

Alpinism  
Aquathlon  
Arm wrestling  
Artistic cycling  
Baseball  
Bobsleigh  
Bull fighting  
Chessboxing  
Competitive  
eating  
Curling  
Dragon boat  
racing  
Enduro  
Folk race  
Fox hunting  
Geocaching  
Hang gliding  
Juggling  
Legends car  
racing  
Monster truck  
Ninjutsu  
Oil wrestling  
Paintball  
Parkour  
Rodeo  
Segway polo  
Speed typing  
Sumo wrestling

Alcohol  
Amphetamine  
Cannabis  
Cocaine  
Crack  
Crystal meth  
DMT  
Ecstasy  
GHB  
Heroin  
Ketamine  
Khat  
LSD  
Mescaline  
PCP  
TNT

Sports have an intimate tandem history with performance-enhancing substances. Ancient Greek athletes are known to have used special diets and stimulating potions to fortify themselves. Early invitations to participate in the Tour-de-France stated that amphetamines were to be each participant's personal responsibility and not provided by the organizers. Tennis is widely known as "the white sport," not only in reference to the strict Wimbledon dress code and race discrimination, but also synonymous with extensive cocaine use. Thomas Hicks won the marathon at the 1904 Olympics on a mix of raw egg, strychnine and brandy. The practice of enhancing performance through foreign substances or other artificial means is as old as competitive sport itself.

It wasn't until the 1920s that restrictions regarding drug use in sports become common. At this time, the term "doping" was adapted, which originally referred to the illegal drugging of racehorses. The word is probably derived from the Dutch word *dop*, the name of an alcoholic beverage used by Zulu warriors to enhance their prowess in battle. The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) banned doping in 1928, but the restrictions were ineffective since no testing methods were available. After the tragic death of a Danish cyclist on speed, Knud Enemark Jensen, at the 1960 Rome Olympics, demand for drug testing increased. In 1966, Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) and Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) introduced doping tests in their respective World Championships; and in 1967, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) released its first list of prohibited substances.

The ban on drugs in professional athletics has been formally governed since 1999 by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), established at the initiative of the IOC as a consensual agreement between national governments, intergovernmental organizations, public authorities, and private bodies. Their activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and monitoring of the World Anti-Doping Code, a document harmonizing anti-doping policies across all sports and all countries. In recent years, however, voices have been heard in favor of legalizing doping. Some consider the war against dope as hopeless as the other main symbolic wars against drugs and terrorism. Current tests are inefficient, and genetic doping, which is relatively difficult or even impossible to discover, is expected to increase. Researchers in bioethics often come to the conclusion that legalization would be the fairest solution: if everyone has equal access to enhancement, natural selection no longer breeds a champion. This evolution could open the door for new classifications such as length, weight, or muscle mass, instead of the present gender-based categorization that obtains in most sports.

For those who practice sports on a recreational rather than professional basis, doping is of scant importance. In pool or darts a beer is almost mandatory, while cannabis can enhance a spontaneous game of soccer on the beach, or cross-country skiing. When it comes to recreational activities and ditto the use of drugs, the potential combinations based on personal preferences are practically endless. Consider for starters, the implications of the various combinations of the two lists overleaf.

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