

## THE BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL IOC-MEMBERS

## PART VII

Ricardo Camillo <b>Aldao</b>	ARG
<b>Born:</b> 24 April 1863, Buenos Aires	
<b>Died:</b> 12 July 1958, Buenos Aires	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 120	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 10 April 1923	
<b>Resigned:</b> November 1949	
<i>New 2nd seat.</i>	
<i>Honorary member from 1949.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 2 <b>Absent:</b> 21	
<i>Picture: p. 61 / Biography: p. 60</i>	

Marqués Carlos de <b>Guadalupe</b>	MEX	
<b>Born:</b> 29 July 1874, Mexico City		
<b>Died:</b> 7 June 1950, Mexico City		
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 121		
<b>Co-opted:</b> 10 April 1923		
<b>Resigned:</b> 9 July 1924		
<i>New 2nd seat.</i>		
<b>Attendance</b>	<b>at</b>	<b>Sessions</b>
<b>Present:</b> 0	<b>Absent:</b> 0	
<i>No Sessions were held during his mandate.</i>		
<i>Picture: p. 61 / Biography: p. 60</i>		

Joseph Pentland <b>Firth</b>	NZL
<b>Born:</b> 25 March 1859, Wellington	
<b>Died:</b> 13 April 1931, Wadestown, Wellington	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 122	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 7 October 1925	
<b>Resigned:</b> 25 July 1928	
<i>Replacing Arthur Marryatt.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Picture: p. 61 / Biography: p. 60</i>	

Prince Samad Khan <b>Momtazos Saltaneh</b>	PRS
<b>Born:</b> 1875, Tehran	
<b>Died:</b> 1956 in Europe	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 123	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 7 November 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 24 April 1927	
<i>Replacing Nezam Khan.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>After the resignation of Prince Samad in 1927, Persia was not represented again on the IOC under that name. In 1935 Persia became known as Iran but the first Iranian IOC member was not co-opted until 1955.</i>	
<i>Picture: - / Biography: p. 61</i>	

**120. Ricardo Camillo Aldao**

A law graduate from the University of Buenos Aires, he was President of the Argentine Sports Federation, the Argentine Football and Fencing Federations, the Argentine Aero club and the Federal Shooting Association of Argentina. His outstanding contribution to sport was recognised by his appointment as President of the Argentine Olympic Committee from 1923 to 1927.

He was Finance Minister of his country and on his resignation from the IOC at the age of 86 he was appointed the first Honorary Member.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

**121. José Carlos Rinenn-Gallardo y Romero de Terres, Marqués de Guadalupe, Duke of Regla; Marqués de Villahermosa de Alfaro**

An accomplished fencer, gymnast and horseman, he was an enthusiast for all equestrian disciplines. His name was synonymous with the Mexican Equestrian School for many years, he was an excellent polo player and President of the Racing Commission of the Jockey Club of Mexico. He also wrote a number of books on various aspects of horsemanship. A substantial landowner, he was educated by the Jesuits at Stonyhurst College in England.

His association with the Olympic Movement began on 5 February 1923 when he entertained Count de Baillet-Latour at his home. Baillet-Latour had stopped off in Mexico on his way to Brazil and at their unexpected meeting, the two men found they had much in common. Both were aristocrats and socially prominent, both were enthusiasts of all branches of equestrianism and particularly polo and both wore monocles! The Belgian Count was obviously impressed by his Mexican host and five weeks later the Marques de Guadalupe was co-opted as IOC member at the Session in Rome. At the next Session, in Paris in 1924, his resignation was accepted and he had served as an IOC member for little more than one year.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

**122. Joseph Pentland Firth**

Following the resignation of Arthur Marryatt, the Australian, Richard Coombes, favoured Joseph Firth as the replacement member for New Zealand. On 25 May 1923, Coombes wrote to Coubertin advising him that Firth had been chosen to replace Marryatt and he made the additional mistake of enclosing a press release to that effect. Not surprisingly, this brought a curt response from

Coubertin who pointed out in no uncertain terms that membership of the IOC would be decided in Lausanne and not in Wellington. As a result of Coombes' untimely approach, Firth's appointment to the IOC was deferred until two years after Marryatt's retirement.

Although his co-option onto the IOC was delayed by two years he proved to be an excellent choice. He took a keen interest in athletics, boxing and cricket and served as Chairman of the Wellington Rugby Football Union. As Principal of the prestigious Wellington College (1892-1921) he was a well respected member of the community.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 123. Prince Samad Khan **Momtazos Saltaneh**

The son of the famous aristocrat and diplomat, Ali Akbar Khan (Mokaramosaltaneh), he began his own diplomatic career as chargé d'affaires at the Persian embassy in the Soviet Union. He then became Ambassador to the Netherlands before serving as Ambassador to France for 28 years. Samad Khan personally owned the Embassy premises in Paris, which also served as his residence, and as a supporter of the Shah of Persia, Ahmad Shah, the last King of the Qajar dynasty, he refused to admit the Persian Justice Minister (Nosrat-ed Dowleh Firouz) to the Embassy when he came to Paris in 1919 to sign the Oil Agreement to which Samad Khan was totally opposed.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 124. Pieter Wilhelmus **Scharroo**

A career officer in the Royal Netherlands Army, he joined the army in 1901 and retired in 1941 with the rank of colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

From 1915 to 1928 he was President of the Netherlands Athletic Federation and in this capacity was nominated to the Netherlands Olympic Committee in 1915. He was Vice-President of the NOC from 1921 to 1924 when he temporarily succeeded Baron Van Tuijll as President and as an IOC member but in 1925 he relinquished the Presidency of the NOC and again became a Vice-President until 1929 when he retired from the NOC. In 1928 he was Vice-President of the Organizing Committee for the Amsterdam Games. A talented fencer, he was committee member of the National Fencing Federation.

The most notable feature of his military career was his leadership in the defence of Rotterdam in May 1940. For four days his untrained forces held out against the German elite and he rejected an offer to negotiate a surrender as the German document was unsigned. As Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces in Rotterdam he eventually surrendered on 15 May 1940 after a German bombing raid had destroyed much of the city and many civilians had been killed. Scharroo immediately set to work supervising the rebuilding of the devastated City but after two years of this work he was taken to Germany as a prisoner-of-war, along with all the other surviving Dutch officers. After three months he was released because of illness and



Ricardo Camillo Aldao *ISOH Archive*



Marqués Carlos de Guadalupe *ISOH Archive*



Joseph Pentland Firth *ISOH Archive*



Pieter Wilhelmus Scharroo *ISOH Archive*



Sei-ichi Kishi *ISOH Archive*



Jacobo Stuart Fitzjames y Falco, Duke of Alba *ISOH Archive*

returned to the Netherlands. Colonel Scharroo was twice married but there were no children from either marriage.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 125. Sei-ichi Kishi

While a law student at the Imperial University of Tokyo he was a keen oarsman and after graduating in 1889 he practiced law and became a notable sports administrator. He was elected Vice-President of the Japanese Olympic Committee in 1916 and in 1921 he succeeded Jigoro Kano as President, remaining in office until his death. He was chef de mission of the Japanese team at the 1924 Olympics and he also attended the 1928 Games.

After his death, his family donated funds to the Japanese Amateur Sports Association for the construction of the Kishi Memorial Hall. This remained the headquarters of Japanese sport until 1964 when a new building was erected in Shibuya.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 126. Jacobo Stuart Fitzjames y Falco, Duke of Alba

A member of one of the most noble of Spanish families, he was seven times a duke, fourteen times a marquis, twenty times a count and twenty-four times a knight. This was the largest collection of titles outside the reigning royal families of Europe yet for a brief period in the early 1930s, when Spain called itself a Republic, he was officially known simply as Mr. Fitzjames Stuart. Among the titles he inherited on the death of his father in 1902 was that of the Duke of Berwick which designated him as a descendant of James II of England by his extramarital union with Mrs. Godfrey, the sister of the Duke of Marlborough.

Along with his array of titles, he also inherited vast tracts of prime land, a castle in almost every important city in Spain, one of the world's finest art collections and a seat in the Senate. When the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera fell in 1930, the Duke was appointed Minister of Education and later Minister of State and then after the fall of the monarchy he spent much of his time abroad championing the cause of Generalissimo Franco. During the Spanish Civil War he represented the Nationalist cause in London and in 1939 he was appointed Ambassador to Britain but resigned in 1945 because of General Franco's continuing refusal to recognise Don Juan's claims as Pretender to the Spanish Throne.

He attended Beaumont College in England before taking a law degree at Madrid University and in 1920 he married the daughter of the Duke of Aliga. An accomplished polo player he won a silver medal at the 1920 Olympic Games.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 127. Jorge Gómez de Parada

Like Carlos Rincón-Gallardo, his Mexican predecessor on the IOC, he was educated at Stonyhurst College in England having previously briefly attended Beaumont College. From a land-owning family, he enjoyed facilities for polo and tennis at home and the palatial property later became the residence of the Russian Ambassador.

A lawyer by profession, he was an international soccer player and was President of the Mexican polo and football federations.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 128. Theodor Lewald

A law student at the Universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig and Berlin (1878-1882) he was a doctor of law of the University of Bonn. He followed a successful career at the Ministry of the Interior and became Secretary of State in 1920.

His first involvement with Olympism came early in his career when, as Commissioner of Exhibitions for the Imperial Reich, he approved financial subsidies for the German Olympic teams of 1900 and 1904 and the Games planned for 1916. He served as President of the German Sports Association from 1919 and then as President of the NOC (1919-1933) and was the leader of the German team at the Winter and Summer Games of 1928 and 1932 Summer Games. In between these two assignments he organised the 1930 IOC Congress in Berlin. After joining the IOC in 1924 he was a member of the Executive Board from 1927 to 1937. At the IOC Sessions he was a strong supporter of Berlin's candidature to host the 1936 Games and following his successful campaign he was appointed President of the Organising Committee.

His paternal grandmother was born Jewish, although she converted to Christianity at the age of 17, and when the National Socialists came to power in January 1933 Lewald's position was immediately placed in jeopardy. In March 1933, before his troubles really began, Lewald had a meeting with an undecided Hitler and persuaded him that the 1936 Games should go ahead as planned. Then on 2 June 1933, less than five months after the new regime came to power, Lewald was faced with expulsion from the Organising Committee of the 1936 Games. Mainly at the instigation of the three American members, the IOC threatened to withdraw the Games from Berlin unless discrimination against Jews in the field of sport ceased. Lewald remained the nominal head of the Organizing Committee but most of the major decisions were taken in conjunction with Carl Diem, although Lewald must be given the credit for the idea of the Olympic Bell. Lewald and Diem worked well together and undertook a tour of the major European cities to promote the Games.

In January 1938 Lewald finally succumbed to political pressure and wrote resigning from the IOC. His resignation was accepted on 13 March 1938. Although deprived of sporting influence he enjoyed a comfortable existence during the war and was able to holiday in St. Moritz and other fashionable resorts.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

Pieter Wilhelmus Scharroo	NED
<b>Born:</b> 16 September 1883, The Hague	
<b>Died:</b> 19 August 1963, The Hague	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 124	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 25 June 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 23 September 1957	
<i>Replacing Baron van Tuijll.</i>	
<i>Honorary member from 1957.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 22 <b>Absent:</b> 9	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 13	
<b>Elected member:</b> 06.09.1946	
Re-elected member: 15.05.1950-20.04.1953	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 10 <b>Absent:</b> 4	
<i>Picture: p. 62 / Biography: p. 61</i>	

Sei-ichi Kishi	JPN
<b>Born:</b> 3 August 1867, Shimane Prefecture	
<b>Died:</b> 29 October 1933, Tokyo	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 125	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 25 June 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 29 October 1933	
<i>New 2nd seat.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 3 <b>Absent:</b> 7	
<i>Picture: p. 62 / Biography: p. 62</i>	

Jacobo Stuart Fitzjames y Falco, Duke of Alba	ESP
<b>Born:</b> 17 October 1878, Madrid	
<b>Died:</b> 24 September 1953, Lausanne, Switzerland	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 126	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 7 November 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 24 April 1927	
<i>Replacing Horacio Echevarrieta.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Picture: p. 62 / Biography: p. 62</i>	

Jorge Gómez de Parada	MEX
<b>Born:</b> 23 April 1885, Mexico City	
<b>Died:</b> 17 January 1965, Mexico City	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 127	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 9 July 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 22 April 1927	
<i>Replacing Carlos Rincón-Gallardo.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Picture: p. 64 / Biography: p. 62</i>	



Jorge Gómez de Parada *ISOH Archive*



Theodor Lewald *ISOH Archive*



Oskar Heinrich Ruperti *ISOH Archive*

### 129. Oskar Heinrich **Ruperti**

A keen oarsman while a law student at the Universities of Cambridge (England), Heidelberg and Berlin, he later served as President of the German Rowing Federation (1919-1926) and headed the Olympic rowing team at the 1912 and 1928 Games.

Admitted to the Hamburg Bar in 1903, he married Ada Hansen, the daughter of the President of the High Court of Hamburg, that year but in 1906 he gave up his legal career to concentrate on business. He was on the board of the German Oil Company and as his industrial chemical business grew into one of the largest in Germany, demands on his time increased and he resigned all his sporting administrative posts but he remained Honorary President of the German Rowing Federation until his death in 1958.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 130. Martin **Haudek**

A lecturer in X-ray research at the University of Vienna and a specialist in intestinal and stomach ailments. His specialist knowledge led to him being placed in charge of all military X-ray units during World War after which he became head of the famous Röntgen Institute in Vienna. As a young man he was a keen sportsman and, unusually for an Austrian, he was an enthusiastic cricketer but his favourite sport was soccer. He played in goal for First Vienna FC, later becoming a director of the club, and on the formation of the Austrian FA in 1904 he became the first Secretary-General. One of his main tasks was to improve the standard of refereeing by which he hoped to reduce the number of attacks made on match officials by spectators.

From 1918 to 1929 he was President of the Austrian General Association for Physical Sports (the de facto NOC) and he was instrumental in raising the necessary funds for an Austrian team to compete at the 1924 Paris Games. With the 1928 Winter Games in mind, he worked hard to develop winter sports and was suitably rewarded for his efforts when Austria was represented in all disciplines in St. Moritz.

As a doctor, he advocated the introduction of healthy sporting activities in all schools and the 50 scientific articles he wrote included a paper on this subject although the majority of his writings were on his speciality subjects of X-rays and stomach diseases.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 131. David **Kinley**

Born in Scotland, he went to America as an 11-year-old when his family emigrated in 1872. After graduating from Yale in 1884 he held a variety of academic posts before settling at the University of Illinois where he served on the faculty for thirty-seven years and was President of the University from 1920 to 1930.

He was also a brilliant economist and financier and while on an economic mission to South America in 1910 he first met future IOC member, Charles Sherrill, who

was then the US Ambassador to Argentina. As a result of this meeting, Kinley eventually became an IOC member himself but he resigned after little more than two years.

In 1897 he married Kate Ruth Noel and during a world trip they were taking together in 1932 in connection with the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition she died in Hong Kong.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 132. James Taylor

Educated at Balmain School and Sydney University he successfully followed a career as a chartered accountant and was a director of several companies. His spare time was devoted to sports administration and in 1908 he became President of the New South Wales Amateur Sports Association. He was also President of the Australian Swimming Union and in 1920 he took over as President of the Australian Olympic Federation. In 1924, James 'Pa' Taylor was one of 10 heads of NOCs invited as guests to the IOC Session held during the Paris Games. He evidently made a favourable impression as in November of that year he was invited to join the IOC.

His election as the second IOC member for Australia in 1924 diminished the power base of Coombes who had previously enjoyed exclusive control of his country's Olympic affairs. Relationships between Coombes and Taylor were somewhat strained thereafter.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 133. Count Alberto Bonacossa

A versatile sportsman, he played tennis at the 1920 Games and won the men's doubles at the Italian Closed Championships in 1937 and 1939. His book *Il Tennis*, which he wrote in collaboration with the Marquis G. Porro Lambertenghi, was first published in 1914 and a fourth updated edition appeared in 1938. He was also an enthusiast for winter sports and as a figure skater he was the Italian singles champion 10 times between 1914 and 1928 and he won the pairs three times partnering his wife. He was a member of the Organising Committee for the 1924 European Ice Hockey Championships in Milan. Another of his great interests was motor cycling he was president of the International Federation of Motor Cycle Clubs (1923-1946) and President of the Motor Club of Italy (1936-1943).

Trained as an engineer, he became the owner of the Milan daily sports paper *Gazzetta dello Sport* in 1932 and proprietorship of the journal still remains in the family's hands. Following his death in 1953 he was posthumously made an Honorary Member of the IOC and was the first of only two members to be honoured in this fashion. In 1955 the family and the Italian Olympic Committee perpetuated his memory with the Bonacossa Trophy which was awarded to the National Olympic Committee which had rendered exceptional service to the Olympic cause. In 1971 the IOC discontinued the award along with others of a similar nature.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

Theodor Lewald	GER
<b>Born:</b> 18 August 1860, Berlin	
<b>Died:</b> 11 April 1947, Berlin	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 128	
<b>Co-opted (postal-vote):</b> 7 November 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 13 March 1938	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 14 <b>Absent:</b> 0	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 8	
<b>Elected member:</b> 23.04.1927	
Re-elected member: 25.04.1931	
Re-elected member: 01.03.1935	
<b>Resigned:</b> 08.06.1937	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 15 <b>Absent:</b> 1	
<i>The co-option date of 7 November 1924 is taken from the minutes of the 1925 Session in Prague but the Bulletin of the German Sports Association gives the date as August 1924.</i>	
<i>Picture: p. 64 / Biography: p. 63</i>	

Oskar Heinrich Ruperti	GER
<b>Born:</b> 16 April 1877, Hamburg	
<b>Died:</b> 19 December 1958, Hamburg	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 129	
<b>Co-opted (postal-vote):</b> 7 November 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 8 April 1929	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 2 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Picture: p. 64 / Biography: p. 64</i>	

Martin Haudek	AUT
<b>Born:</b> 27 November 1880, Vienna	
<b>Died:</b> 9 March 1931, Vienna	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 130	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 7 November 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 25 July 1928	
<i>Replacing Prince Windisch-Grätz.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 1 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Some Austrian sources indicate that he was co-opted before the start of the Paris Games (27 July 1924) but the IOC date of 7 November 1924 seems more likely.</i>	
<i>Picture: p. 66 / Biography: p. 64</i>	

David Kinley	USA
<b>Born:</b> 2 August 1861, Dundee, Scotland	
<b>Died:</b> 3 December 1944, Urbana	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 131	
<b>Co-opted (postal-vote):</b> 18 January 1925	
<b>Resigned:</b> 24 April 1927	
<i>Replacing William Sloane</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Picture: p. 66 / Biography: p. 64</i>	



Martin Haudek *ISOH Archive*



David Kinley *ISOH Archive*



James Taylor *ISOH Archive*

### 134. Baron Alphert **Schimmelpenninck** van der **Oye**

After finishing his law studies at Utrecht University he worked briefly for the County Council of Utrecht. Four years later he became burgomaster of the villages of Doom and Maarn and after his father's death he took over the responsibilities for the family estate around the village of Hoevelaken. After World War I, he was personally involved in the resettlement in the village of Doorn and the former German Emperor, who had been granted asylum by the Netherlands Government., bought the house which belonged to Schimmelpenninck's mother and lived there for the rest of his life.

A versatile sportsman he was the Dutch epee champion in 1910 and he was an accomplished golfer, tennis player and rifle shot.

Appointed President of the Netherlands Olympic Committee in 1925 and co-opted as an IOC member the same year, he held both positions until his death in 1943. As President of the Organizing Committee for the 1928 Games he made a major contribution to the Olympic movement. His last Olympic duty was to attend the funeral of IOC President, Count Baillet- Latour. in Brussels in January 1942. Cross-border travel was prohibited during the Nazi occupation but Baron Schimmelpenninck somehow made his way to Baillet-Latour's house where he was confronted by a number of high-ranking Nazis in full dress uniform. The Nazis made a long speech, laid a huge wreath in the name of the Fairer and the name of the IOC was mentioned almost as an afterthought. The bereaved family were appalled and an embarrassing silence followed. Schimmelpenninck restored dignity to the occasion by making a moving and appropriate speech in French and laying a normal sized wreath in the name of the IOC.

Baron Schimmelpenninck married first in 1905 and after the marriage was dissolved in 1925 he married for a second time later that year. Gratia Maria Margaretha, one of three daughters from his first marriage, competed in the Alpine Skiing at the 1936 Olympic Winter Games.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 135. Georges **Averoff**

The nephew of the benefactor whose financial generosity ensured the success of the first Games in 1896. He was President of the Hellenic Olympic Committee from 1924 until his death in 1930.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 136. Janis **Dikmanis**

The pioneer of modern sport in Latvia. As a schoolboy he was an enthusiastic racing cyclist and showed an administrative talent at an early age by organizing the first marathon in Latvia which took place on 6 May 1904 on the road from Riga to Jelgava. Having become the leading cyclist in the Baltic States he gave up competitive sport in 1908 and devoted himself to sports administration. After

spending World War I as a refugee in Russia he returned home when Latvia gained independence in 1918 and became the leading figure on the national sporting scene.

He founded the Latvian Athletic Society in 1909 and became President in 1922 and after serving as Deputy Chairman of the Latvian Sporting Society from 1921 to 1928 he took over as Chairman and remained in office until 1944. As they had no National Olympic Committee, Latvia were denied entry to the 1920 Olympic Games but Dikmanis soon remedied the omission and on 23 April 1922 he became the founding President of the NOC (1922-1933). He held office in many other sports organisations including the Prersidency of the Cycling Federation (1924-1941).

Taken prisoner by the Soviets early in World War II, he was released in 1944 and in August of that year he sailed with his family from Riga to Danzig aboard the German ship *Monte Rose* and he made his way to America. After settling in New York he wrote his autobiography (in Latvian), *60 Sporting Years*. He died in New York three days before his 87th birthday.

Although he resigned from the IOC early in 1947, he was still listed as a member in the Official Report of the Organizing Committee of the 1948 Games.

After World War II, Latvia, having lost their separate national identity by being incorporated into the USSR, were unable to compete in the 1948 Games. On the initiative of Dikmanis a, Latvian Olympic Committee in Exile' was formed but failed to get separate recognition for Latvia within the Olympic movement.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 137. Duke Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin

President of the NOC (1949-1951) and then Honorary President (1951-1969) his sporting interests were wide ranging. He was President of the Mecklenburg Hunting Club, the German Automobile Club, the Doberan Racing Club, the Heligendamm Golf Club and the Blau-Weiss Tennis Club and he was a member of the board of the German Shooting Federation.

After studying anthropology at the University of Dresden he led expeditions to various parts of the globe, the first being to Egypt and the Far East during which he rode on horseback from Jerusalem to Asia Minor via Damascus. From this journey he brought back a number of Arab horses which he distributed over his many estates in Germany. He next visited Ceylon and East Africa and in 1906 he was released from his duties as an officer in the Royal Prussian Cavalry to lead a scientific expedition into the unknown parts of Central Africa. A second journey to these parts followed and he then served as Governor of the Protectorate of Togo (1912-1914). After the war he added the Dutch East Indies and South America to his itinerary and as a result of the wealth of knowledge he acquired he was in great demand as a lecturer.

Although known for his anti-Nazi views, he was a member of the Organizing Committee for the 1936 Games in Berlin. Because of his age he was not actively

James Taylor	AUS
<b>Born:</b> 1 December 1871, Kempsey, NSW	
<b>Died:</b> 27 June 1944, Sydney	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 132	
<b>Co-opted (postal-vote):</b> 7 November 1924	
<b>Resigned:</b> 27 June 1944	
<i>New 2nd seat.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 3 <b>Absent:</b> 13	
<i>Picture: p. 66 / Biography: p. 65</i>	

Count Alberto Bonacossa	ITA
<b>Born:</b> 24 August 1883, Vigevano	
<b>Died:</b> 30 January 1953, Milan	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 133	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 26 May 1925	
<b>Resigned:</b> 30 January 1953	
<i>Honorary member status awarded posthumously in 1953.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 25 <b>Absent:</b> 0	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 10	
<b>Elected member:</b> 01.03.1935	
Re-elected member: 06.06.1939	
Re-elected member: 06.09.1946-16.07.1952	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 19 <b>Absent:</b> 4	
<i>Picture: p. 68 / Biography: p. 65</i>	

Baron Alphert Schimmelpenninck van der Oye	NED
<b>Born:</b> 6 April 1880, Bussum	
<b>Died:</b> 30 April 1943, Baarn	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 134	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 26 May 1925	
<b>Resigned:</b> 30 April 1943	
<i>New 2nd seat.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 11 <b>Absent:</b> 5	
<i>Picture: p. 68 / Biography: p. 66</i>	

Georges Averoff	GRE
<b>Born:</b> 1867, Chalkida	
<b>Died:</b> 5 May 1930, Paris	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 135	
<b>Co-opted (postal-vote):</b> 24 March 1926	
<b>Died:</b> 5 May 1930	
<i>Replacing Count Mercati.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 4	
<i>Picture: - / Biography: p. 66</i>	

Count Alberto Bonacossa *ISOH Archive*Baron Alphert Schimmelpenninck van der Oye *ISOH Archive*Janis Dikmanis *ISOH Archive*

involved in the war and when the war ended the 71-year-old Duke found himself in Russian occupied Bad Doberan but escaped to the British occupied zone where, together with Carl Diem, he began rebuilding German sport and in 1947 founded an NOC which was not recognised by the IOC.

His continuing status as an IOC member was called into serious question at the 1951 Session in Vienna. The Belgian member, Rodolphe Seeldrayers, received considerable support when he objected to two Nazis, Duke Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Karl von Halt, remaining members of the IOC and he also argued that as the Federal Republic of Germany was a completely new country it should be represented by two new members. Despite protests from a number of influential members Edström, quite incredibly, refused to put the matter to a vote and invited the two Germans to join the Session. Such was Edström's determination to favour the Germans against all democratic protocol that he had already advised Mecklenburg-Schwerin and von Halt to be present in Vienna and on hand to resume their seats on the IOC.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 138. Ernest Lee Jahncke

A graduate of Tulane University in his native New Orleans and the Annapolis Naval Academy he rose to the rank of Admiral and served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1929-1933) under President Hoover.

An international class yachtsman and a genial but outspoken character he was proud of his German heritage but was strongly in favour of a US boycott of the 1936 Berlin Games saying that he "couldn't reconcile sportsmanship with Hitlerism". The majority of the IOC members and most of his USOC colleagues were more gullible than Admiral Jahncke and found his views an embarrassment. Refusing to compromise his principles, he continued to vehemently oppose US participation in the 1936 Games and his stance resulted in anger and consternation within the IOC. The IOC asked for his resignation but he refused, so at very short notice the IOC convened a Session at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in February 1936. This was the first Session ever to be held during the Winter Games, only 15 members attended and the entire Session lasted less than two hours. It is virtually certain that this unscheduled meeting was called to discuss the Jahncke issue. By the time of the Summer Games the Committee had reached a decision and took the drastic step of radiating Jahncke. Following his expulsion from the IOC Jahncke was immediately replaced by Avery Brundage but he had a loyal ally in Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney who served as President of the AAU in 1935. The following year Mahoney resigned from the USOC and withdrew his candidacy for re-election as AAU President in protest against his colleagues conciliatory attitude towards Nazism. Brundage was elected AAU President in his place but in 1937 Mahoney soundly defeated a Brundage-backed candidate.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 139. George Kemp Lord **Rochdale**

A wealthy industrialist, he was a Member of Parliament from 1895-1906 and again from 1910-1912. After attending Shrewsbury School he was briefly at Balliol College, Oxford before moving to Trinity College, Cambridge where he played for the University at cricket (1885, 1886, 1888) and lawn tennis (1886). While at university he also played first class cricket for Lancashire and the Gentlemen of England. He served in the Boer War and, as a Brigadier-General, he fought at Gallipoli in World War I. He was Chairman of the BOA (1927-1931) and was elected to the IOC at the Session in Monaco in 1927. At this Session he was appointed to the Commission responsible for overseeing the arrangements for the African Games. It was unusual for a member to be appointed to a Commission at the same Session at which they were co-opted.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 140. Sir Thomas **Fearnley**

A leading figure in the world of shipping, he was President of the Norwegian Federation of Ship Owners and after leading a mission to England in 1917, Britain bestowed an Honorary Knighthood on him in 1920. This was but one of many foreign decorations he received. Educated in Oslo and Leipzig he became a partner in the family ship-owning firm of Fearnley & Eger which provided him with ample funds to follow his leisure pursuits of skiing, fishing, shooting and golf. In 1910 he was the founder and first President of the Norwegian Lawn Tennis Association and was non-playing captain of the Olympic tennis team in 1912, 1920 and 1924. He was also President of the Norwegian Jockey Club and the Fran Ski Club and was elected a member of the Norwegian Olympic Committee in 1918.

His name is perpetuated by the Fearnley Cup which he donated in 1950 to be awarded annually by the IOC to a sports club for its outstanding merit in the name of Olympism. The IOC discontinued the award and others of a similar nature in 1974.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 141. Manuel Fatal y Eseandón, Marquis de **Pons** Duke of Montellano

His mother, Carlotta Escandón y Landa, was the sister of the Escandón brothers who played for Mexico in the 1900 Olympic polo tournament. A letter from the Duchess of Montellano to the Spanish Olympic historian, Juan Fauria García, confirms that the IOC member's mother and his polo playing uncles were Mexican nationals and not Spaniards resident in Mexico as is often stated.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

Janis <b>Dikmanis</b>	<b>LAT</b>
<b>Born:</b> 10 June 1882, Riga	
<b>Died:</b> 7 June 1969, New York, USA	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 136	
<b>Co-opted (postal-vote):</b> 5 May 1926	
<b>Resigned:</b> March 1947	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present: 9 Absent: 6</b>	
<i>Picture: p. 68 / Biography: p. 67</i>	

Duke Adolf Friedrich zu <b>Mecklenburg-Schwerin</b>	<b>GER</b>
<b>Born:</b> 10 October 1873, Castle Schwerin	
<b>Died:</b> 5 August 1969, Eutin, Schleswig-Holstein	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 137	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 5 May 1926	
<b>Resigned:</b> 19 November 1956	
<i>Member for Germany (1926-1949) and then for FRG (1949-1956). Honorary member from 1956.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present: 9 Absent: 19</b>	
<i>Picture: p. 70 / Biography: p. 67</i>	

Ernest Lee <b>Jahncke</b>	<b>USA</b>
<b>Born:</b> 13 October 1877, New Orleans	
<b>Died:</b> 16 November 1960, New Orleans	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 138	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 22 April 1926	
<b>Demissionaire:</b> 30 July 1936	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present: 1 Absent: 8</b>	
<i>Picture: p. 70 / Biography: p. 68</i>	

George Kemp Lord <b>Rochdale</b>	<b>GBR</b>
<b>Born:</b> 9 June 1866, Rochdale, Lancs	
<b>Died:</b> 24 March 1945, Keswick, Cumberland	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 139	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 22 April 1927	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 June 1933	
<i>Replacing R. S. de Courcy Laffan.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present: 4 Absent: 3</b>	
<i>Picture: p. 70 / Biography: p. 68</i>	

Sir Thomas <b>Fearnley</b>	<b>NOR</b>
<b>Born:</b> 16 January 1880, Oslo	
<b>Died:</b> 10 January 1961, Oslo	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 140	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 24 March 1926	
<b>Resigned:</b> 16 May 1950	
<i>Replacing Johan Sverre. Honorary member from 1950.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present: 16 Absent: 4</b>	
<i>Picture: p. 70 / Biography: p. 69</i>	



Duke Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin *ISOH Archive*



Sir Thomas Fearnley *ISOH Archive*



Ernest Lee Jahncke *ISOH Archive*



Manuel Fatal y Eseandón, Marquis de Pons *ISOH Archive*



George Kemp Lord Rochdale *ISOH Archive*

Manuel Fatal y Eseandón, Marquis de Pons	ESP
<b>Born:</b> 2 September 1892, Paris, France	
<b>Died:</b> 28 July 1975, Madrid	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 141	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 25 July 1927	
<b>Resigned:</b> 23 May 1930	
<i>Replacing Duke of Alba.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<i>Picture: p. 70 / Biography: p. 69</i>	