

# The Biographies of all IOC Members

By Ian Buchanan (†) and Wolf Lyberg, and revised by Karl Lennartz,

Volker Kluge and Tony Bijkerk (Part X)



## 191. | Hugh Richard WEIR | Australia

Born: 21 July 1894, Melbourne

Died: 6 March 1975, Melbourne

IOC member No. 191

Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned: 6 March 1975

Replacing James Taylor

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 20, Absent 15

Although he had an impeccable record as an administrator, his appointment to the IOC in 1946, as a successor to James Taylor, came as a surprise to other sporting officials in Australia. After the war, the newly elected IOC President, J. Sigfrid Edström, was anxious to fill the 16 vacant places on the Committee as soon as possible and, in so far as Australia was concerned, he did no more than ask the incumbent member, Sir Harold Luxton, for his

recommendation. Although Weir's appointment was somewhat controversial there is no doubt that he served the IOC and Australian Olympic interests well.

The manager of a shipping company and later President of the Ship Owners Association, his career as a Sports administrator began with his appointment as Treasurer of the Victorian Olympic Council in 1923 and over the next 50 years he filled many of the top positions in Australian Sport. His organizing talents were seen to great effect at the British Empire Games at Sydney in 1938 and

at the 1956 Olympic Games.

As he was nearing the end of his life, he made the rather unfortunate decision to become the first Australian ever to seek election as a Vice-President or Executive Board member of the IOC. He made his bid at Munich in 1972 when he failed to reach the final round of balloting for the one vacant position as a Vice-President. He then promptly stood for the one vacancy on the Executive Board but the only vote cast in his favor was his own! A sad incident but not unexpected as Weir was 78-years-old at the time.



## 192. | Rodolphe-William SEELDRAERS | Belgium

Born: 16 December 1876 Brussels

Died: 7 October 1955, Brussels

IOC member No. 192

Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned: 7 October 1955

Replacing Count de Baillet-Latour

Honorary member status awarded posthumously in 1957

Attendance at Sessions

Present 10, Absent 2

The Belgian 110 meters hurdles Champion in 1897 and an international ice hockey player, he was also

an accomplished oarsman, footballer, cricketer, hockey player and golfer. Part of his early education was in England and after taking a law degree at the University of Brussels he became a prominent figure at the Brussels Court of Appeal. A fine Linguist he often acted as an interpreter at IOC Sessions. He also found time to contribute articles to "La Vie Sportive" and "L'Echo des Sports"

from 1899 to 1935 but it was an administrator that he was best known. In 1893 he founded the Ixelles Football Club which merged with the Racing Club de Bruxelles a few years later and he was President of the Belgian Union of Football Clubs (1929-1937). Having served as Vice-President of FIFA for more than 30 years, he was elected President in 1954 but died the following year. He



was a founder of the Waterloo Golf Club and the Anglo-Belgian Golf and Hockey Club, he was Technical Secretary for the Antwerp Olympic Games in 1920 and served as President of the Belgian OC from 1945 until his death.

His membership of the IOC was apparently not subject to normal balloting procedures. Prior to the first post-war Session in Lausanne in 1946, President Edström prepared a confidential memorandum (9 May 1946) in which he reviewed the IOC membership status in 46 countries. Against Belgium he wrote: "After an

agreement with Baron de Trannoy I have appointed (authors' italics) Mr. R. W. Seeldrayers to become a member and he has accepted. I know him well."

This "appointment" was duly ratified by the Session in September but evidently Edström didn't know Seeldrayers as well as he thought and they were to clash on number of occasions. The most notable disagreement came at the Vienna Session in 1951 when Seeldrayers received strong support for his objection to the two Germans (Mecklenburg and von Halt) continuing as members.

Having suffered in occupied Belgium, Seeldrayers, understandably, took exception to two former Nazis retaining their membership but it was not unusual for Edström to favor Germany and he simply refused to put the matter to a vote.

In 1957 Seeldrayers became only the second person, after Count Bonacossa (Italy) to be posthumously appointed an Honorary Member of the IOC. After Seeldrayers had been honored in this fashion, it was resolved that there should be no further posthumous appointments.



### 193. | John Coleridge PATTESON | Canada

Born: 5 December 1896, London, Ontario  
Died: 12 January 1954, Paris, France  
IOC member No. 193  
Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned: 12 January 1954  
Replacing James Merrick.  
Attendance at Sessions  
Present: 7, Absent 3

Educated at Ridley College and the Royal Military College, Ontario he served in Europe in World War I as a captain in the Field artillery. After

joining the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1923 he was promoted rapidly and in 1936 was appointed assistant to IOC member, Sir George Brown at the CPR's European office in London. In World War II he served as Director General of Supply Services after which he resumed his business career in London. In 1946 he was ap-

pointed European General Manager of the CPR and became a member of the IOC the same year. In view of his London residency, he was co-opted onto the Organizing Committee for the 1948 Games. He was taken ill while on a short business tour on the Continent and died at the American Hospital in Paris.

### 194. | Josef GRUSS | Czechoslovakia

Born: 8 July 1884, Prague  
Died: 28 May 1968, Prague  
IOC member No. 194  
Co-opted: 4 September 1946  
Resigned: 7 October 1965

Replacing Jiří Guth-Jarkovský  
Honorary member from 1965  
Attendance at Sessions  
Present: 22, Absent 3

Between them Josef Gruss and Jiří Guth-Jarkovský represented Bohemia/Czechoslovakia on the IOC for a period of 70 years (1896-1965). In addition to succeeding Guth-Jarkovský as an IOC member, Gruss also took over from him as NOC President in 1929 and remained in Office until 1951. After World War II he was the driving force behind the revival of

the Czechoslovakian Olympic Committee (ČSOV).

Gruss took part in the lawn tennis tournament at the 1908 Games where he entered under the pseudonym of "Mičovský" and he captained the Czech fencing team at the 1919 Inter-Allied Games and the 1920 Olympic Games although he did not actually compete in the



Antwerp Games. A fine all round sportsman, he is credited with introducing ice hockey, golf and tobogganing to Czechoslovakia.

A gynecologist and senior surgeon at Prague Hospital, he was an industrious and effective member of the IOC and it is largely due to his initiative that an Annual Olympic Day is now part of the IOC calendar. He was awarded the Olympic Diploma of Merit in 1965.



An Olympic fencer in 1920, 1924 and 1928, he won a gold medal in the individual épée in 1920 and a silver (1928) and a bronze (1920) in the

### 195. | Armand Émile MASSARD | France

Born: 1 December 1884, Paris  
 Died: 8 April 1971, Paris  
 IOC member No. 195  
 Co-opted: 4 September 1946  
 Resigned: 22 March 1969  
 Honorary member from 1970  
 Attendance at Session  
 Present: 26, Absent: 5  
 Executive Board member No. 14

Elected Member: 15 May 1950  
 Elected Vice-President: 17 July 1952  
 Re-elected Vice-President: 20 November 1956  
 Re-elected Vice-President: 23 August 1960  
 Re-elected Vice-President: 7 October 1964 until 10 October 1968  
 Attendance at meetings  
 Present: 32, Absent: 11

team events. He was also a Champion bobsledder and one biography says that he was a Finalist in the shooting events at the 1908 Olympics although this claim is not supported by the evidence. He was President of the NOC for more

than 30 years (1933–1967) and he was also President of the French Fencing Federation. A noted Journalist, he was editor-in-chief of "Presse", "Liberté" and "Figaro" and served as Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris.

### 196. | General Charles Ferdinand PADUD de MORTANGES | The Netherlands

Born: 13 May 1896, The Hague  
 Died: 7 April 1971, The Hague  
 IOC member No. 196  
 Co-opted: 4 September 1946  
 Resigned: 8 October 1964

Replacing Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye  
 Honorary member from 1964  
 Attendance at Sessions  
 Present: 18, Absent 6



When World War I broke out Padud de Mortanges was attending high school in The Hague but he cut short his studies in order to join the Army. Before very long he returned to school to prepare for the Royal Netherlands Military Academy which he entered as a cadet in October 1915. At the Academy he showed a remarkable aptitude for handling horses and after being commissioned into the Hussars in 1918 he attended an instructors course at the Military Riding School in Amersfoort. In the years between the wars virtually all his time was taken up with equestrian competitions and he was a competitor in the three-day event

at four Olympic Games (1924–1936). He won an individual gold in 1928 and 1932, team gold in 1924 and 1928 and team silver in 1932. In his fourth Olympic Games in 1936 he failed to win a medal and his competitive days ended in 1938 when he almost severed his wrist on a rusty scythe. During World War II his unit was no match for the German tanks and after the Dutch surrender he was in charge of the rehabilitation centre "Kareol" for wounded soldiers. In May 1942 all Dutch officers were taken prisoners of war and Padud de Mortanges was sent to Poland but he was sent home for specialist treatment on his injured wrist. Du-

ring the journey back to Holland he managed to escape and after a hazardous journey through France and Belgium and over the Pyrenees he made his way to Gibraltar and eventually to England. After eventually obtaining security clearance he joined the Free Dutch Forces (Princess Irene Brigade) and fought in the



Normandy Landings and at Arnhem. After holding many honorary appointments in the Royal Household, including the post of Chief of the Military House, he retired in 1962 with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

He presided over the Netherlands Olympic Committee from 1946 to 1951 and again from 1959 to 1961. His first marriage in 1920 ended in divorce shortly after the Second World War; but in 1949 he married for a second

time. His only son from his first marriage was shot by the Germans in 1942. General Pahud de Mortanges' last five years were spent in a wheelchair suffering considerable pain from rheumatism.



### 197. Benedikt Guðjónsson WÅGE

Born: 14 June 1889, Reykjavik  
Died: 8 November 1966, Reykjavik  
IOC member No. 197  
Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned: 8 November 1966  
Attendance at Sessions  
Present: 20, Absent 6

Iceland's only IOC member and the father of modern sport in his country. He was elected to the committee of the Icelandic Sports Federation in

1915 and after serving as Treasurer and Vice-President he became President in 1926. He was Chosen by the Federation to attend the 1920 Games in Antwerp and the following year was one of the founders of the NOC which was formed with a view to sending a fully representative Icelandic team to the 1924 Games. This wish was not to be fulfilled until 1936 but in the meantime Benedikt Wåge continued to promote all aspects of sport in his country.

A highly versatile sportsman, he trained for swimming in the open sea and was the Icelandic Champion in 1911. He was a member of the football team which won the national championship in 1912 and 1919 and, at the age of 37, he was in the winning team in the national gymnastics championships in 1926. A successful businessman, he also edited the sporting magazines "Próttur" for five years and was later involved in the publication of "IprHabladið".

### 198. | HRH The GRAND DUKE JEAN Benoît Guillaume Marie Robert Louis Antoine Adolphe Marc D'Aviano | Luxembourg

Born: 5 January 1921, Château de Berg  
IOC member No. 198  
Co-opted: 4 September 1946  
Resigned: 5 February 1998

Doyen of the IOC from 1982-1998  
Honorary Doyen of the IOC from 1998  
Attendance at Session  
Present: 54, Absent: 15

The elder son of Grand Duchess Charlotte he became Head of State when his mother abdicated in his favor in 1964. Educated at Athénée in Luxembourg, Ampleforth College in England and Laval University in Canada, he then entered the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in England and was commissioned into the elite British regiment, the Irish Guards. In 1953, he married Princess Josephine-Charlotte the eldest daughter of Leopold III, King of the Belgians. Following the death of Maurice Pescatore in 1929 the Luxembourg

seat on the IOC remained vacant for 17 years but following his election at the age of 25 in 1946, the Grand Duke remained a member for almost 52 years and only Angelo Bolanaki (Greece/Egypt) has served the IOC longer. Despite his extensive State duties, he devoted a considerable amount of time to the Olympic Movement and was the Doyen of the IOC from 1982 to 1998, when he was appointed the Honorary Doyen. Following his retirement from the IOC he was succeeded by his son. He was one of the early advocates of brin-



ging women into the IOC. In March 1998, the Grand Duke handed the duties of State over to his son Henri; and on October 7, 2000, he abdicated from the Crown in favor of his son.



**199. | José Joaquim Fernandes PONTES | Portugal**

Born: 22 April 1879, Vilarandelo  
 Died: 24 September 1961, Lisbon  
 IOC member No. 199  
 Co-opted: 4 September 1946  
 Resigned: 19 November 1956

Replacing: Count de Penha Garcia  
 Honorary member from 1956  
 Attendance at Sessions  
 Present: 12, Absent 2

Following the resignation of Count de Penha Garcia in 1940, Dr. Pontes was appointed IOC Chargé d'affaires in Portugal and immediately after

the war ended he was co-opted as a full member of the IOC. A doctor, Journalist and Senator he was the Vice-President of the permanent Inter-Allied Committee for War Victims and he was the first Secretary General of the Portuguese Olympic Committee (1910-1914). He later served as President

of the NOC for more almost 40 years (1920-1957). Gymnastics, weightlifting and wrestling were his favorite Sports and he was President of the Portuguese Gymnastics Club. He was instrumental in forming many sporting Clubs and organized the first national competitions in fencing, water polo and motor racing.

**200. | Sydney Charles DOWSETT | South Africa**

Born: 15 April 1880, Walworth, Surrey  
 Died: 5 July 1951, Johannesburg.  
 IOC member No. 200  
 Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned : 5 July 1951  
 Replacing Albert Lindbergh  
 Attendance at Sessions  
 Present: 2, Absent 5

Unlike previous South African IOC members, "Sandy" Dowsett was not a wealthy businessman. Born in England, he emigrated to South Africa in 1902 and entered the municipal service as an architectural draughtsman the following year. He rose to become the Assistant City Engineer of Johannesburg and retired in 1946 after 43 years service. He died, unmarried, shortly after returning from a holiday in Durban. A number of

sources incorrectly give his forename as Johannes or "John". He was one of South Africa's greatest water polo players and was an early President of the South African Swimming Union. As no new IOC members were co-opted during World War II, South Africa were left without representation following the death of Henry Nourse in 1942. However, the IOC officially appointed Dowsett as their Chargé



d'affaires in South Africa during the remaining war years after which he became a fully fledged member the IOC in 1946.



**201. | Reginald HONEY South | Africa**

Born: 4 December 1886, Cape Town  
 Died: 24 March 1982, Johannesburg  
 IOC member No. 201  
 Co-opted: 4 September 1946  
 Resigned: 24 March 1982

Replacing Henry Nourse  
 Doyen of the IOC (1981-1982)  
 Attendance at Sessions  
 Present: 25, Absent: 19

A graduate of Oxford University and a barrister in the Supreme Court of South Africa he served as President, then Life President of the South African Olympic Committee

and was President of the British Empire Games Federation. While at Oxford, he excelled as a sportsman and represented the University against Cambridge at rugby football,



swimming and water polo and at home he played rugby for Western Province.

When South Africa was expelled from

the Olympic Movement in 1970 he offered his resignation from the IOC but he was asked to remain a member by a unanimous vote. He again

tried to resign but once more he was persuaded to change his mind and when he died at the age of ninety-five he was still an IOC member.



## 202. | Albert-Roman MAYER | Switzerland

Born: 19 July 1890, Montreux

Died: 6 December 1968, Montreux

IOC member No. 202

Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned: 6 December 1968

Replacing General Guisan

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 20, Absent: 9

and a confidante of General Guisan he was an ideal choice to serve as the IOC Chargé d'affaires in Switzerland during World War II. At the first post-war Session in 1946 he was co-opted as a full member of the IOC and although his opinions were not always popular he had no hesitation in expressing them. At the 1951 Session when Sovjet Union were granted IOC recognition and Israel were yet again denied similar treatment, Mayer forcefully complained that the principles of the IOC and its Executive Committee differed according to whether they were dealing with a small country or a world power.

Although essentially a bobsleigh enthusiast, he led the Swiss football team at the 1924 Games and was chef de mission of the Swiss team at the Winter Games of 1924, 1928, 1936 and 1948 and at Lake Placid in 1932 he was chef de mission of the bobsleigh team. He also served as Vice-President of the International Bobsleigh Federation (1930–1960). Politically active, he was President of the Montreux and Vevey district Radical Party (1937–1941) and was Mayor of his native Montreux (1947–1951 and 1956–1960). He was a partner in the family jeweler business with his brother, Otto.

Educated at the Basle School of Commerce and the Officers' School in Lausanne, Major Meyer served as aide-de-camp to former IOC member, General Henri Guisan, from 1939 to 1944.

He had joined the Swiss Olympic Committee in 1924 and as the brother of IOC Chancellor Otto Mayer,

## 203. | Ioannis KETSEAS | Greece

Born: 16 September 1887, Athens

Died: 6 April 1965, Athens

IOC member No. 203

Co-opted: 4 September 1946

Resigned: 6 April 1965

New 2<sup>nd</sup> seat

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 17, Absent: 6

As the originator of the Olympic Academy his place in Olympic history is assured. He first conceived the idea with Carl Diem of Germany in the 1930s and in June 1961 their dream became a reality. Ketseas served as the first Chairman of the Council of the Academy from 1961 until his death four years later.

In 1906, Ketseas was appointed a Director of the National Bank of Greece and he remained on the Board until 1928. During this period, he was also the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1921–1922).

He was a fine tennis player and played in the men's doubles at the 1906 Games in Athens and won the singles and both doubles at the 1907 Pan-Hellenic Games. He also won the high jump at the 1906 Pan-Hellenic Games and was entered for this event at the 1906 Olympic Games but he did not take part. Further evidence of his versatility came at the 1909 Pan-Hellenic Games when he won a silver medal in the rowing fours.



As an administrator, he served as President of the Greek Athletics Federation (1929–1932), and the Greek Tennis Federation (1939–1946) and he was Secretary General of the NOC (1939–1946) before taking up his duties at the International Olympic Academy.



#### 204. | Manfred Mautner Ritter von MARKHOF | Austria

Born: 17 September 1903, Vienna  
Died: 4 January 1981, Vienna  
IOC member No. 204  
Co-opted: 19 July 1947  
Resigned: 6 June 1969

Replacing Theodor Schmidt  
Honorary member from 1969  
Attendance at Sessions  
Present: 16, Absent: 13

Twice the Austrian clay pigeon shooting Champion, he was a member of the Olympic team in 1924. He was also an accomplished polo player and golfer.

After World War II he successfully revived the fortunes of the family businesses which included the fa-

mous Schwechat beer and he served as President of the brewery in addition to being a director of a number of other business houses.

He was a founder member of the NOC when it was revived in 1946 and remained a member of the Board for more than 20 years. A generous patron of the arts, particularly those with a musical connection, he played a major role in financing the rebuilding of the Vienna Opera House. With his cultural, economic and sporting connections he was a pivotal figure in the rebuilding

of Austrian life after the war and he sponsored many events which reminded the Austrian people of happier days before the 1938 "Anschluss". In his later years he was President of the Automobile Club, the Motor Cycle Club, the Trotting Association, the Touring Club and the Hainburg Golf Club.

He died as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident when, in the main street of Vienna, his vehicle was involved in a head on collision with the car of the Italian Ambassador.

#### 205. | Andrew Sidney DAWES | Canada

Born: 5 December 1888, Lachine, Quebec  
Died: 3 March 1968, Montreal  
IOC member No. 205  
Co-opted: 19 June 1947  
Resigned: 9 May 1967

Replacing Sir G. M. Brown  
Honorary member from 1967  
Attendance at Sessions  
Present: 23, Absent: 3

In 1947 he filled the second Canadian seat on the IOC which had been vacant since the death of Sir George McLaren Brown in 1939. A hard-working and influential figure in Canadian sport, he served as President of the Canadian Olympic Association which was restyled the Canadian Olympic Committee during his years in office (1947-1953). He was also President of the Canadian Ski Association (1945-1947) and President of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Associati-

on (1939-1946).

An active participant in a variety of Sports, he attended all the Summer Games from 1948 to 1964 and most of the Winter Games from 1936.

After attending Montreal High School he graduated from McGill University in 1910 with a degree in Engineering and entered the construction business becoming President and later Chairman of the Atlas Construction Company. During World War I he served in France as a captain in the Ro-



yal Canadian Artillery where he was wounded twice and awarded the Military Cross for gallantry. In World War II he held a senior position in the aircraft industry.



## 206. | TUNG Shou Yi | People's Republic of China

Born: 4 October 1895, Hebel Province

Died: 13 June 1978, Beijing

IOC member No. 206

Co-opted: 19 June 1947

Resigned: 14 May 1958

New 3<sup>rd</sup> seat.

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 6, Absent 8

After Dr. C. T. Wang and H. H. Kung had gone into political exile the IOC decided to grant a new third seat to China to be filled by someone who was in a position to take an active part in Olympic affairs.

The man chosen was Professor S. Y. Tung who by his actions, albeit under Government instructions, ultimately did more to exacerbate the "China Problem" than resolve it.

After graduating from Tungchou Union College, where he was captain of the basketball, baseball, soccer and Crack teams, he was appointed YMCA Director of Physical Education in Tientsien in 1916. He was an accomplished basketball player and

captained the Chinese team at the 1917 and 1923 Far Eastern Games. After the 1923 Games he began a two year course at Springheld College in the USA and on his return home in 1925 he was appointed basketball coach to the national team for the 1927, 1930 and 1934 Far Eastern Games and for the 1936 Olympic Games. In 1936 he was also appointed an international referee by the FIBA.

He was also part of the Secretariat which accompanied the Chinese team to the 1948 Olympics. Like many Chinese Sports administrators of his era he was a dedicated supporter of the YMCA. In 1944 he was appointed Secretary General of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation which, during the period of political unrest, carried out the duties of the NOC in Nanking. He later settled in Beijing and was elected Vice-President of the NOC. By the time of the IOC Session at Helsinki in

July 1952 he was the only one of the three Chinese IOC member still resident on the mainland. It was rumored at the 1952 Session that Professor Tung had died and when this was denied, IOC President Edström summoned him to Helsinki. Tung arrived from Beijing three days later accompanied by an "interpreter" who insisted on attending the Sessions claiming that Tung spoke no English. Edström angrily pointed out that Tung had spoken perfect English in 1948 and ordered both Chinese from the meeting. The next Session that Tung attended was at Sofia in 1957 by which time he was again fluent in English! During a stormy Session in Sofia, the People's Republic of China withdrew from the IOC over the Taiwan issue and Tung accompanied his personal resignation with a vehement diatribe against the IOC in general and against Brundage in particular.

## 207. | Maharaja Kumar BHALENDRA SINGH | India

Born: 9 October 1919, Chail, Patiala

Died: 16 April 1992, New Delhi

IOC member No. 207

Co-opted: 19 June 1947

Resigned: 16 April 1992

New 2nd seat

Attendance at Sessions

Present: 19, Absent: 39

The son of the Maharajadhiraj Bhupenda Singh of Patiala, he succeeded his grandfather and father as President of the Indian Olympic Association in 1960. He resigned from the NOC in 1975, but from 1980 to 1984, it was followed by a second term. From 1952 to 1968 he was President of the Indian Amateur Athletic Federation, and also from 1980 to 1982 of the Asian Games Federation.

An outstanding cricketer, he represented Cambridge University in 1939 while completing his education in England. After being co-opted onto the IOC in 1947 he was absent from the next six Sessions and had he not been present in Helsinki in 1952 it seems probable that he would have been declared demissionaire. In fact, Bhalendra Singh remained a member of the IOC until his death



in 1992, and thus became the third longest IOC member after Bolonaki and Grand Duke Jean from Luxembourg. His son Randhir Singh represented India in 1964 and 1968 as shooter at the Olympic Games.



## 208. | Bo Daniel EKELUND | Sweden

Born: 26 July 1894, Gävle  
Died: 1 April 1983, Saltsjöbaden  
IOC member No. 208  
Co-opted: 29 January 1948  
Resigned: 7 October 1965  
Replacing Count von Rosen  
Honorary member from 1965

Attendance at Sessions  
Present: 21, Absent 2  
Executive Board member No. 22  
Elected member: 23 September 1957 until  
7 June 1961  
Attendance at meetings  
Present: 7, Absent: 1

(1925–1934) and as Secretary-General of the IAAF (1930–1946) he worked for many years with his countryman Sigfrid Edström who was the IAAF President during those years. Ekelund also chaired the Executive Committee of the Swedish Olympic Committee.

An outstanding high jumper, he was Swedish Champion (1919/1920) and

record holder (1919–1925) and won a bronze medal at the 1920 Olympic Games.

He worked for many years in Shanghai for the company "Armerad Betong" of which he later became a director. A highly respected man, he was a member of special group which advised on the education of King Carl XVI Gustav.

After being appointed Secretary of the University of Stockholm Sports Club in 1915 he continued as a sports administrator. He was President of the Swedish Athletic Association

## 209. | Jerzy LOTH | Poland

Born: 4 August 1880, Warsaw  
Died: 30 September 1967, Warsaw  
IOC member No. 209  
Co-opted: 29 January 1948  
Resigned 19 June 1961

Replacing General Rouppert  
Honorary member from 1961  
Attendance at Session  
Present: 14, Absent: 3

After obtaining science degrees from Universities in Warsaw, Kraków, Cambridge, Brussels, Antwerp and New York he became a Professor at the High School of Economics in Warsaw (1917–1961) and at the same time he lectured at the University of Warsaw (1921–1964).

He was an active participant in many sports and was proficient as an oarsman, athlete, cyclist, swimmer, equestrian and footballer. One of his more unusual accomplishments was to become German champion in "high jumping with springboard".

He travelled extensively, particularly in North and South America, on topographical surveys and ethno-geographical studies and was a prolific author on these subjects. His international interests led to him being one of the pioneers of the Esperanto speaking movement.

In 1931, he was one of the founders of the Rotary Club in Poland, from which he later became "Governor". His brother Edward Karol, an anatomist, anthropologist and specialized in eugenics, lost his life, together with his wife and daughter, during



the uprising in Warsaw in the fall of 1944.

Jerzy Loth served as Chairman of the Polish Union of Athletics and the Warsaw Rowing Society and his Cousin, Alfred, was President of the NOC (1946–1952).