

The Biographies of all IOC Members

Part XI

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Born in Slovenia, he passed his youth in Brüx (Most) in Bohemia, where his father worked as mountain engineer. Later he studied building of machines in Prague. He had already during his studies successfully built an airplane. In 1910, he presented his first own airplane, a monoplane with the name "Möwe" (seagull). After

210. | Stanko BLOUDEK | Yugoslavia

Born: 11 February 1890, Idrija, Slovenia
Died: 26 November 1959, Ljubljana
Co-opted: 29 January 1948

Attendance at Sessions
Present: 7, Absent: 8

the World War I, he returned to Slovenia, his motherland.

In 1907, at the age of 17, he founded the first sports club in the country. A fine all-round sportsman, he was national discus champion in 1921, and figure skating champion in 1926, 1927 and 1929. The feature article "Yugoslavia and Olympism" in the *Olympic Review* states that he competed as a figure skater in the 1928 Olympic Winter Games in St. Moritz. This is not correct, although, as a bobsledder, he entered for the Skeleton event but did not compete.

After qualifying as an engineer, he specialised in the construction of sporting facilities. In 1934 he was responsible for the ski jump in Planica, the first in the world to exceed 100 m in length.

Bloudek was a founder member of the Yugoslavian Olympic Committee, and became its President from 1947 to 1951.

He was also President of the Yugoslavian Skating Federation and is considered the "father of the Slovenian winter sports". A memorial in Ljubljana recognises his huge contribution.

211. | Ferenc MEZÖ | Hungary

Born: 13 March 1885, Pölöskefő, Zala County
Died: 21 November 1961, Budapest
Co-opted: 29 January 1948
Replacing Miklós Horthy, Jr.

Attendance at Sessions:
Present 15, Absent 3

Dr. Ferenc Mezö, who was born Ferenc Grünfeld, was of Jewish descent. A Classics graduate from the University of Budapest he became a notable teacher and then Director of a senior school in Budapest. From 1908, he published a series of books, in particular on Greek history and about Hungarian sport. He won a gold medal for literature in the Arts Competition at the 1928 Olympic Games for his work *History of the Olympic Games*, and

the same year put forward a proposal for the excavation of the stadium and gymnasium at Ancient Olympia, although the work was carried out between 1937 and 1940 by German archeologists.

From 1932 he was General Secretary of the Hungarian Olympic Society, an organization of Olympic medal winners. After the war, he was the President of the Hungarian Scientific Sports and Physical Culture Association (1945-1946), the Head



Supervisor of sports at the Ministry of Religion and Education (1945-1948) and also worked as an Assistant



Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Culture (1945–1953). He was a pioneer in researching the names of the medallists at the Olympics and his 1956 book *The Modern Olympic Games* was an important work on the subject. This work was published in five languages. When he became an IOC Member in 1948, he came up with two proposals: first: at the Opening Ceremony of the

future Olympic Games, the earlier Olympic champions should enter the stadium; second: the IOC should recognize the Second International Olympic Games in Athens in 1906. Both proposals were referred to the "Brundage Commission" and rejected by them. Mezö owned an important collection of books as well as an Olympic Museum. Also in his personal life he was closely attached to

the Olympic Movement. One of his daughters was named "Olympia". After his death the Hungarian NOC proposed that Dr. Hegyi should replace him on the IOC but at the 1962 Session in Moscow Brundage "ruled" that, at the age of 65, Dr. Hegyi was too old to begin an Olympic career. Subsequently however, at least one new Member was co-opted at a greater age.



212. | Enrique Orozimbo BARBOSA BAEZA | Chile

Born: 5 November 1882, Valparaíso
Died: 9 August 1976, Santiago
Co-opted: 28 July 1948

Demissionaire: 27 July 1952
Attendance at Sessions:
Present 0, Absent 4

After Ewing and Gormaz had been expelled, Chile was without a representative on the IOC until 1948 when 65-year-old Enrique Barbosa took his seat. He founded the Chilean Federations for Boxing, Cycling, Fencing and Water Polo and was President of the NOC (COCH) from 1934 to 1936. On 12 April 1949 he wrote to J. Sigfrid Edström informing him that as he had been appointed Presidente del Tribunal Calificador de Elecciones de Chile (Court of Appeal and the Election Control Court) he would be unable to attend the IOC Session in Rome later in the month and he had delegated his IOC responsibilities to Armando Maza Fernández, the Chilean Ambassador for Italy. Edström replied that this was quite unacceptable. Barbosa never did

attend a single Session and like his two immediate predecessors he was declared *demissionaire*. A well-known and respected lawyer and a successful politician, he entered the National Congress in 1912, to which he belonged until 1918 and again from 1924 to 1926. In 1924 he was elected as Vice-President of the House of Parliament (Cámara Diputados). In 1926 he founded the Partido Liberal Democrático Aliancista. Towards the end of his political career he served briefly as Foreign Minister (January – August 1956).

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213. Olaf Christian DITLEV-SIMONSEN, Jr. | Norway

Born: 2 January 1897, Moland
Died: 19 February 1978, Oslo
Co-opted: 28 July 1948,
Replacing Thomas Fearnley

Resigned: 6 May 1967
Honorary member from 1967
Attendance at Sessions: Present 21,
Absent 3

His membership of the IOC was approved at the 1948 Session in London but a caveat was imposed stating that his membership should not become effective until Thomas Fearnley resigned. This resignation was forthcoming two years later and in 1950 Ditlev-Simonsen took his place as a full Member of the IOC. Like Thomas Fearnley, he was a wealthy ship-owner and was a versatile and talented sportsman. He

won a silver medal in the 8 metres Yachting at the 1936 Olympic Games, was eleven times national Bandy champion, partly together with his four brothers, won five international caps for soccer in addition to being a talented skier. He was President of the Royal Yacht Club and of the Organising Committee for the 1952 Winter Games. Like his election to the IOC, the granting of Honorary Membership sta-



tus was not straightforward. At the 1966 Session in Rome he announced that he wished to resign from the IOC

after the Session in Tehran the following year and suggested some suitable candidates as his replacement. The Executive Board chose Jan Staubo and it was agreed that his IOC membership should start after the Tehran Session. Meanwhile, on the

last day of the Rome Session (28 April 1966) Ditlev-Simonsen was elected Honorary Member. Strictly speaking, Norway was without an active Member until Staubo took up his position after the 1967 Tehran Session but in practice the Norwegians acted

as if they had two members! Both Ditlev-Simonsen and Staubo, turned up in Tehran and took an active part in discussions. To complicate matters further Ditlev-Simonsen was elected an Honorary Member for a second time on 9 May 1967.

214. | John Jewett GARLAND | USA

Born: 20 April 1902, Los Angeles
Died: 30 November 1968, Los Angeles
Co-opted: 28 July 1948,
Replacing William May Garland

Died: 30 November 1968
Attendance at Sessions: Present 23,
Absent 3

Since his university days (Hotchkiss School, Yale University), he showed the greatest interest in sport, being a keen Baseball and Tennis player, and going in for Clay-Pigeon Shooting. Although he succeeded his father, William May Garland, as an IOC Member from 1922, any charge of nepotism would be less than fair. He accompanied his father to the Antwerp Olympics in 1920 and, with one exception: Berlin 1936, he

attended every other Games held during his lifetime.

He served under his father on the Organising Committee for the 1932 Games. He was Honorary President of the 1960 Winter Games in Squaw Valley and the main promoter of Los Angeles' candidature for the 1976 Olympics. Not only did he inherit substantial wealth from his father he also inherited a love for Olympism and served the cause in



the family tradition. His sporting activities covered many fields: He was the head of the US Athletics Association and the manager of the Olympic Equestrian team.



As military attaché in Paris he represented Guatemala at the 1919 Peace Conference and was in charge of the national team at the Inter-Allied Games that year. On his return home he was a participant in the shooting events and chef de mission of the

215. | José Miguel Ramón YDÍGORAS FUENTES | Guatemala

Born: 17 October 1895, Asturias, Quetzaltenango
Died: 6 October 1982, Guatemala City
Co-opted: 13 August 1948

Demissionaire: 27 July 1952
Attendance at Sessions: Present 1,
Absent 3

Guatemalan team at the first Central American and Caribbean Games in Mexico City in 1926.

His military career prospered and in 1937 he was promoted to the rank of general after which he entered politics. He started as a provincial governor and in 1939 he was appointed Minister of Roads but in 1944 he lost his post to political maneuvering and was sent into "diplomatic" exile, firstly as military attaché in Washington and then as Ambassador in London.

He returned home to contest the 1950 Presidential elections but after defeat he again went abroad, this

time to El Salvador. In 1957 he conspired with Colonel Castillo Armas to oust the leftist president Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, but Armas reneged on his pre-election promises and Ydígoras Fuentes found himself posted as Ambassador to Colombia. The following year he sought the Presidency for a third time and won plurality but not majority and, despite strong rumours of a fraudulent election, Congress elected him President in March 1958. After surviving an Air Force coup in 1962 he served his full five-year term as President. During his presidency he came to an agreement with the CIA that Cuban



exiles could be trained in Guatemala and in return the USA promised to buy more sugar and also undertook to try and persuade Great Britain to do the same. His influence waned when he took the blame for the

failure of a confrontation with British Honduras (now Belize) over a border dispute after which he, once again, went into exile in El Salvador. Not surprisingly, his political activities left little time for Olympic

matters and after becoming a Member of the IOC in 1948, he attended the 1949 Session in Rome but missed the next four Sessions and consequently was declared demissionaire.

216. | Erik von FRENCKELL | Finland

Born: 18 November 1887, Helsinki
 Died: 13 September 1977, Espoo
 Co-opted: 13 August 1948,
 Replacing Ernst Krogius

In 1905, at the age of 17, he was President of the School Athletic Federation and from this early start he made an immense contribution to the development of Sport in Finland. He studied at the Technical University in Dresden, Germany, from which he passed as an electronic engineer. Following he then worked at the Sachsenwerk Niedersiedlitz (from 1912 to 1914) and by AEG (from 1914 to 1917).

Many sports benefitted from his counsel and enthusiasm. He was co-founder of the Academic Sports

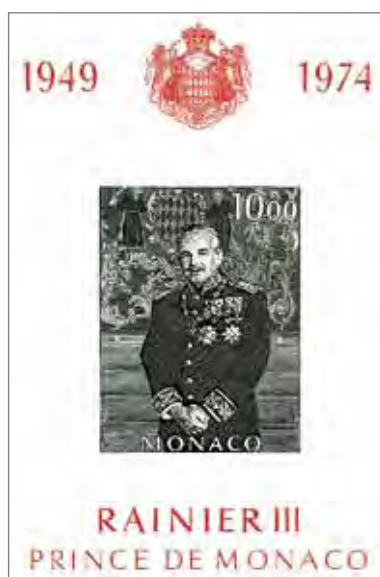
Resigned: 19 July 1976
 Honorary Member from 1976
 Attendance at Sessions:
 Present 34, Absent 1

Club at Dresden (1910) and of the Finnish NOC (1917), President of the Finnish Football Association for more than 30 years (1918–1952) and a member of the FIFA Executive Board. He was also the founder and first President of the Flying Club of Finland (1920) and the Helsinki Golf Club (1931).

He served the City of Helsinki as Councilor, Deputy Mayor and then Mayor for almost 40 years (1917–1955) and was a member of the Organising Committee for the 1940 Games and then became President of the



Organising Committee for the 1952 Games. On the formation of the Legislation Commission in 1968 he was appointed as the first Chairman. His dearest wish was to see the Winter Games held in his country.



Just two weeks after becoming an IOC Member on 9 May 1949, he succeeded his grandfather, Louis II, as the 26th ruling prince of the House of

217. | Prince RAINIER III, Louis Henri Maxene Bertrand Grimaldi | Monaco

Born: 31 May 1923, Monaco
 Died: 6 April 2005 Monaco
 Co-opted: 25 April 1949,
 Replacing Count Gautier Vignal

Resigned: 15 May 1950
 Attendance at Sessions:
 Present 0, Absent 0
 No Sessions were held during his mandate

Grimaldi. It is a house which dates back to 1297.

He quickly realized that affairs of state left him insufficient time to discharge his Olympic duties satisfactorily and after little more than a year he resigned from the IOC. However, his interest in sport remained undiminished and he encouraged a number of sporting bodies to make Monte Carlo their headquarters.

In 1956 he married the American film star Grace Kelly. She was the daughter of Jack Kelly, winner of three Olympic gold medals for Rowing

(1920–1924) and the brother of Jack, Jr., a bronze medalist in the single sculls in 1956. Princess Grace was killed in a car crash in 1982.

Educated at Stowe School in England and Le Rosey in Switzerland, Prince Rainier served as a lieutenant in the French army (1944 – 1945). His father Prince Pierre succeeded him as IOC Member.

Because Rainier III was no longer able to reign because of his health, he handed over the government of Monaco to his son Prince Albert on March 31, 2005.

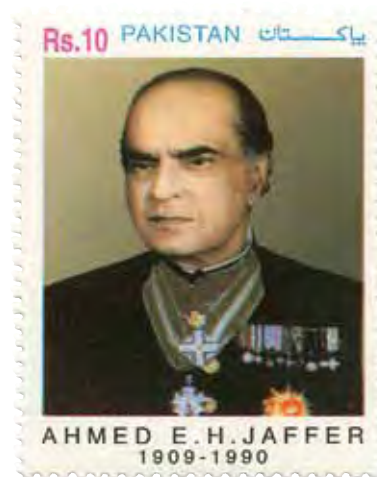
218. | Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon JAFFER | Pakistan

Born: 9 August 1909, Poona, India
Died: 3 February 1990, Rawalpindi
Co-opted: 25 April 1949

Resigned: 19 November 1956
Attendance at Sessions:
Present 5, Absent 4

After attending the Anglo-Urdu High School and Deccan College, Poona, he joined the family business and became Chairman of the Board of a number of companies within the long-established trading group. Other appointments included the presidency of the Pakistan Chamber of Film Industry and he travelled widely as a member of trade delegations. At the age of 25, he was one of two Muslim members elected to the Indian Parliament from Bombay province. In 1946 he was Deputy Whip of the Muslim League Party. After partition, he emigrated to Pakistan, represented the Sind

refugees in the Pakistan parliament and settled in Karachi. He was appointed adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, leader of Pakistan delegation to World Government Parliamentary Conference in 1954 and delegate to the UNO in 1975. He was the first President of the Pakistan Olympic Association (1948 – 1950) and led the Pakistan delegation to the Olympic Games of 1948 and 1952. A member of the leading sporting and social clubs in India and Pakistan, his main sporting interest was Polo but he was an active participant in many other sports. At the 1955 IOC Session in Paris he



pressed for a second Pakistani Member to represent East Pakistan and the proposal was referred to the next Session but the matter was not raised at Melbourne in 1956. He was a keen philatelist. A commemorative stamp with his likeness was issued in the year 2000.



219. | Joseph Bloodgood BROOKS PARKER | USA

Born: 25 December 1889,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Died: 30 November 1951, Bryn Mawr,
Pennsylvania

Co-opted: 15 May 1950,
Replacing Frederic-Rene Coudert
Attendance at Sessions: Present 1, Absent 0

rector of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. After the war he was a member of the US Olympic Fencing team in 1920 and 1924 and achieved international prominence as an expert on insurance and aviation law. After he gave up competitive fencing he took a keen interest in Equestrianism. When the US Army relinquished control over the

Olympic Equestrian team, he spearheaded a civilian organisation to take care of training future teams. In 1947 he went to Stockholm to present Philadelphia's candidature for the 1952 Games. In 1950 he became an IOC Member but served less than two years before his death. Due to his untimely death at the age of 61 he served for less than two years.

220. | Prince PIERRE | Monaco

Born: 24 October 1895,
Morbihan Castle of Kerscamp
Died: 10 November 1964,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, Co-opted: 15 May 1950,

Replacing Prince Rainier III
Attendance at Sessions: Present 10,
Absent 8

Born Count Pierre de Polignac, he changed his name to Grimaldi in 1920, when he married Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of

Prince Louis II. They divorced in 1933. In 1929 Prince Pierre sponsored the first Monaco Grand Prix and it was only his influence that persuaded





the public authorities to allow an automobile race to be held in the centre of the city.

He was also a man of letters and in 1954 he initiated and organized an IOC competition to find a new version of an Olympic hymn. From

392 entries from 40 different countries the winner was Michał Spisak, a Pole living in Paris since 1937, and Prince Pierre chose extracts from Pindar's *Olympics* as the accompanying words. Due to Spisak's demands for excessive royalties, the

new hymn only remained in favor for a very short while.

Prince Pierre succeeded his son, Prince Rainier III when he resigned from the IOC, and this is the only time that a father has succeeded his son as an IOC Member.



221. | Ryotaro AZUMA | Japan

Born: 16 January 1893, Osaka
 Died: 26 May 1983, Tokyo
 Co-opted: 16 May 1950,
 Replacing Matsuzo Nagai
 Resigned: 31 October 1968
 Honorary Member from 1969

Attendance at Sessions:
 Present 21, Absent 3
 Executive Board Member No. 24
 Elected Member 23.08.1960 – 07.10.1964
 Attendance at meetings:
 Present 8, Absent 2

While studying at the Faculty of Medicine at the Imperial University of Tokyo he was a member of the Rowing crew and when he continued his studies in England he was a member of the Thames Rowing Club. After graduating as a doctor he became a professor at his alma mater in 1934. He served as President of the Japanese AAA

and the Japanese Olympic Committee from 1947 to 1958. He became Metropolitan Governor of Tokyo in 1959 and as Vice-President of the Organising Committee he worked unceasingly for the award and success of the 1964 Games and he was also a member of the OC for the 1972 Winter Games at Sapporo.

In 1950 he was asked by IOC President J. Sigfrid Edström to travel to the Session in Copenhagen to present himself as a future IOC Member. When Members learned of the personal invitation of Edström an embarrassing situation developed,

particularly as there was no vacancy for a new Japanese Member. Lord Burghley (GBR) opposed the election of a third Japanese Member so soon after the War although Azuma's candidature was helped by a recommendation from General Douglas MacArthur. A cable was sent to 73 year old Matsuzo Nagai, who was in poor health, and he solved the delicate problem by immediately offering his resignation and Azuma became the second Japanese Member.

In 1960 he became the first Asian to join the Executive Board. He died of pneumonia at the age of ninety.

222. | Lord LUKE of Pavenham, Ian St. John Lawson Johnston | GBR

Born: 7 June 1905, London
 Died: 25 May 1996, Pavenham
 Co-opted: 7 May 1951,
 Replacing Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett

Resigned: 11 February 1988
 Honorary Member from 1988
 Attendance at Sessions: Present 41,
 Absent 6

After schooling at Eton, he went up to Cambridge University where he was a notable athlete and oarsman. In 1884 his grandfather founded the firm which produced the famous meat extract *Bovril* and after leaving University, the future Lord Luke studied beef production in South America and Australia. On the death of his father in 1943, he was released from the Army to

take over the family business as its products were considered an essential part of Britain's war time diet. He also became a director of several commercial companies, a trustee of various leading charities and from 1952–1955 he was President of the London Chamber of Commerce. A deeply religious man, he was a friend and admirer of the evangelist Billy Graham and was a supporter



of a group known as *The Word*, in which prominent people read the Bible aloud in the streets.

He was very active in Olympic affairs and on the establishment of the Finance Commission in 1967 he was appointed as the first Chairman. The same year he was also appointed the first Chairman of the Commis-

on for the Protection of the Olympic emblems. Like two of his British predecessors on the IOC, General R. J. Kentish and Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett, he was Chairman of the National Playing Fields Association. He retired

from the IOC at the age of 83 to make way for the Princess Royal. In 1932 he married Barbara, daughter of Sir FitzRoy Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe and they had four sons and one daughter.



223. | Jean Bonnin de La Bonninière Count de BEAUMONT | France

Born: 13 January 1904,
Château de Berg, Paris
Died: 12 June 2002, Paris
Co-opted: 7 May 1951,
Replacing Marquis de Polignac
Resigned: 20 September 1990
Honorary Member from 1990
Attendance at Session:
Present 47, Absent 4

Executive Board Member No. 33
Elected Member 10.10.1968
Appointed 2nd Vice-President 12.05.1970
Appointed 1st Vice-President
21.08.1972 – 21.10.1974
Second term: Elected Member
14.07.1976 – 16.07.1980
Attendance at meetings:
Present 37, Absent 4

A leading figure in many areas of French society. Educated at the École des Roches and the École Libre des Sciences Politiques, he distinguished himself as a politician, banker and businessman, journalist, novelist and sportsman. In 1923 he was a finalist in the 110 metres hurdles at the World Student Games and the following year he competed in the Shooting events at the Paris Olympics. He was also one of the leading amateur jockeys in France. He started his business career as an assistant manager on rubber plantations in Indo-China and following his return to France he rose to be-

come President of several companies operating in the Far East and South Africa. Because of his business interests on the African Continent he was the first IOC Member to actively foster Olympism in Africa.

In 1928 he married the Viscountess of Ribes. From 1936 to 1940, he was a Member of Parliament. After serving as a fighter pilot in World War II he became a Member of the IOC in 1951 and assumed the Presidency of the French NOC in 1967. But he resigned in 1971 over the question of the amateur status of the French skiers.

One of his more far reaching roles within the IOC was as chairman of the working party set up to review the organization of the IOC. The proposal placed before the Executive Board in Rome in April 1966 was that an age limit of 70 should be set for

IOC Members and that no new Member should be over the age of 50 at the time of his election. The proposal was not accepted in its entirety but it was agreed that the upper age limit for Members should be 72 and that there should be no age restrictions for new Members. The age limit was subject to the condition that the new rule should not apply to Members elected in 1966 or earlier.

When re-elected a Member of the Executive Board in 1976 it was only for a period of one year. This was not fully appreciated until the Session in Montevideo in 1979 and when the matter was brought to the attention of the meeting Count de Beaumont offered his resignation but this was not accepted and his Membership of the Executive Board was confirmed until 1980.

224. | Giorgio DE STEFANI | Italy

Born: 24 February 1904, Verona
Died: 22 October 1992, Rome
Co-opted: 7 May 1951,
Replacing General Vaccaro
Attendance at Sessions: Present 50,

Absent 3 Executive Board Member No. 29
Elected Member 07.10.1964 – 10.10.1968
Attendance at meetings: Present 13,
Absent 0

Born into a wealthy Veronese family, he inherited a talent for Tennis from his mother who was a leading player of her time. While at the University

of Rome he won the World Universities Championship and between 1927 and 1939 he played in 34 Davis Cup ties winning 44 of his 67 matches.





With Pat Hughes of Great Britain, he won the men's doubles at the 1932 Italian Championships. He also reached the singles final in 1934. An unusual feature of his play was that he was completely ambidextrous and could therefore turn any ball hit to his backhand into a forehand. He served as President of the Italian Lawn Tennis Federation (1958–1969)

and in 1964 he assumed the Presidency of the International Lawn Tennis Federation. He was also an enthusiastic mountaineer.

The seeds of his interest in Olympism were first sown in 1938 when he met the Italian IOC Member Count Alberto Bonacossa at a tennis tournament in Cairo. This eventually led to De Stefani being appointed to the

IOC and he received the news by telephone from IOC Chancellor Otto Mayer during a tournament in the Canary Isles.

He was a Member of the Organising Committee for the Winter Games of 1956 and the Summer Games of 1960 and it was partly due to his efforts and influence that Tennis was reinstated as an Olympic sport.

225. | Konstantin A. ANDRIANOV | Soviet Union

Born: 16 February 1910, Moscow

Died: 27 January 1988, Moscow

Co-opted: 7 May 1951

Executive Board Member No. 26

Elected Member 07.06.1962

Elected 2nd Vice-President 25.04.1966

Elected 1st Vice-President 10.10.1968

Second term: Elected Member

12.05.1970 – 21.07.1974

Attendance at meetings:

Present 37, Absent 3

The founder of the USSR Olympic Committee in 1951, he held the Presidency from the inception of the NOC until 1975 when he resigned to devote himself to the preparations for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. A History graduate of Moscow University, he participated in Football, Ice Hockey, Athletics and Skiing in his youth before turning to sports administration where his work as head of various sports

organizations for young people was recognized by his promotion to President of the Moscow Sports Union. Many of his proposals at the IOC Sessions which were, at the time, considered fanciful and far fetched are now accepted as the norm.

Soon after the 1984 Games he was a co-signatory (with Vitaly Smirnov) of a letter to the IOC President which strongly criticized the Los Angeles Games. The letter was so startling in



its naivety and its ignorance of even the most straightforward provisions of the Olympic Charter that fellow IOC Members were convinced that Andrianov and Smirnov could only have signed under pressure from the Kremlin.

226. | Lewis LUXTON | Australia

Born: 12 September 1910, Melbourne

Died: 9 November 1985, Melbourne

Co-opted: 9 May 1951, Replacing his father, Sir Harold Luxton

Resigned: 21 October 1974

Honorary Member from 1974

Attendance at Sessions: Present 14,

Absent 15.

After Melbourne Grammar School he attended Cambridge University where he stroked the winning eight against Oxford in 1932 and represented Great Britain at the Los Angeles Olympics later in the year. He also swam for Cambridge against Oxford and represented the British Universities at swimming at the 1930 World Student Games at Darmstadt.

As President of the Shell Oil Company of Australia he enjoyed a successful business career and he succeeded his father on the IOC. He served as Deputy Chairman of the Organising Committee for the 1956 Games. When the AOF decided 6 to 5 to compete in the 1980 Games, he had the deciding vote on whether Australia should send athletes to Moscow.



► **227. | Sheik Gabriel GEMAYEL | Lebanon**

Born: 24 March 1907, Bicfaya
Died: 19 November 1987, Jdeideh
Attendance at Sessions:
Present 32, Absent 13

Executive Board Member No. 30
Elected member 08.10.1965 – 07.06.1969
Attendance at meetings:
Present 13, Absent 0



As with all the prominent Gemayel family, he was born in Bicfaya, and studied Pharmacy at the St. Joseph University in Beirut. From being captain of the University Football team, it was a natural progression to the Presidency of the Lebanese Football Federation. On the advice of Angelo Bolanaki, the IOC Member for Greece (and formerly for Egypt), he founded the Lebanese Olympic Committee

in 1947 and served as President for many years. The impulse he gave to sport in the Lebanon and the Middle East opened the way for him to join the IOC in 1952. In 1957, he organized the Arab Games and, two years later, the Mediterranean Games in Beirut. His reputation as a diplomat earned him a place on the Executive Board in 1965. After five years, his work was once again taken up with commis-

sions, notably the Olympic Solidarity. He also held senior posts in Arab and Mediterranean sporting organizations.



► **228. | José de Jesús CLARK FLORES | Mexico**

Born: 28 November 1908, Durango
Died: 18 April 1971, Mexico City
Co-opted: 12 February 1952
Attendance at Sessions: Present 18,
Absent 6
Executive Board member No. 27

Elected Member 19.10.1963
Elected 2nd Vice-President 25.04.1966
Elected 1st Vice-President 10.10.1968 –
12.05.1970
Attendance at meetings: Present 23,
Absent 0

Elected to the IOC in 1952 to fill the second Mexican seat which had been vacant since the resignation of Moises Saenz in 1933. After a difficult childhood (from the

age of 13, he attended the military academy), he was a brilliant student at the military college and at the University of Guadalajara. A military and civil engineer he was the highest ranking officer in the Mexican army (General of the intelligence service). He was Chairman of many industrial and construction companies and the most important producer of building materials in Mexico.

As a young man he fenced and played Basketball very well before devoting himself to sports administration. He was President of the Mexican Olympic Committee (1951 – 1955 and 1959 – 1966), also President of the Mexican Basketball Association and the Organising Committee for the VIIIth Pan-American Games in Mexico City (1955) and the huge Pan-American Sports Organization.

► **229. | Vladimir Dimitrov STOYCHEV | Bulgaria**

Born: 24 February 1892, Sofia
Died: 27 April 1990, Sofia
Co-opted: 15 February 1952
Resigned: 12 May 1987
Honorary Member from 1987
Attendance at Sessions:

Present 41, Absent 4
Executive Board Member No. 20
Elected Member 21.11.1956 – 23.08.1960
Attendance at meetings:
Present 7, Absent 0

A fine all-round sportsman who excelled in the Equestrian events and competed in the Three-Day Event and Dressage at the 1924 and 1928 Olympic Games. He had made a name among the "gentle-

men riders" by winning numerous trophies, notably the Dressage Grand Prix in 1927 in Lucerne. Trained at the Maria Theresia Academy in Vienna and the Sofia Cavalry School he had a brilliant career as a





cavalry officer and rose to become Commander of the Bulgarian Army. A much-decorated national hero, he fought in the Balkans War and World War I. From 1930 to 1934, he was Bulgarian military attaché in Paris and London. In 1934, he was appointed head of the Sofia Cavalry Academy and became a board member of the International Equestrian Federation, but he was fired a year later due to his anti-monarchist views and imprisoned some times. In 1944, Stoychev became a member of the National Committee of the

Fatherland's Front. He was in command of the Bulgarian First Army against Germany after his country switched allegiance to the Allies. On 8 May 1945, he signed a demarcation agreement with the British Eighth Army commander in southern Austria. On 24 June 1945, he took part at the Moscow Victory Parade. From 1945 to 1947, Stoychev was Bulgaria's representative in Washington, D.C. and at the United Nations. Upon his return, the Army General became Chairman of the Supreme Court of Sports with the

Council of Ministers. From 1952 to 1982, he presided over the Bulgarian NOC. Co-opted into the IOC in 1952 he was appointed to the Executive Board four years later and was the first Member of the Board to come from a Communist country. He remained an IOC Member until the age of 95 and when he died, aged 98, he was the longest-lived of all IOC Members. According to information from the IOC, Stoychev was born on April 7, 1892; however, Bulgarian sources give his date of birth as February 24, 1892.



After schooling at Eton, he continued his studies at the Sorbonne and at Cambridge University where he was a member of the Boxing Club. In 1935 he began a journalistic career with the *Daily Express* but soon transferred to the *Daily Mail* where he was a war correspondent in China (1938-1939). During World

230. | Lord KILLANIN of Dublin and Spiddall, Sir Michael Morris | Ireland

Born: 30 July 1914, London
 Died: 25 April 1997, Dublin
 Co-opted: 12 February 1952,
 Replacing J. J. Keane
 Resigned: 16 July 1980
 Attendance at Sessions:
 Present 30, Absent 7
 Executive Board Member No. 32

Elected member 06.05.1967
 Appointed 3rd Vice-President 10.10.1968
 Appointed 1st Vice-President 12.05.1970
 Elected IOC President
 21.08.1972 – 16.07.1980
 Elected Honorary Life President 16.07.1980
 Attendance at meetings: Present 49,
 Absent 0

War II he served as an officer with the Rifle Brigade and after the war he revealed his talent as a businessman and became a director of many leading Irish companies. Although he had given up full time journalism, he wrote several books and was associated with the production of numerous films.

Elected President of the Irish Olympic Council in 1950 he became a Member of the IOC two years later. He was Chief of Protocol (1967-1968), Member of the Executive Board since 1967 and Vice-President since

1968 before he succeeded Avery Brundage as IOC President in 1972. His eight years in Office were turbulent ones for the Olympic Movement and were marked by the massacre of the Israelis in 1972, the Taiwan problem, the walk-out of the black athletes in 1976 and the boycott of the Moscow Games in 1980.

On his retirement in 1980, he was elected Honorary President for Life of the IOC and was awarded the Gold Medal of the Olympic Order. His memoirs *My Olympic Years* were published in 1983.