

# The Biographies of all IOC Members

## Part XV

Original manuscript by Ian Buchanan (†) and Wolf Lyberg (†),  
with additional material by Volker Kluge, Karl Lennartz and Tony Bijkerk

### ▶ 280. | Prince Tsuneyoshi TAKEDA | Japan



Born: 4 March 1909, Tokyo  
Died: 11 May 1992, Tokyo

Co-opted: 7 June 1967,  
replacing Shingoro Takaishi  
Retired: 31 December 1981  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 18, Absent 1

Executive Board Member No. 38  
Elected Member 12 May 1970  
Re-elected Member  
14 September 1971–21 May 1975  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 18, Absent 0  
Honorary Member from 1982

A member of the Imperial Family, he married Princess Mitsuko Sanjo, the youngest daughter of Prince Kimiteru Sanjo, in 1934. After graduating from cavalry school he served in the Imperial Japanese Army (1928–1945) and, having attained the rank

of Colonel in August 1943, he saw action in World War II.

In 1947, he attempted to enter the business world by establishing a company to make knitting machines, but the company went bankrupt. Then he turned his attention to promoting sports. The “sports prince” became President of the Japan Skating Association in 1948 and later he served as President of

the National Equestrian Federation. From 1962 to 1969 he was President of the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC). He contributed greatly to the success of the 1972 Winter Games in Sapporo.

Prince Takeda died of heart failure in 1992. His third son, Tsunekazu Takeda, was elected as President of the JOC in 2001 and as an IOC Member in 2012.

### ▶ 281. | James WORRALL | Canada

Born: 23 June 1914, Bury, Lancashire, England  
Died: 9 October 2011, Toronto

Co-opted: 9 May 1967,  
replacing Sidney Dawes  
Retired: 31 December 1989  
Attendance at Session:  
Present 30, Absent 0  
Executive Board member No. 42  
Elected member  
21 October 1974–17 May 1978  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 12, Absent 0  
Honorary Member from 1989



A fine hurdler, he represented Canada at the 1936 Olympic Games, where he was the Canadian flag bearer. He competed in the 110 metre

as well as the 400 metre hurdles, but was eliminated in the first rounds. At the 1934 British Empire Games he won silver in the 120 yards hurdles.

Born in England, his family emigrated to Canada when he was a child and he went on to graduate in science from McGill University. Initially a schoolteacher at Upper Canada College, Toronto, he later attended Osgoode Hall and became a lawyer.

Elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Olympic Association in 1953, he served as President from 1964 to 1968. He was Assistant Chef de Mission of the Canadian team at the 1948 and 1952 Games, Chef de Mission at the 1956 and 1960 Games and was a member of the Organising Committee for the 1976 Montreal Games and for the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary. In 1980, he



was one of five candidates for the IOC Presidency. Worrall had a commendable record of service to the IOC. He was the author of the Rhodesian Commission Report and the Greek Permanent Site Report. He was

the first Canadian to be elected to the Executive Board and had the distinction of never missing an IOC Session nor an Executive Board meeting.

In 1982, he was appointed the first Chairman of the Commission

on the Revision of the Charter: this proved to be a monumental task and took eight years to complete. He chronicled his work in the book "My Olympic Journey: Sixty Years with Canadian Sport and the Olympic Games".

### 282. | Agustín Carlos ARROYO YEROVI | Ecuador

Born: 22 July 1923, Guayaquil  
Died: 7 June 2010, Guayaquil

Co-opted: 10 October 1968  
Expelled: 12 March 1999  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 29, Absent 14

After the departure of Dom y de Alsua in 1928, there was little interest in Olympic matters in Ecuador until 1941 when IOC President Count de Baillet-Latour gave American Member Avery Brundage the task of finding a suitable person to revive the Olympic Movement in the country. Brundage failed to find an appropriate candidate and Ecuador was without a seat for 40 years until

the void was eventually filled by Agustín Arroyo.

His father had served twice as President of Ecuador, and his cousin once, and the influential Dr. Arroyo was his country's Ambassador in Great Britain from 1977 to 1979. A lawyer and industrialist, he was President of the NOC (1964–1968) and also headed several National Sports Federations including those governing judo, shooting, weightlifting, wrestling and taekwondo.

Following investigations by the Ad Hoc Commission into his behaviour in connection with the Salt Lake City bid to host the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, his IOC Membership was suspended by the Executive Board



on 24 January 1999. At the Session on 17 March his case was considered by the IOC Membership, who voted for his expulsion by 72 votes to 16 with two abstentions.

### 283. | José BERACASA AMRÁN | Venezuela

Born: 11 January 1908, Maracaibo  
Died: 28 August 1986, Barcelona, Spain

Co-opted: 10 October 1968,  
replacing Julio Bustamante  
Resigned: 2 October 1981  
Honorary Member from 1983  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 15, Absent 2

A founder member of the Venezuelan Olympic Committee in 1935, he served three separate terms as President (1942–1950; 1954–1974; 1978–1980).



A member of the national champion basketball team in 1938, he founded the Venezuelan Basketball Federation.

He also took an active part in the creation of the Pan-American Sports Organisation and, while serving as President, he simultaneously held the Presidency of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organisation.

A successful businessman, he headed more than 20 companies involved in banking and insurance.

## 284. | Abdel Mohamed HALIM | Sudan

Born: 10 April 1910, Omdurman  
Died: 17 April 2009, Khartoum

Co-opted: 10 October 1968  
Resigned: 31 December 1982  
Honorary Member from 1989  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 16, Absent 2

After attending Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, he graduated from the Kitchener School of Medicine in 1933. In 1948 he became the first Sudanese member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and 14 years later he was elected a fellow of the college. By 1954 he had become the first chairman of the



Sudanese Medical Association – a post he held until 1964.

A founder and the first President

of the Sudan Olympic Committee in 1956 he was an influential political figure, serving as Mayor of Khartoum and as a member of the Supreme Council of State from 1956 to 1960. He was a founding member of the African Football Confederation in 1956 and served as the African member on the FIFA Executive Committee for many years, Vice-Chairman of its Medical Committee (1966–1980) and member of the Technical Committee (1972–1980). Halim organised the first African Nations Cup in 1957, as well as the third Session of the Arab Olympic Committees in 1958.

## 285. | H.H. HAMENGGU BUWONO IX, The Sultan of Yogyakarta | Indonesia

Born: 12 April 1912, Yogyakarta  
Died: 2 October 1988, Washington, DC

Co-opted: 10 October 1968  
Resigned: 13 July 1976  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 2, Absent 8

Born Raden Mas Dorodjatun, he was three years old when he was named Crown Prince to the Yogyakarta Sultanate. When he was four, he was sent away to live with a Dutch family. While a student at Leiden University in the Netherlands, he succeeded as Sultan of Yogyakarta on the death of his father in 1939. Hamengku Buwono IX ascended to the throne on 18 March 1940. After the defeat of the Dutch East Indies government in March 1942 by the Japanese Army, Hamengku Buwono IX stayed in Japanese-occupied Indonesia rather than go into exile. He saved his people from being sent to Burma to become “romushas” (Indonesian forced laborers).

After the Second World War and the declaration of Indonesian

independence on 17 August 1945, Dutch forces returned to lay claim in their former colony. Hamengku Buwono IX remained in Yogyakarta and continued to serve as Governor. When, after a bitter struggle, Indonesia’s independence was recognised by the Dutch Government in 1949, Hamengku Buwono IX served as Minister of Defence (1949–1951 and 1953) and as Vice-Premier (1951). In addition to his other responsibilities, he played a major role in the development of Indonesian sport after the country gained independence in 1950.

He was a founding member and first President of the Indonesian Olympic Committee in 1951 and also the first President of the National Sports Council of Indonesia in 1966. Furthermore, he was President of the Asian Games Federation (1959–1962).

In September/October 1965, General Suharto crushed a military coup and forced President Sukarno to resign from office. About one million people were killed in this coup.



Hamengku Buwono IX remained an influential politician under the new government. He served as Cabinet Minister responsible for economic and financial affairs. From 1973 to 1978 he was the Second Vice-President of Indonesia. After his death during a visit to Washington in October 1988, he was awarded the title “National Hero of Indonesia”.

In the “Kraton” in Yogyakarta, the palace of the Sultan, a special (family) museum shows much of his life and accomplishments, but very little of his IOC Membership.



Born: 8 July 1918, Tananarive  
Died: 25 July 1971, Tananarive

Co-opted: 10 October 1968 (until his death)  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 3, Absent 0

After studying Law and Classics at university in Paris and Algiers he went on to a distinguished civic and legal career. Elected a Member of Parliament in 1956, he presided over the National Assembly then the Congress of Parliament on the

occasion of the election of the first President of the Madagascar Republic. At one time Minister of Justice, he left this post in 1960 to preside over the Higher Council of Institutions.

As a competitor, he was a national schools athletics champion and a finalist in the national tennis championships. As an administrator, he was President of the Madagascar Judo Federation and was the founding President of the National Olympic Committee in 1963.

## 287. | Masaji KIYOKAWA | Japan

Born: 11 February 1913, Aichi Prefecture  
Died: 13 April 1999, Tokyo

Co-opted: 7 June 1969,  
replacing Ryotaro Azuma  
Retired: 31 December 1988  
Honorary Member from 1989  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 26, Absent 0

Executive Board Member No. 4L  
Elected Member 21 May 1975  
Appointed 14 July 1976  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 02 April 1979  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President 16 July 1980  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
27 May 1982–27 March 1983  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 28, Absent 3

As a 19-year-old undergraduate at the Tokyo College of Commerce, he won a gold medal in the 100 metre backstroke at the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and took the bronze medal in the same event at Berlin four years later.

After his studies in 1936, he started work for the Export-Import Firm

Kanematsu, rising to the position of Senior Advisor.

He was appointed a member of the Executive Board of the Japanese Swimming Federation in 1939 and after the Second World War was a prominent coach, judge and administrator.

He became the head coach of the Japanese swimming team at the 1952 Olympics and manager of the Japanese delegation in 1956. After serving as a judge at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, he was Assistant General Swimming Manager for the Tokyo Games and General Swimming Director in Mexico City in 1968. Following service on the Swimming and Technical Committee of FINA (1956–1964), he was appointed Honorary Secretary (1964–1968) after which he became a Member of the IOC in 1969. He was also a member of the ISOH.

The highlight of his career as an IOC Member came when he was allowed to present the Olympic gold medal in his own event, the 100 metre back-



stroke, at the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, to his countryman Daichi Suzuki.

A highly successful businessman, he was a director of one of the largest textile companies in Japan and still swam 1000 metres each morning until shortly before his death from cancer.

## 288. | Rudolf NEMETSCHKE | Austria



The holder of a Doctorate in jurisprudence and political science from the University of Vienna, he became an influential figure in the Austrian

Born: 8 May 1902, Vienna  
Died: 5 June 1980, Bad Ischi

Co-opted: 7 June 1969,  
replacing Manfred Ritter von Markhof  
Retired: 19 July 1976  
Honorary Member from 1976  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 10, Absent 0

business world. From 1940 to 1973 he led the building company H. Rella & Co.; he was President of the Austrian Fiat Motor Corporation, member of several supervisory boards and Vice-President, later Honorary President, of the Italian Economic Chamber in Austria.

He served as President of both the Austrian Equestrian and Yachting Federations and was a long-serving member of the Board of the NOC. Appointed to the IOC in 1969, he played a major part in bringing the 1976 Olympic Winter Games to Innsbruck after the withdrawal of Denver.

According to a rule passed at the 1966 IOC Session in Rome, Nemetschke was required to retire in 1974 on reaching the age of 72 but, by special agreement, his mandate was extended for a further two years in order to include the Innsbruck Games.

## 289. | Sir Cecil Lancelot Stewart CROSS | New Zealand

Born: 12 November 1912, Dunedin  
Died: 13 May 1989, Wellington

Co-opted: 7 June 1969,  
replacing Lord Porritt  
Retired: 31 December 1987  
Honorary Member from 1988  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 20, Absent 3

Executive Board: Member No. 45  
Elected member 17 May 1978–27 May 1982  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 18, Absent 0



Lance Cross was educated at the Timaru Boys' High School, which in the same period was also attended by John Lovelock (his elder by two years), who became Olympic 1500 metre champion in world-record time during the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

In 1931, he began working for the YMCA, and by 1933 was its physical director. After studying at Canterbury College, he became a physical education teacher in Fiji and numbered

a future Governor-General among his pupils. During this time he began his lifelong links with basketball. He represented New Zealand, he was President of the national federation, coach of the national team and Vice-President of International Amateur Basketball Federation.

In 1952, he was appointed head of sports service of the NZ Broadcasting Corporation and held this position until 1978. This time gave him a broad knowledge of many sports.

After the resignation of Lord Porritt, two years elapsed before New Zealand again had an IOC Member. The vacancy was filled by Lance Cross, but his election was not supported by his predecessor. Porritt wrote to Lord Killanin, complaining that Cross was not a suitable person because he was a professional sports broadcaster. But Cross, because of his background, was appointed to the IOC TV Commission and also became a member of the Eligibility Commission.

In 1978, Cross was elected in the Executive Board. On the retirement of Lord Killanin, he declared his candidacy for the Presidency of the IOC. But on the day of the ballot, he withdrew his name, although he still contested the one vacancy for a Vice-President. Juan Antonio Samaranch was elected President and the vacant Vice-Presidency went to Guirandou N'Diaye of the Ivory Coast. The following year Lance Cross was elected President of the NZOC.



## 290. | Raymond GAFNER | Switzerland

Born: 17 December 1915, Lausanne  
Died: 26 November 2002, Lausanne

Co-opted: 7 June 1969,  
replacing Albert Mayer  
Retired: 31 December 1990  
Honorary Member from 1991  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 28, Absent 0



A law graduate from Lausanne University, he initially worked as an insurance broker before taking up a career as a director of the local hospital from 1954 to 1974 and of the university hospital until 1980. Between 1942 and 1950, he was the Chief Scout of Lausanne and

Switzerland's biggest scout group. He reached the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the motorised Swiss Army.

A nationally-ranked ice hockey goalkeeper, he became an international referee and was President of the Swiss Ice Hockey League (1945–1950). He became a member of Swiss Olympic Committee in 1947 and served as President for 20 years from 1965 to 1985.

The author of various plays and five novels, he edited the three-volume work, "The International Olympic Committee – One hundred Years", a superb history of the IOC. He was the IOC controller of the building of the new Museum and Vice-Chairman (1989–1990) of the Working Group set up to study the revision of the Olympic Charter.

## 291. | Louis GUIRANDOU-N'DIAYE | Ivory Coast

Born: 4 February 1923, Dakar  
Died: 4 June 1999, Abidjan

Co-opted: 7 June 1969 (until his death)  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 37, Absent 4

Executive Board: Member No. 46  
Elected Member 17 May 1978–25 July 1984  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 16 July 1980  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President 27 May 1982  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President 27 March 1983  
Elected Head of Protocol from 9 May 1987  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 24, Absent 6

After reading Law and Political Science in Paris he went to the United States on a Fulbright scholarship to complete his studies. He became eminently successful as a diplomat serving as Ambassador to Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Canada.

A specialist in the martial arts, he was a seventh Dan in judo, and a black belt in aikido and karate. As an administrator, he became President of the NOC in 1968 and the many other senior posts he held included the Presidency of the African and Madagascan Judo Union. He was also the Vice-President of the International Judo Union (1969–1975), after which he became the first Honorary Member of the international body.

He made a number of enemies during his political and diplomatic life and, after being poisoned by unknown agents, he was admitted to a Paris hospital in a critical condition. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch arranged for him to be flown to a Lausanne hospital and visited him every day.



After being investigated by the Ad Hoc Commission for inappropriate behavior involving the Salt Lake City bid to host the 2002 Olympic Winter Games he was issued with a "serious warning" for accepting an airline ticket and gifts worth more than \$4,200 from Salt Lake bidders.

## 292. | Virgilio E. de LEÓN | Panama

Born: 7 February 1919, Panama City  
Died: 18 March 1998, Panama City

Co-opted: 7 June 1969  
Retired: 31 December 1994  
Honorary Member from 1995  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 26, Absent 10

Executive Board Member No. 48  
Elected Member 16 July 1980–26 July 1984  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 18, Absent 2

An accountant by profession, he was a fine all-round sportsman and excelled as a fencer. National champion in the épée (1938–1954) and

the sabre (1948–1954), he won gold medals with both weapons at the 1938 Bolivarian Games, taking the épée title for a second time in 1951.

He was President of the Panamanian Fencing Federation and officiated at many international Games. He also won a bronze medal for water polo at the 1938 Bolivarian Games and was a member of the Panamanian volleyball team at the Central American and Caribbean Games that year.

De León was President of the Panamanian Fencing Federation and the sports representative at the Panama City Council from 1962 to



1964. He served as President of the Panama Olympic Committee (1968–1970).

## 293. | Maurice HERZOG | France



Born: 15 January 1919, Lyon  
Died: 13 December 2012,  
Neully-sur-Seine

Co-opted: 12 May 1970,  
replacing Armand Massard  
Retired: 31 December 1994  
Chief of Protocol from 1975 to 1978  
Honorary member from 1995  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 35, Absent 0

time. He lost several fingers and toes through frost bite during the climb and this epic feat won him worldwide fame.

About the historic climb, Herzog wrote the book "Annapurna First 8000", which sold more than 20 million copies worldwide and was translated into 50 languages. He was also the author of several other well received works on mountaineering.

By a happy coincidence he was

elected a Member of the IOC on the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary when he reached the summit of Mount Annapurna, on 3 June 1950, together with the experienced mountain-guide Louis Lachenal.

Herzog was Secretary of State for Youth and Sport (1958–1966); and with Colonel Marceau Crespire launched the French National Sports Museum in 1963. As Mayor of Chamonix from 1969 to 1977, he presented the unsuccessful candidature of the Mont-Blanc Valley to host the 1976 Winter Games.

After winning the Croix de Guerre in World War II he became a highly successful business man and investment banker. He married firstly Countess Marie-Pierre de Cossé-Brissac and secondly Elizabeth Gamper and there were two children of each marriage.



## 294. | Brigadier-General Sven Alfred THOFELT | Sweden

Born 19 May 1904, Stockholm  
Died: 1 February 1993, Djursholm

Co-opted: 12 May 1970,  
replacing Gustaf Dyrssen  
Resigned: 19 July 1976  
Honorary Member from 1976  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 8, Absent 0



On passing out from the Royal Military Academy in 1924 he was commissioned into an artillery regiment and ended his military career as a Brigadier-General and Inspector of the Anti-aircraft Artillery from 1957 to 1964.

He was an Olympic medallist in the same two sports as his Swedish predecessor on the IOC, General Dyrssen. In the modern pentathlon he won the Olympic gold medal in 1928 and after finishing fourth in both 1932 and 1936 he won a silver

for fencing in the épée team event in 1936 and a bronze in 1948. In all three appearances in the Olympic modern pentathlon he used the same .22 calibre singleloader pistol and the weapon was presented to the Olympic Museum by his son who had been the World champion in 1954.

Between the wars he was a six-time winner of the Swedish modern pentathlon title, he was the épée champion three times and was also a Swedish swimming champion in the 4 x 100 metre relay. He also cherished an ambition to become a competitive diver but after *Idrottsbladet* reported that Thofelt resembled in his jumps an overcoat thrown from a window he decided to quit diving.

As an administrator he was one of the founders and the first Secretary-General of the UIPM in 1948 before taking over the Presidency in 1960. During his term of office, the modern pentathlon governing body embraced the biathlon event to become the UIPMB in 1960. He was also President of the Swedish Fencing Federation in 1968 and was President of the Executive Board of the Swedish NOC from 1969 to 1976.

## 295. | HSU Heng (Henry) | Chinese Taipei



Born: 6 December 1912, Canton  
Died: 3 February 2009, Taipei

Co-opted: 12 May 1970  
Retired: 31 December 1987  
Honorary Member from 1988  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 22, Absent 0

ignored the recommendations of the Executive Board and put the matter of Hsu's membership to the full Assembly at Amsterdam in 1970. Hsu was duly elected and became the first IOC Member for Taiwan.

When Taiwan (later known as Chinese Taipei) was excluded from the 1976 Games, Hsu took the highly unusual step of taking legal action against the IOC. After a four-day hearing in a Swiss Court a verdict in favour of the IOC was handed down.

Educated at universities in China

and at the US Naval Training Centre in Miami, he initially served as a naval officer but soon entered the commercial world and built a vast business empire in Hong Kong and Taiwan. He became a Member of Parliament from 1972 to 1986 and National Policy Advisor to the President of Chinese Taipei from 1981 to 2000.

As a sportsman, Henry Hsu won gold medals for volleyball (1930) and football (1934) at the Far Eastern Games. He won a gold in the 50 and 100 metres freestyle at the Hong Kong championships in 1940 and he was water polo champion (1948-1951). Later he became President of the Taiwanese National Associations for basketball, football, swimming, volleyball and yachting and served as NOC Vice-President (1965-1973) and President from 1973 to 1975.

## 296. | General Prabhas CHARUSATHIARA | Thailand

Born: 25 November 1912, Udorn Thanee  
Died: 18 August 1997, Bangkok

Co-opted: 15 September 1971  
Demissionaire: 21 October 1974  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 1, Absent 2

An all-round sportsman, he competed in the National Championships in athletics, boxing and football and served as President of the Olympic Committee of Thailand for four terms from 1956 to 1974.

General Charusathiara was the first IOC Member for Thailand. He was Honorary President of the Asian



Games Federation and of the South East Asian Peninsular Games, of which he was one of the founders. Furthermore, he made a great contribution to sport in Thailand by initiating the construction of a large number of new sporting facilities.

He was a brilliant pupil at the Military Academy of Chulachomklao, gaining his diploma in 1929. A high ranking Army officer, he was Deputy Prime Minister (1971–1974) and Minister of the Interior in the Thai Government, as well as Rector of Chulalongkorn University.

## 297. | Vitaly Georgiyevitch SMIRNOV | USSR/Russian Federation



Born: 14 February 1935, Khabarovsk

Co-opted: 15 September 1971  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 54, Absent 0

Executive Board Member No. 41  
Elected Member 21 October 1974  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 27 May 1978  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President 5 April 1979  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
16 July 1980–27 May 1982  
Second term:  
Elected Member  
17 October 1986–20 September 1990

Third term:  
Appointed 4<sup>th</sup> Vice-President 16 June 1991  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 23 July 1992  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President  
23 September 1993  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
5 September 1994–18 June 1995  
Fourth term:  
Appointed 4<sup>th</sup> Vice-President 15 July 2001  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 28 November 2002  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President 4 July 2003  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
11 August 2004–8 July 2005  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 49, Absent 2

The Siberian started as a swimmer and then changed over to water-polo. He became a member of the Soviet Union's champion team. In 1958, he graduated from the State Central Institute of Physical Culture. Then followed a meteoric career as an official: he began as Second and then became First Secretary of the Youth Organisation (Komsomol) in Moscow from 1958 to 1968. For the following two years he was First Secretary of the Communist Party in Pushkinsky City. In 1970, he became a member of the Moscow Soviet, then 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President of the USSR Sports Committee and subsequently

was Chairman of the State Committee of Physical Culture and Sports of the Russian Soviet Republic (RSFSR) from 1981 to 1990.

Smirnov was President of the USSR Water Polo Federation (1962–1972) and Deputy Chairman of the 1980 Olympiad Organising Committee (1975–1981).

The IOC Member for the USSR from 1971, he represented the Russian Federation from 8 May 1992, when they were recognised separately following the break-up of the Soviet Union.

With the establishment of the Russian Federation, he became

Chairman of the Sports Committee and President of the re-vamped NOC in 1992, which position he held until 2001.

Following investigations by the Ad Hoc Commission into his behavior in connection with the bid by Salt Lake City to host the 2002 Olympic Winter Games he was given a "severe warning".

Smirnov is a member of the Supervisory Board of the Sochi Winter Games Organising Committee.

According to the protocol, he is one of the foremost in the list of IOC Members.



## 298. | Ydnekatcheu TESSEMA | Ethiopia

Born 11 September 1921, Addis Abeba  
Died: 19 August 1987, Addis Abeba

Co-opted: 15 September 1971 (until his death)

Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 21, Absent 1

Tessema is generally recognised as the founder of modern sport in Ethiopia. The Italian invasion in 1935 prevented him from completing his studies in France but by staying at home he was capped 15 times as an international soccer player. He was Secretary-General of the



Ethiopian Football Federation from its foundation in 1943 until 1976. He went on to become President of the African Football Confederation and a member of the Executive Board of FIFA (1966–1972). He was Secretary-General, then President, of the NOC in 1967 and with his work on many other committees he made a major contribution to Ethiopian, African and international sport. During his career, he held numerous senior government appointments in ministries responsible for sport and physical education.

## 299. | Berthold BEITZ | Federal Republic of Germany



Born: 26 September 1913, Zemmin, Vorpommern  
Died: 30 July 2013, Kampen, Isle of Sylt

Co-opted: 1 February 1972, replacing Georg von Opel  
Retired: 31 December 1988  
Honorary Member from 1988  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 20, Absent 2

Executive Board Member No. 53  
Elected 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 26 July 1984  
Elected 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President 17 October 1986  
Elected 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President 11 May 1987–15 September 1988  
Attendance at meetings:  
Present 18, Absent 4

Berthold Beitz died a few weeks before what would have been his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday in his summerhouse on the Island of Sylt; a gräncseigneur, who with his sovereignty, his easy ways and his special humor made an impression. As a senior representative of the Krupp group, and later as President of the Board of Directors of Friedrich Krupp GmbH, he was one of the most important German entrepreneurs and a coveted art patron.

During the Cold War, his diplomacy was valued as an intermediary between West and East Germany, and he contributed decisively to the conclusion of the boycott period.

Beitz was the son of an official in the village of Zemmin in Vorpommern. After his schooling in Greifswald, he studied banking in Stralsund. His career started in 1939 with Shell AG in Hamburg. During the Second World War, he worked as commercial director of a German oil company in Boryslaw in East Galicia (now Ukraine). When, in 1942, the deportation of the Jews began, he reclaimed 220 labourers from the SS on the grounds that they were

urgently needed in his company, thereby saving them from certain death. For his courage he was honored by the Israeli memorial Yad Vashem, with his name placed in the "Avenue of the Righteous".

After the end of the War, Beitz held leading positions in various insurance companies. Alfred Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach (who had in 1947 been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by an Allied military court for war crimes, but was released after four years) invited him to be Chief Executive for the former armament concern. What bound the two men together was their mutual love for sailing, which had brought Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach an Olympic bronze medal at the 1936 Olympic Games.

A period of rest was reached in 1967, when the Banks refused the Krupp group the financing of a large order and public funding had to be found. That year, Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach died, having named Beitz as Executor and President of a foundation for the benefit to the public, to which the total fortune of the former "Cannon-King" was allotted.

From 1968 to 1970, Beitz became acting President of the Board of Trustees and from 1970 to 1980, its President. After the merger with Thyssen, he was nominated Honorary President.

As a sports official, Beitz was President of the Yachting Association for the Organising Committee for the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972. After the death of IOC Member Georg von Opel in an automobile

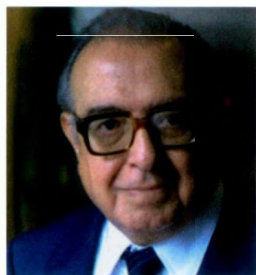
accident in the summer of the 1971, Willi Daume proposed Beitz as the successor.

Beitz was a member of the IOC Commissions for Finance, New Sources of Financing, Olympic Movement and Preparation of the XII Olympic Congress, as well as or the Council of the Olympic Order. After the dismissal of IOC director Mon que Berlioux at the 90<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Berlin, he organised sovereign the

modalities for a fair agreement.

At the 88<sup>th</sup> Session of the IOC, he was elected in the first round – partly thanks to his good relations with the Eastern Bloc – as Vice-President. In spite age limit of 75 years, he worked within the IOC until 1988, since IOC President Samaranch did not want to lose his cooperation. Beitz worked from 1989 for the IOC as Honorary Chairman of the Olympic Museum Foundation.

### ▶ 300. | Pedro RAMÍREZ VÁSQUEZ | Mexico



Born: 16 April 1919, Mexico City  
Died: 16 April 2013, Mexico City

Co-opted: 21 August 1972,  
replacing General Clark Flores  
Retired: 31 December 1994  
Honorary Member from 1995  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 25, Absent 6

a successful career as an author of numerous books that have been distributed worldwide.

Ramírez Vázquez designed the headquarters of the Institutional Revolutionary Party and he built many government structures, including the Foreign and Labor Ministries and thousands of schools. The National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City remains his richest architectural legacy.

Outside Mexico he was known from designing the Mexican pavilions at

several World's Fairs. Furthermore he was the architect of the IOC headquarters, for the Olympic Museum in Lausanne with Jean-Pierre Cahan and the 100,000 seat Aztec Stadium in Mexico City. He was awarded the Olympiart Prize in 1996.

Ramírez Vázquez was a Vice-President then President of the Organising Committee for the 1968 Olympic Games and the World Cup in 1970. He was a pioneer in Mexico of modern graphic design, including of the Olympic image.

He was elected President of the Mexican Olympic Committee in 1972 but resigned in 1974 following his appointment as Rector of the University of Mexico City. An IOC Member from 1972, he was Chairman of the Cultural Commission from 1980 to 1994 and a member of several other commissions.