

# The Biographies of all IOC Members

## Part XVIII

Original manuscript by Ian Buchanan (†) and Wolf Lyberg (†),  
with additional material by Volker Kluge and Philip Barker



### 330. | Richard William Duncan "Dick" POUND | Canada

Born: 22 March 1940,  
St. Catherines, Ontario

Co-opted: 17 May  
1978, replacing John  
Patteson (the second  
Canadian seat was  
vacant since his death  
in 1954)

Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 47,  
Absent 0

Executive Board  
Member No. 52  
Elected Member

27 March 1983

Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-  
President 11 May 1987

Appointed  
2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President  
15 September 1988

Appointed  
1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
20 September 1990–  
16 June 1991



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Second term:<br>Elected Member<br>16 June 1992–17 July<br>1996 | Appointed<br>4 <sup>th</sup> Vice-President<br>17 July 1996                       | Appointed<br>3 <sup>rd</sup> Vice-President<br>3 September 1997 |
|  | Appointed<br>1 <sup>st</sup> Vice-President<br>20 June 1999–<br>13 September 2000 | Appointed<br>2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice-President<br>5 February 1998  |
|  | Attendance at<br>meetings:<br>Present 47, Absent 1                                |   |

A world class freestyle swimmer, he finished 6<sup>th</sup> in the 1960 Olympic 100 metres final in Rome and was a member of the Canadian 4x100 metres medley relay team which finished fourth. He won a gold medal in the 110 yards freestyle and silver in 440 yards freestyle at the 1962 British Empire and Commonwealth Games. He had been Canadian champion in freestyle in 1958, 1960, 1961 and 1962 and in butterfly in 1961.

Like the previous two Canadians to be elected to the IOC he was an alumnus of McGill University. He graduated in 1967 and later became a successful Montreal lawyer and one of the most influential figures in the higher echelons of the IOC.

He was General Secretary of the Canadian Olympic Association from 1968 to 1976, then President from 1977 to 1982. He was elected to the IOC at the 80<sup>th</sup> Session in Athens in 1978.

Pound has held the position of the IOC Vice-President twice: from 1987 to 1991 and from 1996 to 2000. He was involved in a wide range of IOC matters; his legal skills were invaluable in negotiating lucrative TV contracts for the IOC. His support of President Samaranch over the delicate problem of North and South Korea prior to the 1988 Games played a vital part in reaching a peaceful solution to a potentially explosive situation. Later he gave a fascinating account of these delicate negotiations in his book *Five Rings Over Korea*.

He was the founding Chairman of the World Anti-Doping Agency (1999–2007) and inter alia also the Chairman of the Olympic Games Study Commission and Chairman of the IOC's Coordination Commission for the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta.

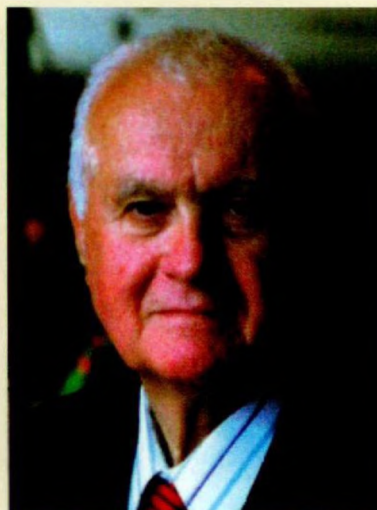
Dick Pound is member of the ISOH Executive Committee on behalf of the IOC. For his services to Olympic history he was awarded the ISOH Lifetime Award in 2005.

### 331. | Vladimír ČERNUŠÁK | Czechoslovakia / Slovakia

A graduate of the University of Comenius in Bratislava, he became a lecturer in pedagogy in 1959 and at the Faculty of Arts in 1960. In 1968 he became a professor and the following year director of the Physical Education and Sport Faculty Research Institute. He is the author of various works on swimming, the sport he practiced in his youth.

As a sports administrator he served as Vice-President of the NOC (1969–1992) and as President of the Slovakian Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Olympic Committee (ČSTV) from 1969 to 1983.

As the Czech and Slovakian prime ministers could not agree on a common federal government after the parliamentary elections of 1992, they decided to dissolve Czechoslovakia and establish two independent states from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1993. As early as 19<sup>th</sup> December 1992 the Slovak Olympic Committee (SOV) was constituted and Černušák was elected as its first President. He retained this position until 1999. His membership of the IOC (now for Slovakia) was confirmed at the 101<sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Monte Carlo.



Born: 25 November 1921, Nove Mesto nad Váhom

Co-opted: 2 October 1981, replacing

František Kroutil

Resigned:

31 December 2001

Honorary Member

from 2002

Attendance at

Sessions: Present 28,

Absent 0

### 332. | Nikolaos FILARETOS | Greece

After gaining a diploma in economic and commercial studies at the University of Athens he became commercial books examiner for the Shell Company in Greece (1953–1956), head of international relations at a leading bank (1956–1984) and member of the board of directors of several international concerns operating in Greece.

From 1974 to 1985 he served as Secretary-General of the Hellenic Olympic Committee and latterly of the International Committee for the Mediterranean Games. He succeeded Nikolaos Nissiotis (who had died in a car crash) as President of the International Olympic Academy. He led the IOA from 1986 to 1992 and then again from 1997 to 2005.

Filaretos held a number of IOC posts, including Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Culture and Education and memberships in several Commissions. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the Organising Committee for the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Athens 2004.



Born: 23 November 1935, Athens

Died: 27 August 2007, Athens

Co-opted: 2 October 1981, replacing

Vice-Admiral

Pyrros Lappas

Retired: 31 December

2005

Honorary Member

from 2006

Attendance at

Sessions: Present 29,

Absent 4

### 333. | Pirjo HÄGGMAN (née Wilmi) | Finland

Born: 8 June 1951,  
Sotkamo

Co-opted: 2 October  
1981, replacing  
Paavo Honkajuuri

Resigned:  
19 January 1999

Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 22,  
Absent 1



An outstanding 400 metres runner, Pirjo Häggman competed in three successive Olympic Games (1972–1980). In 1976 she finished fourth, losing the bronze medal by 0.01 seconds. In 1980 she was also a finalist (7<sup>th</sup>).

She won the 200 metres and 400 metres at the 1979 World University Games, and she was a member of the Finnish silver medal winning 4x400 m relay squad at the 1974 European Championships. She was also national champion over 100 metres and 400 metres on twelve occasions.

At the 1981 Olympic Congress, Pirjo Häggman and Flor Isava Fonseca from Venezuela were co-opted as the first female members in the IOC history.

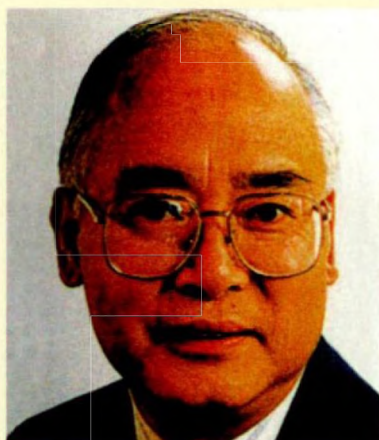
A physical education graduate from the University of Helsinki, she followed a teaching career. In the 1980s she worked as Insurance Sales Manager and Marketing Manager.

Her membership of the IOC ended abruptly on 19<sup>th</sup> January 1999, when she informed President Samaranch of her resignation in a fax in the wake of the Salt Lake City scandal. It had transpired that that her ex-husband Bjarne had been working as a paid consultant for the Salt Lake Organizing Committee during the 2002 bidding process for the Olympic Winter Games.

### 334. | HE Zhenliang | People's Republic of China

Born: 29 December  
1929, Wuxi, Shag Yu  
County, Zhejiang  
Province

Died: 4 January 2015,  
Beijing



Co-opted: 2 October  
1981, replacing  
Tung Shouyi

Resigned:  
31 December 2009

Honorary Member  
from 2010

Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 36,  
Absent 1

Executive Board  
Member No. 56

Elected Member  
6 June 1985

Appointed  
4<sup>th</sup> Vice-President  
1 September 1989

Appointed  
3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President  
20 September 1990

|                                      |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Appointed</i>                     | 5 September 1997–    |
| <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President</i> | 5 February 1998      |
| <i>16 June 1991</i>                  | Third term:          |
| <i>Appointed</i>                     | Elected Member       |
| <i>1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President</i> | 20 June 1999         |
| <i>22 July 1992–23</i>               | Re-elected Member    |
| <i>September 1993</i>                | 13 September 2000    |
| Second term:                         | Re-elected Member    |
| Elected Member                       | 16 July 2001         |
| 5 September 1994                     | Re-elected Member    |
| Re-elected Member                    | 23 February 2002–    |
| 18 June 1995                         | 3 July 2003          |
| Re-elected Member                    | Attendance at        |
| 17 July 1996                         | meetings:            |
| Re-elected Member                    | Present 36, Absent 1 |

During China's Civil War, he joined the Communist Party in Shanghai. Fluent in French thanks to his education in French Catholic Schools, he became one of the party's chief translators. He was an official of the Chinese delegation at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki and at the 1956 Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo.

An electrical engineering graduate of the Aurore University of Shanghai, He became a high-ranking civil servant and eventually Vice-Minister in charge of the Commission for Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Republic, which in 1958 left the Olympic Movement. Thereafter He worked as Deputy General Secretary of the Chinese Gymnastic Association and as General Secretary of the Table Tennis Association.

In 1979, he was promoted to the Deputy General Secretary of the All-China Sports Federation and of the reconstituted Chinese Olympic Committee (COC). When his compatriots reappeared at the 1980 Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid he acted as deputy leader of the delegation.

He Zhenliang served as General Secretary of the COC between 1982 and 1986 and was Vice-President (1986–1989), then President (1989–1994) and from 1997, Advisor to the National Sports Federation. He was also President of the Chinese Rowing Association (1986–2003) and of the Asian Rowing Association (1990–1994), head of the Chinese Athletics Association (1992–1996) and a member of the Executive Board of the Organising Committee for 2008 Olympics in Beijing.

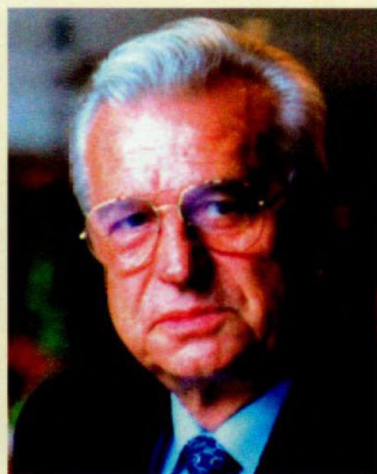
As a member of the IOC he was among the busiest. He was Vice-President from 1989 to 1993 and was thereafter elected three times to the Executive Board. Twice (1995–1999, 2000–2009) he was Chairman of the Commission for Culture and Olympic Education.

### 335. | Günther HEINZE | German Democratic Republic / Germany

Whilst studying at the Deutsche Hochschule für Körperkultur (DHfK) in Leipzig he came into contact with basketball. In 1951 he became a member of the East German national team, then President of the GDR Basketball Federation. He was later an international referee and member of the FIBA Commission for Finance and International Organisation.

From 1954 to 1957 he was Deputy Chairman for scientific questions and international links in the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport. On the foundation of the German Gymnastic and Sport League of the GDR (DTSB) he became Vice-President, a position he held for 32 years. A leading figure in the NOC of the GDR, he twice held the office of Vice-President (1955–1972, 1982–1989) and as Secretary-General (1973–1982).

After serving as IOC Member in the GDR for nine years, he then became a member for Germany on reunification. In 1991 he agreed with Willi Daume to resign at the same time, to make room for today's President of the IOC, Thomas Bach.



Born: 26 July 1923,  
Dresden

Co-opted: 2 October  
1981, replacing  
Heinz Schöbel

Resigned:  
31 December 1991  
Honorary Member  
from 1992  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 13,  
Absent 0.



### 336. | Flor ISAVA-FONSECA | Venezuela

A gifted all-round sportswoman, she was Venezuelan show jumping champion on seven occasions, won five national titles in dressage, was twice her country's tennis champion also national golf champion. She was a member of the national show jumping team for many years and a reserve for 1956 Olympic Equestrian Games in Stockholm. She also won a silver medal for tennis at the 1946 Central American and Caribbean Games.

By profession a journalist and writer, she founded the Venezuelan Equestrian Federation in 1947 and served as its President from 1962 to 1965. Thereafter she was President of the Sports Confederation of Venezuela (1977–1981) and sports advisor to the President of the Republic (1989–1995).

In 1981 she shared with Pirjo Häggman from Finland the distinction of being the first women to become an IOC Member and in 1990 she became the first female member of the Executive Board.

For a number of years, she was also the Vice-President of the Venezuelan Red Cross, following in the footsteps of her mother, who had been appointed President of this institution years before.



Born: 20 May 1921,  
Caracas

Co-opted: 2 October  
1981, replacing  
José Beracasa

Resigned:  
31 December 2001  
Honorary Member  
from 2002  
Attendance at  
Sessions:  
Present 27, Absent 1

### 337. | Sheikh Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah | Kuwait

Born: 10 June 1945,  
Kuwait City  
Died: 2 August 1990,  
Kuwait City

Co-opted: 2 October  
1981 (until death)  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 8,  
Absent 3



The son of the ruling Emir of Kuwait, his mother, a former slave from Baluchistan, was one of his father's concubines. It was not until 1974 that Sheikh Fahad took the sudden decision to become a sports leader, but his immense wealth from his country's oil revenues ensured a smooth and rapid rise to the top and he quickly became President of the NOC and the Olympic Council of Asia. He also headed the National Federations for basketball, fencing, handball and volleyball.

Within a relatively short space of time he had become the most influential figure in Asian sport. In view of the absolute power enjoyed by his family within Kuwait his virtual take-over of his country's sport came as no surprise, but his sudden rise to power throughout the whole of Asia was more controversial. Many of the defeated candidates for the top elected posts alleged large scale bribery.

His first love was football and, when Kuwait qualified for the final stages of the 1982 World Cup, he invested some \$4 million in the national team. After Kuwait conceded a controversial goal in the match against France, they claimed that they had been confused by a whistle in the crowd. Sheikh Fahad stormed onto the pitch to complain. The goal was ruled out but following this extraordinary outburst Kuwait was fined the equivalent of \$14,000 and the Sheikh censured for 'unsporting conduct'.

He was the first IOC Member to come from one of the oil rich Gulf States and was killed by a sniper's bullet at the Dasman Palace during the early stages of the Iraq-Kuwait war. One of his five sons, Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah, has been President of the Olympic Council of Asia since 1991, a Member of the IOC since 1992 and President of the Associations of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) since 2012.

### 339. | Phillip Walter Coles | Australia

Born: 20 July 1931,  
Sydney

Co-opted: 27 May  
1982, replacing  
David McKenzie  
Resigned:  
31 December 2011  
Honorary Member  
from 2012  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 37,  
Absent 1



Twenty-five times national canoe champion and an Olympic competitor in 1960, 1964 and 1968. He was the National Surf Life Saving champion five times and in 1965 he was captain of the first Australian Surf Lifeguard team to compete in California.

A member of the Australian Olympic Federation since 1973, he served as General Secretary (1985-1993), then as Director of International Relations (1993-1999) and Vice-President and Director of Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG) from 1993 to 1999.

In his capacity as a senior Government employee he was Director of the Assistance and Leisure departments of the Sydney County Council at the time of his appointment to the IOC.



### 338 . | Franco Carraro | Italy

Twice Italian water skiing champion, he was a bronze medallist at the 1957 World Championships. He served as President of the Union Mondiale de Ski Nautique (1967–1973) and during the same period he succeeded his late father Luigi Carraro as President of Milan Football Club (1967–1971). During his time in office the club won European Champions' Cup (1968/1969) and the World Club Championship.

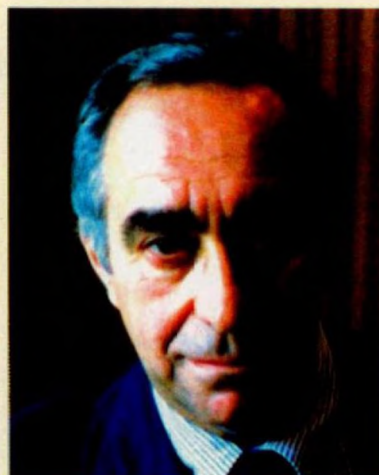
He served two years as President of the Italian Football Federation from 1976 to 1978, then from 2001 to 2006. But in the last year of his presidency he had to resign because of the "Calciopoli scandal". Initially the Italian Federation sentenced him to four and a half years disbarment, later the punishment was reduced to a fine of € 80,000.

He was also member of the FIFA Board (1978–1986), President of the Organising Committee of the 1980 European Football Championships and of the 1990 World Cup.

In 1981 Carraro became President of the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI), a position which he held until 1987. In the same period he was Vice-President of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) and President of the Association of the European National Olympic Committees (ENOC) from 1980 to 1987.

Elected to the IOC in 1982, he was on the Executive Board from 2000 till 2004. He was Chairman of the Programme Working Group (1998–2001); since 2002 he has been Chairman of the Olympic Programme Commission.

Carraro studied economics and commerce. After a spell as Vice-President of the airline ALITALIA from 1981 to 1987, he went into politics. He became Minister for Tourism and the Performing Arts (1987–1990) and Mayor of Rome (1989–1993). After losing the election to Francesco Rutelli, he became Chairman of a construction company (1994–1999) and Chairman of Bank UniCredit MedioCredito (2011–2013). Since 2013 he has been a Member of the Senate.



Born: 6 December 1939, Padua

Co-opted: 28 May 1982, replacing Giulio Onesti  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 40, Absent 2

Executive Board Member No. 68  
Elected Member 13 September 2000–11 August 2004  
Attendance at Meetings: Present 20, Absent 0

### 340. | Iván DIBÓS | Peru

An outstanding oarsman, he won American and Canadian national titles while taking his degree in Business Studies at Detroit University, Michigan. In a lengthy rowing career, he won many national championships between 1957 and 1973 after which he competed with comparable success in masters events. He participated in the South American and Pan-American Games (1959–1974) and at the Ibero-American Games in Spain in 1962.

He was President of the Peruvian Cycling Federation (1967–1968), Secretary of Peruvian Rowing Federation (1971–1974) and since 1982 Treasurer of the Peruvian Olympic Committee. After the death of his father Eduardo Dibós (see JOH, Vol. 20, No. 3/2012, p. 70), who had been a member of the IOC from 1958, he was co-opted onto the IOC in 1982.

At the start of his professional career Dibós was a Board Member of industrial and commercial firms and chairman of the Board of the Channel 11 TV station. After he had served as Deputy Mayor, from 1978 to 1980 and 1990 to 1992, he was elected in 1993 for a two year term as Mayor of Lima. After that he was Vice-President (2005–2010) and since 2011 President of the Alliance Française in Peru. From 2003 to 2006 he directed the Peruvian Institute of Sport (IPD) with the rank of minister.



Born: 18 January 1939, Lima

Co-opted: 28 May 1982, replacing Eduardo Dibós  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 39, Absent 1

341 . | Dame Mary Allison GLEN-HAIG | Great Britain

Born: 18 July 1918,  
London  
Died: 15 November  
2014, London



Co-opted: 27 May  
1982, replacing  
Marquess of Exeter  
Resigned:  
31 December 1993  
Honorary Member  
from 1994  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 16,  
Absent 0

Mary Glen-Haig, née James, was the leading female fencer in Great Britain until the emergence of 1956 Olympic gold medallist, Gillian Sheen. Glen-Haig was a four-time Olympian (1948–1960) and won gold medals in the individual foil at the Empire (Commonwealth) Games of 1950 and 1954. A distinguished administrator in both the medical and sporting field she was President of the British Amateur Fencing Association.

She was the personal choice of Sir Denis Follows, then Chairman of the British Olympic Association (BOA), to replace the Marquess of Exeter on the IOC. President Juan Antonio Samaranch flew to London especially for a meeting with Sir Denis to discuss the matter. As a result, she became the third female member of the IOC in 1982.

On reaching the age of 75, she retired in 1993 and was elected an Honorary Member the following year. She was the first woman to be accorded this honour. Until her death she was a member of ISJH (see also JOH, Vol. 23, No. 1/2015, p. 71).

342 . | Chiharu "Chick" IGAYA | Japan

Born: 20 May 1931,  
Tomarimura,  
Hokkaido



Co-opted: 27 May  
1982, replacing  
Prince Takeda  
Resigned:  
31 December 2011  
Honorary Member  
from 2012  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 38,  
Absent 0

Educated at Dartmouth College in the United States, he is one of many Olympic skiers to have attended the New Hampshire College. A slalom specialist, his capabilities greatly improved during his study at Dartmouth, where he was trained by the first downhill World champion Walter Prager from Switzerland. Whilst there, Igaya won two US Slalom Championships (1953–1954) and tied for the downhill title in 1955.

He represented Japan at three Olympic Winter Games (1952–1960) winning a slalom silver at Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956. He was the first Asian winter sportsman to win an Olympic medal. He confirmed his class in the World Championships in 1958 in Bad Gastein where he won slalom bronze and was fourth in the combined and sixth in the giant slalom. His Olympic career had begun at 1952 Winter Games he finished eleventh in the slalom. In his final Games in 1960 he was twelfth.

Following completion of his studies, Igaya became a member of the Board of Directors of the Japanese subsidiary of a major American Insurance Company. At the same time, he embarked on a career in sports administration. He has been on the FIS Alpine Committee and also rose to Vice-President of the International Triathlon Union (ITU).

In 1982, Igaya became an IOC Member, and has since served on the Executive Board and as Vice-President. In his time as IOC Member he worked in many IOC Commissions, inter alia as Chairman of the Study and Evaluation Commission for the Preparation of the Olympic Winter Games in 1994 and 2006.

|                                  |                                      |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Executive Board<br>Member No. 58 | 9 July 2005–                         | <i>Appointed</i>                     |
| Elected Member                   | 9 October 2009                       | <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President</i> |
| 11 May 1987–16 June<br>1991      | <i>Appointed</i>                     | <i>July 2007</i>                     |
| Second term:                     | <i>4<sup>th</sup> Vice-President</i> | <i>Appointed</i>                     |
| Elected Member                   | 9 July 2005                          | <i>1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President</i> |
| 17 July 1996–                    | <i>Appointed</i>                     | <i>7 August 2008</i>                 |
| 30 September 2000                | <i>3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President</i> |                                      |
| Third term:                      | 10 February 2006                     |                                      |
| Elected Member                   |                                      |                                      |



### 343. | General Zein el Abdin Mohammed Ahmed Abdel GADIR | Sudan

A graduate of the Sudan Military Academy, he created the first parachute regiment in the Sudanese army in 1963 and later became its commander. He was a member of the Revolutionary Command Council in 1969 and Minister for animal resources (1970–1972) and Minister for Youth, Sports and Social Affairs (1974–1980).

An active sports administrator he led the Sudanese delegation at the 1976 Olympics and often accompanied the national football team. He was also appointed President of the NOC from 1978 to 1987.

Like many of the Sudanese military, he was actively involved in politics and was sentenced to a four-year jail term for having taken part in a failed coup. At the 1985 IOC Session in Berlin, President Samaranch informed the members that he had sent four telexes to the leaders of the revolution in an endeavour to get General Gadir released.

These approaches met with no success and although the IOC knew full well that Gadir remained a political prisoner, at the 1987 Session, they took what seemed a very harsh step of declaring him *démissionnaire* for not having attended the requisite number of Sessions. After his release from prison he was reinstated as an IOC Member in 1990 but for protocol purposes he was considered a new member.

When the American media broke the story of the financial irregularities in connection with Salt Lake City's 2002 Winter Olympic bid, it became known that General Gadir had persuaded the SLOC to pay a monthly subvention of \$1000 to his daughter, then studying in London. On 24<sup>th</sup> January 1999 he was suspended by the IOC Executive Board. He was given the opportunity to make a statement at the 108<sup>th</sup> Session. After this, the IOC resolved to exclude him by 86 votes to 4. He became the only person in history to have been expelled twice from the IOC.



Born: 7 May 1940,  
Khartoum

Co-opted:  
28 March 1983  
Demissionaire:  
11 May 1987  
Reinstated: 20  
September 1990  
Expelled: 17 March  
1999  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 13,  
Absent 3

### 344. | Prince Faisal bin FAHD bin ABDUL AZIZ | Saudi Arabia

Prince Faisal bin Fahd was the eldest son of King Fahd (1921–2005) and a member of House of Saud. After taking a degree in Political Science and Management at the University of California in 1971, he held various government ministerial appointments on his return home. In July 1975, he became Director of General Administration for Youth Welfare and was promoted to ministerial rank in 1977. That same year he also became Director-General at the ministry of planning starting. After 1977, he held the rank of Minister of State and was a private "emissary to Iraq."

He presided over the National Basketball Federation from 1963 to 1977. He served as General Secretary of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee (1973–1975), then as President until his death. In addition he led the National Football Federation (from 1973) and the Union of Arab Football Associations (from 1975). 1976 he became Chairman of the Arab Sports Confederation. In the IOC he was a member of the Cultural Commission from 1984 to 1987.

Prince Faisal died of a heart attack shortly after returning from the Pan Arab Games held in Jordan. He had admitted to hospital with heart problems a day before his death.



Born: 7 July 1946,  
Riyadh  
Died: 21 August 1999,  
Riyadh

Co-opted: 28 May  
1983  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 6,  
Absent 15