

The Moral Dimension of Doping

Mehmet Göral

Department of Teaching of Physical Education and Sports, College of Physical Education and Sports,
Dumlupınar University, Germiyan Campus, 43020, Kutahya, Turkey

Abstract: The birth and improvement of sports is part of the civilization process of the mankind. In the birth and improvement of sports, the struggle of primitive man with nature who has seen himself under threat and spiritual power, effort, confidence born of success, pleasure and happiness that are needed to win this struggle have been the mutual Fundamentals of sport thus far. Sport especially comes up as a humanitarian activity attractive masses, as a presentation of policies and ideologies, its meaning corrupted and commercialized, Even the Olympics, considered as the essence and a show place of sports is witnessed to be made into a financial merchandise, with the Olympic idea ignored. The research has aimed at bringing up the usage to doping in view of morality and the negative effects. The failure of the researches in this field and the insufficiency of publications and to be spread of doping has increased the importance of the research. Finally, sport has estranged to its essence and conflicted with itself. The concept of performance, which ignores all moral and social values in industrialized countries, has had its effect on sport too and competition and winning have come to be considered as the same things. Sportsman like competition has been replaced by which anything goes. The change of goal in sport has changed the quality and to its effects on the sportsman. This has lead to various like doping, which do not comply with fair play and sportsmanship.

key words: Doping, ethic, dimension, olympic, sports

INTRODUCTION

Ethic lays stress on human behaviours and relations emerge from in consequence of this behaviours. Main aim of ethic is that under the definite rules, people try to create an admirable behaviours and win recognition in the eyes of community. However, when the issue is about human relations, there is no doubt that sports which includes universal quality come into question (Denham, 2004; Denham, 2004; Downs *et al.*, 1996; Eber, 2007; Eichberg, 1992; Eichberg, 2000; Eitzen, 2002; Ferrando, 1981; Girginov, 2006; Heikkila, 1993; McCaul *et al.*, 1992; Michel *et al.*, 2001; Morgan, 2002; Morgan, 2006; Morden, 1999; Stoljarov, 1995). We can define ethic concept arranging human behaviors and interrelations in the society. Ethic is sometimes dissimilar from law because its principles are generally nuncupative, but sometimes ethic and law become identical. Thus, society conform these rules. Just one kind of behaviour by itself is not related with ethic. On the other hand, when this behaviour turn into practise to action and other individuals assess a situation as bad, good, beautiful, horrible, necessary behaviours, unnecessary behaviours etc. However, the moral behaviors that she becomes has been done with the desire within the human value consciousness. Because ethic equals protecting herself

bad behaviours and conduct everyone well behaviours (Arnold, 1992; Arvaniti, 2001; Ashley, 2004; Bergsgard *et al.*, 2003; Bird and Wagner, 1997; Bobev *et al.*, 1985; Boyce, 2005; Breivik, 1987; Brown, 1984; Butcher and Schneider, 1998; Butcher and Schneider, 2001; Collins, 1997; Dawson, 2001; Donovan *et al.*, 2002; Dunning, 1988; Dunning and Waddington, 2003; Fan *et al.*, 2008; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Gren, 2003; Heinemann, 2006; Higgins and Mcallister, 2004; Holley, 1997).

The time which we told ethic and the thing which comes with the white only human behaviors. The other than the human livings actions and moral behavior do not become counted. Animals can not perceive about ethic. Because their mentality is not enough to understand or distinguish the good and bad situation or behaviours, furthermore, they are not social beings. At the place which the ethic became a remark subject, human must be there, human who have a mind to distinguish good or bad. However, ethical behaviour has social character. If human being do not prefer to live together, we can not talk about ethic because ethic is the whole rules arranged human beings behaviour and their interrelations (Bahr and Tjornhom, 1998; Bamberger and Yaeger, 1997; Bever and Lower, 1987; Billman and Hell, 2004; Brown, 1985; Brown, 1990; Bullough, 1987; Burkett and Faiduto, 1984;

David, 2004; Eber, 1997; Fraleigh, 1985; Haggard and Simmons, 1987; Harris and Ogbonna, 1998; Hata *et al.*, 2003; Holm, 2007; Hong, 2006; Hood-Williams, 1995; Houlihan, 1995; Houlihan and Preece, 2001; Houlihan, 2002; Karp, 1982; Kivlighan *et al.*, 2005; Kondo, 1984; Kondo, 2006; König, 1995; Levy *et al.*, 1995; Rasmussen, 2005; Walseth, 1995; Wheaton, 1990).

For humans it is hard to establish appropriate living conditions for living as group. For this reason, anybody who want to follow ethic, must show certain self-sacrifice. Therefore, when humans follow ethic way sometimes it is possible that they face bad life conditions than before. A person who want to reach her aims with many easy ways, her action is not ethical. Because in social life everyone try to adapt and accede the social rules and social system in every community. This reality like a duty for a person and right for others. However, it is clear fact that sports activities is not the part of ordinary life, on the contrary isports activities is the part of extraordinary life. Sports means that try to deserve honour and tolerate the difficulties. If we want to be successful sportsmen we follow these steps. First, we try to develop ourself and we are aware of our capacity and we are careful about sports ethic values. Because better sports man must be altruistic and also better sportsman must internalize the rules in her life (Booth *et al.*, 1989; Brown, 1980; Cairns, 2003; Eichberg, 2000; Eitzen, 2002; Elbers *et al.*, 1999; Heikkila, 1993; Jacobson and Weiss, 1997; Johansson, 2002; Jurimae and Jurimae, 2001; Kamber *et al.*, 2008; Lock, 2005; Lumer, 1990; Maennig, 1996; McNamee, 2007; Miah, 2002, 2005; Mitchell, 1994; Nakamura, 1998; Nixon, 1982; Oakley and Green, 2001; O'Hear, 2006; Park, 2002; Parry, 2006; Pedersen *et al.*, 1997; Savulescu *et al.*, 2004; Schneider, 2006; Smith, 2003; Stoljarov, 1995; Tamburini, 2006; Teetzel, 2006).

The best at the ethic life style like sports try to answer the question what and how is he best life? Some actions and emotions confirm the good and bad behaviours in the real world. From this care ethic becomes reality is the common expression of the human mental ability and spiritual quality which becomes desired. Ethic is the symbol of bodily and spiritual balance. Furthermore, an other aim of ethic is that ethic contributes human's physical and psychological qualities. The sport's ethic has importance about ethic care, so careful attention can give the good result but otherwise if you do not care attention will give bad results completely. Sportsmen want to become strong body building, for this reason they abdicate some pleasures. This action teaches sportsmen to put to curb on their passions. When they deprived from sleep, food and some willing materials, they become

strong-minded persons When the purpose is profit in the competitions profit causes violence or bad relations between rivals (Rasmussen, 2005; Savulescu *et al.*, 2004; Schneider, 2006; Smith, 2003).

Sport and sport competitions have educational functions in terms of ethic and social for human beings. Because rules and systems are not as clear as sports in any other areas. Especially, performance and the deviation which is seen frequently at competition sports against the degenerations in 1974 International Fair-play commission publish declaration which gets ready was sent to all countries and to sport organizations from commission side. This declaration symbolize an international summons the Fair-play concept. This concept's extent, competition conditions equality and an opportunity equality, respect to the rules and a respect for male and female rival, avoid the unjust advantages and benefit from rival unjust disadvantages is determined with the principles (Arvaniti, 2001; Billman and Hell, 2004; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Girginov, 2006; Fan *et al.*, 2008).

THE RELATION BETWEEN SPORTS AND ETHIC

Human is the beginning point of sports and also ethic. The actions which the humans did and behaviors can be made become while becoming sport. From the perspective of ethic human behaviours are ethic or anti-ethic. In sports ethic there are some rules. In all Sports events are based on this rules. Moral values are valid interrelations between people. Human relations arranged according to ethic (Arnold, 1992; Arvaniti, 2001; Ashley, 2004; Bahr and Tjornhom, 1998; Bamberger and Yaeger, 1997; Bergsgard *et al.*, 2003; Bever and Lower, 1987; Billman and Hell, 2004; Bird and Wagner, 1997; Bobev *et al.*, 1985).

Sports and ethic is international terms. Certain rules of sports are not often changeable country to country, but behaviours such as parsimony, bounty, courage, humility, charity same at every place. The aim of sports and ethic is the same. Sports main aim is that develop and beautify the human body and main aim of ethic is that becoming beautiful and faithful spiritually. Yet, there is an intersection point between sports and ethic. Both of them considered good or bad, beautiful or ugly, regular or solecistic. There is a connection between punishment and prize and also sports and ethic. Then, after the result of some behaviours as warning, exporation like this material and spiritual prizes are given (Fan *et al.*, 2008; Ferrando, 1981; Fraleigh, 1985; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Girginov, 2006; Gren, 2003; Haggard and Simmons, 1987; Harris and Ogbonna, 1998; Hata *et al.*, 2003; Heikkila, 1993; Heinemann, 2006; Higgins and Mcallister, 2004).

THE FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE ETHIC NEGATIVE

Violence and intensity: We can define violence behaviour in the sports literature as give the top damage to individuals organism. Aggressive behaviors act on more than the person and try to change inadequately the competition's result at the sport. So, the sport's normal rules inside while giving a eye mountain with the aggressive behaviors which related to the sportsman, understand that you will not earn the competition, while frightening the result for their benefit translated well. Therefore, people use intensity to their rivala for the aim of winning game and it causes intensity at the sport (Kivlighan *et al.*, 2005; Kondo, 1984; Kondo, 2006; König, 1995; Levy *et al.*, 1995; Lock, 2005; Lumer, 1990; Maennig, 1996; McCaul *et al.*, 1992; McNamee, 2007; Miah, 2002; Miah, 2005; Michel *et al.*, 2001).

An intensity problem equals a culture problem at the sport. The person who did not play games in her childhood, who can not find friends enough, who can not digest the win and defeat, he is the potential dangerous supporter like a fanatic if they exist in the sports area or field. At the countries whose economic and political balance does not become good, humans see the sport while becoming a discharge vehicle (Morgan, 2002; Morgan, 2006; Nakamura, 1998; Nixon, 1982; Oakley, and Green, 2001; O'Hear, 2006; Park, 2002; Parry, 2006; Pedersen *et al.*, 1997; Rasmussen, 2005; Savulescu *et al.*, 2004; Schneider, 2006).

Sport becomes different and varied: When we analyse an aim and an axis of Sports activities, we can see 2 main cathegory. First one is mass sport and other one is elite sport. Between fundamental differentiations among the elite sport and a mass sport we see the important dimensions (Waddington, 2003; Eber, 1997; Eber, 2007; Eichberg, 1992; Eichberg, 2000; Eitzen, 2002; Elbers *et al.*, 1999; Fan *et al.*, 2008; Ferrando, 1981; Fraleigh, 1985).

Secularism in sports: Secularization or secularisation is a process of transformation as a society slowly migrates from close identification with the local institutions of religion to a more clearly separated relationship. Secularization of sports symbolize the modern sports qualities. Laicism and Secularization is similar but secularization becoming different from laicism in some issues about religion and its effect on life. It can not be denied that current days sports organization become secular in contrary to traditional societies. In traditional societies, activites like sports provide by religious referance (McNamee, 2007; Miah, 2002, 2005;

Michel *et al.*, 2001; Mitchell, 1994; Morden, 1999; Morgan, 2002; Morgan, 2006; Nakamura, 1998; Nixon, 1982; Oakley and Green, 2001; O'Hear, 2006; Park, 2002; Parry, 2006; Pedersen *et al.*, 1997).

Sports become sexless: Sport ethic's target is that balacing sex, health, nutrition and many other issues in the sports field. With this sport ethic sex disparities at the sport related they develop to keep before. Because sportswomen problems and solution of this problems deal with sports ethic.

This is a clear fact issue of sports become sexless important in our days contemporary societies. With this concept women almost heads towards the sport closely to the male sportsman. Sex difference is not extremely important as in old times. This situation is prevalent between especially upper classes and middle classes. This tendency to the sports between middle and upper classes causes and extend sports in the world. Take the extra sport has become womanish male sportsman, has become mannish the lady eats sportsmen (Arnold, 1992; Arvaniti, 2001; Ashley, 2004; Eber, 1997; Eber, 2007; Eichberg, 1992; Eichberg, 2000; Eitzen, 2002; Elbers *et al.*, 1999; Holm, 2007; Hong, 2006; Hood-Williams, 1995; Houlihan, 1995; Houlihan and Preece, 2001; Houlihan, 2002; Jacobson and Weiss, 1997; Johansson, 2002; Jurimae and Jurimae, 2001).

The sport becomes professional: While sports become a profession, professional sports concept came into being. Professionalism means getting a profession, gaining a profit etc. With the money entering sports and professionalism start sports and ethic lose value. Certainly, with the societal definite prize mechanism become a soccer and boxing and tennis head some high profit from sports in some branches (Rasmussen, 2005; Savulescu *et al.*, 2004; Schneider, 2006; Smith, 2003; Stoljarov, 1995; Tamburini, 2006).

Eroticism in sports: We can see eroticism in sports concept and also in some branch include hidden eroticism. For example, at the sport your elder brother and erotic at the ice ice skate which nourishes the erotic behaviors inside and pornographic figures and flesh pink garments and this more several near figure action from a Olympic committee side has been proscribed. Person's whose are not interest with the sport after becoming to this a reason to lift up girls naked with the clothes aspect from the middle obstruct the aim has been obtained and which is worn (Fan *et al.*, 2008; Ferrando, 1981; Fraleigh, 1985; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Girginov, 2006; Gren, 2003; Haggard and Simmons, 1987; Harris and Ogbonna, 1998; Hata *et al.*, 2003).

COMMERCIALIZATION AT THE SPORT

With the commercialization at sport's concept, the sports and sportsman gets things comes empty. At the sport the trade's dimension increases, immoralities vicinity expand. With the process of industrialization and professionalism, commercialization period and money mentality brings negative consequences to the sports (Butcher and Schneider, 2001; Cairns, 2003; Collins, 1997; Dawson, 2001; David, 2004; Denham, 2004; Donovan *et al.*, 2002).

Chicane: At the sports game the big question chicane crime widens to many areas such as until from soccer to athleticism, until sportsman to manager, until trainer to arbitrator. Chicane is a fact which is debated. Concludes an organized at the sport related conscious event. Chicane is an organized benefit. However, doing chicane or watching as audience is not Ethic and all are responsible for chicane (Johansson, 2002; Jurimae and Jurimae, 2001; Kamber *et al.*, 2008; Karp, 1982; Kivlighan *et al.*, 2005).

Doping: Sportsman personally herself, a manager and a trainer and a technical director and a doctor and a physiotherapist use doping for mental or physical increase. And then they participate the competition. It is not ethic and healthy.

There are two ways to reach high performance. The first one is that fulfill intense exercise process. The other one is that using somewhat about doping for reaching high performance. Doping is one of the main problem of Sports ethic due to the causes unequal conditions and unfair earning power (McNamee, 2007; Miah, 2002, 2005; Michel *et al.*, 2001; Mitchell, 1994; Morden, 1999; Morgan, 2002; Morgan, 2006; Nakamura, 1998; Nixon, 1982; Oakley and Green, 2001; O'Hear, 2006; Park, 2002; Parry, 2006; Pedersen *et al.*, 1997; Rasmussen, 2005; Savulescu *et al.*, 2004).

Doping concept: Throughout the human beings history, humans try to reach physical power to protect and developed themselves. But they use chemical materials and doping in the 20 and 21st century at the same time. Sportsman personally herself, a manager's and a trainer's and a technical director's and a doctor's and a physiotherapist' negative supports causes doping usage for mental or physical increase. It is not available for Sportsmen health and medicine. Furthermore, the close link observed between doping and addiction. These materials taking at the abnormal quantities by sportsmen or abnormal one sends sportsman during the competition

because of increasing sportsman's performance through high point. They are the psychological procedures at the same time (Dawson, 2001; David, 2004; Denham, 2004; Donovan *et al.*, 2002).

Impossible records and developments which are seen unbelievable and old records vanished. Today, doping materials is more than the plants mixture. The chemists work for finding new doping materials and their wiper for evade punishment. Hereby, chemists work for human health and dope related has become comprised at the terrific formulae at the same time. Countries. managers, doctors, masseurs and hospitals entered this doping issue in practice, doping industrialized. Sportsman like competitions turns big interstate struggle arena. For this reason, sports has lost its innocence with this reason. Until a point the one at the exercises sportsmen do not work over technical or tactical loading methods and exercise means and similar factors affects development and the chemical materials captive at your state. The healthiest road of taking good concludes and performance is that doing a good exercise and taking well-fed nutrition. The success at the sport, is connect with a seasoned essential appropriate scientific trainer and a sport physician and long and self-sacrificing with a team who becomes comprised from sport scientists like a psychologist possible. At this shadow, we can balk the misleading hypocritical forger humans in the sport life and fields. National treaties gave the punishment who uses doping medicines (Fan *et al.*, 2008; Ferrando, 1981; Fraleigh, 1985; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Girginov, 2006).

THE REASONS WHY SPORTSMEN USE DOPING

It is difficult to explain why sportsmen use doping. Yet, prizes, money, unearned income and many other reasons are the main reasons of doping and drug use. Sportsmen who use doping or drugs, their victories and defeats are remain our minds. Developments in scientific intimidates in last twenty years, Sportsmen who use doping or drugs gained money or success but they can not fit their body and spirit, they can not see their future clearly. All in all the chemical materials and doping which become a remark subject. Before earning the wide masses the artificial habit, professionals gain billions, importance of money, importance of different approaches to sports, a merciless struggle environment which is made become at the sport, prizes and earning big number of moneys and other factors increases the use of doping. Many people create their chance to get and to reach success and money. Unfortunately, all these attempts are not ethical (Boyce, 2005; Breivik, 1987; Brown, 1980; Fan *et al.*, 2008; Ferrando, 1981; Fraleigh, 1985; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Girginov, 2006; Gren, 2003).

There are some reasons lay down the matter of doping:

- Commercial and political revelry in sports and institutionalization in sports.
- Pressure of showing better performance day by day.
- Sportsman become extreme ambitious because they want to satisfy their personal desires.
- Create the unreachable and calm personality image.

According to, some authors why sportsmen use doping and what are the reasons lay down in this issue? (Arnold, 1992; Arvaniti, 2001; Ashley, 2004; Bahr and Tjornhom, 1998; Bamberger and Yaeger, 1997; Bergsgard *et al.*, 2003; Bever and Lower, 1987; Billman and Hell, 2004; Bird and Wagner, 1997; Bobev *et al.*, 1985; Booth *et al.*, 1989; Boyce, 2005; Breivik, 1987; Brown, 1980; Brown, 1984; Brown, 1985; Brown, 1990; Bullough, 1987; Burkett and Faiduto, 1984; Fan *et al.*, 2008; Ferrando, 1981; Fraleigh, 1985; Gilberg *et al.*, 2006; Girginov, 2006; Gren, 2003; Haggard and Simmons, 1987; Harris and Ogbonna, 1998; Hata *et al.*, 2003).

- The change in scientific experiment's direction at chemistry industry and the medicines find which increase physical performance.
- A person or persons give a support to use doping a manager, a trainer, a technical director and a doctor and a physiotherapist and masseur.
- Sport for health meaningless for wide masses.
- The periodic short successes become desired while becoming extreme.
- Connection between the results of competition and individually and national prestige.
- Sportsmen want to protect their success level and they always want to be the member of successful teams.
- Sportsman want to be star or becoming famous personality.
- Sportsmen are not careful about the necessities of how a sportsman live in his whole life.
- Sportsman does not consider importance of next life when he leaves active performance.
- Competition phenomenon in sports events and increasing the individual performance.
- The trainer whose sportsman train sportsmanlike inside, body education teachers and other establishments choose first the sportsman like success.
- While becoming national and personal advertisement, sportsmen and managers prefer to provide short periodic and temporary success for their personal ego does.

- Transfer fees reach the astronomic numbers.
- In competitions benefit slips get ready.
- The facts which will break the adequate conditions in a competition.
- Managers, trainers and coaches expectations and training tempo from sportsmen are over sportsmen's physical and psychological capacity.
- Managers and Sportsmen can not comprehend the doping issue.
- The sport leaves her main aim and sport ethic becomes insufficient.
- Deficiencies about sportsmen and managers education level.

DISCUSSION

With the sports, the human recognizes herself and after accomplish whatever or will not accomplish and also make your abilities develop or recognize her limits. However, in our day at the sport, success and competition are important then development and ethic. Unfortunately, sportsman use doping for break record. This is not acceptable for ethic. Nowadays, we can define doping as the use of a drug or blood product to improve athletic performance. It is not acceptable and adequate to fairness and fair-play. At this meaning, Fair-Play concept is audio which exists at your inner life and conscience. This audio has been formed with sense of responsibility at in human's inner life. This has been risen from the sanctions at the formal meaning, human is free to to decide to do something because human have an understanding of freedom based on person's free desire. With the sense of freedom, consideration exist inside to the human's honor, material and spiritual respect (Arnold, 1992; Arvaniti, 2001; Ashley, 2004; Butcher and Schneider, 2001; Cairns, 2003; Collins, 1997; Dawson, 2001; David, 2004; Denham, 2004; Donovan *et al.*, 2002; Johansson, 2002; Jurimae and Jurimae, 2001; Kamber *et al.*, 2008; Karp, 1982; Kivlighan *et al.*, 2005; Kondo, 1984, 2006; König, 1995; Levy *et al.*, 1995; Lock, 2005; Lumer, 1990; Maennig, 1996).

At sport ethic gentlemanliness and justice is essential. However, doping is sometimes the consequence of summit sports injure the principles of ethic. Doping brings many problems and possibly many unconscionable sportsmen use doping. Again, when individuals use doping, they will more speedily become virtuous at the moral meaning and opposite his goals, this situation directs sportsman foolish behaviours and practices. Sportsman whoever uses doping break his family's, friends', sports club and the national federation of sports faith to him. The champion and ideal human types which are raised over at the cavy point which the experiments

were done. Records which get offended from rival gets renewed and which does not become to the natural reasons because they become at the meaningless and worthless values. Awards and social status have been stolen from truth owners rival, with the roads usurpation to the true nature has been done values (Morgan, 2002; Morgan, 2006; Nakamura, 1998; Nixon, 1982; Oakley and Green, 2001; O'Hear, 2006; Park, 2002; Parry, 2006; Pedersen *et al.*, 1997; Rasmussen, 2005; Savulescu *et al.*, 2004; Schneider, 2006).

In our day, summit sports rules allow every road has come lawful for winning championship. For this reason, moral values becomes erosion, in addition to this, sportsmen have been transformed to the robots which have been programmed for success and a victory. A change in moral values causes a deformation over summit sport's competition ethic. Therefore, deviations came to the open space about the values and emotions like honour and bashfulness belong to human beings. Profession ethic becomes necessary for summit sportsmen. This situation between the main issues about sport's ethic (Butcher and Schneider, 1998, 2001; Cairns, 2003; Collins, 1997; Dawson, 2001; David, 2004; Denham, 2004; Donovan *et al.*, 2002; Dorn and Fulton, 1997; Downs *et al.*, 1996; Duncan, 1990; Dunning, 1988; Dunning and Waddington, 2003).

At the sport's ethic the aim is prettify the human beings soul and shape their body but when these materials and drugs used by sportsmen, their body become shapeless because of drugs, they enter moral debris at the same time, even insomuch as drag the sportsmen until the suicide Liquid or solid materials which become harmful to the human body have been proscribed by all celestial religions. For all that, If these liquid or solid materials appropriate or beneficial for human body they were not proscribed to the humans. Because in halal concept the things are sufficient to refrain from prohibited things (Hong, 2006; Hood-Williams, 1995; Houlihan, 1995; Houlihan and Preece, 2001; Houlihan, 2002; Jacobson and Weiss, 1997; Johansson, 2002).

As stated above, there are many reasons direct sportsmen towards doping and these reasons after exist. Yet, from the small ages of sportsmen, we must explain every sportsmen the damage which doping gave the body and the soul must be made understand. Nevertheless, as our Turkish lineal ancestors said we must dry bog completely instead of try to kill mosquitos solely solely. The reasons which direct sportsmen towards doping must be lift up from the middle (Arnold, 1992; Arvaniti, 2001; Ashley, 2004; Dunning and Waddington, 2003; Eber, 1997; Eber, 2007).

REFERENCES

- Arnold, P.J., 1992. Sport as a Valued Human Practice: A Basis for the Consideration of Some Moral Issues in Sport. *J Philosophy Edu.*, 26 (2): 237-255.
- Arvaniti, N., 2001. The Olympic Education. In the Learning Society. Olympic Games, Reports-Approaches, Ellinika Grammata, Athens.
- Ashley, S., 2004. Oping by Design. *Scientific Am.*, 90: 22-23.
- Bahr, R. and M. Tjornhom, 1998. Prevalence of Doping in Sports: Doping Controls in Norway, 1977-1995. *Clin. J. Sport Med.*, 8: 1-6.
- Bamberger, M. and D. Yaeger, 1997. Over the Edge. *Sports Illustrated*, 86: 60-64.
- Bergsgard, N.A., J.O. Tangen, B. Barland and G. Breivik, 2003. Doping in Norwegian Gyms. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 38 (4): 397-411.
- Bever, D.L. and D.R. Lower, 1987. Anabolic Steroid Usage in Weight-Trained Athletes. *Health Educ. Res.*, 2 (2): 157-160.
- Billman, J. and M.R. Hell, 2004. The hottest transgender talent in professional sports is making competition see pink. *Outside Magazine*, pp: 53.
- Bird, E.J and G.G. Wagner, 1997. Sport as a Common Property Resource: A Solution to the Dilemmas of Doping. *J. Conflict Resol.*, 41: 749-766.
- Bobev, S., N. Petrova, J. Kalakinov and P. Bankov, 1985. Organization and Management of Physical Culture. *Medicina and Fizkultura*. Sofia.
- Booth, A., G. Shelley, A. Mazur, G. Tharp and R. Kittok, 1989. Testosterone and Winning and Losing in Human Competition. *Hormones and Behavior*, 23 (4): 556- 571.
- Boyce, E.G., 2005. Use and Effectiveness of Performance-Enhancing Substances. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 40 (2): 163-185.
- Breivik, G., 1987. Doping Games. A Game Theoretical Exploration of Doping. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 22 (2): 83-97.
- Brown, W.M., 1980. Ethics, Drugs and Sport. *J. Philosophy of Sport*, 7: 15-23.
- Brown, W.M., 1984. Paternalism, rugs and the Nature of Sport. *J. Philosophy of Sport*, 11: 14-22.
- Brown, W.M., 1985. Paternalism, Drugs and the Nature of Sports. *J. Philosophy of Sport*, 11: 14-22.
- Brown, W.M., 1990. Practices and Prudence. *J. Philosophy of Sport*, 17: 71-84.
- Bullough, V.L., 1987. A Nineteenth Century Transsexual. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 16 (1): 81-84.
- Burkett, L.N. and M.T. Faiduto, 1984. Steroid Use by Athletes in a Metropolitan Area. *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, 12 (8): 69-74.

- Butcher, R.B. and A.J. Schneider, 1998. Fair Play as Respect for the Game. *J. Philosophy of Sport*, 25: 1-20.
- Butcher, R.B. and A.J. Schneider, 2001. Fair Play as Respect for the Game. *Ethics in Sport Human, Kinetics Champaign, IL*.
- Cairns, W., 2003. Drug Legislation and Related Issues. *Sport and The Law J.*, 11 (1): 118-123.
- Collins, M., 1997. Does a New Philosophy Change the Structure? Compulsory Competitive. Tendering and Local Authority Leisure Services in Midland England, *Managing Leisure*, 2: 204-216.
- Dawson, R., 2001. Drugs in Sport-the Role of the Physician. *J. Endocrinol.*, 170: 55-61.
- David, P., 2004. Bibliography. *Human Rights in Youth Sport*, 1 (8): 338.
- Denham, B., 2004. Sport Illustrated, the Mainstream Press and the Enactment of Drug Policy in Major League Baseball. *Journalism*, 5 (1): 51-68.
- Donovan, R., G. Egger, V. Kapernik and J. Mendoza, 2002. A Conceptual Framework for Achieving Performance Enhancing Drug Compliance in Sport. *Sports Med.*, 32 (4): 269-284.
- Dorn, A.W. and A. Fulton, 1997. Securing compliance with disarmament treaties: Carrots, sticks and the case of North Korea. *Global Governance*, 3: 17-40.
- Downs, G.W., D.M. Roche and P.N. Barsoom, 1996. Is the good news about compliance good news about co-operation. *Int. Organisation*, 50: 379-406.
- Duncan, M.C., 1990. Sport Photographs and Sexual Differences: Images of Woman and Men in the 1984 and 1988 Olympic Games. *Sociol. Sport J.*, 7: 22-43.
- Dunning, E., 1988. Sport as a Drug and Drugs in Sport. *J. Sport and Soc. Issues*, 12 (1): 17-30.
- Dunning, E. and I. Waddington, 2003. Sport as Drug and Drugs in Sport: Some Explanatory Comments. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 38 (3): 351-368.
- Eber, N., 1997. The Performance-Enhancing Drug Game Reconsidered: A Fair Play Approach. *J. Sport and Soc. Issues*, 21 (3): 260-273.
- Eber, N., 2007. Credibility and Independence of the World Anti-Doping Agency: A Barro-Gordon-Type Approach to Antidoping Policy. *Public Policy and Administration*, 22 (4): 381-402.
- Eichberg, H., 1992. Problems and Future Research in Sports Sociology: A Revolution of Body Culture? *J. Sport and Social Issues*, 16 (1): 15-33.
- Eichberg, H., 2000. Problems and Future Research in Sports Sociology: A Revolution of Body Culture? *Int. Rev. Soc. Sport*, 35 (1): 49-58.
- Eitzen, D.S., 2002. Ethical Problems in American Sport. *J. Sport and Soc. Issues*, 26 (3): 281-299.
- Elbers, J.M., S. De Jong, T. Teerlink, H. Asscheman, J.C. Seidell and L. Gooren, 1999. Changes in fat cell size and *in vitro* lipolytic activity of abdominal and gluteal adipocytes after a one-year cross-sex hormone administration in transsexuals. *Metabolism*, 48 (11): 1371-1377.
- Fan, H., W. Ping and X. Huan, 2008. Beijing Ambitions: An Analysis of the Chinese Elite Sports System and its Olympic Strategy for the 2008 Olympic Games. *The Int. J. History of Sport*, 22 (4): 510-529.
- Ferrando, D.M.G., 1981. Popular Sport and Sociocultural Change in the Spain of the 80's. *Int. Rev. Soc. Sport*, 16 (2): 79-102.
- Fraleigh, W.P., 1985. Performance-Enhancing Drugs in Sport: The Ethical Issue. *J. Philosophy of Sport*, 11: 23-29.
- Gilberg, R., G. Breivik and S. Loland, 2006. Anti-doping in Sport: The Norwegian Perspective. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 334-353.
- Girginov, V., 2006. Creating a corporate anti-doping culture: The role of Bulgarian sports governing bodies. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 252-268.
- Gren, G.A., 2003. Doping Control for the Team Physician. *J. Pharmacy Practice*, 16 (1): 22-36.
- Haggard, S. and B.A. Simmons, 1987. Theories of international regimes. *Int. Organisation*, 41: 491-517.
- Harris, L. and E. Ogbonna, 1998. A Three-perspective Approach to Understanding Culture in Retail Organisations. *Personnel Rev.*, 27 (2): 104-123.
- Hata, T., M. Kimura, Y. Kondo and M. Inagaki, 2003. Criticizing Doping Issues. *Taiiku-Genri-Kenkyu*, 33: 115-132.
- Heikkila, J., 1993. Discipline and Excel: Techniques of the Self and Body and the Logic of Competing. *Sport Sociol. J.*, 10: 397-412.
- Heinemann, K., 2006. The Future of Sports: Challenge for the Science of Sport. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 41 (3-4): 447-464.
- Higgins, J. and C. Mcallister, 2004. If you want strategic change, don't forget to change your cultural artefacts. *J. Change Manage.*, 4 (1): 63-73.
- Holley, D., 1997. Breaking the Rules When Others Do. *J. Applied Philosophy*, 14 (2): 159-168.
- Holm, S., 2007. Doping under medical control-conceptually possible but impossible in the world of Professional sports? *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 1 (2): 135-145.
- Hong, F., 2006. Doping and Anti-doping in Sport in China: An Analysis of Recent and Present Attitudes and Actions. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 314-333.
- Hood-Williams, J., 1995. Sexing the Athletes. *Sociol. Sport J.*, 12 (3): 290-305.

- Houlihan, B., 1995. Public Sector Sport Policy. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 30 (1): 1-19.
- Houlihan, B. and A. Preece, 2001. Independence and Accountability. *J. Interpersonal Violence*, 16 (8): 808-832.
- Houlihan, B., 2002. Managing compliance in international anti-doping policy: The world anti-doping code. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 2 (3): 188- 208.
- Jacobson, H.K. and E.B. Weiss, 1997. Strengthening compliance with international environmental accords. *Global Governance. A Rev. Multilateralism and Int. Organisation*, 1: 119-148.
- Johansson, M., 2002. Doping as a Threat Against Sport and Society: The Case of Sweden. *J. Sports Econ.*, 3 (1): 61-89.
- Jurimae, J. and T. Jurimae, 2001. Responses of Blood Hormones to the Maximal Rowing Ergometer Test in College Rowers. *J. Sports Med. Physical Fitness*, 41 (1): 73-77.
- Kamber, M., K. Matthias, B. Marti and N. Mahler, 2008. The public perception of doping in sport in Switzerland. 1995-2004. *J. Sports Sci.*, 26 (3): 235-242.
- Karp, D.A., 1982. Sport and Urban Life. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 17 (4): 47-71.
- Kivlighan, K.T., D.A. Granger and A. Booth, 2005. Gender Differences in Testosterone and Cortisol Response to Competition. *Psychoneuroendocrinol.*, 30 (1): 58-71.
- Kondo, Y., 1984. A Study on the Teaching Methods Advocated by Critical Consideration of his Inner Game Theory. *Japanese J. Sport Edu. Studies*, 3 (2): 19-27.
- Kondo, Y., 2006. The Japanese debate surrounding the doping ban: The application of the harm principle. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 297-313.
- König, E., 1995. Criticism of Doping: The Nihilistic Side of Technological Sport and the Antiquated View of Sport Ethics. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 30 (3-4): 263-280.
- Levy, M.A., O.R. Young and M. Zurn, 1995. The study of international relations. *European J. Int. Relat.*, 1: 267-330.
- Lock, R.A., 2005. The Doping Ban. *Criti. Methodologies*, 5 (2): 174-188
- Lumer, C., 1990. Rules and Moral Norms in Sports. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 25 (3): 203-220.
- Maennig, W., 1996. On the Economics of Doping and Corruption in International Sports. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 31 (4): 351-364.
- McCaul, K.D., B.A. Gladue and M. Joppa, 1992. Winning, Losing, Mood and Testosterone. *Hormones and Behavior*, 26 (4): 486-504.
- McNamee, M., 2007. Doping in Sports: Old Problem, New Faces. *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 1 (3): 263-265.
- Miah, A., 2002. Governance, harmonisation and genetics: The world anti-doping agency and its European connections. *Eur. Sport Management Quarterly*, 2 (24): 350-369.
- Miah, A., 2005. From anti-doping to a performance policy sport technology, being human and doing ethics. *European J. Sport Sci.*, 5 (1): 51-57.
- Michel, A., C. Mormont and J.J. Legros, 2001. A Psycho-endocrinological Overview of Transsexualism. *European J. Endocrinol.*, 145 (4): 365-376.
- Mitchell, R.B., 1994. Regime design matters: International oil pollution and treaty compliance. *Int. Org.*, 48: 425-458.
- Morden, T., 1999. Models of National Cultures-A Management Review', *Cross Cultural Manage.*, 5 (1): 19-44.
- Morgan, W.J., 2002. Social Criticism as Moral Criticism. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 37 (1): 5-16.
- Morgan, W.J., 2006. Fair is Fair, Or Is It? A Moral Consideration of the Doping Wars in Am. Sport. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 177-198.
- Nakamura, T., 1998. The New Turning Point of Sport. *Taikuka Kyoiku*, 46 (1): 26-28.
- Nixon, H.L., 1982. Idealized Functions of Sport: Religious and Political Socialization Through Sport. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 17 (3): 5-28.
- Oakley, B. and M. Green, 2001. The Production of Olympic Champions: International Perspectives on Elite Sport Development System. *Eur. J. Sport Manage.*, 8: 83-106.
- O'Hear, A., 2006. Drugs in sport: A philosophical challenge. *Philosophy*, 81 (318): 559-560.
- Park, J.K., 2002. Governing Doped Bodies: The World Anti-Doping Agency and the Global Culture of Surveillance. *J. Sports Econ.*, 3 (1): 90-96.
- Parry, J., 2006. Doping in the UK: Alain and Dwain, Rio and Greg-not guilty? *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 269-296.
- Pedersen, W., L. Wichstrøm and M. Blekesaune, 1997. Violent Behaviors, Violent Victimization and Doping Agents. *J. Conflict Resolution*, 41 (6): 749-766.
- Rasmussen, K., 2005. The Quest for the Imaginary Evil: A Critique of Anti-Doping. *Sport in History*, 25 (3): 515-535.
- Savulescu, J., B. Foddy and M. Clayton, 2004. Why we should allow Performance Enhancing Drugs in Sport. *Br. J. Sports Med.*, 38: 666-670.

- Schneider, A.J., 2006. Cultural nuances: Doping, cycling and the Tour de France. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 212-226.
- Smith, M., 2003. Changing an Organisation's Culture: Correlates of Success and Failure. *Leadership and Organisation Dev. J.*, 24 (5): 249-261.
- Stoljarov, V.I., 1995. On a Humanistic Value of Sport. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 30 (3-4): 247-260.
- Tamburini, C., 2006. Are doping sanctions justifies? A moral relativistic view. *Sport Soc.*, 9 (2): 199- 211.
- Teetzel, S., 2006. On transgered athletes, fairness and doping: An international challenge. *Sport in Soc.*, 9 (2): 227-251.
- Walseth, K., 1995. Sport and Belonging. *Int. Rev. Sociol. Sport*, 30 (1): 1-19.
- Wheaton, B., 1990. After Sport Culture. *J. Sport and Soc. Issues*, 14 (2): 77-102.