳大利亚本土精英足球运动员的社会支持措施

This paper reports the findings of an exploratory study into the perceptions of social support held by elite Indigenous athletes playing in the Australian Football League. Indigenous athletes within the AFL appear to require more culturally relevant and specialized support structures than non-Indigenous athletes. The study illustrates that teammates of a similar cultural background are the most important providers of social support and that Indigenous led and implemented support structures and programs seem most likely to be successful in supporting Indigenous athletes. The study highlighted that the family and community connections held by Indigenous athletes are little understood by their non-Indigenous teammates, their clubs or the league, yet they form an essential network of social support that provides the foundation for Indigenous participation and individual success.

本文是对澳大利亚足联中本土精英运动员社会支持的探索性研究的报告。澳足联中的本土球员比非本土球员特殊的、与文化相关的支持。研究显示，球队中背景相同的球员是最重要的社会支持提供者，他们引领并实现了这种对本土球员非常成功的支持结构与项目。研究充分说明，这种存在于本土球员的家庭和社区间的关系常常不能被球队中的非本土球员、俱乐部或联盟所理解，但这却构成了社会支持的基础网络框架，成为了本土球员参与和实现个人成功的基础。

作者: Matthew Nicholson, Russell Hoyer, David Gallant

The Effects of Athlete-Endorsed Advertising: The Moderating Role of the Athlete-Audience Ethnicity Match

143 – 155 Authors: Kihan Kim, Yunjae Cheong

运动员参与广告的影响：运动员--观众种族一致性的调和作用

This study examines the moderating effect of athlete-audience ethnicity match in athlete-endorsed advertising. Attitude toward the brand and purchase intention were measured after participants were exposed to a stimulus advertisement featuring an athlete endorser whose ethnicity either matched or mismatched the participant's ethnicity. A week before the advertisement exposure, the preexisting attitudes toward the athlete and the brand were measured. Consistent with the notion of ethnic self-awareness, findings from full and multigroup path analyses revealed that attitudes toward the athlete and the perceived athlete-brand fit had a more positive impact on postattitude toward the brand when the athlete's ethnicity matched, rather than mismatched, the participant's ethnicity. Subsequently, the postattitudes toward the brand had a positive impact on purchase intention. The preexisting attitude toward the brand had a positive and direct impact on the postattitude toward the brand and purchase intention, regardless of the athlete-participant ethnicity match.

本文研究了在有运动员参与的广告中，运动员与观众的种族一致性的调和作用。研究中，对参与者进行广告刺激，之后对参与者对品牌的态度和购买意向进行调查，广告中运动员的种族与观众的种族既有相同也有不同。在未经广告刺激前，对观众对运动员和品牌的态度也进行过调查。与种族自我意识观念一致的是，全面、多组路径分析的结果显示，消费者对运动员的态度和对品牌的态度会因为运动员与消费者族群的一致性而产生积极地效果，如果运动员与消费者族群不匹配，则效果相反。因此，消费者对品牌的后期态度与购买意向呈正相关。不论运动员与消费者的族群是否一致，消费者对品牌的先觉态度直接影响消费者对品牌的后期态度和购买意向。

Stereotypes of Race and Nationality: A Qualitative Analysis of Sport Magazine Coverage of MLB Players

156 – 168 Authors: Andrea N. Eagleman

种族与国籍的桎梏：对体育杂志封面棒球大联盟球员的定性分析

Racial and nationality-based stereotypes of professional baseball players have been prominent in the U.S. media since the 1800s (Voigt, 1976). To determine the manner and extent to which such stereotypes exist in the media today, a qualitative document analysis was conducted on the nation's top two general-interest sport magazines, *Sports Illustrated* and *ESPN The Magazine* from 2000 to 2007. Based on framing theory, the purpose of this study was to determine what differences existed between the frames used to describe athletes of differing nationalities and races. The results revealed that stereotypes based on race and nationalities were maintained throughout the study in both publications, further perpetuating such stereotypes into the minds of readers. In addition, differences existed in portrayals of athletes of the same race but different nationalities. Implications for sport managers and suggestions for future research are addressed.

自 19 世纪后,职业棒球运动员中的种族与国籍问题,就常出现在美国媒体上(Voigt, 1976)。为了探究这种传统桎梏在今天是以何种方式、在什么范围为依旧存在,研究中对《体育画报》和《ESPN》两本大众流行的体育杂志 2000-2007 年间的刊物进行了定性文献分析。基于框架理论,本文的目的是探究表述运动员国籍与种族差异的不同框架间存在的不同。研究结果显示,对运动员国际和种族的传统偏见在两种出版物中都存在,进一步加深了读者的偏见。此外,对不同国籍但相同种族的运动员的描述中也存在不同。研究中海提出了对体育管理者点的意义以及今后研究的建议。

Racial-Ethnic Team-Market Congruency in Professional Sport

169 – 180 Authors: John Nadeau, Ann Pegoraro, D. Floyd Jones, Norm O'Reilly, Paulo Carvalho

职业体育中种族--族群、球队--市场的一致性研究

This paper reports on an investigation of racial-ethnic congruency among professional sport teams and their local markets. The study empirically tested the relationship between racial-ethnic team-market congruence and market support. Results of the research provide some support for the relevance of team and market congruency in the marketing of professional sport. Although varying by city, by North American professional sport league, and by racial-ethnic community, the results demonstrate that consumers have noticed and used their own reflections in professional baseball teams to influence their level of team support.

本研究中报告了对职业球队和当地市场与种族族群一致性的调查结果。研究中对种族--族群、球队--市场的一致性及其与市场支持之间的关系进行了实证研究。研究结果显示在职业体育中球队与市场的一致性与市场营销相关。虽然结果在不同城市、不同职业联盟、不同种族族群有所差异，但是结果都显示，在职业棒球中，消费者已注意到并能够通过自己的方式去影响球队支持程度。

作者: John Nadeau, Ann Pegoraro, D. Floyd Jones, Norm O'Reilly, Paulo Carvalho

From Time Immemorial': The Alnwick Shrovetide Football Match and the Continuous Remaking of Tradition 1828-1890

Volume 28, Issue 6, 2011, Pages 831 - 852

Author: Gavin Kitching

从远古时代起：阿尼克忏悔节足球赛和 1828 年至 1890 年间传统的再造

There is a widespread belief in the Northumberland county town of Alnwick that its Shrovetide football match dates from 'time immemorial'. In fact, it dates from the mid-eighteenth century. Moreover, it has changed constantly over its 260 year history, in a paradigm case of the invention, and continual reinvention, of tradition, and would almost certainly not have survived to the present had it not done so. The article uses a mass of Victorian newspaper sources to illustrate how media perceptions and evaluations of the match changed over the nineteenth century, and how, in particular, both the match itself and perceptions of it were transformed by the emergence of 'modern' rugby and soccer in Northumberland from the 1880s onward. The article concludes with some reflections on popular perceptions of the match in contemporary Alnwick. It suggests that those perceptions perfectly exemplify the post-modern devaluation of history through its reduction to a kind of hackneyed pastiche.

在诺森伯兰郡的阿尼克县城人们普遍认为忏悔节足球赛源自“远古时代”。本文指出，事实上，它源自十八世纪中叶。此外，它在 260 年的历史中以创造和持续再造传统的范式而不断的变化，可以确定如果没有这样做的话，它现在就不存在了。本文使用了大量维多利亚报纸资源，说明媒体对比赛的观点和评价在十九世纪是如何改变发展的，尤其是比赛本身和对它的认识是如何因“现代”橄榄球和足球自 19 世纪 80 年代在诺森伯兰出现而发生转化的。本文以对目前流行的关于阿尼克比赛看法的一些思考而结束。该文建议这些看法很好的体现了历史通过其降低到那种陈腐拼凑而出现的后现代贬值。

Working-class Sports Clubs as Agents of Political Socialisation in Finland, 1903–1923

Volume 28, Issue 6, 2011, Pages 853 - 875

Author: Lauri Keskinen^a

从 1903 到 1923 年作为政治社会化媒介的芬兰工人阶级体育俱乐部

This article focuses on political socialisation in Finnish working class sports clubs during the years 1903–1923. These sports clubs, which often were subdivisions of workers' associations, were expected to teach their members about socialism and its implications for local and national politics. This article examines individual cases in which a member of a working class sports club could acquire information about socialism and, in more general terms, about the traditions of the working class. Concurrently, this paper provides a survey of socialist, and in some cases communist, ideology, which the sports clubs embodied and disseminated to their members. Research revealed that working-class sports clubs differed widely in the means and levels of political socialisation.

本文聚焦于 1903 年至 1923 年在芬兰工人阶级运动俱乐部的政治社会化。这些体育俱乐部，往往都是工人协会的分支结构，计划对组织成员进行关于社会主义和它对当地和国家政治影响的教育工作。本文研究那些工人阶级体育俱乐部成员可以获得有关社会主义和更普遍意义的关于工人阶级传统信息的一些个案。同时，本文提供了一个对工人俱乐部宣传并分发给其成员的社会主义，在某些情况下，共产主义意识形态的调查。研究发现，工人阶级的体育俱乐部在政治社会化的手段和水平上差异很大。

Social Class, Etiquette and Behavioural Restraint in British Lawn Tennis, 1870–1939

Volume 28, Issue 6, 2011, Pages 876 - 894

Author: Robert J. Lake^a

1870 年 1939 年英国草地网球的社会阶级、礼仪和行为约束

From the 1870s, lawn tennis developed a code of behavioural etiquette demanding on-court self-restraint, which notably influenced the development of particular playing strokes and styles. This paper explores the sport's historical development in Britain from 1870 to 1939, with its main aims: to document the changes in behavioural etiquette and playing style; to consider these interdependent developments in the context of shifting class relations in wider British society; and to examine the social and practical functions etiquette served for players. Evidence suggests that prohibitions against certain playing strokes up until the First World War were indicative of class anxiety among the socially aspirational upper middle classes who controlled lawn tennis, as certain playing styles conveyed seemingly an abhorrent 'working-class' competitiveness. Greater inclusion for lower-middle-class players during the inter-war years signalled a trend towards adopting a more 'professional' mentality, helping to relax behavioural controls in playing style around the world.

从 19 世纪 70 年代，草地网球发展了一套严格的在球场上自我约束的行为规范，它明显地影响了特定打法和风格的发展。本文探讨了英国从 1870 年至 1939 年的体育运动的发展历史，其主要目的是整理在行为和运动风格方面的变化，考虑那些在英国社会变化的阶级关系背景下他们相互依存的发展，并检查礼仪为球员起到的社会和实用功能。有证据表明，直到第一次世界大战为止，对某些打法的禁令是那些控制草地网球的社会期待很高的中上阶层阶级焦虑的体现，因为某些打法似乎传达一个可恶的“工人阶级”的竞争性。在战争期间，对中下阶层球员更大的包容标志着比赛朝着更“职业化”心理的发展趋势，有助于在世界范围内放宽对打法的行为控制。

Sport in Syonan (Singapore) 1942-1945: Centralisation and Nipponisation

Volume 28, Issue 6, 2011, Pages 895 - 924

Authors: Lai Kuan Lim^a; Peter Horton^a

1942 年至 1945 年的新加坡体育：中央集权与日化

When Singapore surrendered to the Japanese, it was ironic that they promoted the British culture of sport. Sport became centralised and the political priority placed on sport by the Japanese government provided it with greater resources to develop than other cultural institutions. The direction and form of its development became more and more dictated by the state. Political function became the predetermining social force compared with such functions as class or cultural distinction. The increase in bureaucracy and complexity in the organisation of the institution of sport widened the network of interdependencies between the state and its subjects but, more significantly, the Japanese government also demonstrated the emotional quality of sport in facilitating political aggrandisement. Paradoxically, during this period of oppression the Japanese embraced the affective quality of sport in nationalising disparate social groups in Singapore. This article, embracing an Eliasian approach, investigates this critical phase in the development of sport in Singapore and reflects upon the notion the shifts in the governmental view of sport, physical education and physical fitness that emerged during the Japanese occupation were major preconditions and influences in the later development of the more centralised control of sport that emerged in independent Singapore.

当新加坡向日本投降，具有讽刺意味的是他们促进了英国的体育文化。体育变成中央集权，日本政府把政治任务附加在体育上，给它提供了比其他文化机构更多的资源去发展。体育发展的方向和形式越来越受到国家的控制。政治职能变成了可与阶层或文化等功能相提并论的重要社会力量。体育组织机构的官僚性和复杂性的增加，扩大并强化了国家和臣民之间的相互依存关系，但更重要的是，日本政府也展示出了体育在促进政治扩展的感化功能。令人困惑的是，在这段侵略期间，日本拥护了体育让不同社会群体国民化的情感功能。本文使用了 Eliasian 方法，调查了新加坡体育发展的这一关键阶段，并对这一说法，即在日本先前统治期间出现的政府对待体育、体育教育和体育健身观念的转变是后来新加坡独立后出现的体育更加集权化控制的前提和影响，进行了反思。

Saint or Sinner?: A Reconsideration of the Career of Prince Alexandre de Merode, Chair of the International Olympic Committee's Medical Commission, 1967–2002

Volume 28, Issue 6, 2011, Pages 925 - 940

Authors: Paul Dimeo^a; Thomas M. Hunt^a; Matthew T. Bowers^a

圣人还是罪人：再议 1967 年至 2002 年国际奥委会医学委员会主席亚历山大·德·梅罗德亲王的事业

This article explores the role of Prince Alexandre de Merode in heading the IOC's fight against drugs from the 1960s to 2002. History has not served de Merode very well. He has been presented in simplistic ways that emerge from context rather than evidence – as either a saint or a sinner. IOC-sanctioned accounts cast him in the mould of the saint: a moral and intelligent man who saved sports from doping. In contrast, sports academics have tended to portray him as a sinner: an ineffectual leader who did not develop either the testing systems or the punishments required to prevent doping and who deliberately concealed evidence of high-profile doping cases. This article assesses both representations before presenting information to support a richer and more complicated interpretation.

本文探讨了从 20 世纪 60 年代到 2002 年亚历山大·德·梅罗德亲王在国际奥委会的反毒品斗争中的作用。历史上还没有很好的记载亚历山大·德·梅罗德亲王。一些评论而不是证据常常把他简单的评定为不是圣人就是罪人。国际奥委会把他作为圣人的楷模：一个道义和聪明的人，把体育运动从兴奋剂的魔爪中拯救了出来。相比之下，体育学者往往把他描绘成一个罪人：一个无效的领袖，没有开发出一个防止兴奋剂使用的测试系统或惩罚系统，并且故意隐瞒影响很大的兴奋剂案件的证据。本文先直面两种说法，然后展示支持一种更丰富、更复杂解释的信息。

Professional Sport and Shaw's Cashel Byron

Volume 28, Issue 6, 2011, Pages 941 - 955

Author: Supriya Chaudhuri^a

职业体育和肖的卡瑟尔拜伦

George Bernard Shaw's early romantic novel about a prizefighter, Cashel Byron's Profession (1882) is possibly the first literary treatment of the risks, compulsions and social hypocrisies surrounding professional sport. It offers a critique of class, work and leisure, of the nineteenth-century bildungsroman, of violence as a spectacle and of the distinction between professional and amateur. In the 'Preface' and 'Note on Modern Prizefighting', added to the 1901 edition, Shaw provided both a history of prizefighting and a trenchant critique of the public taste for violence which, as he saw it, encouraged the emergence of professional boxing with gloves, under the Queensberry rules, as an even more brutal and dangerous spectacle. Shaw's intimate knowledge of the world of prizefighting, in decline in the 1880s, and his examination of the life of an athlete in a dangerous 'profession', open up a critical juncture in the history of modern sport.

萧伯纳的关于职业拳击手的早期爱情小说，卡瑟尔拜伦的职业（1882）可能是第一个描述职业体育中的风险、冲动和社会虚伪的文学作品。它提供了一种关于阶层、工作和休闲的评论，关于十九世纪的教育小说和暴力场面，以及职业和业余之间区别的批判。在1901年版的现代职业拳击的前言和说明中，萧伯纳既提供了职业拳击的历史和对大众暴力口味的犀利批判，在他看来，在昆斯伯里规则中鼓励职业拳击使用手套，是更加残酷和危险的景象。萧伯纳对在19世纪80年代走下坡路的职业拳击世界的深入了解，他对危险职业的运动员生活的考察，开创了现代体育史的一个重要接洽点。

Wartime Rugby and Football: Sports Elites, French Military Teams and International Meets During the First World War

Volume 28, Issue 3 & 4, 2011, Pages 372 - 392

Authors: Arnaud Waquet; Joris Vincent

战时橄榄球和足球：体育精英，法国军营球队与一战期间的国际军事会晤

The First World War is traditionally considered in history as a temporary halt for cultural and sporting activities. If the Olympic Games and the Tour de France were actually cancelled, football and rugby were in fact stimulated by the circumstances of war. Indeed, the gathering of allied nations behind the Western Front emerged as the main factor in the development of these two sports. Reading the sporting press and military archives shows that international sporting exchanges were stimulated during the Great War. To be specific, France benefited from the golden opportunity provided by the presence of the masters of the game to strengthen its practices and affirm its status as a sporting nation. Inter-allied sporting exchanges were primarily characterized by informal encounters between military selections. Then, following the recognition of these sports by the military authorities, the number of exchanges increased. At the end of 1917, the official status acquired by sport within the military forces created the conditions for the structuring of the French sporting elite. From that point, we can witness the birth of the first French military rugby and football teams, as they demonstrate, through their good performances during the demobilization period, the progressive build-up of the international dimension of French sport during the war years.

传统意义上讲，第一次世界大战被认为是历史上文化与体育活动的短暂停滞期。如果说奥运会和环法赛因此而被取消，那么足球和橄榄球实际上却因为战争而兴起。正是协约国在西线的集结成了促使这两项体育运动发展的主要因素。通过阅读体育报道和军事档案就会发现，一战促进了国际体育间的交流。具体而言，法国借着这个黄金机遇，通过大批运动精英强化了法国体育大国的地位。协约国之间体育交流的最初形式是非正式的军事会见。后来，随着这些体育项目被军方权威人士的认可，交流的数量不断增多。至 1917 年末，这种军事力量

中拥有官方地位的体育，为法国建立运动精英结构体系创造了环境。从这一点来讲，我们可以见证法国军营橄榄球队和足球队诞生；他们复员后优异的表现，展示了法国体育在一战期间国际范围内的快速发展。

Arab American College Students' Physical Activity and Body Composition: Reconciling Middle East-West Differences Using the Socioecological Model

Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport

March 2011, Vol. 82, No. 1 (pp. 118–128) David Kahan

阿拉伯裔美国大学生的体育活动与身体构成：运用社会生态学模型调解中、东、西部差异

In this study, I conducted focus group interviews with 21 Arab American college students (9 men, 12 women; 9 Muslims, 12 non-Muslims), who were selected for extreme manifestation of religiosity or acculturation, to explore their beliefs and attitudes toward socioecological (SE) factors that facilitated and hindered their individual physical activity (PA) and body composition (I also considered body image and food and eating behavior). To analyze responses, I used a combination of deductive coding, which used levels of the SE model and demographic variable groupings, and inductive coding, to search for common themes among participants within and between research questions. Results revealed that (a) the context of physical activity participation differed by gender; (b) ideal body image was conflicted and varied by gender; and (c) consumption of cultural foods diminished along with Arab social customs related to eating. Interpersonal and cultural/community levels of the SE model were identified as primary influences, with parents regulating and instilling values backed by cultural norms to preserve Arab identity, especially in women. Finally, I identified an indeterminate adjustment period, during which immigrants transitioned between physical activity purpose/form in the Middle East and the United States.

本研究中，研究者对 21 名阿拉伯裔美国大学生（9 男、12 女；9 名穆斯林、12 名非穆斯林）进行了关注组访谈，被选者有宗教盲目信仰或文化同化的极端表现。研究中探索了参与者对影响个人自身体育活动和身体构成的有利与不利的社会生态学因素（研究中还考虑到体型、食物和饮食习惯等方面）。在回馈分析中用到了演绎解码法，包括社会生态模型分层和人口学变量分组；还用到了归纳解码法。将两种方法结合以寻找不同参与者以及不同问题间的相同点。研究结果显示，（a）参与者的体育活动内容因性别而不同；（b）不同性别对理想体型

的意见存在冲突和变化；(c) 参与者对文化食品的消费与阿拉伯社会饮食习惯一同淡化。社会生态模型中人际、文化/社区层面的因素产生主要的影响作用，尤其是女性，在父母约束和文化习惯为支撑的价值观的灌输下，他们身上依旧保留着阿拉伯民族的特点。最后，研究中还指出了不稳定适应阶段，这一阶段中外来移民的体育活动目的由中东式向美国式转变。

Where Are the Women in Women's Sports? Predictors of Female Athletes' Interest in a Coaching Career

Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport March 2011, Vol. 82, No. 1 (pp. 109–117)

Kelli Moran-Miller and Lisa Y. Flores

女性体育中女性的地位：教练职业中女性运动员兴趣的预测因素

In this study, we used social cognitive career theory (Lent, Brown, & Hackett, 1994) to examine the development of female athletes' career interest in coaching and, specifically, the impact of contextual factors (female coaching role models, working hours, and perceived discrimination) on coaching self-efficacy and outcome expectations. Participants were 205 predominantly White, heterosexual female student athletes. A path analysis indicated that role models and working hours predicted coaching self-efficacy, which predicted coaching outcome expectations. Additionally, coaching self-efficacy, coaching outcome expectations, and contextual factors predicted coaching interest. Practical implications are discussed as well as suggestions for further research in this relatively unexplored area.

本研究通过社会认知职业理论(Lent, Brown, & Hackett, 1994), 对女性运动员教练职业的兴趣发展进行研究, 特别是情景因素(如女性训练角色模式、工作时间、感知歧视)对训练的自我能效和结果预期的影响。205名参与者中主要是异性恋性取向的白人女性运动员。路径分析显示, 角色模式和工作时间是训练工作自我能效的预测因素, 也是结果预期的预测因素。此外, 训练的自我能效、结果预期以及情境因素可预测训练的兴趣。文中还对实践的意义进行了讨论, 并对这一未知领域今后的研究提出了建议。

When to Blink and When to Think: Preference for Intuitive Decisions Results in Faster and Better Tactical Choices Research

Quarterly for Exercise and Sport

March 2011, Vol. 82, No. 1 (pp. 89–98) Markus Raab and Sylvain Laborde

时猜想与合适思考：更快、更好的战术选择中对直觉选择结果的倾向

Intuition is often considered an effective manner of decision making in sports. In this study we investigated whether a preference for intuition over deliberation results in faster and better lab-based choices in team handball attack situations with 54 male and female handball players of different expertise levels. We assumed that intuitive choices—due to their affective nature—are faster when multiple options are to be considered. The results show that athletes who had a preference for intuitive decisions made faster and better choices than athletes classified as deliberative decision makers. It is important that experts were more intuitive than near-expert and nonexpert players. The results support a take-the-first heuristic defining how options are searched for, how option generation is stopped, and how an option is chosen. Implications for the training of intuitive decision making are presented.

在体育运动中，直觉被认为是一种有效的决策选择方式。本研究中对 54 名不同专业水平的男性和女性手球运动员进行测试，以判断运动员是否在作出更快更好的选择时会偏向采用直觉判断，而不斟酌选择。研究假设，鉴于直觉选择的感性本质，在面对多项选择时，直觉选择会更迅速。研究显示，倾向于直觉选择的运动员比斟酌型的运动员能作出更快更好的选择。专业运动员比半职业和非职业运动员更倾向于直觉判断。研究结果对如何形成选项，选项生成终止及做出选择作出了初步启发式的定义，文中还提出了直觉选择训练的意义。

Stories as Personal Coaching Philosophy

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Authors David Carless, Kitrina Douglas

个人训练理念——讲故事

The importance of coaches developing and articulating a personal coaching philosophy which encapsulates their values and beliefs is widely recognised. Yet it is also acknowledged that many coaches resist what appears an abstract task or find it to be of limited use in their day-to-day practice. In this paper we explore the potential of an alternative approach to developing and articulating a personal coaching philosophy: storytelling. Following a discussion of the potential of stories, we present a story written by one coach which expresses her personal philosophy in a way that is firmly rooted in her coaching practice. Storytelling approaches, we suggest, can reveal the connections between abstract/general philosophy and the personal embodied experience of coaching. We reflect on the possibilities and problems of using stories as philosophy and offer some suggestions for how coaches may be supported in developing their coaching philosophy through storytelling.

发展并形成个人的训练理念对教练员的重要性已被广泛认可。但是许多教练任然将这一抽象的任务拒之门外，认为它与日常实践工作无关。本研究中提出了一种发展和形成个人训练理念的新方法——讲故事。基于对讲故事法的潜力的讨论，文中陈述了一位教练表达扎根于她执教实践中的个人训练理念所讲述的故事。本研究指出，故事讲述法是连接抽象/宏观训练理念和个人实际执教经历的纽带。文中对故事讲述法的可能性和问题进行了思考，并就如何通过讲故事法帮助发展个人训练理念给出建议。

关键词：训练理念，高尔夫，陈述，讲故事，价值

Enhancing Coach-Parent Relationships in Youth Sports: Increasing Harmony and Minimizing Hassle

[International Journal of Sports Science and Coaching](#)

[Volume 6, Number 1 / March 2011](#) page: 13-26 **Authors** Frank L. Smoll, Sean P. Cumming, Ronald E. Smith

强化青少年体育中教练与家长的关系：促进和谐，减少争端

The so-called "athletic triangle," consisting of coach, athlete, and parent is a natural element of the social system comprising youth sports. With respect to the coach-parent dyad, a coach's role in relating to parents critically affects the consequences of participation for young athletes. The objective of this article is to assist coaches in working effectively with parents by fostering better understanding of i) the difference between youth and professional models of sport, ii) the goals of youth sports, iii) parental responsibilities and challenges, iv) how to achieve effective two-way communication with parents, and v) how to organize and conduct sport meetings with parents.

人们所称的“运动三角”，是指青年体育运动社会体系中的自然组成因素：教练、运动员和家长。关于教练-家长这层关系，教练与家长的关联角色作用直接影响到青年运动员体育参与的结果。本研究的目的是帮助教练提高与家长交流的效率，加强对以下方面的了解：i) 青年体育与职业体育模式的区别；ii) 青年体育的目标；iii) 家长的责任与挑战；iv) 如何有效的与家长进行双向沟通；v) 如何组织开展家长参与的运动会。

关键词：教练-家长关系，体育家长，青年体育教练员

Insights into Experiences: Reflections of an Expert and Novice Coach

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Volume 6, Number 1 / March 2011 page: 149-162 **Authors** Christine Nash, John Sproule

经验透视：对专业和新手教练的反思

Coaches in sport are given many opportunities to embrace new practice with the ultimate aim of developing team or individual performance. Problems arise as the coach attempts to make sense of all the available information. Two coaches, one expert and one novice, were interviewed and provide a strong contrast on the ways in which coaches construct their knowledge. Our study evidences that the expert coach adapts her practice to the emerging situation by synchronizing a number of pertinent variables, while the novice coach mimics perceived good practice during her sessions. The developmental process from novice to expert status within coaching adheres to certain principles formulated within other domains, but is perceived in this case to be due to the interest and application of the coach rather than the formal coach education input.

体育教练在培养团队或个人表现能力中有充分的机会来实践新的训练方法。然而教练发现很难就所有的信息进行有效的运用。研究中对两名教练，一名专业教练和一名新手教练进行采访，两名教练的训练知识结构呈现出鲜明的对比。研究证明，在处理突发状况时，专业教练采用适宜因素整合的方式，而新手教练则模拟自己上课时的情景。虽然从新手到专业的转变过程与特定的训练或其它原则相关，但本研究中，在这一过程中发挥主要作用的是兴趣和参与，而不是所接受的正式的训练教育。

关键词：训练教学，专业-新手差别，反思实践，游泳

A New Sports Manager Does Not Make a Better Team

International Journal of Sports Science and Coaching

Volume 6, Number 1 / March 2011 page: 167-178 Authors Jon Aarum Andersen

新体育管理者不会使球队进步

This article surveys the literature on the impact of managerial successions on team performance in professional sports and assesses ten studies on the effect of managerial succession. They cover 80 years (1920-2000) with data from four different sports and two countries. From these studies, three lessons emerge when teams perform poorly: i) a change of coach or manager during the season is not helpful; ii) if succession is deemed necessary, change the manager between seasons; and iii) if the choice is between a manager from inside the organization and one from the outside, choose the former. What is critical is that whichever manager is replaced or for whatever reason, the performance of the team will most likely not improve for that reason alone. In short, a new manager does not make a better team.

本文对职业体育中管理衔接对球队表现的影响进行了文献研究，对 10 项关于管理衔接的研究进行评估。研究数据涵盖来自两个国家四项不同体育项目近 80 年（1920-2000）的相关数据。从研究结果中我们可以得知以下三点经验教训：i) 在赛季中不易更换教练或经理； ii) 如果一定要换，务必在旧赛季结束后，新赛季开始前更换； iii) 面临要在组织内还是组织外挑选替代者的选择时，最好从组织内挑选替代者。关键的是，无论以何种原因，替换什么样的管理者，球队表现不会仅仅因此而有所改观。简言之，更换球队管理者并不会提升球队表现。

关键词：棒球，篮球，橄榄球，领导，管理衔接，足球