

CHAPTER SIX

WEIGHTLIFTING AT THE AIS

INTRODUCTION

6.1 Weightlifting was one of the original eight sports covered by the Australian Institute of Sport when it commenced operations in Canberra in January 1981. Mr Lyn Jones had been appointed as head coach in September 1980.

6.2 At the time the AIS was established, weightlifting was seen as a fast emerging sport, especially as Australia had become the top Commonwealth weightlifting country at the Edmonton Commonwealth Games in 1978. Moreover, weightlifting coaches were seen as being necessary to provide basic weight training for all other sports. The fairly high concentration of weightlifters with an ethnic background was seen as meeting broader government objectives. Further reasons for including weightlifting as one of the original sports were that the Australian Weightlifting Federation response to the offer of inclusion in the Institute showed it to be a well-structured and well-disciplined sport 'ready to cope with the next stage of development', and that it already had a corporate sponsor - the Commonwealth Bank.¹

6.3 Weightlifting is a high-risk sport as regards the use of performance enhancing drugs. Data taken from the Survey of Drug Abuse in Australian Sport published in December 1982 by the Australian Sports Medicine Federation, showed that a high proportion of weightlifters had used drugs of one kind or another to improve performance. Table 6.1 summarises some of this information.

TABLE 6.1
USE OF DRUGS BY WEIGHTLIFTERS
(Based on 72 respondents)

Drug	Percentage using it	Survey page
Vitamins	66.7	77
Anti-inflammatory drugs	20.8	86
Analgesics	27.8	96
Bronchodilating drugs	9.7	108
Diuretics	12.5	118
Anabolic steroids	15.7	128
Stimulants	23.6	138
Sedatives	2.8	148

6.4 Fifty eight per cent of the lifters in the survey knew of other lifters taking drugs to improve their performance. Moreover, when the survey examined the intention of the 72 weightlifters in the sample to take drugs in the future, 23.6 per cent indicated that they intended to use steroids and 11.1 per cent that they intended to use stimulants.²

6.5 The survey concluded that, so far as competitive sports are concerned, weightlifters are second only to powerlifters in the proportion of them taking anabolic steroids and that '50 per cent or more of international level powerlifters and weightlifters' could be using anabolic steroids.³

6.6 Given the results of the survey and because it is a power sport in which participants could clearly gain an advantage from the use of anabolic steroids, it is not surprising that allegations have been made about weightlifting and the weightlifting unit at the AIS. At the time that the Committee received its reference, for example, it was public knowledge that three former AIS weightlifters were taking legal action against the Institute alleging, amongst other things, that they had been administered anabolic steroids by their coach.⁴ When Mrs Gael

Martin appeared before the Committee she suggested that weightlifting was the only area of the AIS in which steroid taking was institutionalised.⁵ Evidence that at least one of the medical staff 'normally assumed' weightlifters were taking steroids is discussed in the Chapter Ten.

MR LYN JONES

Introduction

6.7 Many of the allegations made about weightlifting at the AIS directly involve Mr Lyn Jones, the head coach, and it was suggested to the Committee that Mr Jones was involved in supplying anabolic steroids and other performance enhancing drugs before he was appointed to the Institute. For this reason allegations made concerning Mr Jones' involvement with performance enhancing drugs before joining the Institute are considered here, along with those allegations that refer specifically to the AIS.

6.8 Mr Lyn Jones was born and educated in the United Kingdom. He first lived in Australia in 1965-8 when he worked as the physical education teacher and sports master at Pendle Hill High School, in Sydney. He then took up positions as head of the physical education departments in schools in the UK before he returned to Australia in 1976 as Executive Director, Australian Weightlifting Federation. In 1980 he was appointed Head Coach, Weightlifting, at the AIS, a position he held until the end of December 1988.⁶

6.9 Mr Jones told the Committee that he holds 'the highest qualifications in weightlifting coaching obtainable from the UK and this country' and that he is a 'tall poppy' in Australian weightlifting. He was national team coach in the UK and is President of the Oceanic Weightlifting Federation and a board member of the International Weightlifting Federation which 'is

responsible for handing out penalties for positive doping results in the sport of weightlifting'.⁷

Possible Involvement with Sports Drugs Before AIS

6.10 Mr Jones came to Australia in 1976 after he had been offered the position of Executive Director for the Weightlifting Federation.⁸

6.11 Mr Childs and Mr Glenn Jones described to the Committee how weightlifters at Police Boys Clubs in western Sydney were allegedly being provided with steroids. They said that Mr Lyn Jones was one of those involved.⁹ Mr Glenn Jones told the Committee that Mr Lyn Jones went:

to the Canterbury District Police Boys' Club, where we were training, and, during a State junior squad training day, questioned Mr Childs and me as to what our lifters were taking. When we indicated that our lifters were clean ... he wanted to know why we had a clean gym. He indicated to us that if we ever wanted any of our lifters to do any good, we had to get them onto steroids, because that was the way to go and they were never going to do any good without it, and that he would be only too happy to give advice on the right stuff to use, the dosages and the rest of it if we were interested.¹⁰

6.12 Mr Dallas Byrnes, a former weightlifter from the AIS who trained at the Burwood Police Boys Club before joining the AIS, against which he is presently taking legal action, told the Committee that at Burwood:

The older blokes were on [steroids] but I think I was probably a little bit young then.¹¹

He also described how at Burwood 'they used to get a fair bit of their gear' (i.e. steroids) from a chemist shop in Burwood

Road,¹² and said that the wife of one of the policemen involved in providing steroids worked at the chemist shop.¹³ Information to the same effect was provided by Mr Glenn Jones.¹⁴ The Chemist concerned was Mr Colin Bova who told the Committee that:

in 1981 and 1982 many Athletes were alleged to have been using, as they are now, Steroid type medication, but were never supplied with this type of medication from my Pharmacy without a Doctors Prescription.¹⁵

This is discussed in more detail in Chapter Nine.

6.13 Mr Lyn Jones denied the allegations made by Mr Glenn Jones and Mr Childs. He said that these allegations were the result of 'grudges and hatreds'¹⁶ relating to a political fight that had taken place in the New South Wales Weightlifting Association in 1976.¹⁷ Although an attempt was made at that time to discredit the NSW Weightlifting Committee by making allegations about drug use at the police citizens boys clubs, these were investigated by the NSW Police at the time and found to be groundless. Moreover, Mr Jones said his name had never been mentioned at the time these allegations had been made.¹⁸ He said that while he could remember meeting Mr Glenn Jones and Mr Ian Childs at Canterbury District Boys Club his 'only involvement with Glenn Jones was to sell him a pair of Polish weightlifting boots'.¹⁹

Appointment of Mr Jones to the AIS

6.14 Mr Glenn Jones told the Committee that:

when the [AIS] was first staffed, the affiliated sports were required to nominate coaches to work at the AIS. This in some cases was a direct facilitation of nepotism and what might be known as jobs for the boys. Mr Lyn Jones is a perfect example from our knowledge of his being hired and his history in Olympic weightlifting in this country.²⁰

6.15 Mr Don Talbot, first Executive Director of the AIS, said that Mr Lyn Jones was the only person appointed to the AIS before the Executive Director, and that he did not know who had appointed Mr Jones.²¹ Mr Talbot told the Committee that he had been given final say in the appointment of all coaches except Mr Lyn Jones and that he had:

asked on two or three occasions why that was done but I never really got an answer to that and for the life of me right now I do not know now why that was done.²²

Mr Jones informed the Committee that Mr Talbot's recollections were incorrect, but that 'I always felt that Talbot resented the fact that he was not involved in my appointment'.²³

6.16 The Committee has been given copies of all the papers held by the AIS relating to the employment of Mr Lyn Jones. These contain an undated letter from Mr Jones, addressed to the Secretary, Department of Home Affairs, applying for 'the recently advertised position of Coach for the Weightlifting Section of the Australian Sports Institute'. There is also a letter to the then Minister for Home Affairs dated 23 September 1980 thanking him for the letter offering Mr Jones the appointment of weightlifting coach at the AIS. There is also a letter to Mr Paul Brettell of the then Department of Home Affairs, also dated 23 September 1980, in which Mr Jones says that he would 'certainly appreciate a meeting with Don Talbot at his earliest convenience'.

6.17 The Committee sought the recollections of the then Minister involved, the Hon. R J Ellicott. Mr Ellicott told the Committee that Mr Talbot's appointment as Director was announced in late August 1980, although he did not take up the position until later, probably in mid October 1980. Six coaching positions had been advertised in June 1980, including the position of weightlifting coach. Mr Ellicott informed the Committee that:

From earliest discussions, Les Martyn, National President of the Weightlifting Federation indicated that they had a National Executive Director (Lyn Jones) who had tertiary qualifications and who had taught in tertiary institutions in England. He was well respected by lifters and would be supported by the federation for the position of coach of the AIS.

Given the 'desire to get things moving' and the Federation's strong support for Mr Jones and lack of interest in the other candidates, Mr Jones was selected during the interim period between the announcement of Mr Talbot's appointment and him taking up the position. Mr Ellicott could recollect Mr Jones appearing in his 'Sydney office before the interim Board and that it sanctioned his appointment'. He added:

I understand, that Don Talbot was at the Board meeting which discussed Jones' contract in November, 1980. Apparently no contract was signed until some time in 1981 at which stage the earlier agreement was ratified.²⁴

6.18 The Committee has received papers which confirm that at a Board of Management meeting on 7 November 1980 Mr Talbot reported on the appointment of coaches for gymnastics, weightlifting and netball. The Board agreed to offer Mr Jones a four year contract, subject to the addition of a 'satisfactory work performance' clause in his contract.

6.19 Mr Talbot told the Committee that he 'felt that Lyn Jones was a better manager than he was a coach'. As Executive Director of the AIS he had expected AIS coaches:

to strive to be the national coaches for their sport at any major games ... When he was made manager, that concerned me somewhat. I asked him why that was happening and he advised me that in the opinion of the Australian Weightlifting Federation that was the best

arrangement ... and it did appoint Paul Coffa, I think, as the national coach while he was manager.²⁵

In this connection it is interesting that in the Australian Institute of Sport First Annual Report 1981 p. 18, Mr Jones' qualifications are described as:

Involvement in competition; Coaching Manager for 25 years; Member of British Weightlifting Coaching Committee; Executive Director of Australian Weightlifting Federation ... Coached and/or managed numerous Australian Teams.

The curriculum vitae provided by Mr Jones when he applied for the AIS job would also appear to indicate greater experience as a team manager than as team coach.

Training Methods

Introduction

6.20 A number of witnesses suggested to the Committee that Mr Jones had an authoritarian approach and used extreme training methods that caused unnecessary injury to his athletes.

6.21 Mr Nigel Martin told the Committee that Mr Jones had 'a history of intimidating lifters and using a blackmail style to make the lifters train and take pills'.²⁶ He described Mr Jones as showing 'a blatant disregard for the health and well-being of lifters'²⁷ and described the injury rate in weightlifting at the AIS as being 'abnormal', saying that in 1983 each weightlifter suffered an average of 4.83 injuries.²⁸

6.22 Mr Jones commented on this injury rate that:

Four injuries per year per lifter is normal ... If you are training at a level at which you are aspiring to a maximum improvement and

to producing the best possible results for yourself, you put the body under a lot of stress. Occasionally, it reacts in a way that you wish it would not. In other words, you get injured.²⁹

6.23 Mr Jones told the Committee that he was confident that the injury levels of weightlifters at the AIS were no higher than those of other weightlifting squads.³⁰ He agreed, however that the AIS training programs 'are probably more arduous than most programs', explaining that this was because the AIS has:

the facilities and back-up so that we are able to do that. We have in-house recovery procedures that no-one else in this country has, consequently the lifters can accept bigger training loads than just about everybody else in this country. In comparison with the situation overseas, we still have a long way to go [in terms of training load].³¹

6.24 Mr Dallas Byrnes, a former weightlifter with Mr Jones, claimed that the training regime went beyond what was reasonable and that injured lifters were expected to complete their training. He described how:

If you had a sore back you would still be made to train and you would go to the physio and the doctors and straight after going to them [Jones] would want you to do a maximum clean and jerk or a maximum back squat, or maximum pulls ... Sometimes I could not even walk and hobble into the gym. He would crack your back, rub it and tell you to do some pulls or something off the blocks.³²

6.25 The relationship between the doctors and the coaches is discussed in Chapter Ten of this report. Mr Jones pointed out to the Committee that it was not in his interest to injure athletes and that he wanted his 'guys on the platform, not in the doctor's surgery'.³³ He asked 'If you train someone when injured, how can that produce a very good result?'³⁴, and said that he:

had lifters at our Institute who have been unable to compete due to recovery from injury for nearly 12 months. They were still on scholarships the year afterwards. When people do get injured, I do not cast them aside. If the injuries are going to recover and the doctors give us that advice, we go along with the recovery process and pursue things from there.³⁵

6.26 Mr Ron Harvey, who was Director of the AIS at the time Mr Martin made his allegations about high injury rates, told the Committee that:

On this high injury rate, the view expressed by the Deputy Director [Mr Brettell], who had been at the Institute for some time, was that, with a hospital handy, athletes invariably go there. My experience since then confirms that.³⁶

6.27 Perhaps the most serious allegation made against the training methods used by Mr Jones is that these methods required the use of anabolic steroids. Mr Nigel Martin told the Committee that:

The training regime used by the AIS in both Melbourne and Canberra is based on the Bulgarian scheme ... It is a system that is totally and utterly drug dependent. It is basically a system that takes young people, trains them extremely hard, they take heaps of steroids, and those that survive this training regime will be very good lifters simply because they can survive.³⁷

Similarly, Mr Glenn Jones commented that he had:

personally seen AIS programs, and it is not any wonder that steroids were needed just to help the athletes maintain and continue to train at such manifestly excessive levels.³⁸

6.28 Mr Lyn Jones agreed that he had been influenced by Bulgarian training methods 'as every thinking weightlifting coach in the world would have been'.³⁹ He 'did not know' whether the

Bulgarian system was drug dependent, saying that 'there is no evidence of a concrete form that that is the case' because the Bulgarians have not given positive drug tests for anabolic steroids since 1976.⁴⁰ While this may be true, the Committee notes that the whole Bulgarian weightlifting team withdrew from the 1988 Olympics after two of its members tested positive for diuretics. One reason for using diuretics is to reduce the concentration of anabolic steroids in urine by producing a more rapid excretion of urine to attempt to minimise detection of drug misuse.⁴¹

Performance of Athletes After Leaving the AIS

6.29 Allegations were made to the Committee that Mr Jones' weightlifters left the AIS with injuries which prevented them continuing in the sport.⁴² Mr Jones said that the results of Mr Clark, Mr Hambesis and Mr Byrnes show that when they left the AIS their weightlifting career was not finished and they produced very good results.⁴³ On 29 December 1988 Mr Jones provided to the Committee the performance records of these lifters.⁴⁴ The records originally provided missed out the best performance of Mr Hambesis, obtained just before he left the AIS. Mr Jones commented on this as follows:

On checking with Mr Noonan [Australian Weightlifting Federation Record Keeper] ... he agrees in his preparation of the lists for me he missed Hambesis' 335 on 27-1-84 due to the fact that Hambesis lifted as a guest. ... It was not a competition on the AIS lifting programme and consequently I had no record of it. Hambesis lifted in this competition under his own volition and neither Harry Wardle nor myself attended - as we did for all official AIS competitions.⁴⁵

This matter is discussed in more detail later in this report.

TABLE 6.2
PERFORMANCE RECORDS OF AIS WEIGHTLIFTERS
BEFORE AND AFTER LEAVING THE AIS

A Mr Stan Hambesis

Date	Bodyweight (kg)	Total Result (kg)
After leaving AIS		
21 June 86	91.7	315
8 February 85	94.5	300
19 December 84	92.7	280
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At AIS		
27 January 84	97.2	335
24 July 83	98.8	327.5
18 December 82	94.4	325
14 November 82	93.0	315
12 September 82	89.6	330
22 May 82	89.4	315
7 May 82	90.0	320
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Before AIS		
13 September 81	89.5	300
28 June 81	89.9	240

B Mr Dallas Byrnes

Date	Bodyweight (kg)	Total Result (kg)
After leaving AIS		
29 June 85	86.0	290
11 September 83	89.8	307.5
24 July 83	88.1	297.5
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At AIS		
4 December 82	89.1	312.5
July 82	85.3	287.5
3 July 82	86.9	300
24 April 82	87.25	297.5
28 March 82	87.0	290

C Mr Paul Clark

Date	Bodyweight (kg)	Total Result (kg)
After leaving AIS		
28 April 85	95.8	305
16 March 85	93.0	275
1 December 84	92.6	300
7 July 84	93.8	302.5
2 June 84	91.5	285
24 March 84	93.0	325
26 November 83	90.0	295
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At AIS		
July 82	96.1	305
3 July 82	98.6	300

6.30 These performance data appear to show that Mr Hambesis improved considerably after joining the AIS but that on leaving he was never able to lift the weights he had managed while at the AIS. Mr Byrnes seemed to show similar performances while at the AIS and after leaving, it while Mr Clark appears to have achieved his best performances after leaving the AIS. They support Mr Jones' comment that Mr Clark 'produced his best ever result in weightlifting 18 months after he left me'.⁴⁶ Mr Jones used this as evidence that Mr Clark was not taking steroids while at the AIS. If his argument is accepted it would appear that Mr Hambesis and Mr Byrnes were taking steroids at the AIS.

Administration of Non-Steroidal Drugs

6.31 Former weightlifters from the AIS made a number of allegations that Mr Lyn Jones had supplied them with, or made available to them, stimulants, diuretics, blocking agents or painkilling drugs.

6.32 Mr Paul Clark told the Committee he had been given the stimulants ritalin and ephedrine by Mr Lyn Jones.⁴⁷ He described

how he had been given ritalin at the National Junior Championship in 1981 and how:

it had a detracting effect on my performance at the time, causing me to vomit and a few other things.⁴⁸

6.33 Mr Stan Hambesis claimed to have received the stimulants ritalin and ephedrine from Mr Lyn Jones⁴⁹ and said that he would be given diuretics if he 'had to lose, say, a couple of kilos to get down to my weight division'.⁵⁰ Mr Clark was never given diuretics as he never needed to lose weight,⁵¹ but Mr Dallas Byrnes could recollect that Mr Jones used to give out diuretics to those needing them.⁵² Mr Anthony Hills informed the Committee he had been given pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, caffeine, retilin and some diuretics by Mr Jones.⁵³

6.34 The Committee has also received evidence that at the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, Mr Jones provided a diuretic (Lasix) to a young Australian wrestler, together with instructions on how to use it.⁵⁴ At that stage diuretics were not banned substances.

6.35 Mr Lyn Jones denied ever giving diuretics or stimulants to his weightlifters⁵⁵ and said that these drugs were not used at the AIS.⁵⁶ Diuretics were not needed because:

we have perfectly good saunas at the Institute which do exactly the same thing in a very efficient way.⁵⁷

6.36 Mr Julian Jones, son of Mr Lyn Jones and a member of the AIS weightlifting squad, said that he had no knowledge of diuretics being used at the Institute and pointed out that 'they were put on the banned list on 1 January 1987'.⁵⁸ While he was certain that he had never used diuretics himself, he 'could not say for certain with the other lifters'.⁵⁹ Mr Paul Harrison described how he would drop his weight down:

to about 76 and a half kilos twenty-four hours before, over a period of a couple of weeks, and then I would dehydrate the last kilo and a half off in the sauna.⁶⁰

6.37 Dr Ken Maguire informed the Committee that AIS weightlifters used various means to reduce body weight 'including saunas, avoidance of drinking, intense training. At no stage did I hear about diuretic use'. He noted that up until mid 1986 saline infusions were used to rehydrate athletes after their weight loss program was completed and noted that:

saline infusions are not illegal in sport. However, moral and ethical dilemmas are faced by medical and nursing staff in this regard.⁶¹

This matter is discussed further in Chapter Ten.

6.38 Mr Jones was asked by the Committee, because of allegations made during in camera hearings, whether he had ever administered a masking drug. He said that he was aware of one such drug, probenecid, but that he had 'Certainly not' administered it, asking 'Why would I need to do that?'⁶² He later told the Committee that he had never seen any probenecid but that he had been told by Dr Fricker that its medical function was to prolong the life of antibiotics in the body.⁶³

6.39 Mr Stan Hambesis alleged that on one occasion he had received pain killing injections on the day of a competition,⁶⁴ up to 15 or 20 minutes before the competition.⁶⁵ He did not allege that the injection was given by Mr Lyn Jones. The use of pain-killing injections is discussed further in Chapter Ten.

Knowledge of Steroids and their Use

6.40 As a professional coach of elite weightlifters with some 25 years experience, and working in a sport in which athletes

were shown by the Survey of Drug Abuse in Australian Sport to be susceptible to drug use, the Committee expected Mr Jones to have more than a basic knowledge about the use of performance enhancing drugs and their use by weightlifters. Indeed, for him not to have such knowledge might be viewed as irresponsible, particularly given his position as a member of the board of the International Weightlifting Federation which 'is responsible for handing out penalties for positive doping results' in weightlifting.⁶⁶

6.41 In general, Mr Jones gave the appearance of being very naive and ill-informed about steroids and their use in weightlifting, certainly when compared to the knowledge shown by some of this former athletes. He explained this by saying that:

Nobody has come to me and admitted taking steroids. You must remember that I hold a pretty high position in weightlifting. If people came to me and said they had been taking steroids, I would be bound by my position to take action.⁶⁷

6.42 On being presented with the results from the Survey of Drug Abuse in Australian Sport as they relate to weightlifters, Mr Jones told the Committee that:

In the weightlifting scene, obviously, I am deeply concerned, and certainly nationally and internationally, we are worried about the situation.⁶⁸

6.43 Mr Jones told the Committee that 'there has never, I am sure you are aware of this, been a positive weightlifter in any of our testing programs in Australia'.⁶⁹ Mr Julian Jones similarly indicated that there had never been a positive drug test in weightlifting in Australia⁷⁰ and was adamant that if there had been one he would have known about it.⁷¹ As discussed earlier in this report, the lack of positive tests does not prove that drugs are not being used. However, Mr Jones' statement that there had been no positive tests in Australian weightlifting is

wrong. In May 1987 the Australian Weightlifting Federation had urine samples from 12 weightlifters tested by the Royal Brisbane Hospital Sports Drug Testing Laboratory. One of these samples tested positive for an anabolic steroid sold under the brand names Durabolin and Deca-durabolin.⁷² Drug testing at the AIS is discussed in Chapter Eleven.

6.44 Mr Jones also said that he had no first hand working knowledge of the use of anabolic steroids in gyms, although he was aware that body builders and powerlifters had tested positive.⁷³ At one stage the following exchange took place:

Chairman Do you believe it is true to allege that steroid abuse is rife in Australian gymnasias right now?

Mr Jones I do not know.

Chairman You have no knowledge?

Mr Jones No.

Chairman You have heard of no rumours?

Mr Jones Certainly not to me.⁷⁴

This protested lack of knowledge is somewhat at odds with the assistance offered by Mr Jones to Dr Leslie Johnson in setting up the Brisbane drug testing laboratory, as discussed later.

6.45 Mr Jones also told the Committee that he had:

never had anything to do with anabolic steroids. I have seen pictures of them in magazines; I guess we all have.⁷⁵

6.46 He said that he was aware of what the medical effects of anabolic steroids are because he had discussed them with the 'medical people' at the Institute⁷⁶ but that he would be unable to 'judge whether people are on steroids', saying that the drug tests carried out at the AIS 'will show whether they are on steroids, that is for sure'.⁷⁷ He indicated that he was aware of only one masking agent and that 'was a substance called probenecid which was put onto the banned list last year [1987]'.⁷⁸

6.47 The only circumstances under which Mr Jones said he would discuss steroids with AIS weightlifters was 'to point out to them in no uncertain terms that they were banned substances'.⁷⁹

6.48 The lack of knowledge about steroids exhibited by Mr Jones to the Committee is in marked contrast to the extent of the knowledge that he would have been expected to show, as judged from evidence given by other witnesses. Dr Peter Fricker, for example, in confirming that he had held discussions with Mr Lyn Jones on matters such as the nature of dope testing and Mr Jones' role on the Board of the International Weightlifting Federation, mentioned that Mr Jones:

gets all sorts of information and we get down and talk about it from time to time. He relays these things to me.⁸⁰

6.49 Dr Brian Corrigan described how he was one of the three doctors attached to the Australian team at Moscow for the 1980 Olympics. Part of his medical duties there was to be responsible for the weightlifting team. Dr Corrigan informed the Committee that:

Lyn Jones was also there in Moscow as he was both the coach and manager for the Australian weightlifting team ... at training and afterwards talk in the gymnasium was about anabolic steroids, their use and some of the problems of detection ... it was commonly stated that anabolic steroids could be most readily obtained from Eastern European teams at the Games. In particular, Polish and Romanian teams were mentioned as being particularly cheap sources of them.

Without doubt I never knew personally that Lyn Jones was involved but there was also no doubt that the inference was that he could be.⁸¹

6.50 Mr Jones disputed Dr Corrigan's recollections and informed the Committee that while in Moscow:

I did not discuss availability of steroids from foreign teams with Brian Corrigan or anyone else. I fail to understand his comments about 'talk in the gymnasium' and 'at training and afterwards'. Our training facilities were some 90 minutes bus ride from the village at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture. I can never remember Corrigan coming to the gymnasium - he would hardly have had 3-4 hours to spare as he had medical responsibilities with other sections besides weightlifting. He came to the competition hall only when we were competing, not talking.⁸²

6.51 Allegations considered later, if accepted, would suggest that Mr Jones had a detailed practical knowledge of steroids and how to use them, as well as a good theoretical understanding of performance enhancing drugs in general. At this stage, however, it is useful to consider the attitude of Mr Jones to the use of performance enhancing drugs.

6.52 On being asked whether he accepted evidence that steroids could improve performance, Mr Jones made the observation that he had no problem in doing this:

because these are performance enhancing drugs. That is what the meaning of doping is. Although in our country we seem to be calling it drugs in sport, internationally it is known as doping, purely to keep the differentiation between drugs, which are an emotive issue among the public in terms of hard drugs, and performance enhancing drugs, which I guess are what we are talking about.⁸³

6.53 This distinction between 'drugs' and 'doping' was developed further in the comment made by Mr Glenn Jones that:

A man who gets drugs such as steroids or amphetamines for himself or his lifters is furthering the sport in his eyes. He is

creating a winning situation. But he does not see himself as a drug dealer ... They regard themselves as being interested in the sport, not as dealers.⁸⁴

In this connection it is noteworthy that Mr Dallas Byrnes, who made allegations that Mr Jones was involved in the importation and supply of steroids for weightlifters, and who had described to the Committee how cocaine was being increasingly used in powerlifting and weightlifting, was surprised to be asked whether Mr Jones could be involved in cocaine. It was obvious from his reaction that Mr Byrnes did not consider sport enhancing drugs to be drugs in the sense that cocaine is a drug.⁸⁵

6.54 Mr Don Talbot, Chief Executive of the AIS from its establishment to late 1983, also cast an interesting light on Mr Jones' attitude to doping. Mr Talbot described how Mr Jones, together with Mr Kelvin Giles, then head coach track and field, visited Mr Talbot in his office at the Institute to talk about drugs. This took place around May 1981. The coaches were concerned that they were going to be judged by how their athletes performed. Mr Talbot commented that:

It was something I would do also as a coach, knowing that their sports were the sports that generally people labelled as being the most obvious ones that were going to get into the steroid doping and other drugs as well, so I think they wanted to sound me out and find out just what my attitude would be and what the Institute's attitude would be.⁸⁶

Mr Talbot described this as a 'trial balloon' discussion and said that the two coaches made reference to the purchase of anabolic steroids and other banned substances along the line of 'if we were to buy these things, how would it be perceived?'⁸⁷

6.55 When asked whether either of the coaches referred to the fact that the best performance enhancing drugs could be obtained overseas, Mr Talbot informed the Committee:

There is no question in my mind that this comment was made during our discussion but I cannot remember who said it. I do recall, however, that it was said in the context of there not being much steroid available in Australia at the time and that which was available was old product, or low grade and had been superseded, by a much better material that was more difficult to trace. It was only available overseas. On a number of occasions subsequent to this meeting, Lyn Jones did make similar statements to me regarding the quality of steroid available in Australia compared to that available in Europe.⁸⁸

6.56 Mr Lyn Jones' recollections of this discussion were somewhat different. Mr Jones informed the Committee that the discussion was:

Initiated by problems Kelvin [Giles] had with a hammer thrower. We discussed with Talbot the need for an AIS Doping policy which he agreed he would bring up with the Board. We wanted clear statements to protect the AIS and especially its coaches in the matter of doping. To my knowledge there was no discussion on 'poor quality' steroid availability in Australia. Contrary to Talbot's statement in his letter my only further discussions with him were in relation to the setting up of the Brisbane testing laboratory.⁸⁹

6.57 Mr Talbot said that he told both coaches that, although the AIS had no explicit doping policy at that stage, his personal view was that:

the Institute would frown very greatly on anybody that wanted to get into that sort of thing and that they must understand that, if they chose to do that, then their jobs would be at risk.⁹⁰

6.58 In considering this evidence concerning Mr Jones' knowledge of performance enhancing drugs, the Committee is forced

to conclude that Mr Jones has attempted to mislead the Committee. As someone who has worked so intimately and for a long period in a sport that is clearly identified with the use of banned substances, it is inconceivable that Mr Jones could be as ignorant and naive on these matters as he tried to persuade the Committee that he was. Indeed, in the Committee's view, his responsibilities as a coach and as a member of the board of the International Weightlifting Federation both required him to be knowledgeable about anabolic steroids, if only to be able to counsel his athletes and detect their use. If Mr Jones had been as ignorant about ergogenic drugs as he tried to appear, he ought not to have held these positions. The Committee has no difficulty in accepting the evidence presented to it that Mr Jones knew a great deal about anabolic steroids, their effects, and the sources of supply.

Response to Rumours that Weightlifters Purchased Steroids

6.59 In August 1982 the world junior weightlifting championships were held in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Among the athletes from AIS representing Australia were Mr Paul Clark and Mr Dallas Byrnes.⁹¹ Mr Harry Wardle, Mr Jones' assistant, was team coach and on return to Australia reported that he had been suspicious 'of reported purchases' made by Byrnes⁹² and by Clark⁹³ in Brazil. Mr Jones said that:

In consultation with Harry, I had no proof of what had gone on, if anything had gone on.⁹⁴

When Clark and Byrnes had left the AIS:

other members of the Australian Junior team then came forward to Harry and myself and confirmed that they had seen Clark and Byrnes purchasing anabolic steroids in pharmacies in large quantities in Sao Paulo, Brazil.⁹⁵

6.60 The Committee was puzzled as to why Mr Jones, with his responsibilities to weightlifting in general and to the AIS in particular, did not discuss these rumours with the athletes concerned. He said that he did not discuss them:

because we had no proof; it was a rumour that we kept a watch on. When we hear something like that it is obviously of great concern to us.⁹⁶

He added that 'Until I have something conclusive, I am certainly not the sort of person who goes and makes accusations about it'.⁹⁷

6.61 Mr Jones said that he could not have requested tests for the athletes because there was no testing process available.⁹⁸ (This is discussed in the section dealing with Mr Jones' involvement with the Brisbane sports drug laboratory.) He also pointed out that the rumours were that 'they had been purchasing steroids - that is quite different from taking them'.⁹⁹

6.62 These rumours concerning Mr Byrnes and Mr Clark were the only such rumours ever heard by Mr Jones during the whole of his eight year period at the AIS,¹⁰⁰ but no attempt was made to investigate them, report them or take any further action of all. At that time he did not see it as his job to play detective.¹⁰¹ He also pointed out that 'Purchases at pharmacies does not say exactly steroids. Now we were not sure'.¹⁰²

6.63 The sequence of events concerning these rumours was, according to Mr Jones, as follows:

- . on his return to Australia in August or September 1982, Mr Wardle reported the rumours;
- . after Mr Clark and Mr Byrnes had left the AIS, their team mates 'came forward and then confirmed the rumours'. They had not done so previously as 'they did

not want to give up their team mates'; and
in 1987, five years after the event, statutory
declarations were obtained from these team mates to say
that Mr Byrnes and Mr Clark had purchased steroids in
Brazil.¹⁰³

6.64 The statutory declarations were obtained because of the writs being taken out against the AIS in 1987 by Mr Clark, Mr Byrnes and Mr Hambesis.¹⁰⁴ The statutory declarations mentioned by Mr Jones, copies of which are in the possession of the Committee, were signed by Mr Daniel Mudd on 2 December 1987 and by Mr Ronald Laycock on 15 December 1987.

6.65 At the time of the rumours Mr Clark was not asked to leave the AIS because Mr Jones 'had no evidence at this stage'.¹⁰⁵ It was apparently very easy to gather such evidence on Mr Clark had left the Institute.

6.66 Mr Dallas Byrnes, under oath, denied that he had purchased anabolic steroids in Brazil¹⁰⁶ and Mr Clark described the allegations made against him by Mr Lyn Jones as 'false and untrue'.¹⁰⁷

6.67 It appears to the Committee that the action taken by Mr Jones to carry out a thorough investigation of these rumours falls far short of what would be expected of someone in his position, and short of what is required by natural justice. The athletes against whom the allegations were being made were given no opportunity to respond or put their case. This is particularly significant given the apparently flimsy nature (large purchases of something) of the rumours.

Response to Detection of an Athlete Taking Steroids

Introduction

6.68 In 1984 Mr Jones, by his own admission, became aware that one of his athletes had been taking anabolic steroids. The lifter concerned was Mr Hambesis. In the words of Mr Jones:

Between December 1983 and January 1984 we ran some tests and a program of supplementation as a preliminary study on the effect of protein amino acids on growth hormone release ... Steve Haynes ... working in one of the local hospitals ... ran the tests for us ... Late in January Steve contacted me and he was concerned over a very high testosterone reading for Hambesis. He jumped from a normal reading to three times normal in a two week period - very, very suspicious. I fronted Hambesis with this finding. He admitted to me that he had been using anabolic steroids which he had purchased from Soviet weightlifters in Czechoslovakia in November 1983. I pointed out that his behaviour could not be tolerated at the AIS ... I suggested to him that leaving the AIS would be the appropriate action. He agreed quite amicably, especially as I agreed to keep it confidential.¹⁰⁸

The following paragraphs examine the circumstances surrounding the discovery, the explanations offered and the actions taken.

The Positive Result

6.69 There is no doubt that the amino acid trial took place and that a high testosterone level was recorded for one of the participants. Mr Haynes, who was responsible for carrying out the analyses, remembered that 'there was an abnormal serum testosterone level coded SH'.¹⁰⁹ Possible explanations for the high testosterone level included a testosterone-secreting tumour, the administration of testosterone, or the administration of a

substance that would behave in the assay like testosterone. This last category could include 'a number of anabolic steroids'.¹¹⁰

Date the Result Became Known

6.70 Mr Haynes told the Committee that the analyses relating to this trial would have been carried out in early 1984 and would have been completed by the middle of February 1984.¹¹¹ He was confident about his timing because he had prepared a curriculum vitae, which included this trial, in the middle of February 1984 when he had applied for the position of drugs in sport co-ordinator with the Australian Sports Medicine Federation.¹¹²

6.71 Because Mr Jones was co-ordinating the pilot study, results were sent directly to him, and not to Dr Fricker.¹¹³ Mr Haynes said that he would have 'contacted Mr Jones prior to the middle of February to inform him of that result ... as it was a suspicious result in terms of the levels generated'.¹¹⁴

Action After Receiving the Result

6.72 On being asked what action he would have expected Mr Jones to take on being informed of the high testosterone level recorded in the tests, Mr Haynes replied:

I would have assumed that there would have been an immediate medical consultation - that would have been the first action, obviously, for the welfare of that person, because I suggested it could be a testosterone secreting tumour. Failing that scenario, I think there should have been an investigation of why there was a level of that magnitude.¹¹⁵

6.73 Mr Jones did not arrange an immediate medical consultation and there was no investigation. Dr Peter Fricker told the Committee that while he remembered 'the short pilot study ... using the substances called Prevalon',¹¹⁶ he could not

recall Mr Hambesis having a very high testosterone level.¹¹⁷ He said, 'I honestly do not remember that being a notable feature of the study'.¹¹⁸ It appears that this particular result, despite its possible medical implications, was not passed on to Dr Fricker by Mr Jones.

6.74 Mr Jones was unable to recollect Mr Haynes telling him that the high testosterone level recorded for Mr Hambesis might be the result of a tumour, but said that, 'he might well have'.¹¹⁹

6.75 According to Mr Jones, the testosterone results were discussed with Mr Hambesis as soon as he had received them from Mr Haynes.¹²⁰ Mr Jones told the Committee that when informed of the high readings Mr Hambesis admitted that he had been taking anabolic steroids and there was therefore no need to arrange a medical consultation.¹²¹ Mr Hambesis then left the Institute 'within a week'.¹²² Mr Harry Wardle, Mr Jones' assistant at the AIS, similarly remembered that Mr Hambesis would have left 'within a couple of days' of Mr Jones talking to him [Hambesis] about the testosterone result.¹²³ However, Mr Hambesis had no recollection of a conversation with Mr Jones 'with regard to leaving the Institute because I had taken steroids'.¹²⁴

Date Mr Hambesis left the AIS

6.76 Mr Jones' initial recollection was that Mr Hambesis left the AIS at the end of January 1984.¹²⁵ He later wrote to the Committee to correct himself, noting that:

On checking A.I.S. records, it would appear that I was mistaken in thinking Hambesis left A.I.S. in late January/early February 1984, it was late February/early March. However, the time scale from my conversation with Steve Haynes about the elevated readings and his departure as a matter of days after being confronted with the readings is accurate.¹²⁶

6.77 As has already been discussed, Mr Haynes reported the result to Mr Jones 'prior to the middle of February'¹²⁷ and, if Mr Hambesis left a few days later, his departure date would have been the middle of February at the latest. In fact the records at the AIS demonstrate that Mr Hambesis did not leave the AIS until late March, several weeks after Mr Jones claimed that he first discovered Mr Hambesis was taking anabolic steroids.

6.78 Medical records of Mr Hambesis held by the AIS show that on 21 February 1984 he suffered a knee injury while training.¹²⁸ On 12 March 1984 he went to the doctor with abdominal pains and on 20 March a 1.5 centimetre duodenal ulcer was diagnosed.¹²⁹ Moreover, the administration files at the AIS contain a minute in the handwriting of, and signed by, Mr Lyn Jones, addressed to Mr George Anderson. This minute, which is dated 26 March 1984 says:

Stan Hambesis - due to a stomach ulcer - is no longer a scholarship holder at A.I.S.

The minute is shown as Figure 6.1. The financial records of the AIS also indicate that the last scholarship payment was made to Mr Hambesis on 22 February 1984 for the period 27 February 1984 to 23 March 1984.¹³⁰

Mr Hambesis' Explanation

6.79 Mr Hambesis could remember participating in the 1983-84 amino acid trials and freely admitted that he had been taking anabolic steroids over the period of the trials. He said that these had been given to him by Mr Lyn Jones¹³¹ The steroids were being used because Mr Hambesis had been 'building-up' for a weightlifting competition held towards the end of January 1984.

FIGURE 6.1

ACTION REQUIRED		REPLY
To: <u>George Anderson</u>	Date: <u>26/3/94</u>	To:
Sport: <u>Weightlifting</u>		Date:
<p>Stan Hambesis - due to a stomach ulcer - is no longer a scholarship holder at A.I.S.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p>		
		Financial Administrator

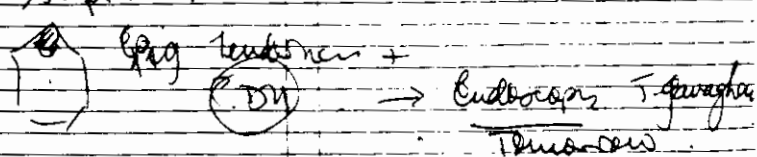
12.3.84

also pains epigastrium 2/52.

intermittent - 1 hr at a time
 - relieved by food
 - pain 3 hrs after meal
 - worse at night - waking at 3 am

Been on various NSAIDs - stopped Amfen
 1/52 ago - not much difference
 → Indomid pted pains 2/52 ago - on Imc
 for 2/52 prior

7/c



↓

20/3/94

1.5 cm duodenal ulcer
 on Tagamet Repeat 6/52 endoscopy.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Minute in Mr Lyn Jones' handwriting concerning Mr Hambesis' departure from the AIS and extract from the medical records of Mr Hambesis.

6.80 The competition referred to by Mr Hambesis was the ACT Australia Day Contest held on 27 January 1984. It was the competition at which Mr Hambesis lifted his best-ever weight, with a total result of 335 kilos. This was confirmed by the weightlifting career record of Mr Hambesis sent to the Committee, at its request, by Mr Michael Noonan, Record keeper, Australian Weightlifting Federation Inc.¹³²

6.81 Mr Jones told the Committee that Mr Hambesis had lifted in the ACT Australia Day competition under his own volition and that it was not a competition on the official AIS lifting program. Consequently, Mr Jones did not attend the competition and said that he had no record of it.¹³³ However, the Committee finds this very difficult to accept, given that the AIS Bulletin of 15 February 1984, in an article written by Mr Lyn Jones states:

Stan Hambesis and Goran Vukojevic competed in the ACT Australia Day competition and although neither did any special contest preparation ... Stan Hambesis recorded his best ever total with 335k.

This competition clearly provided a reason for Mr Hambesis to be taking anabolic steroids and provided a reason as to why Mr Jones might have supplied steroids to Mr Hambesis.

Discussion

6.82 Mr Hambesis told the Committee that he left the AIS because he had put up long enough with the heavy training regimes, that he had had an ulcer diagnosed, and was generally feeling run down.¹³⁴ The documentary evidence held by the AIS does not support Mr Jones' account of the events leading to Mr Hambesis leaving the AIS, but it does support the account given by Mr Hambesis himself. One explanation for this may be

that the AIS records are deliberately incomplete. Mr Jones, for example, had told the Committee that he had:

intimated to Hambesis that I would keep it confidential if he would move out, because I did not want to create a problem for the Institute, and myself, I guess.¹³⁵

Furthermore, the account given by Mr Jones is inconsistent with that given by Mr Haynes.

6.83 Mr Jones explained the discrepancy between his account of what happened and the AIS records by stating that:

Hambesis left AIS in late February - early March 1984. He left quietly as I intimated to the Committee and very few people knew he had left. He continued to be treated by Dr Fricker after he had left. I remember George Anderson - the administrator in charge of athletes - coming to me well after Hambesis had left, possibly on the 26th March and saying that he understood Hambesis had left the Institute recently and could he have a note from me to that effect for the records. I did not enlighten him as to the real reason and provided him with what he asked me for.¹³⁶

This explanation would suggest that Mr Hambesis must have continued to receive his scholarship payment for a short period after he had left the Institute and was not entitled to it.

6.84 Even if this Committee were to accept Mr Jones' evidence as being a true description of what had happened, it would still leave questions as to the extent to which he had fulfilled his admitted responsibilities to notify the international and Australian sporting authorities, and the AIS itself, about what he took to be a blatant example of drug abuse. On his own admission, Mr Jones contrived with Mr Hambesis to conceal steroid usage by a weightlifter whom he must have known had competed under the influence of steroids. Mr Jones' response to this was

to indicate that in 1984 there had been no provision for random testing at the AIS¹³⁷ and to explain:

it was the early days of the Institute and the last thing we wanted was any untoward publicity ... Under no circumstances could this athlete have been committed of a positive test because it was not a test, it was an admission on his part that he had taken anabolic steroids.¹³⁸

Advising and Requiring the Use of Anabolic Steroids

6.85 Former AIS weightlifters including Mr Stan Hambesis, Mr Paul Clark and Mr Dallas Byrnes have all alleged that Mr Lyn Jones advised and required weightlifters at the AIS to take anabolic steroids. They said that if they declined to take them they would be asked to leave the Institute. These three athletes served writs against the AIS on 30 November 1987 stating, among other things, that they received advice and were required to submit to a program involving the administration, both by oral ingestion and injection, of anabolic steroids.¹³⁹ Mr Anthony Hills also described how he was offered and used performance enhancing drugs and he noted that he knew other weightlifters were taking them because:

this was regularly discussed between team members as an integral part of the training regime on a comparative basis.¹⁴⁰

6.86 Mr Hambesis told the Committee that when he arrived at the AIS:

it was made obvious that it was part of your training program to take these drugs ... The only way you could reach those [performance] levels was by taking anabolic steroids. It was also stressed that if you did not perform you could not train there.¹⁴¹

Similarly, Mr Clark said that he:

was under the impression that it was part of the training program and that if you did not improve - by improving I mean improving with the use of drugs - to increase your performance to a certain level, you could not remain at the Institute ... The standards were set very high.¹⁴²

6.87 Mr Dallas Byrnes alleged that:

When I was at the Institute every weightlifter that was there was taking steroids ... Depending on who was lifting where and what was going on.¹⁴³

Mr Byrnes told the Committee that Mr Lyn Jones said it was necessary to take steroids to be a good lifter.¹⁴⁴ He also noted that Mr Jones gave steroids to help recovery from an injury¹⁴⁵ and said that:

It was a pretty common thing that you would have fewer injuries if you were on them, because your recovery rate would be a lot quicker.¹⁴⁶

6.88 Mr Hambesis similarly indicated that:

the positive aspects of steroids were always discussed: it will improve your performance, it will make you stronger and it will put body weight on you if you need to increase your division.¹⁴⁷

6.89 Both Mr Clark and Mr Hambesis admitted that they had taken drugs at the AIS, even though they had signed an agreement that drugs would not be used. According to Mr Clark the agreement not to use drugs:

seemed a fairly informal document at the time. [Mr Lyn Jones] seemed to take a fairly relaxed attitude to it. It was a document saying that

we could not use drugs at the time we were at the Institute of Sport, but we would do as the coach said, and if we did not do what the coach said, then our scholarship would be ended.¹⁴⁸

Supplying and Administering Steroids to AIS Weightlifters

General Allegations

6.90 The athletes who claim that they were advised or required by Mr Jones to take anabolic steroids also claim that while they were full time scholarship holders these steroids were provided, free of charge, by Mr Lyn Jones. They also claim that the injectable steroids they were given were administered by Mr Jones himself.

6.91 Mr Anthony Hills, who is not involved in legal action against the AIS, informed the Committee that he was offered performance enhancing drugs by Mr Lyn Jones and that:

The drugs were offered over a period commencing approximately two to three months after ... acceptance at the Institute until the completion of his scholarship in 1986 on programmes lasting a duration of eight to ten weeks at a time with equivalent breaks in between such programmes. The drugs used included ... anabolic steroids including methyl testosterone, nandrolene, stanozolol, testosterone and H.G.H.¹⁴⁹

Similar evidence from another weightlifter not involved in legal action against the AIS is provided when discussing the steroid schedules later in this chapter.

6.92 According to Mr Byrnes, Mr Jones:

use to rattle on a lot about where he got pills, this and that. He used to brag on about how good he was at giving jabs and that he did

first aid courses so he knew what he was doing.¹⁵⁰

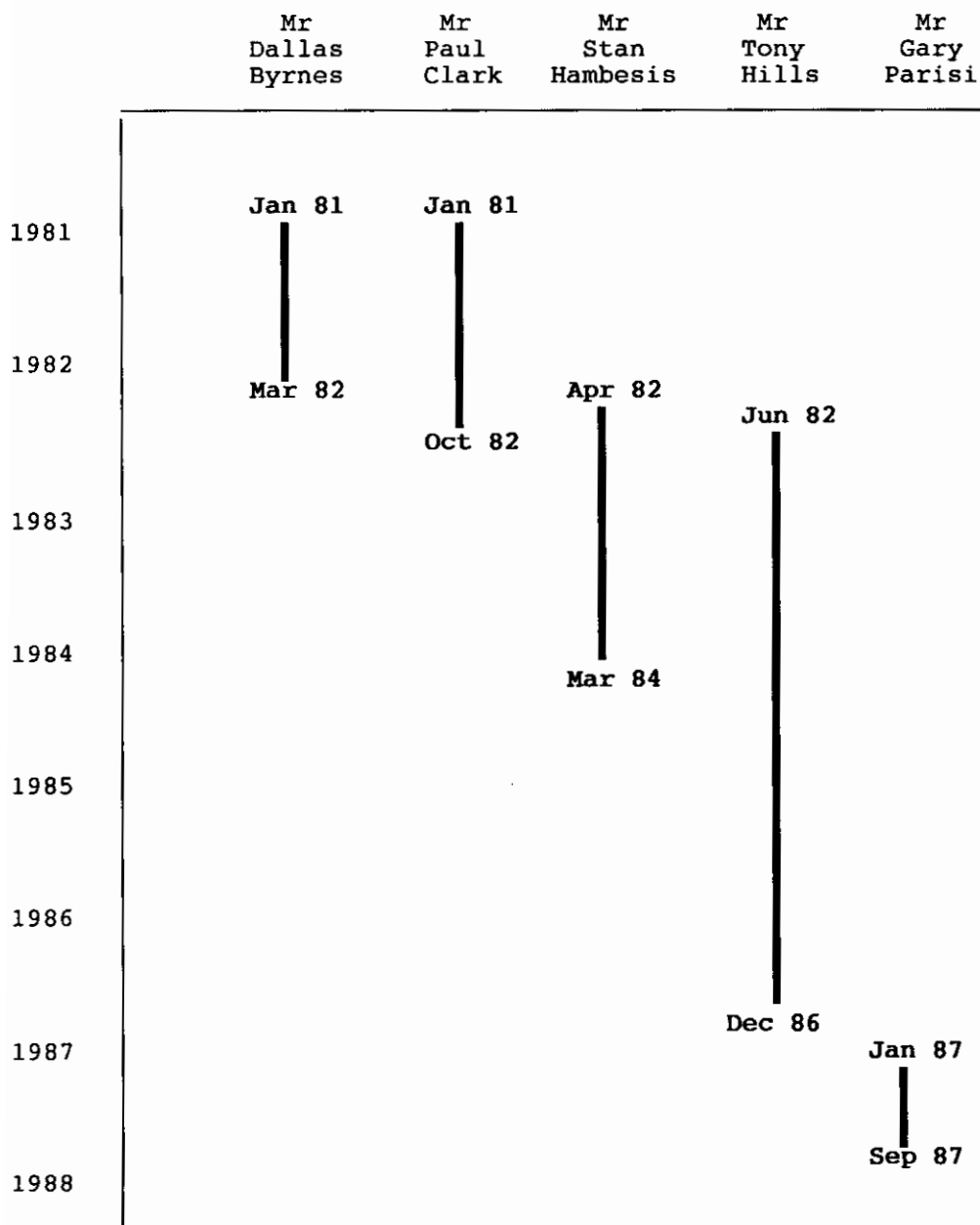
6.93 Mr Clark described how steroids were administered in the side room near the weightlifting gymnasium. He said that he had received 'injectable deca durabolin, primabolan, foreign oral steroids and dianabol, I think the other one was' and that the injections were administered by Mr Jones.¹⁵¹ Mr Hambesis said that dispensing ceremonies would take place:

A couple of months prior to a lead up to a major competition. ... When we first started, it started off as a six week course and as time went on this course would increase from, say, six weeks to eight weeks to 12 weeks, and the dosage would increase as well.¹⁵²

6.94 Mr Byrnes was at the Institute from January 1981 to March 1982, Mr Clark from January 1981 to October 1982, Mr Hambesis from April 1982 to March 1984 and Mr Anthony Hills was there from 1982 until 1986. Allegations that Mr Lyn Jones supplied steroids in 1987 are discussed in relation to the steroid schedules described later in this report. In other words weightlifters at the AIS from its inception up to and including 1987 have admitted to taking steroids while at the AIS. (See Table 6.3) Moreover, Mr Hambesis told the Committee that he had:

spoken to some of the athletes that were at the Institute at some stage this year [1988] and they were still taking anabolic steroids.¹⁵³

TABLE 6.3
DATES OF AIS SCHOLARSHIPS OF
NOMINATED WEIGHTLIFTERS



6.95 Mr Jones vehemently denied that he had ever supplied or administered steroids to AIS athletes. He said to the Committee that:

The only thing I ever gave these lifters was vitamins and the amino acid protein tablets ... and inosine tablets ... If they are referring to times when they were given these vitamins, certainly those were a regular occurrence.¹⁵⁴

He specifically rejected the allegations that he had himself injected athletes with steroids¹⁵⁵ and also denied that he had ever given athletes steroids for expediting their recovery or to help with a knee injury.¹⁵⁶

6.96 Mr Julian Jones and Mr Paul Harrison, both long-time members of the AIS weightlifting squad, also denied any knowledge of steroid taking in the Institute.¹⁵⁷

Young Athletes Given Steroids

6.97 In addition to the general allegations that Mr Lyn Jones supplied and/or administered steroids to weightlifters at the AIS, it has been more specifically alleged that young athletes were given steroids. The seriousness of this allegation stems from the fact that, as Mr Jones himself told the Committee:

If young people indulge in these substances it can have a detrimental effect on their bone structure.¹⁵⁸

6.98 Dr A P Millar, who has prescribed steroids, told the Committee that someone would have to be 19 or 20 years old before he would consider prescribing steroids and that, even then, he would:

need to be convinced that their epiphyses were healed and closed, and that growth was finished.¹⁵⁹

Without such caution there is a possibility that the steroids will themselves close the epiphyses of the long bones and stop normal growth.¹⁶⁰

6.99 A further problem with providing steroids to young athletes is not only that there may be serious medical consequences not found in older athletes, but that, particularly given the alleged authoritarian attitude of the coaches, as suggested in evidence given to the Committee, they were less likely to make an independent decision on whether they should take them, or not.

6.100 In this connection it is interesting to note Mr Hambesis' comment that:

I think we have all got to realise that the people who had the steroids administered were 18- or 20- year old kids, they were not adults.¹⁶¹

6.101 Mrs Gael Martin told the Committee that she knew of two 16 year old weightlifters who were being provided with anabolic steroids and amphetamines by Mr Jones¹⁶² and said that the two 'were very open about the fact that they were actually taking steroids'.¹⁶³ The youngest weightlifter Mr Hambesis could recollect taking steroids 'was about 17',¹⁶⁴ while the youngest remembered by Mr Clark 'was either 16 or 17 and he was given anabolics'.¹⁶⁵ Mr Nigel Martin, the husband of Gael, said that Mr Jones provided steroids to 16 to 18 year old lifters.¹⁶⁶

6.102 Mr Hambesis explained to the Committee the stage when steroids would first be given to a lifter by saying that:

There is a grading scale in our sport. You have A grade, B grade, C grade and, normally,

when an athlete reaches towards A grade, that is when they start introducing steroids to stretch them to what is called elite ...So, if you had a guy that was 17 and he was close to A grade, you would usually put him on a build-up of steroids.¹⁶⁷

This is similar to the explanation provided by Mr Kelvin Giles of the stage at which track and field athletes first decide to take steroids.

6.103 Allegations that young weightlifters had been given steroids were strenuously denied by Mr Julian Jones, son of Mr Lyn Jones. He stated that:

Allegations were made about 16- and 17- year old weightlifters being given anabolic steroids and amphetamines by coaches at the AIS. At one of the times mentioned, the only lifters in this age group at the AIS involved ourselves [Julian Jones and Paul Harrison] and we would like to categorically deny that this ever happened. We have never taken anabolic steroids or amphetamines. The lifters on the 1988 squad, a large number of whom were in the 16- to 17- year old group, have also asked us to make their denial on their behalf and express their and our outrage of being so accused.¹⁶⁸

6.104 The allegations made to the Committee did not mention any particular time at which steroids were being provided to young athletes.

Discussion with Weightlifters on Side-effects of Anabolic Steroids

6.105 Mr Jones told the Committee that he was aware of the health risks of taking anabolic steroids because 'the medical people have told me what the side effects are'.¹⁶⁹ However, in a statutory declaration dated June 1987 Mr Dallas Byrnes claimed that:

Mr Jones assured me that there were no side effects [from] taking these drugs if they were being correctly administered.¹⁷⁰

6.106 Mr Clark, who alleged that he had been supplied with anabolic steroids and had anabolic steroid injections administered by Mr Jones, said that he was not told about any possible damaging side effects 'at the time'¹⁷¹ but only later 'after complaints'.¹⁷² Mr Clark said that he was told by Mr Jones that the steroids:

could have an effect on you but it was reversible ... he told me not to worry about it; that it was just a normal thing.¹⁷³

6.107 Mr Jones denied having any discussions with Mr Clark about the taking of anabolic steroids¹⁷⁴ although he would have pointed out to Mr Clark, as to other AIS weightlifters, that they were banned substances.¹⁷⁵ Mr Jones said that 'I counselled them against taking drugs in no uncertain terms'¹⁷⁶

Administering Injections

6.108 The athletes claiming to have received steroids from Mr Jones also allege that when they received injectable steroids the injections were administered by Mr Lyn Jones. Mr Clark was asked whether he had ever questioned Mr Jones on his qualifications for giving injections and replied:

No, because he had been a coach for a great deal of time. I could see that he had obviously done it before and that was the method that was used then.¹⁷⁷

At the AIS the injections were given in the side room near the gym.¹⁷⁸ According to Mr Byrnes steroid injections would be administered by Mr Lyn Jones up to three times a week during the build-up and the only injections the doctors gave to the weightlifters were cortisone injections.¹⁷⁹ Mr Byrnes also recall

receiving a painkilling injection from Mr Jones.¹⁸⁰

6.109 Mr Jones told the Committee that he had been trained to give (vitamin) injections by Dr Peter Fricker of the AIS¹⁸¹ but that at the Institute any injections would have been administered by the doctor or nursing sister.¹⁸² Mr Jones said that he had never given injections while at the Institute¹⁸³ but that in Australia he had injected athletes with vitamin B12 or ATP 'when we were travelling interstate when the medical personnel were not with us'.¹⁸⁴ He said the injections he had given:

are mostly done when we are on the road, overseas, when the doctors or the medical people are not available. Dr Fricker ... trained me to do it.¹⁸⁵

6.110 Mr Harry Wardle, who works with Mr Lyn Jones as the weightlifting coach, confirmed that medical staff would give vitamin injections administered at the AIS and said that:

if we are interstate or overseas and [an injection] has to be given, which is on a very rare occasion, I would be the person to do that if I were with the team.¹⁸⁶

Sister Sue Beasley confirmed that she had given syringes and Vitamin B12 to Mr Wardle 'on an occasion of two or three times'.¹⁸⁷

6.111 The Committee was interested to note that on 10 September 1982 Mr Jones ordered one box of 20 'Terumo syringes' from the Amcal Chemist in Belconnen and that this order, which was approved by Mr Peter Bowman, the Secretary of the AIS, but not by any medical staff, was collected from the chemist by Mr Harry Wardle.¹⁸⁸ On 21 October 1982 a further two dozen Terumo syringes and needles were ordered from the Amcal chemist, with delivery instructions marked 'Pick up by Lyn

Jones'¹⁸⁹ The Brisbane Commonwealth Games were in October 1982. Mr Jones informed the Committee:

I do not remember the specific purchase but it appears likely that maybe the AIS Medical Dept. were out of stock of these syringes on that day and we'd picked them up ourselves prior to going up to Brisbane. We had over 50% of the AIS weightlifting squad serving as officials prior to and during the Games. They kept up their training while there and very probably some needed B12 shots while in Brisbane.¹⁹⁰

Documentation of Steroid Usage

6.112 The athletes appearing before the Committee alleged that they were often taking more than one steroid during a build-up program for competition. The Committee endeavoured to discover whether any written records were available to show the drugs being taken and their dosages. Mr Hambesis, for example, said that he would be using up to ten Dianabol tablets a day 'And that is only one of the oral tablets you would be taking'.¹⁹¹ Mr Clark commented that he would be taking:

10 to 15 tablets a day for the build-up depending on how many weeks it was, plus injectables as well, but, as I understand it, that is only a moderate dosage in terms of what other athletes have taken recently.¹⁹²

Similarly, Mr Dallas Byrnes would be taking 15 or 20 dianabol a day, together with three injections a week.¹⁹³

6.113 Despite the long duration of some of these steroid courses, the athletes seem mainly to have been given verbal instructions. Mr Clark said the 'people were told in conversation' what they should take,¹⁹⁴ while Mr Byrnes recollect that sometimes Mr Jones 'would give you an envelope and it had pills in it'.¹⁹⁵ He described how:

Lyn Jones would give you all the jabs you needed after or before training. He would say 'Here is a bottle of pills, take six or eight of these a day' or what not.¹⁹⁶

Mr Byrnes also described how:

Lyn Jones would have it all organised. It would be in his office ... he would have on the calendar where you lived and what you were doing; when you started your build-ups and when you finished your build-ups.¹⁹⁷

Mr Hambesis confirmed that no written instructions were given at first but continued:

I do not know the exact period, but at some stage when the dosages started increasing, the dosages and the period of time we were taking them were starting to be written out.¹⁹⁸

Mr Anthony Hills, who was at the AIS in 1986, indicated that he was given a schedule relating to anabolic steroids by Mr Jones.¹⁹⁹

6.114 The only documentation available to the Committee relating to the alleged use of banned drugs by AIS weightlifters consists of two hand-written schedules, each covering the period 24 January to 15 March 1987. These are discussed in the next section of this report. The Committee also has in its possession a note allegedly in Mr Jones' handwriting given to an Australian wrestler at the 1978 Commonwealth Games and relating to the use of a diuretic.²⁰⁰

The Drug Schedules

Introduction

6.115 The Committee obtained two schedules relating to the administration of drugs in the handwriting of Mr Lyn Jones. One

of these was given by a former AIS weightlifter²⁰¹ and the other, provided by Mr Lyn Jones, was a schedule prepared for Mr Julian Jones, a member of the AIS weightlifting squad.²⁰² The schedules are shown on the next two pages.

6.116 The schedules cover a period of seven weeks. Week one begins on 24 January 1987 and week seven ends on 15 March 1987. According to Mr Lyn Jones the schedules were the preparation for the Moomba International Weightlifting competition which took place in Melbourne on 7 and 8 March 1987.²⁰³ During the period covered by the schedules both Mr Julian Jones and the weightlifter providing the other schedule competed in the Tofalos - Kakousis Tournament held in Greece on 20-22 February 1987.²⁰⁴

6.117 The Committee received two quite different interpretations of the meaning of the schedules, one from the weightlifter who first provided the schedule to the Committee, and one from Mr Lyn Jones.

The Weightlifter's Interpretation of the Schedule

6.118 The weightlifter who provided the schedule at an in camera hearing of the Committee said that it was a schedule of the drugs he was meant to be taking. It had been prepared and written out by Mr Lyn Jones.²⁰⁵ The 'P' in the left hand column stands for 'pills', the 'V' stands for vitamins' and the 'I' for inosine.²⁰⁶ The 'J' in the right hand column stands for 'jabs', the 'G' representing injections of gonadotrophin,²⁰⁷ the ticks representing injections of Sustanon, an anabolic steroid.²⁰⁸ The pills, the number of which to be taken on any one day is given in the column headed 'P', were 2.5 milligram Lonavar tablets, Lonavar being an anabolic steroid.²⁰⁹

Schedule No. 1

	P	V	I	J		P	V	I	J		
WK ①	24	2	2	3		WK. ⑤	22	11	3	4	
	25	2	1	0			23	13	4	8	✓
	26	5	2	6			24	11	3	4	
	27	3	2	3			25	13	4	8	
	28	5	2	6			26	4	3	4	
	29	3	2	3			27	13	4	8	✓
	30	5	2	6			28	11	3	4	
	31	3	2	3							
WK ②	1	5	2	0		WK 6	1	13	4	8	
	2	7	2	6		2	11	3	8	✓	
	3	5	2	3		3	13	4	4		
	4	7	2	6		4	7	3	4	✓	
	5	5	2	7		5	9	3	4	G	
	6	7	2	6		6	7	3	4	✓	
	7	5	2	3		7	9	3	3		
						WK. ⑦	8	7	2	3	
WK ③	8	7	2	0		9	5	2	7	G	
	9	9	3	6		10	2	2	3		
	10	7	2	3		11	2	2	3		
	11	9	3	6		12	2	2	3		
	12	7	2	3		13	1	2	3	G	
	13	9	3	6		14	7	2	3		
	14	7	2	3		15	7	2	3		
						16					
WK ④	15	9	3	0							
	16	11	3	6	✓						
	17	9	3	3							
	18	11	3	6							
	19	9	3	3							
	20	11	3	6	✓						
	21	9	3	3							

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Schedule No. 2

	P	V	I	J		P	V	I	J	
WK ① 24	2	2	3			WK ⑤ 22	10	3	4	
25	2	2	0			23	12	3	7	✓
26	4	2	6			24	10	3	4	
27	2	2	3			25	12	3	7	
28	4	2	6			26	10	3	4	
29	2	2	3			27	12	3	7	✓
30	4	2	6			28	10	7	4	
31	2	2	3							
WK ② 1	4	2	0			WK ⑥ 1	12	3	4	
2	6	2	6			2	10	3	7	✓
3	4	2	3			3	12	3	4	
4	6	2	0			4	6	2	4	✓
5	4	2	3			5	8	2	4	G
6	6	2	0			6	6	2	4	✓
7	4	2	3			7	8	2	3	
WK ③ 8	6	2	0			WK ⑦ 8	6	2	3	
9	8	2	6			9	2	2	3	G
10	4	2	3			10	2	2	3	
11	8	2	6			11	2	2	3	
12	6	2	3			12	2	2	3	
13	8	2	6			13	4	2	3	G
14	6	2	3			14	4	2	3	
WK ④ 15	8	2	0			15	4	2	3	
16	10	3	6	✓		16	4	2	3	
17	8	2	3							
18	10	3	6							
19	8	2	3							
20	10	3	6	✓						
21	8	2	3							

6.119 The athlete concerned said that injectables on the schedule, whether given in Australia or overseas, were all administered by Mr Lyn Jones.²¹⁰

Mr Lyn Jones' Interpretation of the Schedule

6.120 According to Mr Jones, the column headed 'P' refers to 'protein pills, which are the amino acids'.²¹¹ The 'V' is vitamins, the 'I' is inosine and the 'J' is for jabs, the ticks being injections of Vitamin B12, the 'G' being for injections of ATP, (adenosine triphosphate).²¹² A 'G' is used to indicate ATP on the schedule because ATP:

is a substance used in geriatric medicine. In fact we call it the 'Big G'.²¹³

6.121 Mr Jones told the Committee that, because in late February the athletes on the schedule would have been in Greece for a competition, he may have administered some of the injections on the schedule himself²¹⁴ but that other injections would have been administered by medical staff at the AIS.²¹⁵

A Comparison of the Weightlifter's Interpretation with that of Mr Jones

6.122 Both the weightlifter and Mr Jones agree that the schedules were prepared by Mr Jones and are in his handwriting.²¹⁶ They agree that the schedules were intended as part of the build-up program for the 1987 Moomba International weightlifting competition. Both agree that the numbers in the columns represent the number of pills to be taken and the 'V' and 'I' stand for vitamins and inosine, respectively. Both agree that 'J' stands for jabs, meaning injections.

6.123 The different interpretations relate to two matters . One is the column headed 'P', with the weightlifter claiming 'P'

stands for pills, which were 2.5 milligram Lonavar, and Mr Jones claiming 'P' stands for protein by which he means amino acid pills. The other is the nature of the injections, the weightlifter claiming the ticks are Sustanon and the G gonadotrophin, Mr Jones claiming the ticks are vitamin B12 and the G represents ATP injections.

Mr Jones' Rationale for the Schedule

A. Amino Acids

6.124 Mr Jones explained to the Committee that the schedule was 'a result of experiments we conducted at the Institute',²¹⁷ part of an attempt 'to try all legitimate means to aid the athletes' endeavours'.²¹⁸ He emphasised, however, that the schedule itself was 'not an experiment' but was 'applying the results of the experiment in the practical situation'.²¹⁹ He explained that he 'had a hand in designing' the schedule²²⁰ and, when asked about the contribution of the doctors said 'it is flowing from their research and I put it together'.²²¹ He described the rationale of the schedule as:

the variance of the amino acids, increasing doses as the loading increases in the training and the same thing with the other substances ...²²²

6.125 Mr Jones was unable to tell the Committee of anyone else in the country who would have the knowledge of amino acids and combinations used in this schedule.²²³ He also noted that this particular schedule had never been published 'but the investigatory work into amino acids has been published'.²²⁴ The schedules were being used 'to try to get a good result after using the research that had been done by the medical people',²²⁵ and the doctors were 'aware' that the program was being used.²²⁶

6.126 The Committee has been informed by the Australian Institute of Sport that four studies were carried out at the Institute to examine physiological effects of amino acids.²²⁷

- . In 1984 a pilot study using an amino acid and vitamin preparation called 'Prevalon' was carried out using a small group of weightlifters as subjects. The results of this study cannot be located. (This was the study during which Mr Hambesis demonstrated a high level of testosterone).

- . In 1985 a study on amino acids, growth hormones and exercise was carried out, the results of which were published in The Australian Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport in March 1988. This study, based on five throwers, concluded that exercising in the fasted state resulted in a sevenfold increase in growth hormone release over a program where food was eaten before exercising, but that the addition of amino acid supplements did not significantly enhance the release of growth hormone under specified dietary conditions.

- . In 1986 a study of amino acids, fasting and exercise on nocturnal growth hormone production in weightlifters, the results of which have been prepared for publication and made available to the Committee. The paper concludes that the oral ingestion of amino acid supplements did not lead to an enhancement of nocturnal growth hormone release.

- . In 1987 a 12 week study on weightlifters investigated the physiological and haematological changes associated with weight training and the use of amino acids. The results of this study are currently being prepared for analysis. It is clear that, whatever the findings of

this study, they have no relevance for any schedules prepared in January 1987.

6.127 It appears to the Committee that none of the amino acid studies carried out by the AIS could provide a rational basis for the schedules prepared by Mr Jones. None of the experiments was able to demonstrate an increase in any of the natural performance enhancing hormones when amino acid preparations were taken, and yet this was the purpose for which they were being used.

B. Vitamin B12 (Cytamen)

6.128 Mr Jones told the Committee that the vitamin B12 was an intramuscular injection. He did not know the name of the preparation he had injected, saying that:

It was a long name; it is about that long, but then it says B12 at the end and that is what I call it.²²⁸

The name of the preparation is, in fact, 'Cytamen' and it was purchased by the AIS on a regular basis and in large quantities.

6.129 The B12 injections, represented, according to Mr Jones' interpretation, by the ticks on the schedules, were:

For people who have trouble holding the body weight ... It stimulates the appetite - you should be hungry more frequently. Force feeding is what you are talking about really. It is not hard.²²⁹

The fact that B12 was an appetite stimulant or on schedules for athletes 'who need to keep their weight up' was repeated by Mr Jones several times.²³⁰ For example, in a letter sent to the Committee at a later date he noted that:

B12 injections were only a feature for lifters attempting to gain or maintain higher body

weight, and would only have been used in a minority of cases.²³¹

6.130 The schedules show that two or three B12 injections would have been given each week to each athlete on the schedule. Dr Gavin Dawson told the Committee that he would:

see no reason for giving two injections or even three injections of B12 in a week. Some people ... do go for B12 injections to some doctors ... but never would they have more than 1000 micrograms per week, which is 1[ml] of Cytamen or vitamin B12.²³²

6.131 Although Mr Jones showed some uncertainty about the size of the B12 injections he had administered, he decided that they were each 5ml 'because the 10ml things are very big'.²³³

6.132 Dr Fricker pointed out that vitamins for injection can be obtained over-the-counter without prescription and that there is:

a long tradition of Vitamin B12 use by athletes, either self-administered or administered by coaches. Athletes use vitamin B12 to enhance their performance and B12 is not a banned substance.²³⁴

6.133 Sister Beasley also gave the impression that B12 injections were easily available at the AIS when describing how, if athletes:

were in heavy training they would come to me directly and ask me if I could give them B12. I would always ask the doctor if he was available, or ask the coach if I could contact them. If they were not contactable I would give the injection of vitamin B12 but let the doctor know as soon as possible afterwards.²³⁵

6.134 Dr Maguire, while he:

was not involved in administering them, ... had knowledge that injections of B12 were to be given and .. was again supportive of the project and supportive of the ingestion of this medication.²³⁶

C. Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP)

6.135 Each schedule shows a total of three injections which, according to Mr Jones' interpretation, were of ATP. One was given in the penultimate week and two in the final week of the schedules, and they are shown by the appearance of a 'G' in the 'jab' column.

6.136 Dr Gavin Dawson, a Foundation Fellow of the Australian Sports Medicine Federation, gave medical advice on the use of ATP, saying that it was used in geriatrics, cardiology and rheumatology and that:

it was said to overcome the pain and stiffness of rheumatic patients ... and increase blood flow and peripheral circulation. I think it was withdrawn simply because it did not work. ATP ... is given intramuscularly, one or two ampoules daily, for two to four days, followed by the same on half dosage on alternate days, to a total of 10 or 20 ampoules.²³⁷

6.137 The Committee was puzzled as to why ATP should be indicated by a 'G' on the schedule. Mr Lyn Jones explained that this was because it is a substance used in geriatric medicine and for this reason 'we call it the "Big G"'.²³⁸ It was later explained by Mr Julian Jones that this expression was limited in its currency to the weightlifting gym at the AIS and that elsewhere it would not be understood.²³⁹ Mr Wardle, the weightlifting coach at the AIS, also confirmed this strictly in house use of the expression 'Big G'.²⁴⁰

6.138 In Camera evidence was received, however, that a weightlifter from the AIS other than the one who provided the schedule also interpreted the 'G' as gonadotrophin.²⁴¹

6.139 Mr Jones described how ATP 'takes away the aches, sometimes, which they develop in the joints when they are reducing weight'.²⁴² Given that the same schedule includes B12 injections to assist in putting on weight, this does not seem likely to have been a problem. He also explained how ATP is usually used 'in the week or two weeks prior to a competition' and how it 'is just about good for everybody. I have not seen anybody it has not been good for'.²⁴³ It is interesting that on the schedules two of the three ATP injections take place after the competition, (which was on 7-8 March). Mr Merv Kemp, throwing coach at the AIS, remarked that ATP would be given after a competition only if an injury had occurred. He was unable to explain why such injections would be written in initially.²⁴⁴

6.140 Mr Jones agreed that the administration of ATP injections is commonplace in weightlifting around the world 'and in many other sports as well'.²⁴⁵ The following exchange took place:

Senator Collins - From your experience, would it be normal practice for [ATP] to be given to all weightlifters before a competition?

Mr Jones - Certainly my weightlifters would normally get it ... It is used by a lot of people around the world.²⁴⁶

6.141 Mr Julian Jones similarly agreed that ATP is commonly used in weightlifting and that it 'is common in many other sports too'.²⁴⁷ He also described how, in schedules different to those being examined by the Committee, 'we may use five ATP at the end'.²⁴⁸ The schedules were not written up but:

if you have five ATPs at the last week you just send him over (sic) for five in a row to the sports medicine department to get them.²⁴⁹

6.142 Mr Julian Jones could himself remember 'having a series of three or four' ATP injections before the national championships. These had been administered by the nurse.²⁵⁰ Mr Julian Jones and Mr Paul Harrison each believed they would have received 'six or seven ATP injections' while at the AIS, and on nearly every occasion they would have been administered by Sister Beasley.²⁵¹

6.143 Dr Fricker was able to recollect that:

one weightlifter in particular did have three ATP injections prior to a competition and he believed it helped him ... That was a bit of a trial on our part and so that does not worry me.²⁵²

6.144 In a letter dated 20 January 1989 the Committee sought information from the AIS on the availability of ATP at the Institute. On 27 January 1989 Dr Ross Smith, Acting Director, AIS wrote to the Secretary informing him that:

Dr Fricker recalls that during the first half of 1985, approximately five boxes (up to a maximum of ten boxes) of five ampoules [of ATP] were provided free of charge by Riker Pharmaceuticals in Sydney at the request of Dr Fricker. He believes that this was the end of stock. This was the only provision of ATP the Sports Medicine unit has been given and Dr Fricker has indicated that these ATP ampoules have been used.²⁵³

In other words, the total supply of ATP ever available at the AIS was a maximum of 50 injections, and could possibly have been only 25. In terms of the medical applications described by Dr Dawson, this would amount to only one or two courses. Moreover, in addition to the ATP said to have been used in weightlifting, it was also being used in other areas of the AIS. Dr Fricker

recalled giving two or three ATP injections to a track and field coach for a knee injury and to an athlete competing in the decathlon at the University Games in Kobe, Japan in 1985.²⁵⁴ Mr Merv Kemp recalled the shot putter Mr John McNamara receiving ATP injections on two or three days in 1987, the injections being given by Dr Maguire, and other track and field athletes being given ATP injections.²⁵⁵ Mr Craig Hilliard was also aware of track and field athletes receiving ATP injections²⁵⁶ while both Mr Paul Nandapi and Mr Phillip Nettle had received ATP injections.²⁵⁷

6.145 On 30 January 1989 Mr Lyn Jones wrote to the Committee, informing it, among other things, that:

A.T.P. injections were only used sparingly for and after very important competitions as their cost was high.²⁵⁸

This is completely inconsistent with his own earlier evidence as is the evidence given by his son, Mr Julian Jones.

6.146 Mr Harry Wardle, weightlifting coach at the AIS, who appeared before the Committee on 14 February 1989, stated that ATP was used:

very, very sparingly because I do believe it was quite expensive. But if it was administered at the Institute it would have been by the doctor, and if it was necessary on the road, as it were, then it would have been done by Mr Jones or myself.²⁵⁹

6.147 Sister Beasley said the 'she never gave ATP injections without a doctor's order, either verbal or written'²⁶⁰ and that she never gave ATP to any coach.²⁶¹ She said that she would have been likely to have administered most of the ATP, although the doctors could administer them as well. She had 'no idea' how coaches could have obtained ATP.²⁶²

6.148 Dr Maguire was unsure of whether supplies of ATP would have been available after those provided 'to the Institute free of charge for the project' had been used, although he suggested that:

supplies of ATP are readily available in European countries and would be, again, readily available to athletes travelling and returning to Australia.²⁶³

Involvement of Medical Staff

6.149 The Committee investigated the involvement of the medical staff in the development of the schedule and the administration of the substances or injections included in it. Sister Sue Beasley had no involvement with the schedule.²⁶⁴ Dr Ken Maguire had no involvement in the schedule or in the administration of the B12 or ATP injections that, on Mr Jones' interpretation were required.²⁶⁵ Neither did he provide the ATP or B12.²⁶⁶ Dr Fricker told the Committee that he 'was not aware of this particular schedule being applied at the time'²⁶⁷ and that he had no recollection of ever administering injections of ATP or B12 in association with such a schedule.²⁶⁸ These comments are supported by the fact, discussed later, that there are no injections related to the schedule marked on the medical records of the athletes concerned.

6.150 Indeed, not having seen the schedule before, Dr Maguire was unable to say what the injections indicated in the 'J' column were.²⁶⁹

The Number of Schedules

6.151 The Committee has two schedules, one being that for a weightlifter who gave evidence in camera, the other being one prepared for Mr Julian Jones. Given the restricted availability of ATP, which is represented by 'G' on Mr Jones' interpretation

of the schedule, it was of interest to discover how many such documents had been prepared.

6.152 When asked how long the schedule, in its current form, had been in use at the AIS, Mr Jones replied; 'About two years'.²⁷⁰ Asked how many athletes under his supervision would have had schedules prepared similar to those being examined by the Committee, Mr Jones indicated it would be the senior athletes and that it:

would be about half a dozen. The younger guys are encouraged with the amino acids, but not in a regimented form.²⁷¹

Mr Jones then indicated that the schedule is usually used in preparation for a competition and that there would be 'probably two or three major competitions a year'.²⁷² The following exchange took place:

Senator Collins - How many courses similar to this one in front of you would you have administered to each athlete per year? Was it just the one seven week course in 12 months?

Mr Jones - ... I said it would be probably two times a year

Senator Collins - Two times a year and six athletes.²⁷³

Later, the following exchange took place:

Senator Collins - Are these schedules still being provided to athletes now, and are there athletes at the Institute now still on a similar program?

Mr Jones - Right now, no, because our program is finished, but we have used it this year [1988], yes.²⁷⁴

6.153 Using the minimum figures provided by Mr Jones of six athletes using schedules twice a year, and given that each schedule included what Mr Jones claimed were three injections of ATP, it would appear that at least 36 ATP injections were being administered in weightlifting each year over a number of years.

As already explained, there were never more than 50, and possibly only 25, ATP injections ever available at the Institute and at least a dozen would have been used by track and field athletes.

6.154 Talking about written schedules generally, rather than those similar to the ones in the possession of the Committee, Mr Jones said that he would have been using them 'Since the inception [of the AIS], I guess'²⁷⁵ and went on to say they would have been prepared for the senior athletes.²⁷⁶ However, he went on to say that the schedules involving amino acids were 'a new thing'.²⁷⁷ This was confirmed by Mr Julian Jones who told the Committee that he first started to take regular schedules of vitamins and proteins (i.e. amino acids) in about 1985, although he added, 'I may be wrong'.²⁷⁸ He stated:

I think [1985] is when the amino acids started coming out on the market and so that is when we started doing it.²⁷⁹

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.155 Mr Lyn Jones also informed the Committee that each schedule was individually designed for a particular athlete. For example, an athlete having no need to put on weight would not receive B12 injections²⁸⁰ while a heavier lifter might need to take more protein (amino acid) pills.²⁸¹ It will be noted that the schedules included in this report each show a different total number of pills in the 'P' columns.

6.156 After the Committee had initiated inquiries into the availability of ATP and received the answer discussed above, Mr Lyn Jones wrote to the Committee on 30 January 1989 to say that:

The number of schedules of that type would have been limited to 3 or 4 (total) as we were trying a new structured system as a practical application of indications given by A.I.S. research into natural growth hormone release. ... ATP injections were only used sparingly for and after very important competitions as their cost was very high.²⁸²

6.157 Mr Julian Jones, appearing before the Committee on 13 February 1989, said that schedules were not normally written out because 'We were just told to take 10 every day. That is fairly simple to remember'.²⁸³ He said that the variation in the number of amino acid tablets shown on the written schedule occurred only with this schedule:

Normally, the other times it was as the bottle says: 'Take eight before you go to bed' or 'Take 10 before you go to bed'. This was just a one off situation that we tried and that is the reason why it is written out.²⁸⁴

6.158 Mr Harry Wardle, weightlifting coach under Mr Lyn Jones, told the Committee that the written schedules represented:

a change in the system of what we had been doing. People normally were taking a set amount every day. We decided, or Mr Jones decided, that we would try something different for this build-up.²⁸⁵

6.159 Contrary to the evidence given by Mr Jones to the Committee on 14 December 1988, the Committee was now being told that the written schedule was prepared on only one occasion - to cover the build-up to the 1987 Moomba International weightlifting competition. On this occasion there were, according to Mr Julian Jones, four schedules produced; one each for Mr Julian Jones, Mr Paul Harrison, Mr Danny Mudd and Mr Gary Parisi.²⁸⁶ Mr Julian Jones (on 1 December 1987) and Mr Daniel Mudd (on 2 December 1987) have both signed statutory declarations to state that while at the AIS they were never offered, and have never taken, performance enhancing drugs. Copies of these statutory declarations were given to the Committee by the AIS in July 1988.

The Effectiveness of the Schedules

6.160 When asked whether his weightlifters had shown beneficial results from using the programs represented by the schedule, Mr Lyn Jones replied:

They certainly seem to produce better results with this.²⁸⁷

The following exchange took place:

Senator Collins - You are satisfied from your own observation of the application of the substances that you would happily administer a similar program to lifters if you took up training again next year?
Mr Jones - I would think so. If we got good results with it, why would I not do it?²⁸⁸

6.161 However, in his letter to the Committee of 30 January 1989 Mr Jones wrote that;

The structured schedule of supplementation you have did not seem to produce any better results than the taking of fixed daily amounts so we abandoned the production of specific schedules.²⁸⁹

6.162 Mr Harry Wardle, appearing before the Committee in February 1989, commented that:

We did not get any better results with that [schedule] than we did with any other amino acid program, so we scrapped it and went back to [giving seven amino acid tablets every day].²⁹⁰

6.163 The Committee finds it interesting that decisions could be made about the effectiveness of a schedule involving so many substances when no controls were used. Moreover, of the four weightlifters on the schedule, one did not complete it. Mr Julian Jones was injured in Greece in February 1987 and stopped the

course, including his injections.²⁹¹ Mr Paul Harrison, although ostensibly following the schedule:

did not have any [injections] on that build-up because the previous year ... I tore all the ligaments in my knee. I was just in a slow period at that time.²⁹²

Of the other lifters on the schedule Mr Gary Parisi followed the full course but, according to Mr Julian Jones, Mr Danny Mudd would have had no B12 injections, not having a weight problem.²⁹³ Mr Mudd might or might not have received the ATP injections.²⁹⁴

6.164 According to Dr Fricker any athlete receiving an injection from a doctor would have had it recorded on their medical records.²⁹⁵ The Committee would accept this and, indeed, would be very surprised if this was not the case. However, the medical records examined by the Committee, including those of Mr Julian Jones who, as already discussed, told the Committee he had received 'six or seven' ATP injections, do not show that any ATP injections were administered to weightlifters. It is also interesting to note that Mr Gary Parisi was due to receive an injection (of B12) on 4 March 1987, according to his schedule. Although he visited Dr Maguire on that date and received an injection of intramuscular penicillin (See Figure 6.2) there is no indication on his medical records of Mr Parisi having received a B12 injection on that date, or on any other date.²⁹⁶

FIGURE 6.2 Progress Notes

PATIENT NAMES

DATE	Prob No	SOA	FINDINGS	Subject	Object	Assessment	DTI	PLANS
11/2/87								
8/3/87								
21.4.87								
7.5.87								
4.6.87								

Extract from medical records of Mr Gary Parisi showing that although he visited the doctor on 4 March 1987 there is no record of a Vitamin B12 injection being administered.

6.165 Mr Jones described the program under which the schedules were developed as 'an application of the experimental results in the practical situation'.²⁹⁷ The Committee was puzzled as to how the effectiveness of the program could be evaluated in the absence of any records of what individual athletes were taking. Mr Lyn Jones said that he did not keep file copies of the schedule but continued:

I know the basis of the rationale as to how they are put together ... we vary them constantly.²⁹⁸

Mr Jones did not require the schedules to be returned to him once the build-up course had been completed.²⁹⁹ In other words, there was no permanent record kept of the dosages administered to each athlete which could subsequently be related to improvements in performance. The following exchange took place between Senator Collins and Mr Jones on this matter:

Senator Collins - Yes, two seven week courses per year for two years. What practical benefit of that kind of research for the future of your sport at an institute of sport is gained when there are no written records kept of the administration of the substances?

Mr Jones - A valid comment

Senator Collins - What is your answer to it?

Mr Jones - I have the knowledge. I am a professional

Senator Collins - do you take it with you when you leave the Institute this year?

Mr Jones - Yes.³⁰⁰

6.166 According to Mr Jones tests were being carried out which would be of no benefit to the AIS, or to anyone else, because no records were being kept. Moreover, the Committee finds it difficult to accept that Mr Jones' memory was so good that he could remember precisely the complex details of the schedules being used and be aware of the number of pills being taken by a weightlifter at any stage of his program.

Expert Technical Advice on the Schedules

6.167 The Committee sought an opinion on the schedules from a number of people expert in sports medicine or the use of drugs in sport.

6.168 In considering these views, account should be taken of the comments of Dr Ken Maguire, of the AIS, that the schedule had been 'deliberately done to be like a steroids schedule'.³⁰¹ Dr Maguire suggested that 'One of the aims of the project basically was to try to mimic the effects of steroids without using steroids'.³⁰² However, by his own admission, Dr Maguire had not seen the schedule before he appeared before the Committee³⁰³ and had no involvement in the preparation of the schedule or the administration of the substances on it.³⁰⁴ Moreover, no other witness appearing before the Committee, including Mr Lyn Jones who designed the schedule, offered this explanation. This is not surprising given that the doctors were not involved in the design of the schedule and Mr Jones told the Committee that his only involvement with anabolic steroids was seeing pictures of them in magazines.³⁰⁵ The Committee also notes that Mr Julian Jones did not proffer the explanation offered by Dr Maguire.

6.169 It should also be noted that Mr Julian Jones objected to the opinions expressed by the technical experts consulted by this Committee on the grounds that he could not see:

how a medical person, if he is not involved in weightlifting programs at an elite level, can voice an opinion on that anyway.³⁰⁶

He argued that the schedule could not be interpreted without reference to each athlete's training schedule. For example, he suggested that in the week in which the lifter was taking the maximum number of protein pills he would be on his maximum training load weeks and experiencing greatest muscle breakdown.³⁰⁷

6.170 Dr G L Blackman, Chairman and Managing Director the Victorian Institute of Drug Technology felt unable to offer an opinion on either interpretation, noting that there are 'as many drug/supplement regimens' for sports people as there are sports people and the profiles you have sent could, I am sure, be interpreted in many ways'.³⁰⁸

6.171 Dr Brian Corrigan, a senior specialist in Rheumatology and Chairman of the National Program on Drugs in Sport said, in relation to Mr Lyn Jones' interpretation of the schedule, that he:

would find it most difficult to envisage the need for such an involved and complex programme for taking what are really such simple compounds.³⁰⁹

6.172 He said that the pills under the 'P' columns would be anabolic steroids because 'they are given in such a high dose and in a cyclical manner'; that the ticks represent injectable steroids and that:

'G' given at the end of this cycle are virtually certainly injections of gonadotrophins although I suppose that they could stand for Growth Hormone.³¹⁰

Dr Corrigan concluded by saying that:

I'm sure you realise that this cycling is the common method of prescribing or using anabolic steroids and again this would account for the high doses used and the method of use. Indeed, it would stretch credibility too far to believe that these schedules are for anything else rather than for steroids.³¹¹

6.173 Mr Steve Haynes, Manager of the National Program on Drugs in Sport, felt that the schedules could be interpreted either way but pointed out that the steroid interpretation:

would be consistent with information published in medical/scientific journals and 'underground' information. The basic rationale would be a period of administration of oral and/or injectable anabolic agents superseded by the administration of testosterone approximately 10 days prior to a sporting event ... 312

6.174 Dr Gavin Dawson was:

confident that P does not stand for Protein Pills or amino acids, because one would not increase the dosage in the manner demonstrated, since it is a food stuff necessitating regular intake. 313

6.175 According to Dr Dawson the contour of low-high-low dosage under the 'P' column of the schedule is 'typical of an anabolic steroid cycle'. 314 He also expressed confidence that the 'G' was gonadotrophin, injected 'to stimulate the testes to produce endogenous testosterone in the body'. 315 He went on to say that:

In relation to the ticks under Column J; these are more likely to fit the drug sustanon, rather than Vitamin B12 ... the injections are given in weeks 4, 5 and 6 where there is a maximum peaking effect of Lonavar. This would produce an extremely strong anabolic effect, particularly on weeks 5 and 6. At this point ... the recipient could compete in an event ... Vitamin B12 injections may have a tonic effect but it would be rather more logical to administer it at regular intervals rather than a series of injections close together. 316

6.176 Dr A P Millar of the Institute of Sports Medicine at Lewisham Hospital wrote that:

There would be little doubt that the P is an anabolic steroid, ... it is the only drug that I am aware of that is taken in this fashion. 317

He noted that the ticks in the J column are consistent with the use of an anabolic injectable and that:

The use of chorionic gonadotrophin where it is marked G in the schedule is again characteristic of this routine of anabolic steroid usage where it is believed the gonadotrophin injection will stimulate the pituitary gland to form the lutenizing and follicle stimulating hormones which are suppressed by the use of anabolics and in that way there will be a more rapid return to normal of the body's own production of anabolic material and in the case of a male, testosterone.³¹⁸

6.177 It is quite clear from these expert opinions that a detailed rationale can be developed easily to explain the schedules according to the interpretation put forward by the weightlifter and that the weightlifters' interpretation appears to be more soundly based in terms of pharmacology, physiology and medicine than that put forward by Mr Jones. It is also worth noting that Mr Haynes,³¹⁹ Dr Dawson³²⁰ and Dr Millar³²¹ each comment on the high dosages of Lonavar implied by this schedule. Dr Millar indicated some of the possible consequences of these dosages but commented that this level of dose 'is however characteristic of a number of schedules of the usage of this preparation'.³²²

6.178 Mr Lyn Jones' comment on these expert opinions was that:

I think the really honest comment in this 'expert advice' comes from Mr Haynes, 'It is not possible to comment on which of these rationales is "most likely". The schedule could be interpreted either way'. I put the schedules together and they are for the substances I outlined.³²³

Drug Test While on Schedule

6.179 The schedule was agreed by all parties to be a build-up for the 1987 Moomba International weightlifting competition. The weightlifter who provided the schedule to the Committee said that he attended that competition and that while there he was subject to a drug test.³²⁴ As the competition was on 7-8 March 1987, he was still taking steroids at the time of the competition, if his interpretation of the schedule is accepted. Mr Jones used this to support his case that the schedule could not be referring to steroids.³²⁵

6.180 The weightlifter told the Committee that he did wonder why he did not test positive at the Moomba competition and added:

I do not know whether this has any relevance on anything, but prior to the competition Lyn Jones gave me a bottle of red stuff. To this day I do not know what it is, but it tasted like cough medicine. He said this would throw off the test.³²⁶

6.181 The substance was allegedly taken while travelling from the hotel to the competition, and was assumed by the weightlifter to be some sort of masking agent. Mr Jones denied ever giving any athlete a blocking agent or a masking agent.³²⁷

6.182 The Committee sought advice from the Australian Weightlifting Federation as to who was tested at the 1987 Moomba International competition. Dr David Kennedy wrote to the Committee on 7 February 1989 to say:

Unfortunately the list of names of the five competitors who were subject to drug testing at that competition is no longer available.³²⁸

6.183 Dr Kennedy could remember that five lifters were tested, two from overseas and three from Australia. He was able to

recollect the names of the two overseas lifters, but the name of only one of the Australian lifters. Subsequently, on 15 February 1989, the Committee received a facsimile message from Dr Kennedy stating that 'after further extensive investigations and subsequent verification' he was able to give the names of the other two Australian lifters tested at the competition. This information allowed the Committee to confirm that the weightlifter concerned had indeed been tested.

6.184 The tests for the 1987 Moomba International weightlifting competition had been carried out by the Brisbane drug testing laboratory. It should be noted that this laboratory had been notified in January 1987 that it had failed the IOC re-accreditation test and from February 1987 onwards had informed all sporting organisations using the laboratory that this was the case.³²⁹ This is noted because in writing to the Committee to say that the name of the competitors tested at the 1987 Moomba competitions were not available, Dr Kennedy made a particular point of saying that the Brisbane laboratory was used:

because at that time [it] was still accredited by the International Olympic Federation and the Australian Weightlifting Federation was encouraged by the Australian Government and the Australian Sports Commission to utilize a laboratory within Australia so as to enhance our international reputation in the field of drug analysis in sport.³³⁰

6.185 The Committee sought advice from the Brisbane Drug Laboratory as to the likelihood that a competitor taking the drugs indicated on the schedule could have tested negative. Dr Les Johnson wrote to the Committee that:

In March 1987 our laboratory was quite capable of detecting Lonovar (oxandrolone) and Sustanon (testosterone) in urine at a limit of detection of approximately 5-10mg/ml. This limit of detection would detect most cases of steroid abuse assuming that the urine had not

been modified through the use of diuretics or probenecid.

In March 1987 we were not testing for diuretics or probenecid. In fact, we were not aware of the use of probenecid by athletes until we received a letter in June 1987 from the IOC Medical Commission - doping control chairman ... which showed that probenecid could reduce the urinary levels of androgenic/anabolic steroids by up to 99%. This is quite a remarkable result. A 99% reduction in normal steroid elimination would severely limit the capabilities of our laboratory to detect anabolic steroids at our lower level of detection.³³¹

6.186 If the pills on the schedule were anabolic steroids, it would appear either that the weightlifter had been given a blocking agent, or that the drug tests carried out at the Moomba competition were in some way compromised. This kind of doubt about testing will always remain while the sporting federations themselves are responsible for carrying out tests. It emphasises the need for a completely independent testing authority as described in Chapter Three.

Conclusions

6.187 Mr Lyn Jones' evidence in relation to the drug schedules was full of inconsistencies and contradictions. His argument that the schedules were based on the experiments conducted into the use of amino acids at the AIS is disproved by the results of those experiments, which show that amino acids do not increase the body's natural production of growth hormone. His argument that B12 injections were used to stimulate appetite to gain weight was unconvincing, especially when he told the Committee that ATP injections, given in the same schedule, were to reduce the joint pains felt by weightlifters when losing weight. Mr Jones told the Committee that ATP injections were commonly used by his weightlifters and by weightlifters around the world. However, when it became apparent that the total amount of ATP

ever held by the AIS was too small to provide enough for the total number of injections that would have been administered according to the schedules, Mr Jones told the Committee that ATP was used only very sparingly, because its cost was so high. Mr Wardle supported Mr Jones in this, saying that he believed that the ATP was quite expensive. In fact, the evidence clearly shows that the ATP used at the AIS had been provided to the Institute free of charge. Mr Jones claimed that the injections on the schedules would have been administered by the medical staff at the AIS. This is not supported by the medical staff, or by the medical records that the Committee has been able to examine. Mr Jones first suggested that many such schedules had been used, but in later evidence, after the limited supplies of ATP became known to the Committee, Mr Jones suggested that only three or four such schedules had ever been prepared. Mr Jones at first told the Committee that the build-up program on the schedule had improved the performance of his weightlifters, but then said that the performance enhancement was no better than that of any other build-up schedule, so he stopped using it. The Committee is in any case at a loss to understand how any conclusion could be drawn about the effectiveness of the schedule, given that apparently only one weightlifter ever completed it. The fact that Mr Jones did not keep copies of the schedule also makes it surprising that he was able to evaluate its results, particularly given its complicated pattern of variation in the doses of the pills. The expert advice sought by the Committee on the schedule provided an explanation for the weightlifter's interpretation, but no direct support for the explanation put forward by Mr Jones.

6.188 The only rational explanation for the form of the schedule, other than that it was a steroid schedule, was that provided by Dr Maguire, who said that it was intended to mimic a steroid schedule. However this interpretation was contradicted by

the evidence of Mr Jones, who designed the schedule, that his only knowledge of steroids was seeing pictures of them in magazines.

6.189 Given the gross inconsistencies and contradictions just described, the Committee accepts the interpretation of the schedule provided by the weightlifter from whom it was obtained, namely, that it is a steroid schedule. In the Committee's view this interpretation is correct, and is overwhelmingly supported by the evidence.

Purchase and Importation of Steroids

Introduction

6.190 With one exception, to be discussed later, the athletes who claim they were given drugs by Mr Lyn Jones say that they were not expected to pay for them.³³² A common view seems to have been that Mr Jones was purchasing the drugs overseas and that they were somehow paid for out of the cash advance received for overseas trips.³³³

6.191 In considering the purchase of drugs Mr Don Talbot recalled that, when he was Executive Director of the AIS, he had what he called 'a trial balloon' discussion with Mr Lyn Jones and Mr Kelvin Giles. The two coaches made reference to the purchase of anabolic steroids and other banned substances along the lines of 'if we were to buy these things, how would it be perceived?'³³⁴ Mr Talbot explained that the question was more from the standpoint of 'would it be possible' to use Institute money to facilitate the purchase of drugs rather than that of 'ought to be'. He said:

I felt at the time, this was the real point of our discussion. That is, the 'trial balloon' to see if the AIS might condone, in fact support, the use of drugs by its athletes.³³⁵

Mr Lyn Jones' comment on this was that:

It does not make sense. Kelvin and I had only known Talbot a matter of a few months and we would be hardly talking to him in these terms. If talking to him about an AIS doping policy made him feel we were 'sounding him out' as to the AIS funding steroid use he was mistaken.³³⁶

6.192 The Committee received evidence that steroids can be purchased relatively easily, and cheaply, overseas. Mr Nigel Martin, for example, said that:

You can buy [steroids] extremely cheap. The Soviets get them for nothing, or the Eastern bloc countries get them for almost nothing. They would probably sell them for \$1 or \$2 a bottle. You would probably buy 100 bottles or something like that.³³⁷

6.193 According to Mr Dallas Byrnes, pills could be bought in Italy in 1981 for about \$10 a hundred, depending on what you were buying.³³⁸

Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy

6.194 Mr Paul Clark said that he had witnessed Mr Jones buying steroids at the Panonia championships in Hungary in 1981 and the world junior championships in 1981 in Italy. He said that he was

in the room when athletes from these countries came in with the drugs; that was the usual case.³³⁹

Polish, Hungarian and Italian coaches were allegedly selling the steroids to Mr Jones.³⁴⁰

6.195 Mr Clark admitted to bringing into Australia anabolic steroids purchased by Mr Jones at different competitions³⁴¹ and said that the drugs 'were just packaged in boxes and put in the suitcase'.³⁴² He did not remember the labels being taken off the drugs and said that the labels:

were original labels; on some occasions they were foreign language but you could still understand that they were steroids.³⁴³

6.196 Mr Dallas Byrnes described to the Committee how:

When we used to go overseas and compete [Mr Lyn Jones] used to buy up pretty big. He would buy so much of it that if there were eight of us travelling overseas we would be flat out between the eight of us putting it all back into our bags to bring it back into the country.³⁴⁴

6.197 Mr Byrnes, like Mr Clark, claimed that he had seen Mr Jones purchase steroids in Italy in 1981 and in Yugoslavia and that the purchases were made from 'other coaches and other athletes'.³⁴⁵ Mr Byrnes also claimed that Mr Jones asked his weightlifters to 'scout around' in order to find out what other competitors had, and to buy it.³⁴⁶

Brazil

6.198 Mr Clark and Mr Byrnes both gave evidence that they witnessed Mr Jones purchase steroids in Brazil in 1982.³⁴⁷ Mr Byrnes declared that Mr Jones:

bought some from a chemist in Brazil because that was pretty cheap ... Lyn Jones bought a fair bit in Brazil.³⁴⁸

He again stated that 'Lyn Jones was in Brazil. He was there with Harry Wardle'.³⁴⁹

6.199 The Committee has been able to determine that Mr Lyn Jones has never been to Brazil. Examination of the travel documents at the AIS relating to the visit to Brazil in August 1982 show that Mr Harry Wardle travelled as team coach. Although the travel arrangements were made by Mr Jones, there were no arrangements made for him. The passport Mr Jones was using in 1982 has been examined. It shows that he did not visit Brazil, then or at any other time during the currency of that 10 year UK passport issued in 1975. A check with the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed that there is no evidence of any other travel document being issued to Mr Jones.³⁵⁰

6.200 The Committee concludes that allegations made that Mr Jones purchased steroids in Brazil and imported them into Australia are wrong. This matter is further discussed in the final section of this Chapter in which the credibility of evidence given by some of the witnesses is examined.

Czechoslovakia

6.201 Mr Hambesis said:

I went to Czechoslovakia and I know that in Czechoslovakia, Lyn Jones bought some drugs. I was not there when he actually purchased them, but the drugs were given to one of the other athletes and one of the drugs came in alfoil like Panadol, and you pop them out. [Mr Jones] wanted them all popped and he got some of the athletes to pop all the tablets and they were sticking them in vitamin containers.³⁵¹

6.202 The tablets concerned were said to be Dianabol.³⁵² They were put into vitamin bottles to make them less bulky and Mr Hambesis estimated that he 'had to pop over 20 000 tablets'.³⁵³ He said it took 'a good half an hour to an hour. I was just sitting there popping pills'.³⁵⁴

Methods of Importation

6.203 Mr Hambesis told the Committee that drugs were brought in from overseas in a suitcase or by mail. He said 'I know he mailed them. I could not say specifically it was to his address'.³⁵⁵

6.204 Mr Clark claimed that the weightlifters brought the drugs back in their luggage and described how on:

one occasion we were intercepted [by Customs] but for some reason Customs did not presume them to be dangerous or what not, so they were just passed straight through.³⁵⁶

He explained that the Customs official discussed the matter with Mr Lyn Jones, but no further action was taken. On arrival back in Australia, Mr Clark gave the drugs back to Mr Jones.³⁵⁷

6.205 Mr Byrnes claimed that all members of the weightlifting team were involved in bringing drugs back into Australia³⁵⁸ and that on coming back from overseas:

Lyn Jones would be sending packages from what he purchased overseas to [other coaches in Australia].³⁵⁹

Response of Mr Lyn Jones

6.206 Mr Jones denied he had ever manipulated expenditure accounts to finance drug purchases. At the Institute he was:

required to budget and receipt for all moneys ... entrusted to us when we take teams overseas.³⁶⁰

He said that the AIS checked that all claims for expenses were properly based:

By receipting for the moneys involved and, in many cases, paying the expenses involved beforehand.³⁶¹

The extent to which this is an accurate description of financial control mechanisms at the Institute is discussed in the Chapter Nine.

6.207 Mr Jones denied that he had ever obtained steroids overseas,³⁶² denied that he had given Mr Hambesis pills to pop and transfer to vitamin bottles,³⁶³ denied purchasing drugs from athletes in the presence of Mr Paul Clark³⁶⁴ and denied mailing steroids to Australia.³⁶⁵ He acknowledged that he attended the 1981 junior world championships in Lugarno, Italy. He claimed that although he did not buy steroids in Czechoslovakia Mr Hambesis did, and he denied ever having bought anabolic steroids from Bulgarian or Hungarian coaches at weightlifting events. In short, Mr Jones said that all allegations relating to him purchasing and/or importing steroids were 'absolutely untrue'.³⁶⁶ He asked:

Do you really think that coaches are going to sell anabolic steroids to me when I am on the Committee that bans people for doing that sort of thing, I mean, that is ridiculous.³⁶⁷

6.208 Mr Julian Jones and Mr Paul Harrison, two long-time members of the AIS weightlifting squad, also denied ever being asked to bring back steroids when travelling overseas or having knowledge of anyone else doing this.³⁶⁸

Sale of Drugs

6.209 There are a number of allegations that Mr Lyn Jones has sold performance enhancing drugs to people outside the AIS.

6.210 In camera evidence was received from a weightlifter that he had been asked to pay \$500 for a build-up course of steroids.

This took place before he joined the Institute and the payment was necessary because he was not a full scholarship holder.³⁶⁹

6.211 Mr Nigel Martin said that Mr Jones was 'well-known throughout Canberra as the supplier' and that he had spoken to several people who had bought steroids from Mr Jones.³⁷⁰ Mr Byrnes told the Committee that he directly witnessed Mr Jones selling steroids to a New Zealand weightlifter, Mr John Callaghan, around 1981 and that he saw cash change hands.³⁷¹ Mr Byrnes also suggested that Mr Jones 'is the big wheeler and dealer [at the AIS] amongst other coaches'³⁷² and referred to Mr Jones getting:

some of the weightlifters to sell them at some of the gyms ... That was the only way for them to get some money together. They had wasted their life for the last four or five years at the Institute, and they did nothing except weightlifting, on the dole or what not. They have no future and the only way for them to make a few dollars is to be buying (sic) it.³⁷³

6.212 Mr Stan Hambesis told the Committee that about 12 months after leaving the AIS he purchased steroids from Mr Lyn Jones. He described how he went to the AIS weightlifting gymnasium and:

all the guys were training, but I spoke to [Lyn Jones] in his office and I just told him that I needed to get some Dianabol and he just told me to come a couple of days later, and I got the Dianabol off him.³⁷⁴

Mr Hambesis said that he would have paid Mr Jones over one hundred dollars for a six weeks supply of Dianabol.³⁷⁵

6.213 Mr Jones denied that he had ever sold or given out any steroids to any AIS athletes or that he sold drugs to a weightlifter before the lifter became a full scholarship holder at the AIS.³⁷⁶ He said that he knew nothing about the drug distribution network in Australia³⁷⁷ and that, in so far as

performance enhancing drugs are concerned, he had 'never sold anything to anybody'.³⁷⁸

Involvement with the Brisbane Drug Testing Laboratory

Introduction

6.214 As discussed earlier, Mr Lyn Jones heard rumours that two of his weightlifters had purchased steroids while competing in Brazil in 1982.³⁷⁹ He was asked by the Committee why he did not initiate testing of the athletes concerned, in order to determine whether they had been using steroids. He replied that 'there was no testing process to avail ourselves of. This is fairly new stuff'.³⁸⁰ When reminded that the Commonwealth Games had been held in Brisbane that year (in October) and that an accredited drug testing laboratory had been set up in Brisbane, he replied:

Certainly, but there was no direct pipeline from the Institute into that organisation straight away.³⁸¹

He clarified that he meant that there was no direct association with the laboratory and that while the laboratory was there in 1982 he did not know whether it was there before.³⁸² Mr Jones also said that 'There was no pre-games testing' carried out by the laboratory.³⁸³

Provision of Urine Samples

6.215 In fact the association between Mr Jones and the Brisbane drug testing laboratory went back to 1981. Dr Ken Donald, Deputy Director-General of Health and Medical Services, Queensland Department of Health, described the setting up of the Brisbane laboratory. The decision to establish the laboratory was taken in late 1979 and Dr Donald, then director of pathology at the Royal Brisbane Hospital, was given responsibility for setting it up.³⁸⁴ Dr Donald told the Committee that in setting up such a

laboratory it was necessary to acquire both pure samples of the substances for which tests were to be carried out, and samples of urine from people who had taken these substances. This was in order to examine the metabolism and the excretion of the metabolic products. For this reason:

most laboratories try to make contact with people who might know about the substances and ask if urine can be obtained.³⁸⁵

6.216 Dr Donald told the Committee that he was:

informed by staff members that an arrangement had been made to obtain urine samples from a coach involved in weightlifting at the AIS and that these arrangements had occurred at a seminar in Melbourne at some time in May 1981 ... The arrangement was that urine samples would be sent to the staff members and the staff would analyse the samples and would inform the person involved of what they found. My understanding is that amongst the first batch of samples that arrived some were found positive. Verbal communications were entered into, and the laboratory was informed that they had found a list of drugs that were, in fact, in the urine sample ... The communication was between Mr Les Johnson, who was the senior scientist in the laboratory, and Mr Lyn Jones, who was a coach.³⁸⁶

6.217 Dr Donald told the Committee that Mr Jones had approached Mr Johnson, volunteering to provide the samples.³⁸⁷ Moreover, in that first group of samples, 'staff members were informed that there was one other sample in which they had missed the drug'.³⁸⁸ Subsequently, Mr Jones provided to the laboratory some urine samples which 'had the drug in them labelled on them, so that the laboratory could use them as control samples'.³⁸⁹

6.218 Dr Donald emphasised that he did not know the circumstances under which the urine samples 'were collected at the far end'.³⁹⁰ However, Mr Don Talbot, Chief Executive of the AIS at the time this incident took place, was able to recollect that:

Somewhere in casual conversation [Lyn Jones] did tell me that he had been doing some testing, or he was starting or embarking on a test program with one of the labs, and that would have been Brisbane, to see if they could identify any drugs; they wanted experience in identifying drugs in athletes.³⁹¹

6.219 On being asked where the positive samples were coming from Mr Talbot replied:

Lyn Jones as well as being the coach at the Institute of Sport, also had some official capacity with weightlifting in Australia, and I was not sure whether he meant the Institute - this is on reflection - or whether he meant other aspects of weightlifting in Australia ... I just assumed it was our people but it may well have not been.³⁹²

Mr Jones told the Committee that he had discussed the setting up of the Brisbane laboratory with Mr Talbot:

as I wanted him to be aware that I had sent samples to Dr Johnson and that they were not provided by AIS scholarship holders.³⁹³

6.220 Mr Dallas Byrnes, a weightlifter in the AIS squad during this period, recollected that he used to give urine samples when he was 'on the gear' and that this was done 'quite a few times' including 'a month or two months' before the SGIO Games in 1981.³⁹⁴ Later, Mr Byrnes told the Committee in relation to these urine samples that:

Lyn Jones knew someone that was testing us. He said that. And it was between them as to how he got away with it.³⁹⁵

He further elaborated this by saying that:

He has a lot of contacts. Lyn Jones has been in the sport for a while. He knows what is

going on and what he can and cannot get away with. He has got to know a few people here and there. He mentioned it in conversation to us in the room that he knew someone in Brisbane who was testing for him and doing him a favour.³⁹⁶

The favour according to Mr Byrnes was to tell Mr Jones whether the samples tested positive and the relevance of this was:

In case you were to be tested ... if you are going to an overseas competition there is a good chance you will be tested for steroids. To be on the safe side what you do is you test everyone before you go overseas to make sure that they are not positive'.³⁹⁷

6.221 It should be noted that Mr Byrnes gave his evidence on 13 February 1989 while Dr Donald appeared before the Committee on 15 February 1989.

6.222 Following the appearance of Dr Donald before the Committee Mr Lyn Jones wrote to the Secretary on 15 February 1989.³⁹⁸ He made the following points in his letter:

- . at the 1981 Melbourne conference he was approached by Dr Johnson asking for help in the provision of samples. Mr Jones himself did not initiate the contact or volunteer samples.
- . Mr Jones at first said he was unable to help as 'he did not know anyone in the sport who were (sic) involved in anabolic steroid use'.³⁹⁹ However, because of Mr Jones' concern that the laboratory receive IOC (sic) accreditation he contacted a friend 'a former weightlifter in Sydney who worked at a bodybuilding gym'.⁴⁰⁰ This friend, given a guarantee of complete anonymity, provided samples from his members.⁴⁰¹ Mr Jones emphasised in his letter that:

no-one from the A.I.S. was involved in any way in the taking or providing these samples.⁴⁰²

- . Mr Jones said that Dr Johnson later told him the number of positive samples and he told Dr Johnson that 'that did not correspond with the number my friend had indicated to me'.⁴⁰³ Following a further request from Dr Johnson and 'after much negotiation' with his friend in Sydney, Mr Jones provided another series of samples with the actual substance being taken written on the sample bottles.⁴⁰⁴

- . Mr Jones also made the comment that, given Dr Donald's evidence, the two lifters from his squad at that time who had made allegations against him might now 'have a miraculous recall'.⁴⁰⁵

6.223 In considering Mr Jones' comments the Committee notes that they contradict his professed lack of knowledge about the use of steroids in gyms and his professed lack of knowledge about the existence of the Brisbane laboratory before 1982. His comments concerning 'miraculous recall' ignore the fact that Mr Byrnes' evidence preceded that given by Dr Donald, as did the letter received from Mr Paul Clark discussing the SGIO Games. (next section)

6.224 Mr Jones' comments also contradict those made by Dr Donald in a number of respects, one being as to who made the first approach. Dr Les Johnson informed the Committee that 'There was no preconceived plan' on his part to approach Mr Jones whom he met, or was introduced to, 'during a lunch or coffee break, and with whom he discussed anabolic steroid testing in general'. Dr Johnson said that:

The eventual outcome of our discussions was that Mr Jones offered to see what he could do to arrange for [positive] urines to be sent to our laboratory. I do not remember whether

Mr Jones initiated the offer or whether I asked him for assistance. To the best of my recollection it was just a concept that quickly evolved as a result of our conversation.⁴⁰⁶

6.225 Dr Johnson, also said that Mr Jones' statements concerning the origin of the urine samples:

can neither be proved nor disproved by myself or anyone else involved with the ... laboratory because of the anonymity requirements outlined in Mr Jones' statement.⁴⁰⁷

6.226 In a later clarification Dr Johnson said that he had 'implicitly assumed' the specimen came from AIS weightlifters but he had no way of verifying his assumption. He noted that:

It never occurred to me that Mr Jones who was the AIS weightlifting coach (presumably resident in Canberra at the time) would arrange for specimens to be obtained from a Sydney bodybuilding gymnasium.⁴⁰⁸

6.227 The Committee notes the obvious difficulties and ethical problems faced by a drug testing laboratory in legitimately obtaining the samples necessary to calibrate its equipment and test its techniques. There are clearly three possible reasons why coaches would assist in providing such samples. One is for the reason stated by Mr Jones, to assist the laboratory to obtain the necessary accreditation. A second reason would be to test the performance of the laboratory, in order to determine its testing capacities. A third reason is to have samples tested so that athletes can determine the clearance time of particular drugs, i.e. the length of time for which they need to stop taking the drug before a competition in order to test negative.

6.228 The fact that Mr Jones at first explicitly denied all knowledge that the Brisbane laboratory existed before the Commonwealth Games, despite the assistance he had provided to the

laboratory in 1981, has forced the Committee to conclude that his stated reason for providing the positive urine samples is not true. The Committee believes that in providing positive samples to the laboratory Mr Jones was seeking information on the substances it could identify. Such information is of obvious use to a coach whose athletes might be taking anabolic steroids, and the Committee notes that the laboratory failed its IOC reaccreditation test in 1987 because it failed to identify a number of substances. Moreover, as discussed in Chapter Three, some unusual results obtained by the laboratory during the 1982 Commonwealth Games have been retrospectively interpreted as being caused by the use of blocking agents intended to circumvent the testing capability of the laboratory.

6.229 The Committee is unable to accept the explanations provided by Mr Jones for his involvement with the establishment of the laboratory and is unable to find any reason why the other witnesses providing evidence on this matter should not have told the truth. The fact that Mr Jones deliberately misled the Committee about his knowledge of the setting up of the laboratory, and his general evasiveness about this matter, leave in doubt his motives for providing the samples.

Screening Tests

6.230 Before leaving the subject of Mr Jones' involvement with the Brisbane drugs laboratory it should be noted that in February 1982 it had been drawn to Dr Donald's attention that persons associated with a number of sports 'and at a number of levels of administration in those sports' were seeking drug screening programs before the Commonwealth Games.⁴⁰⁹ The sports requesting screening tests included cycling, weightlifting, track and field, 'and there were definitely others as well'.⁴¹⁰ On 30 August 1982 Dr Donald instructed the laboratory not to undertake screening tests and to accept only 'official Commonwealth Games samples'.⁴¹¹ In this context the statement of Mr Byrnes concerning screening tests and the comment of Mr Jones that

'there was no pre-games testing' by the laboratory⁴¹² may carry a added significance. However, Mr Jones informed the Committee that he had not himself requested screening tests from the Brisbane laboratory and that he did not know anyone else who might have done, or why.⁴¹³

SGIO Games

6.231 On 24 January 1989 (i.e. before Dr Donald gave his evidence on 15 February 1989) the Committee received a letter from Mr Paul Clark. He described how:

As a trial run for the 1982 Commonwealth Games, the National Championships were held at the Games venue October 1981, taking advantage of laboratory equipment functions. AIS weightlifters submitted urine samples to the trial run, unfortunately I don't think samples were labelled with names only indexes of some sort.⁴¹⁴

6.232 Dr Donald told the Committee that the laboratory approached the organisers of the SGIO games 'and offered to do dope testing so that we would test our systems'.⁴¹⁵ Because the laboratory had not at that stage received accreditation, it was agreed that 'there would be no legal standing for any of the results we produced'.⁴¹⁶ The selection of competitors to be tested was left largely to the officials of the sports involved.⁴¹⁷ Dr Allan Clague, who was in charge of collecting the samples from the weightlifters nominated for testing by the officials of weightlifting,⁴¹⁸ wrote to Mr Lyn Jones on 4 November 1981 to report that:

Four of the twelve urines tested were positive for anabolic steroids. All four had major urinary metabolites of Dianabol ... In addition, two specimens probably had ... metabolites of either ... (Decadurabolin or ... (Durabolin))

Besides the anabolic steroids, one competitor had high levels of pseudoephedrine and its metabolites and two had rather high levels of caffeine ...⁴¹⁹

6.233 Mr Jones agreed that as Competition Director of the SGIO games he had co-operated in the drug testing rehearsal requested by the laboratory. He noted that '79 lifters from 9 nations' competed at the games. He said that he believed 'twelve lifters were selected at random and given a number and provided the standard urine sample'.⁴²⁰ Following the event and before receiving the letter from Dr Clague informing him of the substances detected he was:

informed of the 7 numbers of the lifters which had returned positive results ... I did take the opportunity to ask my A.I.S. Squad members who were tested what number they had been given and checked them against the numbers of the positive samples I had been given. They did not correspond. I want to make this quite clear there were no positive results from any A.I.S. lifter.⁴²¹

6.234 This involvement of Mr Jones in the trial run of the laboratory makes it all the more surprising that he could not recollect, when he first appeared before the Committee, whether the drugs testing laboratory existed before 1982.⁴²²

MR HARRY WARDLE

6.235 Mr Harry Wardle was Mr Lyn Jones' assistant weightlifting coach at the AIS. While it must be assumed that he would be aware of any administration of steroids or other drugs by Mr Jones, no direct allegations were made by any of the athletes against Mr Wardle except that Mr Byrnes referred to Mr Wardle administering injections.⁴²³

6.236 Mr Wardle said that his knowledge of steroids derived exclusively from what he had read and that he had learnt nothing

from conversations with other coaches or with athletes.⁴²⁴ His response to finding out that anyone had been taking steroids would be to throw them out of his squad.⁴²⁵

6.237 Mr Wardle told the Committee that he would not be able to tell if any of his lifters were taking steroids⁴²⁶ and that the lifters:

do not talk to me about it too much because I shut them up very quickly. I do not want to talk about anabolic steroids ... I do not counsel them, no. I tell them that I do not want to know anything about steroids - finish.⁴²⁷

6.238 Following the allegations made in the 'Four Corners' program of November 1987 the AIS had an inquiry carried out by their solicitors, Mallesons Stephen Jacques. A copy of the confidential report of that inquiry has been given to the Committee by the AIS. When Mr Wardle was interviewed by the AIS solicitors he said that there was no program of anabolic steroid use at the AIS and that if such a program was to exist he would know, because he spends about five hours a day with them.⁴²⁸ This clearly contradicts the evidence that he gave to this Committee. Mr Wardle said that he could not recall having made these earlier statements to the solicitors⁴²⁹ and went on to say that, if he had made them, he would have been wrong.⁴³⁰

6.239 The Committee did not find Mr Wardle a convincing witness and notes that the Institute's solicitor, reporting on his interview with Mr Wardle said:

What Mr Wardle told me was almost identical with what Mr Jones said, although Mr Wardle was more restrained. I felt that it was likely that the information he gave was rehearsed with Mr Jones.⁴³¹

ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST WEIGHTLIFTERS

6.240 As has been discussed earlier in this report. Mr Byrnes and Mr Clark were the subject of rumours that in Brazil in 1982 they made purchases at chemist shops. After they left the Institute their team mates apparently gave information that these purchases had been steroids and in 1987 Mr Jones took statutory declarations to this effect from the weightlifters making the allegations. Mr Clark and Mr Byrnes both denied these allegations.

6.241 Mr Jones said that when he discovered that Mr Hambesis had a high testosterone level following the December 1983-84 amino acid pilot study, Mr Hambesis had admitted to buying steroids from a Russian coach in Czechoslovakia. The Committee was given by the AIS a copy of an undated statutory declaration from Mr Cameron Menhenick in which he declares:

that at the 1983 Czech Cup Weightlifting competition in Strova, Czechoslovakia, I saw Stan Hambesis - my AIS team mate - in possession of anabolic steroids he had purchased from Russian team members. I did not report this occurrence at the time to my coaches and the AIS as I did not wish to get my team mate in trouble.

Mr Ronald Laycock made a statutory declaration to the same effect dated 15 December 1987.

6.242 Mr Hambesis denied that he ever purchased steroids in Czechoslovakia⁴³² although, as previously discussed, he admitted helping pack steroids which were purchased by Mr Lyn Jones and which he said were later mailed back to Australia from Cardiff in Wales.⁴³³

6.243 As already discussed, Messrs Byrnes, Clark and Hambesis all admit to using performance enhancing drugs while at the AIS

but say that they were taken under the direction of Mr Lyn Jones, the Head Coach. Mr Hambesis admitted having taken two courses of Dianabol (each course of six to eight weeks) before going to the AIS.⁴³⁴

6.244 Mr Paul Harrison said that in both 1984 and 1985, prior to the world junior championships, he was asked by Mr Hambesis to purchase anabolic steroids overseas so that Mr Hambesis could sell them in Canberra.⁴³⁵ Mr Hambesis denied these allegations.⁴³⁶

6.245 Mr Dallas Byrnes told the Committee that Mr Julian Jones was one of the AIS weightlifters who had taken steroids.⁴³⁷ He continued:

I would say it was towards the end of 1982 that Lyn started giving [Julian Jones] some in tablet form, but he being his own son, I am sure that he would not have put him on steroids at 15 or 16 it was probably at about 17 or 18.⁴³⁸

6.246 Mr Julian Jones denied ever having taken steroids or amphetamines.⁴³⁹ If the drug schedule discussed earlier is taken as a steroid schedule, and given that Mr Julian Jones admitted that one of the schedules in the possession of the Committee was his, his denial cannot be accepted.

MOVE TO HAWTHORN

6.247 Weightlifting at the AIS has been based in Canberra since the inception of the AIS. In 1985 a partnership scheme was established between the AIS and 'the largest and most successful weightlifting club in Australia, Hawthorn Weightlifting Centre' in Melbourne. As a result, elite Hawthorn lifters became AIS scholarship holders, received AIS support and were included in

the AIS team for overseas competition. 'Master Hawthorn coach Paul Coffa' became an AIS coach as a result of this partnership.⁴⁴⁰

6.248 In 1988 a decision was taken to move weightlifting from Canberra to Hawthorn. Mr Lyn Jones, then Head Coach of weightlifting at the AIS, told the Committee that he was against the move and had resigned from the Institute because of it. He said that the Board of the Institute had made the decision without allowing either himself, as Head Coach,⁴⁴¹ or the President of the Australian Weightlifting Federation⁴⁴² to present any point of view.

6.249 Mr Ron Harvey, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, Australian Sports Commission and Australian Institute of Sport, confirmed that Mr Jones was not consulted about the move. He explained that:

The Board consults with national sporting organisations on the processes of all the sports that were reviewed. The head coach did not necessarily come into that unless brought in by the national sporting organisation.⁴⁴³

6.250 Mr Harvey told the Committee that 'Mr Jones was consulted when the decision had been made'.⁴⁴⁴ Professor Bloomfield stated that the Board did not value Mr Jones' professional opinion because 'we had felt that for some time that his services would be terminated at the end of the year'.⁴⁴⁵

6.251 Both Mr Harvey and Professor Bloomfield denied Mr Jones' assertion that the President of the Australian Weightlifting Federation had not been consulted,⁴⁴⁶ Professor Bloomfield stating that he had held discussions with the President (Mr Coffa) in Hawthorn.

6.252 Mr Jones described to the Committee a meeting in June 1988 between himself, the President of the Australian Weightlifting Federation (AWF) Mr Sam Coffa, the Executive Director of the AWF Mr Bruce Walsh, Mr Ron Harvey and Dr Ross Smith. Mr Jones informed the Committee that the AWF representatives:

attended the meeting with a comprehensive four year plan for AIS weightlifting involving the base at Canberra, the satellite centre at Hawthorn and propositions for other satellite centres in NSW and Queensland. Mr Harvey did not enter into any discussion with regard to the AWF plan. He told us that the Board had decided to move weightlifting to Melbourne ... President Coffa stated that this decision was not acceptable to the AWF and requested a meeting with the AIS Board ... The Board refused to meet Mr Coffa, an extraordinary decision which the AWF found hard to accept ... Later Professor Bloomfield visited Hawthorn and confirmed with Mr Coffa that the Board would enter into no discussion over the move to Melbourne. I, following consultation with Mr Coffa, forwarded a letter to Dr Smith telling him I would not be seeking another contract with the AIS. The AIS never told me they had in mind not to renew by contract.⁴⁴⁷

6.253 Mr Jones told the Committee that:

The full reasons [for the move] have not really been made clear to me, as to why they think it should be moved there because there are more weightlifters in Melbourne. I totally agree that it will be a very good thing for Melbourne to have it there, but the scholarship holders whom we have right now from all over the country ... will be impoverished when this unit goes to Melbourne.⁴⁴⁸

6.254 Mr Harvey explained that the Board had been considering the move as far back as 1986 and that the decision was a result

of a review of full residential sports undertaken by the Board at the end of 1988 and the first half of 1988. As a result of this review:

a decision was made that weightlifting did not warrant a full residential program, and that the amount of money would need to be reduced to meet other commitments, and the best location for the weightlifting would be where the weightlifting strength is and that is at Hawthorn.⁴⁴⁹

6.255 One aspect of the proposed move of particular interest to the Committee was the extent to which it might reduce any perceived problem with the use of drugs by AIS weightlifters in Canberra. Mr Nigel Martin described the proposed move as taking weightlifting 'out of the frying pan into the fire'⁴⁵⁰ while Mr Dallas Byrnes similarly could see no real advantage flowing from the move in this respect.⁴⁵¹ Mr Martin said he had told Mr Harvey:

'You cannot control the use of drugs in this place, You are going to have even less control over what goes on with your money, what goes on with the administration and the use of drugs and the abuse once you farm out all these sports to satellite places' ... [Mr Harvey] seemed to agree that that was right but I think he also thought that he could wash his hands of it more.⁴⁵²

6.256 Mr Harvey could not remember any reference to the move to Hawthorn in the conversation with Mr Martin, saying that at that stage the Board 'was 'not that far advanced in [its] consideration of the move'.⁴⁵³ However Mr Harvey said that if Mr Martin:

was saying that if we started decentralising we would spread the problem even further, and then he went on to talk about weightlifting, he may have mentioned that to me - a number of people have mentioned the problems of decentralisation.⁴⁵⁴

6.257 The Committee has not yet had an opportunity to examine weightlifting outside the Canberra base of the AIS, but is aware of a number of allegations that have been made in relation to weightlifting in general and weightlifting at Hawthorn in particular. For this reason the Committee believes that any decision to base AIS weightlifting at Hawthorn should await the outcome of the next stage of its inquiry.

DISCUSSION

6.258 Mr Jones denied all of the allegations made concerning his involvement with performance enhancing drugs. He said that:

the primary motivations in making the allegations are hate, vengeance, greed and avarice.⁴⁵⁵

6.259 Mr Jones claimed that the allegations made against him had all been orchestrated by Mr Nigel Martin and he described how Mr Martin went to Dr Cheffers (then Director of the AIS) to accuse Mr Jones:

of giving steroids to the lifters in the AIS, purely as an effort to damage me and get back at me for what I was trying to do there.⁴⁵⁶

He said that on one occasion:

Martin fronted me in the gym and in front of witnesses ... threatened me that he would fight dirty or any other way that he could to get on top of me.⁴⁵⁷

Mr Jones also said that in 1987:

and probably before, [Mr Martin] approached former weightlifting scholarship holders who he felt were disgruntled with the AIS and suggested that if they signed a writ for

damages against the AIS he could get them handsome amounts of money.⁴⁵⁸

6.260 The allegations from Mr Glenn Jones and Mr Ian Childs were, according to Mr Jones, flowing from an attempt to seek revenge for faction fighting in the NSW Weightlifting Federation in 1976.⁴⁵⁹

6.261 The three weightlifters who have taken out writs against the AIS are Mr Paul Clark, Mr Dallas Byrnes and Mr Stan Hambesis. Mr Julian Jones told the Committee that he could have predicted that these three weightlifters, together with Mr Gary Parisi, would appear before the Committee and lie, but that he would assume anyone else from the present or former weightlifting squad of the Institute would be telling the truth.⁴⁶⁰

6.262 Subsequent to this statement by Mr Julian Jones the Committee received evidence from Mr Anthony (Tony) Hills that he had been supplied by Mr Lyn Jones with anabolic steroids and other drugs while at the AIS. Mr Lyn Jones told the Committee that he was not surprised by the allegations made by Mr Hills as he 'is well known as a close friend of Hambesis and Clark'. Mr Jones said that he totally refuted the allegations made by Hills about him.⁴⁶¹

6.263 The Committee attempted to contact all of the 37 weightlifters who had ever held an AIS scholarship to ask whether they had been offered or used performance enhancing drugs while at the AIS, whether they had knowledge of other weightlifters using drugs, and whether they had any knowledge of the coaches becoming involved in the supply or administration of drugs. Apart from those weightlifters who appeared to give evidence before the Committee, (Messrs Byrnes, Clark, Hambesis, Harrison, Jones and Parisi) responses were received from:

Mr Daniel Mudd;
Mr Richard Worreschk;
Mr Cameron Menhenick
Mr Vince Squeo;
Mr Greg Hayman;
Mr Craig Jackson;
Mr Ron Laycock;
Mr John Siermicki; and
Mr Anthony Hills.

6.264 With the exception of Mr Hills, whose response was discussed earlier in this Chapter, these weightlifters all denied using performance enhancing drugs and said that they had never been offered these drugs by Mr Lyn Jones. Again with the exception of Mr Hills, they said that they were not aware of other weightlifters at the AIS using performance enhancing drugs, although Mr Menhenick repeated his claim that in 1983 he had seen Mr Hambesis purchase anabolic steroids in Czechoslovakia.⁴⁶² Mr Siermicki, however, made the interesting observation that:

While at the Institute I was not fully aware of weightlifters [at the AIS] taking performance enhancing drugs.⁴⁶³ (Emphasis in original)

6.265 The Committee concludes that Mr Siermicki was less than frank in his written response and that he was acting so as to protect the reputation of weightlifting, and possibly that of Mr Jones. One of the problems that the Committee has had to contend with throughout this inquiry is that people still actively involved in a sport are very loath to admit to any knowledge of, or involvement with, performance enhancing drugs, for fear that it might damage their career or destroy friendships. Those who have left the sport are often seen as having grudges of one kind or another against those still involved.

6.266 The Committee is aware that both Mr Paul Clark and Mr Dallas Byrnes have provided misleading information to the Committee in at least one respect. As discussed earlier in the report, they both stated that they had observed Mr Lyn Jones purchasing steroids in Brazil. Mr Dallas Byrnes had signed a statutory declaration to this effect.⁴⁶⁴ However, the Committee is confident that Mr Jones is telling the truth in saying that he has never been to Brazil. The questions that have to be considered are whether Mr Clark and Mr Byrnes were deliberately misleading the Committee or made this allegation as the result of a faulty memory; and what weight can be placed on the other evidence given by these witnesses.

6.267 In considering the extent to which Mr Byrnes deliberately provided misleading evidence, the Committee notes that Mr Byrnes said:

Lyn Jones was in Brazil. He was there with Harry Wardle. I cannot say why he says that he was not there: you should be able to check that up.⁴⁶⁵

The Committee believes that Mr Byrnes was well aware that his statement could and would be checked, and that Mr Byrnes was not deliberately trying to mislead the Committee. Further evidence that this is the case was provided by Mr Hambesis, who gave evidence some hours after Mr Byrnes and said that:

Dallas just said to me out there, 'Look I was not 100 per cent sure, but what I recall is that ... I ended up seeing Lyn Jones there, so that is why I remember that he was in Brazil.'⁴⁶⁶

However, even if Mr Byrnes was not deliberately trying to mislead the Committee, questions must inevitably remain about the credibility of the remainder of his evidence.

6.268 It needs also to be pointed out that Mr Julian Jones (and Mr Paul Harrison, who appeared with him) would also appear to be misleading the Committee if the steroid interpretation of the drug schedule is accepted. As both Mr Julian Jones and Mr Harrison admit they were using the schedule, acceptance of the steroids interpretation implies not only that they were misleading the Committee about the schedule but that they were also misinforming the Committee when they claimed that they had never taken steroids or knew any weightlifter who had. An alternative explanation would be that even if the schedule is accepted as a steroid schedule, they were not fully informed about what they were taking, and believed that the pills they were taking were indeed amino acid pills.

6.269 The evidence given by most of the witnesses presenting evidence in relation to the use of drugs by the weightlifting squad at the AIS has probably involved a mixture, in varying proportions, of the truth and inadvertent and deliberate lies. The task of disentangling the various allegations, assertions and interpretations is not easy, but, in the Committee's view, the evidence supports the conclusion that banned sporting drugs were used by weightlifters at the AIS. This conclusion would hold whether one accepts the evidence presented by Mr Jones that his former weightlifters were purchasing and using anabolic steroids while at the AIS, or whether one accepts the view of those weightlifters claiming that Mr Jones was supplying and administering steroids. There is no doubt that weightlifters under the direct supervision of Mr Lyn Jones were using steroids and other banned substances while he was coach and that steroids were being bought and sold by people associated with the weightlifting squad while he was in charge.

6.270 The contradictions and inconsistencies running throughout Mr Jones' evidence make it clear that he has been less than truthful, and the Committee has considerable doubts about the veracity of his evidence on many important points. Where

evidence given by Mr Jones is contradicted by other evidence the Committee has generally had no hesitation in rejecting Mr Jones' evidence.

6.271 There is no doubt in the Committee's view, that Mr Jones is much more knowledgeable about banned substances and their side effects, than he was prepared to admit to the Committee. In fact the Committee believes that the low level of knowledge that Mr Jones claimed would have made him unsuitable for the positions he had held in weightlifting in Australia and overseas.

6.272 By his own admission Mr Jones had certain evidence that at least one of his weightlifters (Mr Hambesis) was taking banned drugs and that two others (Mr Clark and Mr Byrnes) may have been purchasing banned drugs overseas. However he took no action to inform the relevant authorities or to further investigate these matters, despite his clear responsibilities in this area.

6.273 The Committee accepts the evidence that Mr Jones supplied and administered anabolic steroids and other banned substances to athletes at the Australian Institute of Sport and believes that these drugs could have been purchased using public funds, as discussed in Chapter Nine.

6.274 The Committee believes it is possible that Mr Jones has imported banned substances into Australia and that he has used members of his weightlifting squad to assist him in doing this.

6.275 The Committee also believes that Mr Jones used his involvement in the setting up of the Brisbane drug testing laboratory to gain knowledge useful in identifying the technical limitations of the laboratory and the procedures that would be necessary to ensure that athletes taking banned substances would not test positive.

6.276 In reaching these conclusions concerning Mr Lyn Jones, the committee believes that it is necessary to recognise that these activities of Mr Jones could not have been carried out without the full knowledge and co-operation of Mr Harry Wardle, the assistant coach in weightlifting. Mr Wardle's evidence to the Committee was itself contradictory and inconsistent with evidence he had earlier presented to the AIS solicitors, and the Committee believes that Mr Wardle must accept some of the responsibility for the situation that existed in the weightlifting squad of the AIS.

1. Letter the Hon. R J Ellicott to Chairman, 9 April 1989
2. Survey of Drug Abuse in Australian Sport, Australian Sports Medicine Federation, December 1982, pp. 164 and 159
3. Survey of Drug Abuse in Australian Sport, Australian Sports Medicine Federation, December 1982, pp. 164 and 159
4. Transcript of Four Corners Program, 30 November 1987
5. Evidence p. 550
6. Evidence p. 793
7. Evidence p. 782
8. Evidence p. 782
9. Evidence pp. 730-1
10. Evidence p. 754
11. Evidence p. 981
12. Evidence p. 985
13. Evidence p. 986
14. Submission No. 33C
15. Evidence p. 2091
16. Evidence p. 834
17. Evidence p. 791
18. Evidence pp. 791-2
19. Evidence p. 834
20. Evidence p. 724
21. Evidence p. 1569
22. Evidence p.1570
23. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 10
24. Letter the Hon. R J Ellicott to Chairman, 9 April 1989
25. Evidence p. 1610
26. Evidence p. 685
27. Evidence p. 685
28. Evidence p. 679
29. Evidence p. 814
30. Evidence p. 815
31. Evidence p. 816
32. Evidence p. 973
33. Evidence p. 815
34. Evidence p. 798
35. Evidence p. 835
36. Evidence pp. 2069-70
37. Evidence pp. 674-5
38. Evidence p. 725
39. Evidence p. 797
40. Evidence p. 804
41. Evidence p. 415
42. Evidence p. 685
43. Evidence p. 787
44. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 29 December 1988
45. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 7
46. Evidence p. 866; see also Evidence p. 785
47. Evidence pp. 614-5
48. Evidence p. 615
49. Evidence p. 657
50. Evidence p. 658
51. Evidence p. 659
52. Evidence p. 1011
53. Evidence p. 2063
54. Submission No. 45D
55. Evidence p. 915
56. Evidence p. 833

57. Evidence p. 833
58. Evidence p. 1022
59. Evidence p. 1022
60. Evidence p. 1023
61. In Camera Evidence p. 567
62. Evidence p. 841
63. Evidence p. 898
64. Evidence p. 622
65. Evidence p. 623
66. Evidence p. 782
67. Evidence p. 829
68. Evidence p. 828
69. Evidence p. 820
70. Evidence p. 1019
71. Evidence p. 1020
72. Letter from Dr David Kay Kennedy to Secretary, 13 February 1989
and attached Analytical Report from Royal Brisbane Hospital
Sports Drug Testing Laboratory
73. Evidence p. 819
74. Evidence p. 910
75. Evidence p. 837
76. Evidence p. 831
77. Evidence p. 813
78. Evidence p. 898
79. Evidence p. 837
80. Evidence p. 1503
81. Letter Dr Brian Corrigan to Chairman, 17 March 1989
82. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 16
83. Evidence p. 804
84. Evidence 764
85. Evidence p. 1013
86. Evidence p. 1565
87. Evidence p. 1568
88. Letter Mr Don Talbot to Chairman, 25 March 1989
89. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 16
90. Evidence p. 1566
91. Evidence p. 784
92. Evidence p. 784
93. Evidence p. 785
94. Evidence p. 785
95. Evidence p. 785
96. Evidence p. 863
97. Evidence p. 846
98. Evidence p. 864
99. Evidence p. 864
100. Evidence p. 867
101. Evidence p. 870
102. Evidence p. 871
103. Evidence p. 895-7
104. Evidence p. 897
105. Evidence p. 786
106. Evidence p. 893
107. Evidence p. 1271
108. Evidence pp. 786-7
109. Evidence p. 1633
110. Evidence p. 1634
111. Evidence p. 1632
112. Evidence p. 1633

113. Evidence p. 1633
114. Evidence p. 1633
115. Evidence p. 1635
116. Evidence p. 1492
117. Evidence p. 1493
118. Evidence p. 1494
119. Letter Mr Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989
120. Evidence p. 860
121. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989
122. Evidence p. 860
123. Evidence p. 1242
124. In Camera Evidence p. 301
125. Evidence p. 860
126. Evidence p. 1046
127. Evidence p. 1633
128. Evidence p. 1511
129. Evidence p. 1510
130. Letter Dr R G Smith, Acting Director, AIS, to Secretary,
27 January 1988
131. In Camera Evidence p. 302
132. Letter Mr Michael Noonan, Record Keeper, Australian Weightlifting
Federation Inc., to Secretary 9 February 1989
133. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989 p. 17
134. In Camera Evidence p. 79
135. Evidence p. 832
136. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 17
137. Evidence p. 869
138. Evidence p. 861
139. Evidence pp. 603-7 and 625-7
140. Evidence p. 2063
141. Evidence p. 615
142. Evidence p. 643
143. Evidence pp. 988-9
144. Evidence p. 961
145. Evidence p. 998
146. Evidence p. 997
147. Evidence p. 618
148. Evidence p. 616
149. Evidence p. 2063
150. Evidence p. 964
151. Evidence p. 617
152. Evidence p. 619
153. Evidence p. 650
154. Evidence p. 847
155. Evidence p. 841
156. Evidence p. 916
157. Evidence pp. 1068-70
158. Evidence p. 831
159. Evidence p. 223
160. Evidence p. 222
161. Evidence p. 618
162. Evidence pp. 568-70
163. Evidence p. 569
164. Evidence p. 658
165. Evidence p. 658
166. Evidence p. 696
167. Evidence p. 659
168. Evidence p. 1019

169. Evidence p. 831
170. Evidence p. 980
171. Evidence p. 621
172. Evidence p. 621
173. Evidence p. 640
174. Evidence p. 847
175. Evidence p. 833
176. Evidence p. 868
177. Evidence p. 618
178. Evidence p. 617
179. Evidence p. 956
180. Evidence pp. 971-2
181. Evidence p. 795
182. Evidence p. 852
183. Evidence p. 845
184. Evidence p. 859
185. Evidence p. 845
186. Evidence p. 1244
187. Evidence p. 1377
188. Purchase Order No. 365007 AIS, 10 September 1982 signed by
Mr Lyn Jones and Mr Peter Bowman
189. Purchase Order No. 365011, AIS
190. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 10 April 1989, p. 13
191. Evidence p. 662
192. Evidence p. 663
193. Evidence p. 963
194. Evidence p. 619
195. Evidence p. 957
196. Evidence p. 956
197. Evidence p. 955
198. Evidence p. 641
199. Evidence p. 2064
200. Submission No. 45D
201. Evidence p. 873
202. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 30 January 1989
203. Evidence p. 875
204. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 29 December 1988
205. In Camera Evidence p. 214
206. In Camera Evidence p. 216
207. In Camera Evidence p. 216
208. In Camera Evidence p. 222
209. In Camera Evidence p. 217
210. In Camera Evidence p. 222
211. Evidence p. 876
212. Evidence p. 876
213. Evidence pp. 853-4
214. Evidence p. 876
215. Evidence 878
216. Evidence p. 885
217. Evidence p. 880
218. Evidence p. 881
219. Evidence p. 894
220. Evidence p. 885
221. Evidence p. 885
222. Evidence p. 893
223. Evidence p. 881
224. Evidence p. 882
225. Evidence p. 924

226. Evidence p. 930
227. Letter Dr Ross Smith, Acting Director, AIS to Secretary,
17 January 1989
228. Evidence p. 852
229. Evidence p. 853
230. Evidence p. 846 and 878
231. Evidence p. 1046
232. Evidence p. 1362
233. Evidence p. 853
234. Evidence pp. 1472-3
235. Evidence p. 1372
236. Evidence p. 1405
237. Evidence pp. 1362-3
238. Evidence pp. 853-4
239. Evidence pp. 1047-8 and 1055-6
240. Evidence pp. 1248-9
241. In Camera Evidence p. 431
242. Evidence pp. 853-4
243. Evidence p. 854
244. Evidence p. 1184
245. Evidence p. 855
246. Evidence p. 854
247. Evidence p. 1057
248. Evidence p. 1059
249. Evidence p. 1059
250. Evidence p. 1060
251. Evidence pp. 1062-3
252. Evidence p. 1497
253. Letter Dr Ross Smith to Secretary 27 January 1989
254. Letter Dr Fricker to Secretary, 27 January 1989
255. Letter Mr Merv Kemp to Secretary, 24 January 1989
256. Letter Mr Hilliard to Secretary, 27 January 1989
257. Evidence pp. 1174-5
258. Evidence p. 1046
259. Evidence p. 1256
260. Evidence p. 1372
261. Evidence p. 1373
262. Evidence p. 1373
263. Evidence p. 1046
264. Evidence p. 1396
265. Evidence p. 1405
266. Evidence p. 1406
267. Evidence p. 1486
268. Evidence p. 1486
269. Evidence p. 1452
270. Evidence p. 882
271. Evidence p. 885
272. Evidence p. 891
273. Evidence p. 920
274. Evidence p. 924
275. Evidence p. 890
276. Evidence p. 890
277. Evidence 890
278. Evidence p. 1074
279. Evidence p. 1074
280. Evidence p. 921
281. Evidence p. 1021
282. Evidence p. 1046

283. Evidence p. 1027
284. Evidence p. 1027
285. Evidence p. 1245
286. Evidence p. 1050 and 1051
287. Evidence p. 884
288. Evidence p. 926
289. Evidence p. 1046
290. Evidence p. 1258
291. Evidence p. 1048
292. Evidence p. 1061
293. Evidence p. 1061
294. Evidence p. 1062
295. Evidence p. 1488
296. Evidence p. 1489
297. Evidence p. 894
298. Evidence p. 893
299. Evidence p. 921
300. Evidence p. 922
301. Evidence p. 1452
302. Evidence p. 1451
303. Evidence p. 1452
304. Evidence p. 1405
305. Evidence p. 837
306. Evidence p. 1044
307. Evidence p. 1031
308. Letter Dr G L Blackman, Chairman and Managing Director the Victorian Institute of Drug Technology, to Secretary, 9 February 1989
309. Evidence p. 1035
310. Evidence p. 1035
311. Evidence p. 1036
312. Evidence p. 1037
313. Evidence p. 1040
314. Evidence p. 1039
315. Evidence p. 1039
316. Evidence p. 1039
317. Evidence p. 1042
318. Evidence p. 1401-2
319. Evidence p. 1038
320. Evidence p. 1039
321. Evidence p. 1042
322. Evidence p. 1042
323. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 16
324. In Camera Evidence p. 223 and 231
325. Evidence p. 878
326. In Camera Evidence pp. 231-2
327. Evidence p. 841
328. Letter Dr David Kennedy to Secretary, 7 February 1989
329. Letter Dr Les Johnson, Drug Laboratory Supervisor, The North Brisbane Hospitals Board, to Secretary, 10 March 1989
330. Letter Dr David Kennedy to Secretary, 7 February 1989
331. Letter Dr Les Johnson, Drug Laboratory Supervisor, The North Brisbane Hospitals Board, to Secretary, 27 February 1989
332. Evidence pp. 619 and 969
333. Evidence pp. 647 and 969
334. Evidence p. 1568
335. Letter Mr Don Talbot to Chairman, 25 March 1989
336. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 16

337. Evidence p. 681
338. Evidence p. 959
339. Evidence p. 647
340. Evidence p. 649
341. Evidence p. 649
342. Evidence p. 647
343. Evidence p. 649
344. Evidence p. 958
345. Evidence p. 958
346. Evidence p. 958
347. Evidence pp. 646-7 and 960-1
348. Evidence p. 960
349. Evidence p. 961
350. Letter A G D White, Assistant Secretary, Consular and Passports Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, to Secretary, 3 March 1989
351. Evidence pp. 650-1
352. Evidence p. 651
353. Evidence p. 660
354. Evidence p. 661
355. Evidence p. 646
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358. Evidence p. 977
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361. Evidence p. 840
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393. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989, p. 16
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406. Letter Dr Les Johnson, Drugs Laboratory Supervisor to Chairman, 21 March 1989
407. Letter Dr Les Johnson, Drug Laboratory Supervisor, to Secretary 10 March 1989
408. Letter Dr Les Johnson to Chairman, 21 March 1989
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428. Report on Enquiry Conducted for the Institute from 27 November to 7 December 1987
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431. Report on Enquiry Conducted for the Institute from 27 November to 7 December 1987
432. In Camera Evidence p. 318
433. In Camera Evidence p. 319
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437. Evidence p. 1011
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440. AIS Annual Report, 1984-85, p. 59
441. Evidence p. 842
442. Evidence p. 843
443. Evidence p. 1948
444. Evidence p. 1949
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- 447. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989
- 448. Evidence p. 842
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- 460. Evidence p. 1067
- 461. Letter Mr Lyn Jones to Secretary, 20 April 1989
- 462. Letter Mr C Menhenick, to Secretary, 1 March 1989
- 463. letter Mr J Siermicki to Secretary, 23 March 1989
- 464. Evidence p. 980
- 465. Evidence p. 961
- 466. In Camera Evidence p. 317