

# The Biographies of all IOC Members

## Part XX

By Ian Buchanan (†), Wolf Lyberg (†),  
Volker Kluge, Anthony Th. Bijkerk and Philip Barker



### 359. | Anita Luceete DeFRANTZ | USA

Born: 4 October 1952,  
Philadelphia

Co-opted:  
17 October 1986,  
replacing Julian  
Roosevelt

Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 38,  
Absent 0

Executive Board  
Member No. 64  
Elected Member  
23 July 1992 –  
21 September 1993  
Re-elected Member  
21 September 1993 –  
3 September 1997

Third term:  
Appointed  
4<sup>th</sup> Vice-President  
5 September 1997



Appointed  
3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President  
6 February 1998

Appointed  
2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President  
19 June 1999

Appointed  
1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
11 September 2000 –  
16 July 2001  
Fourth term:  
Elected Member  
10 September  
2013–2017

A graduate of Connecticut College and the University of Pennsylvania Law School, she became the first black woman to become a member of the IOC. In 1997 she was the first woman to be elected a Vice-President of the Executive Board.

In 1992 Anita DeFrantz was elected to the Executive Board to serve a one-year term in place of Robert Helmick who, at the end of 1991, had resigned as President of the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and as IOC Member (see *JOH*, Vol. 23, No. 3, p. 69).

Re-elected on 21<sup>st</sup> September 1993 for four years, she continued without interruption as a member of the IOC Executive Board until 2001. After a pause of 12 years, Anita DeFrantz began her fourth period of office in 2013.

An outstanding oarswoman, she won a bronze medal in the eights at the 1976 Olympics and a silver in the coxed four at the 1978 World Championships.

Active in civic affairs, she was an attorney at the Juvenile Law Centre of Philadelphia (1977–1979), an administrator at Princeton University (1979–1981) and then a counsellor for the Corporation for Enterprise Development.

Among her many other sporting offices, she holds a membership of the USOC Board of Directors. She was President of the LA84 Foundation (formerly the Amateur Athletic Foundation) and retired at the end of December 2015.

From 1981 to 1984 she was Vice-President of the Organizing Committee of the Games of the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles 1984 and Mayor of the Olympic Village, and, from 1993 to 2013 Vice-President of the International Rowing Federation (FISA).

Anita DeFrantz is lifetime member of the ISOF. In January 2016 she was named as a senior advisor for the group trying to bring the 2024 Olympic Games to Los Angeles.

### 360. | Jean-Claude GANGA | Republic of Congo

A founder member of several national sports federations and, in 1960, the Congolese Olympic Committee, of which he was President from 1989 to 1999. He was Director of Youth and Sports Services (1961–1968), Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (1966–1979) and President of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa from 1989.

Throughout, he was a dedicated and relentless campaigner against apartheid. He made an eloquent address to the IOC Executive Board in April 1968, although he was not to become an IOC Member for another 18 years. It marked perhaps the turning point in the IOC's attitude towards apartheid. He joined the IOC in 1986 and was a member of the Commission on New Sources of Financing.

A former Trade Union official, he was Ambassador to China (1982–1985) and, on his return, was appointed Minister for Tourism, Sports and Leisure. He was the author of *Fight for an African Sport* which was published in French and Chinese.

Investigations into the bribery scandal of the Olympic Winter Games of 2002 in Salt Lake City indicated that the father of 10 children accepted "for personal benefit of himself and for a very substantial amount", free medical care and excessive travel subsidies from SLOC. On the recommendation of the IOC Executive Board he was excluded at the 109<sup>th</sup> Session in 1999 in Lausanne by 67:19 votes.



Born: 28 February  
1934, Brazzaville

Co-opted:  
17 October 1986  
Expelled:  
17 March 1999  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 17,  
Absent 0

### 361. | Ivan Borissov SLAVKOV | Bulgaria

A graduate of the Higher Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Institute of Sofia he followed a career as a journalist. He was correspondent for the newspaper *Rabotnichesko delo* in London and Editor-in-Chief of *Bulgarsko foto* magazine. He directed 25 documentary films.

Slavkov, who had lost his first wife Svetla Marinova in 1966 at the age of 25 in a plane crash, married Lyudmila Zhivkova, the daughter of the Bulgarian head of state and party chief Todor Zhivkov (1911–1998). She became President with the rank of Minister of the Committee for Art and Culture. Slavkov was her deputy.

With this connection began his social and professional rise. From 1972 to 1982 he was General Director of the football club DFS Levski-Spartak Sofia. Misfortune struck again on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1981 when Lyudmila Zhivkova died under mysterious circumstances. The official cause of death was a brain haemorrhage.

A former member of the national water polo team, he became President of the NOC in 1982 at the age of 42. Nicknamed "Beteto" ("Uncle"), he became President of the Sofia Bid Committee for the Winter Olympic Games of 1992 and 1994.

After Zhivkov's fall, his son-in-law was arrested for illegal possession of weapons in 1990, but after 42 days in prison he was released. However, when attempting to travel to the Olympic Games in Barcelona on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1992, his passport was impounded at Sofia airport and an investigation launched into embezzlement charges. IOC President Samaranch thereupon protested in a letter to the Bulgarian Ministry of the Exterior, to which he had received no



Born: 11 May 1940,  
Sofia  
Died: 1 May 2011, Sofia

Co-opted: 12 May  
1987, replaced  
General Vladimir  
Stoychev  
Expelled: 7 July 2005  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 19,  
Absent 4

answer by the Session in Barcelona. Not until autumn 1994 did Slavkov receive permission from the Bulgarian authorities to take part on IOC Sessions. One year later he was cleared of the charges.

Contrary to all expectations, he not only retained his high posts but also, in 1995, was elected Chairman of the Bulgarian Football Association. On the other hand, his attempt to get a foothold in politics failed. The Forward Bulgaria Coalition, co-founded by him on the model of Berlusconi's Forza Italia failed at the parliamentary elections of 1997. Receiving only 0.19 per cent of the votes.

The end of his sports political career was approaching when he, Goran Takač, the vigorous son of the former IOC adviser Artur Takač (1918-2004), and three other individuals lost their accreditations for the Olympic Games of 2004 in Athens by a resolution of the IOC Executive Board.

The background was a meeting arranged by Takač on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004 in Sofia with reporters of the BBC programme *Panorama*, who had disguised themselves as 'business people'. During the conversation, which was recorded by a hidden camera, Slavkov indicated that, for \$200,000 per vote, he could convince unnamed IOC Members to vote for London at the ballot on the 2012 Olympic Games.

The case was passed to the IOC Ethics Commission who, in their report of 25<sup>th</sup> October 2004, described Slavkov's actions as "contrary to the ethical principles derived from the Olympic Charter and the IOC code of ethics and of an extremely serious nature". The Commission recommended his exclusion, which was agreed by the Executive Committee.

Slavkov however had had the opportunity at the 117<sup>th</sup> Session in Singapore to give his view in a 20-minute hearing. Thereafter, he saw himself as the victim of a worldwide media campaign against the IOC, inflamed by the British publicist Andrew Jennings. But the majority of the IOC Members did not support this: 82 of them voted for exclusion, 12 voted against. Slavkov was also barred from being Chairman of the Bulgarian NOC and was replaced by the world record holder in high jump, Stefka Kostadinova.

### 362. | Anthonius Johannes "Anton" GEESINK | The Netherlands

Born: 6 April 1934,  
Utrecht  
Died: 27 August 2010,  
Utrecht

Co-opted: 12 May  
1987, replacing  
Cornelis Kerdel  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 31,  
Absent 0



Anthonius Johannes "Anton" Geesink started his working life as a construction worker. When he took up judo, he soon became virtually unbeatable, becoming national champion 16 times and winning 21 European titles. In the Netherlands he was elected Sportsman of the Year on four occasions. He was also recognised internationally with the Prix d'Academy Française for Best World Sportsman.

In 1961, he became the first non-Japanese to win a world title, appropriately in Japan. He won further world titles in 1964 and 1965, but his finest hour came on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1964, when he beat his Japanese opponent Akio Kaminaga in the Open Weight final at the Olympic Games in Tokyo. The 15,176 spectators, most of them Japanese, watched silently, and many cried when Kaminaga finally lost. However, Geesink won further respect from the crowd when a Dutch supporter rushed towards the mat at the end of the contest to celebrate and Geesink waved him back to his seat.

Afterwards, he insisted his victory should not be viewed as a defeat for Japan, but rather a triumph for a Japanese sport which had now developed worldwide (crucial for Olympic inclusion). It has been a part of every Games since Munich 1972.

Geesink himself became a judo legend, instrumental in its introduction to schools. An enthusiastic teacher, he devised the Anton Geesink judo-curriculum, became the Dutch Judo Association's trainer-coach, a member of the International Judo Federation (IJF) board and Chairman of the IJF Education and Diffusion Commission. He was also European Judo Union President of honour and wrote nine books about his sport. He was the initiator of the white-and-blue suits, now regulation wear in competition.

The Japanese revered him. In 1997, he received the 10<sup>th</sup> dan, the highest grade in judo: (one of only 18 ever awarded), and in January 2000, a Honorary Doctorate from Tokyo's Kokushikan University. The Japanese government also presented him with the "Order of the Sacred Treasure".

In 2004, the International Judo Federation gave him a well-deserved place in their Hall of Fame and in his home city of Utrecht, they even named a street in his honour, and later erected a statue to him. His office, school and home were all there.

Yet Geesink might well have found fame in another sport for in the late fifties he had a brief spell as a wrestler. He tried to enter the 1960 Olympics but was not accredited, mainly because of his career as a sports teacher classed him as a professional! Fortunately, this problem was resolved in time for him to compete as a judoka in 1964. But between 1973 and 1978 he did return to wrestling as a professional.

After the death of Cornelis Kerdel on 8<sup>th</sup> November 1986, the Netherlands Olympic Committee suggested two potential replacements as IOC Member, but IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch had other ideas. He secretly approached Geesink. They met in Lausanne for three hours on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1987. Later that year, to the surprise of the entire Dutch sports community, the IOC elected Geesink. Samaranch had been keen to involve former athletes, particularly Olympic champions and Geesink was his first choice.

The Netherlands Olympic Committee also celebrated its 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 1987. Geesink made his first appearance as an IOC Member in the Netherlands at the anniversary reception and dinner in Wassenaar.

He fully supported Samaranch's plan to have more athletes in leading sports administration positions. It was thanks to him that the newly merged NOC\*NSF finally established an "athletes commission". Geesink himself served a couple of years as President of their "Commission for Physical Education and Fair Play" (this was later abolished by the NOC\*NSF). He also made use of his own worldwide "network", particularly in improving the status and well being of competitors.

Though his ideas were often in conflict with the NOC\*NSF. Geesink did not yield easily. He formulated many policies, wrote letters and made telephone calls, often with little discernible effect. Yet many of his ideas were subsequently adopted, vindicating his efforts. A typical example occurred in November 2010. The NOC\*NSF General Meeting embraced his proposal regarding the flow of Board members of associated sports federations onto the NOC\*NSF Board. Hitherto, its charter had not permitted this. For a decade Geesink had insisted that this ruling inhibited the influx of competent people. This decision was only taken some months after his death.

Within the IOC, Geesink served on the "Sport for All Commission" and attended the Games between 1988 and 2010. He was Delegate Member for Games Observation, responsible for allocating members for protocol duties. This was a task he took very seriously.

In 2010, Geesink died in a Utrecht hospital aged 76. His funeral was attended by Crown Prince Willem Alexander, now King of the Netherlands, future IOC President Thomas Bach, and many other luminaries from judo and the world of sport.



### 363. | Slobodan FILIPOVIĆ | SFR Yugoslavia/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Born: 10 July 1939,  
Danilovgrad,  
Montenegro  
Died: 14 June 1995,  
Belgrade

Co-opted: 11 May  
1987, replacing  
Boris Bakrač  
Resigned: 24 January  
1995  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 12,  
Absent 0



With a Doctorate in Law from Belgrade University, the youthful-looking man with a gentle face became the President of the Yugoslavian Union of Youth and Chairman of the Court and Mayor of Titograd (now Podgorica, since 1992 the capital of the Republic of Montenegro). In 1987 he was Executive Secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The former handball player served as Chairman of the National Handball Federation (1977–1981) and headed the Yugoslav Olympic Committee (1981–1983). He was also a member of the Executive Board of the International Committee of the Mediterranean Games from 1987 and Chairman of the Conference of Sports Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Pyongyang.

After the dissolution of the SFRY in 1992, Montenegro remained part of smaller Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which Filipovic remained a Member of the IOC. He died of leukemia the night before the 104<sup>th</sup> Session.

### 364. | Seiuli Paul WALLWORK | Western Samoa

Born: 15 January 1942,  
Apia

Co-opted: 11 May 1987  
Expelled: 17 March  
1999  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 16,  
Absent 0



Educated in New Zealand and at the University of Sydney, he became a teacher and then a College Principal before being appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs in 1982.

An outstanding all-round sportsman, his career was cut short when he became a tetraplegic after a sporting accident in 1959. After he had regained some mobility, he went on to win many honours as a weightlifter. He was the Auckland champion in 1964, a gold medallist at the South Pacific Games in 1966 and a silver medallist at the 1974 Commonwealth Games. From 1981 to 1997 he had been Chairman of the Western Samoan Olympic Committee and National Sports Federation. He also served as Chairman of the National Weightlifting Federation (from 1966) and of the National Boxing Federation (1984–1987). Furthermore, he was Vice-Chairman of the Samoa Rugby Football Union (1982–1986).

On 24<sup>th</sup> November 1998 it became known that some IOC Members had been bribed by the Bid Committee of Salt Lake City for the 1998 and 2002 Winter Olympics. Investigations of the five members IOC Commission under the leadership of Richard Pound found that in 1991 Wallwork's wife Julia had asked the American lawyer Tom Welch, together with David R. Johnson, head of the Bid Committee for 1998, for financial support, whereupon she received \$30,000. Thereupon, the IOC Executive Board at the 109<sup>th</sup> Session recommended Wallwork for expulsion, which was carried by 67:19 votes.

Paul Wallwork, who paid the money back after his exclusion, remained President of the Oceania Weightlifting Federation (OWF), an office he occupied from 1992 to 2008. In 1992 he was accepted into the Hall of Fame of Weightlifting.



### 365. | HRH, Princess ANNE, the Princess Royal | Great Britain

A regular member of the British equestrian team for a number of years, she was the first member of the British Royal Family compete in the Olympic Games. At the age of 21, she won the individual European Eventing Championship in 1971. Four years later she was runner-up in the European championships, but at the Olympic Games in 1976 in Montreal, opened by her mother Queen Elizabeth II, she fell with 'Goodwill' in the Cross Country at the 19<sup>th</sup> fence.

Her first husband, Mark Phillips, was also an Olympic equestrian competitor (team gold in 1972, team silver in 1988). After the couple divorced, she married Vice-Admiral Tim Lawrence. Her daughter Zara from her first marriage also took part in the Olympic Games and, in 2012 with the British Three-day-event team, won a silver medal.

Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise became President of the British Olympic Association in 1983, then succeeded her father, Prince Philip, as President of the International Equestrian Federation (1987–1993). She was also President of the Riding for the Disabled Association and the Royal Yachting Association.

Elected to the IOC in 1988, between 1990 and 1994 she was FEI's representative on the Eligibility Commission.

Her paternal grandfather was Prince Andrew (Andreas) of Greece and Denmark (1882–1944), whose father, King George I (1845–1913), had opened the Games of the First Olympiad in Athens in 1896. Her maternal great-great-grandfather, King Edward VII, fulfilled the same role at the Games of the IV<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in London in 1908.

Anne is the seventh holder of the title Princess Royal, an title given only to the eldest daughter of the British sovereign.



Born: 15 August 1950,  
London

Co-opted: 11 February  
1988, replacing  
Lord Luke  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 29,  
Absent 7

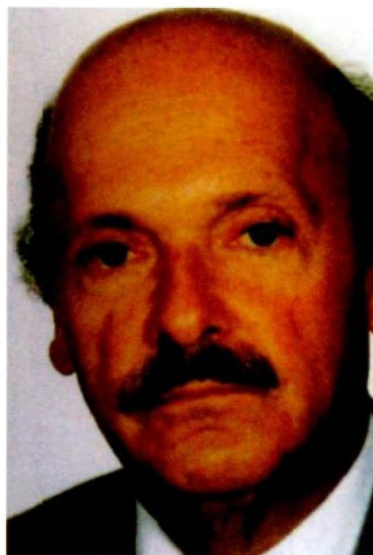
### 366. | Fidel MENDOZA CARRASQUILLA | Colombia

After obtaining a Doctorate in Medicine and Surgery from the National University of Bogota, he became a physician at the Institute for Public Insurance and then was Chief of Staff at the Secretariat of Public Health. When Pope Paul VI visited Columbia in 1966, he was one of the accompanying doctors. He also served as a physician with the Air Force for 26 years before retiring.

He was founder and first President of the Baseball League of Bogota (1969–1979) and from 1969 he accompanied many sporting teams abroad as the team doctor. From 1979 to 1989 he was President of the Colombian Olympic Committee.

Elected to the IOC in 1988, from 1989 to 1990 he was a member of the Commission for the International Olympic Academy and from 1990 to 2006 of the Medical Commission.

In November 2014, he accompanied the Columbian delegation to the XXII Central American and Caribbean Games in Veracruz, Mexico. After that he travelled to Miami for a medical examination, during which an incurable liver cancer was diagnosed. His ashes were interred in Columbia.



Born: 7 July 1925,  
Turbaco, Bolivar  
Died: 5 January 2015,  
Little Havana, Miami,  
USA

Co-opted: 11 February  
1988, replacing  
Julio Gerlein Comelin  
Resigned:  
31 December 2005  
Honorary Member  
from 2006  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 25,  
Absent 0

### 367. | Sir Tennant Edward 'Tay' WILSON | New Zealand

Born: 3 February 1925,  
Feilding  
Died: 26 October  
2014, Lower Hutt

Co-opted: 11 February  
1988, replacing  
Sir Lance Cross  
Resigned:  
31 December 2005  
Honorary Member  
from 2006  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 25,  
Absent 0



Wilson attended Nelson College, a boys-only state secondary school, and was a competitive rower and double sculls New Zealand junior champion in 1959. He practiced as a chartered accountant with his own firm, Tay Wilson & Co., in Lower Hutt and Wellington.

A leading figure in the New Zealand Amateur Rowing Association, he served as Secretary, then President and finally Chairman of the Association. He led New Zealand teams at the Olympics in 1980 and 1984 and served as Secretary-General of the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association from 1985 to 1990.

In the IOC, Sir Tay was a member of the Finance Commission (1994–2006) and of the Commission for New Sources of Financing (1989–1993). He was twice a member of the Executive Board of the Association of National Olympic Committees (1989–1993 and 1996–2000). In addition, he was Secretary-General and Chairman of the Oceania NOCs (ONOC).

### 368. | WU Ching-kuo | Chinese Taipei

Born: 18 October 1946,  
Chongjing

Co-opted: 11 February  
1988, replacing  
Henry H. Hsu  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 35,  
Absent 0

Executive Board  
Member No. 72  
Elected Member  
24 August 2012–2016



After graduating from Tun Hai University, Wu Ching-kuo continued his studies at Oxford College of Technology and Liverpool University in England. He then became a highly successful architect and distinguished sports administrator.

He was captain of his university basketball team, but began his sports-political career in the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA), to whose Executive Committee he belonged from 1982 to 1998. In November 2006, he was President, succeeding the Pakistani Anwar Chowdhry (1923–2010), who in 2007 was excluded for life from the AIBA because of his participation in a financial malpractice lasting several years.

Under the leadership of Dr. Wu, began a new era of the AIBA, launching the one-of-a-kind World Series of Boxing in 2010 and the AIBA Professional Boxing a year later.

Wu was also Vice-President of the Chinese Taipei NOC; since 2012 he has been a member of the Executive Committee. From 1984 to 1988 he was member of the Executive Board of Asian Taekwondo Union (1984–1988).

Co-opted to the IOC in 1988, he has worked since in various commissions, including the commissions for the Coordination of the Winter Games of 1998 and the Summer Games of 2008 and 2016 as well as for Culture and, since 2015, the Commission for Culture and Heritage. He is also Chair of the Olympic Philately, Numismatic and Memorabilia Commission.

After his election to the Executive Board in 2012, he stood a year later for the presidency of the IOC. But in the first round, like Ng Ser Miang (Singapore) he received only six votes. He lost the necessary second ballot to Ng by 36:56 votes.



### 369. | Rampaul RUHEE | Mauritius

A teacher and administrator with the Ministry of Education, he held a variety of posts with football bodies at national and global levels. He was the chairman and team manager of first division football club Cadets Club, which he founded in 1948. He also held a number of posts within the Mauritian Sports Association and the Mauritius Football Association.

Ruhee was the founder and Secretary-General of the Mauritius National Olympic Committee from 1971 until his death and a member of various commissions, including Olympic Solidarity (1989–2001), Coordination for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games (1994–2000) and Women and Sport (2002–2007).

He also served on the Executive Committee of the Association of African NOCs (ANOCA) from 1984 to 1993 and of the Association of NOCs (ANOC) from 1989 to 1993. He died from cancer at the age of 81.



Born: 12 October 1927,  
Port Louis  
Died: 21 October  
2008, Port Louis

Co-opted: 11 February  
1988  
Resigned:  
31 December 2005  
Honorary Member  
from 2006  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 24,  
Absent 1

### 370. | Marat Vladimirovich GRAMOV | URS

After the end of the Second World War, in which Gramov had taken part from 1944, he became in 1948 a functionary of the Communist Youth Federation (Komsomol) in the region of Stavropol. There, in 1952, he met the future General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Mikhail Gorbachov, whose career also began in Stavropol and with whom he was friends for many years.

Gramov, who had studied History at the University of Saratov and had a PhD, came to Moscow in the early 1970s. He worked as journalist, wrote several books and became deputy leader of the Department of Agitation in the CPSU Central Committee. From 1975 he was a member of the Organising Committee for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. In January 1983 he succeeded Sergey Pavlov (1929–1993) as Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR and as NOC President.

After the boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Games ordered by the CPSU Politbureau, behind the back of IOC President Samaranch Gramov arranged the 'Goodwill Games', with the US media entrepreneur Ted Turner, which took place for the first time in 1986 in Moscow. Until 1987, the NOC of the USSR kept a low profile about the question of participation in the Games in Seoul.

Gorbachov's 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' policy led to a series of personnel changes, throughout which only Gramov was affected. He lost his post on the Sports Committee, being replaced by Vitaly Smirnov as NOC President in 1990.

After the dissolution of the USSR in late 1991, the former Russian SFSR was changed to the Russian Federation. After Gramov had taken part in the 98<sup>th</sup> Session in Courchevel in February 1992, the IOC Executive Board occupied itself at its May meeting in Seville with his status, as the Russian NOC had only confirmed Smirnov's membership. At the next Session in Barcelona, IOC General Director François Carrard declared that Gramov was no longer a Member of the IOC, as his NOC had not replied to an enquiry from the Executive Boards.



Born: 27 November  
1927, Brindino,  
Gouvernement Pskov  
Died: 26 February  
1998, Moscow

Co-opted:  
16 September 1988,  
replacing Konstantin  
Andrianov  
Finished: 1992  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 5,  
Absent 0



### 371. | Sinan ERDEM | Turkey

Born: 8 May 1927,  
Manisa  
Died: 23 July 2003,  
Istanbul

Co-opted:  
16 September 1988  
(until his death),  
replacing  
Turgut Atakol  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 21,  
Absent 1



After finishing Galatasaray High School, he studied Law at the University of Istanbul. He became a businessman and from 1962 he was Managing Director of a group of five companies and associations.

As a member and captain of the national volleyball team, he represented Turkey 12 times at various World and International Championships until 1957. Between 1958 and 1967, he served as national coach and Secretary-General of the Turkish Volleyball Federation. He was the organiser of the 1967 European Championship, which took place in Turkey.

A member of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) since 1966, he became Chairman of the Sports Organising Committee of the FIVB (1972–1984). From 1978 to 1986 he was a member of the FIVB Council.

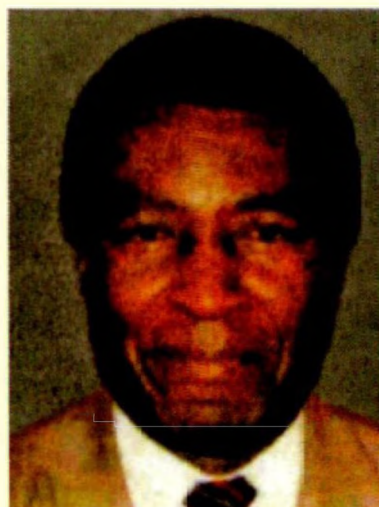
Deputy Secretary of the Turkish NOC (TMOK) from 1975, he served as the Secretary-General from 1982 to 1989. He was Chairman until his death.

His greatest wish, to carry out Olympic Games in Istanbul, was not fulfilled. But the largest Turkish sports arena with 16,000 seats bears his name. In the Sinan Erdem Dome, the FIVB World Championships were held in 2010.

### 373. | Major General Francis Were "Frank" NYANGWESO | Uganda

Born: 29 September  
1939, Busia  
Died: 15 February  
2011, Kampala

Co-opted:  
16 September 1988  
(until his death)  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 28,  
Absent 1



Frank Nyangweso was a boxer who captained the Ugandan national team from 1958 to 1962. He was East African Champion for eight consecutive years, from 1955 to 1962. He participated at the Olympic Games in Rome in 1960, where he lost in the second round of the light middleweight against the eventual Olympic champion Wilbert McCure (USA), on points.

Nyangweso won gold at the 1961 Hapoel Games and a bronze medal at the 1962 British Empire and Commonwealth Games, after being eliminated in the first round of the 1958 Games.

A graduate of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in England in 1963 he quickly became a General in the Ugandan Army. In 1972, Ugandan dictator Idi Amin appointed him Army Commander and Chief of Staff. From 1973 to 1975 he was Minister of Defence. In 1975, Amin went on holiday and delegated his powers to Nyangweso, who became acting Head of State. After leaving the military, he became Minister of Culture (1975–1977), Ambassador (1977–1979) and Head of the Protocol at the Foreign Office (1979–1980).

He served as the manager of the Ugandan boxing team at the 1968 Olympics, helping Uganda win its first Olympic medal, and was Ugandan Chef de Mission at the 1972 and 1980 Olympics.

He became President of the Ugandan Boxing Federation (1967–1972 and 1979–1995) and was President of the African Boxing Confederation from 1974 to 1978 and then Honorary President in 1995. He served on the Executive Board of the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) from 1981 to 1986 and was Vice-President of that organisation (1986–2006).

Nyangweso was President of the Ugandan Olympic Committee from 1971 to 2009 and also Vice-President of the ANOC from 1999 to 2001. Co-opted in the IOC in 1988, he served as a member of the Culture and Education Commission and the Commission for the International Olympic Academy. In 1999, he was implicated in the Salt Lake City bribery scandal but was exonerated after investigation.

### 372. | Willi KALTSCHMITT LUJÁN | Guatemala

After an interval of 36 years, Guatemala again had a seat on the IOC. A national boxing champion, Willi Kaltschmitt Luján became a notable administrator in that sport. He was Secretary-General of the Executive Board of International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) for four years. He also acted as an official at the Olympic Games, World Championships and Regional Games.

A well-respected administrator beyond his favourite sport, he was President of the NOC (1983–1992) and the Central American Sports Organization (1982–1990), then Honorary President and Vice-President of the Pan-American Sports Organization (PASO) until 1993.

A graduate of the Miami Military Academy, he became Director of Marketing and Advertising for a major agro-chemical group. He was Ambassador to Cuba (1998–2000) and Presidential Commissioner for Tourism (2004–2008).



Born: 13 August 1939,  
San José

Co-opted:  
16 September 1988  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 35,  
Absent 0

Executive Board  
Member No. 91  
Elected Member  
24 August 2012–2016

### 374. | Borislav STANKOVIĆ | Yugoslavia/Serbia and Montenegro

From 1920 to 1949, Yugoslavia held two seats on the IOC, but following the death of General Djukić in 1949 they were represented by just one person. At the 1988 Session in Seoul, the name of Boris Stanković was put forward as a second member to join Slobodan Filipović. The proposal was challenged by Niels Holst-Sørensen of Denmark but the President pointed out that as Yugoslavia had hosted the Olympic Winter Games in Sarajevo 1984 they were, in fact, entitled to two seats.

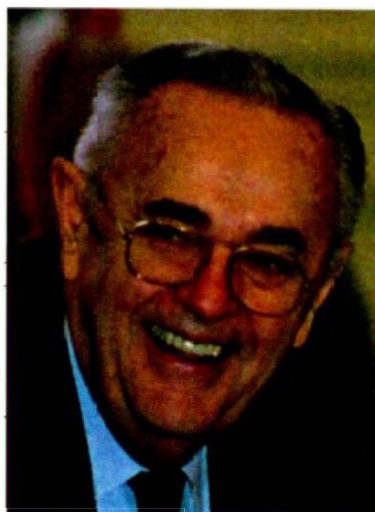
Stanković, who owes his first name to the Serbian writer of the same name (*Impure Blood*, 1910), grew up in Novi Sad, but after the occupation of the Vojvodina in 1941 he fled with his family to Belgrade.

After the war, Stanković began to play basketball. With Red Star Belgrade he won the Yugoslav championship in 1946 and 1947. From 1948 to 1953 he was member of the national team, with whom he contested 36 matches and took part in the first World Championship in 1950 in Buenos Aires and the 1953 European championship in Moscow.

A veterinary graduate from the University of Belgrade in 1956, Stanković began a career as a trainer. He was four times Yugoslavian champion with OKK Belgrade; in 1968 he won the Italian Championship with Pallacanestro Cantù.

From 1960 to 1966 he was General Secretary of the Yugoslavian Basketball Federation, and in 1972 became Deputy General Secretary of the International Federation (FIBA). In 1976 he succeeded Renato William Jones as General Secretary, an office he held until 2002.

From 1962 to 1993 he was General Secretary of the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF). He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame since 1991 and of the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame (2000) as well as a founding member of the FIBA Hall of Fame (2007).



Born: 9 July 1925,  
Bibać

Co-opted:  
16 September 1988,  
re-instated 2<sup>nd</sup> seat  
Resigned:  
31 December 2005  
Honorary Member  
from 2006  
Attendance at  
Sessions: Present 24,  
Absent 0

