

The Biographies of all IOC Members

Part XXI

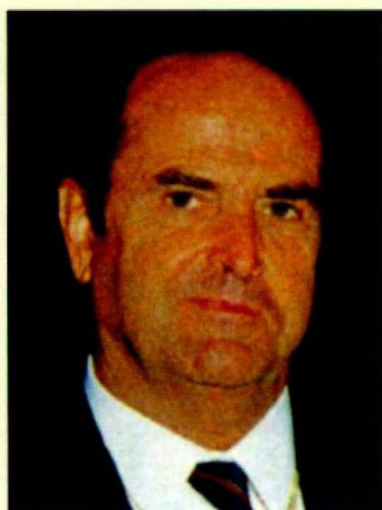
By Ian Buchanan (t), Wolf Lyberg (t) and Volker Kluge



375. | Fernando Ferreira Lima Bello | Portugal

Born: 27 November
1931, Santos-o-
Velho, Lisbon

Co-opted:
1 September 1989
Resigned:
31 December 2009
Honorary Member
from 2010
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 27,
Absent 0



A civil engineering graduate from Lisbon University, he worked mainly in the public sector of the construction industry. He was Director of a road construction company, member of the Registration Committee for Public Works Contractors and Constructors, Director of the Regional Association of Contractors and Constructors and formerly Director of the Construction Department of the Ministry of Employment.

As a yachtsman, he competed in the Olympic Games of 1968 (17th place) and 1972 (21st) in the Dragon Class, was world champion in the Snipe Class in 1953 and was runner-up at the European Championships in Star Class.

He held high office with a variety of sailing organisations and, after joining the Portuguese Olympic Committee in 1975, he served on the Executive Committee (1977–1980) and then as Chairman from 1981 to 1989. He was Chef de Mission of the Portuguese Olympic team in Moscow 1980.

Lima Bello was an IOC Member until 2009 and served on the Cultural Commission, the Commission for the International Olympic Academy and Olympic Education, and on the Eligibility Commission.

377. | Philippe Chatrier | France

Born: 2 February 1928,
Créteil
Died: 23 June 2000,
Dinard

Co-opted:
1 September 1989,
replacing Count de
Beaumont
Resigned: 19 July 1996
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 8,
Absent 1



Chatrier was President of the French Tennis Federation from 1972 to 1993 and the International Tennis Federation from 1977 to 1991. He also served as Chairman of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council from 1979 to 1985.

Under his direction, tennis was reintroduced to the Olympic programme in 1981, firstly as a demonstration sport at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles and then from 1988 as a full medal sport in Seoul.

As a player, he was the French junior champion in 1945 and a member of the Davis Cup team (1948–1950) after which he became non-playing captain of the team (1969–1972). He was the proprietor of the publication *Tennis de France*, which he founded in 1953.

He was married to the British tennis player Sue Partridge, winner of the 1951 British Covered Court Championships and the 1952 Italian championship. After their divorce, he married the French golfer Claudine Cros.

Chatrier was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1992. A year after his death, the Centre Court of the French Open – until then called 'Roland Garros' – was named after him.

Walther Tröger's youth was no bed of roses. His father was killed in the last days of the Second World War, and, when his mother died four years later, as the eldest he had to look after his three brothers. And yet he successfully completed his law studies at the University of Erlangen. From 1951 to 1953 he was active as a court assistant.

As a middle-distance runner, handball and basketball player, he came in contact with student sport, where his career as an official also began. From 1954 to 1961 he served as General Secretary of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Hochschulsport-Verband (ADH).

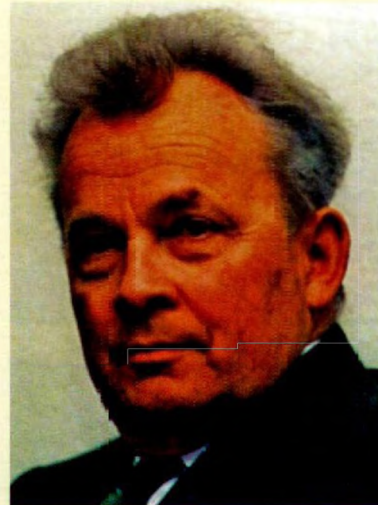
His path then led him to the headquarters of German sport in Frankfurt, where, in 1961, he began in the international department, staying on until 1970. At the same time as General Secretary from then on he led the business of the NOC for Germany for 31 years until 1992.

Tröger quickly acquired a reputation as an expert. He was Chef de Mission of German teams at eight Olympic Winter Games (1976–2002). At the request of IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, in January 1983 he took on the role of IOC Sports Director – initially standing in for the Hungarian Árpád Csánádi and, after the latter's death on 9th March 1983, for the next seven years.

He was not spared the blows of fate. In 1972, as Mayor of the Olympic Village in Munich, he had to accept his greatest defeat when he was unable to protect the Israeli men's team from the assassination attempt of a Palestinian terror commando. He was one of the four people who led the ultimately unsuccessful negotiations with the hostage-takers.

After the Barcelona Games, Tröger succeeded Willi Daume as NOC President. Daume had, in fact, favoured the Opel manager Hans-Wilhelm Gäb, who dropped out through illness. In the following year Tröger was confirmed in post. He was unanimously re-elected in 1997, but in 2002 experienced a second great disappointment when he lost the NOC Presidential election to the Olympic swimming medallist Dr. Klaus Steinbach. Steinbach's candidature had been backed by supporters of a fusion of NOC and Deutscher Sportbund (DSB), which was not promoted by him. Walther Tröger, who has been Honorary Professor of the University of Potsdam since 1994, became Honorary President, until 2006, when the office ceased with foundation of the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB).

Nor were his ambitions to become a member of the IOC Executive fulfilled. Having lost the election in 1992, in 1996 he thought he would have a fresh opportunity. But he gave up in favour of Thomas Bach, with whom he enjoyed a subtle rivalry. Despite this Tröger, was highly regarded in the IOC because of his great knowledge. Until his departure, he acted as Chairman of the Sport for All Commission from 1990, and as IOC delegate for handicapped sport from 1985.



Born: 4 February 1929, Wunsiedel

Co-opted: 1 September 1989, replacing Berthold Beitz
Resigned: 31 December 2009
Honorary Member from 2010
Attendance at Sessions: Present 27, Absent 0

Eight candidates have been proposed for election to the IOC by the Member Election Commission chaired by HRH the Princess Royal at the 129th Session in Rio de Janeiro. The nominations were: Sari Essayah (FIN), racewalker, Chair of the Finnish Christian Democratic Party; Ivo

Ferriani (ITA), bobsleighter, President of the International Bobsleigh and Skeleton Federation, representing an IF; Luis Moreno (COL), President of the Inter-American Development Bank; Auvita Rapilla (PNG), General Secretary of the Papua New Guinea OC; Anant Singh (RSA), film producer;

Karl Stoss (AUT), Chairman of the Managing Board of Casinos Austria AG, President of the Austrian OC; Nita Amciani (IND) Founder and Chair of the Reliance Foundation. The addition of eight new Members would bring the total number to 59. (IOC/JOH)

378. | Carol Anne Letheren | Canada

Born: 27 July 1942,
Owen Sound, Ontario
Died: 2 February 2001,
Toronto

Co-opted:
20 September 1990
(until her death),
replacing
James Worrall
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 15,
Absent 0



Carol Anne Letheren was born to an unwed mother and was adopted by the Wood Family. She studied for a BA in Physical Education at the University of Toronto, where she played volleyball. She graduated in 1963 and taught at the university until 1970, when she accepted a teaching job at York University. In 1977, she earned a Master of Business Administration. Later, she became a senior partner of a marketing and consulting company in Toronto.

She had a wide range of sporting interests include archery, badminton and volleyball. But her major ambition was gymnastics and she served as a judge at the Olympic Games from 1976 to 1984, five World Championships, two Commonwealth Games and three Pan-American Games. She was Vice-President of the Canadian Gymnastics Federation (1970-1977) and a member of the Women's Technical Committee of the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) from 1976 to 1990.

In the early 1980s she became a member of the Canadian Olympic Association (COA). She was Canada's first female Chef de Mission, at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, when the 100-metres winner Ben Johnson failed the drug test. Her deft handling of this scandal paved the way to her selection as President of the COA in 1990. Later in the year she became a member of the IOC.

Carol Anne Letheren collapsed while speaking to the business school alumni of York University and died two days later of a brain aneurysm. She was a member of the Board of Directors for Toronto's bid for the 2008 Olympics, until her untimely death in 2001.

379. | Shun-Ichiro Okano | Japan

Born: 28 August 1931,
Tokyo

Co-opted:
20 September 1990,
replacing Masaji
Kiyokawa
Resigned:
31 December 2011
Honorary Member
from 2012
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 27,
Absent 0



A graduate of Tokyo University, Okano twice played international football for Japan in 1955. He was co-trainer of Ken Nagamura, who, in 1964 in Tokyo and 1968 in Mexico City, looked after the Japanese Olympic selection. In Mexico, the team won a bronze medal. From 1970 to 1971 Okano was the successor of Nagamura.

He was President of Okano Eisen Co. Ltd, part-time lecturer at Tsukuba University (1975-1976) and Director of the Japan Amateur Sports Association (1975-1991). From 1977 to 1991 he served as General Secretary of the Japanese Olympic Committee, then as member of the Executive Board.

An active educationalist on sports-related matters, he was Director of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre since 1987, member of the National Council of Educational Reform (1984-1987), member of the 14th Central Council for Education (1989-1991) and of the National Taxation Council (1993-2004).

The many sporting administrative posts he held included President of the Japanese Football Association (1998-2002), then Honorary President (2002-2008), Supreme Advisor (from 2008) and President of the East Asian Football Federation (2002-2004). He was also a Council Member of the Association of National Olympic Committees (1979-2007) and Vice-President of the General Association of Asian Sports Federations (1985-1990).

Richard L. Carrión, is a scion of a financial dynasty and, like all citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, has American citizenship. The dynasty's patriarch was his grandfather, Rafael Carrión Pacheco (1891-1964), who was able to attend the American public school system. After the death of his half-brother, who had successfully represented the Baldwin Locomotive Company in San Juan, he took charge of the business.

After Carrión Sr. had invested in sugar, real estate and other industries, he had dealings with the American Colonial Bank in Puerto Rico, which led to a desire to purchase a local bank. In 1893, the island was still a Spanish colony, but in 1923 he and his elder brother founded the Banco Popular de Puerto Rico (BPPR), which developed into the biggest and most popular bank of the free state. He presided and led it until 1956.

The grandson was educated in the United States. He received his BA from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania in 1974 and his MA in Management Information Systems from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1976. He then joined Banco Popular and, after his father's death, he became the leader of that banking corporation.

Since 1989 Carrión has been Chief Executive Officer and since 1993 Chairman of Popular Inc. and Banco Popular de Puerto Rico. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Verizon, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Chairman of the Board of Banco Popular Foundation. Since 1992, he has been involved in producing music videos.

Under his leadership, the Banco Popular grew to become to the largest Hispanic-owned bank in North America and one of the 30 most important financial institutions in the Americas. Among other activities, he oversaw the implementation of the ATM system throughout the branch network in Puerto Rico and many other Latin American countries. He also spearheaded the migration from paper to electronic transactions.

After his acceptance into the IOC, in 1991 he became a member of the Finance Commission, in 1999 Vice-Chair and two years later its Chairman, a position he held until 2014. From 2002 to 2014 he was a member of the TV Rights and New Media Commission. From 2006 to 2014 he led its Audit Committee. Since 1997 he has been a member of the Marketing Commission. He was President of the Puerto Rican Bidding Commission for the Olympic Games in San Juan in 2004.

When Carrión stood for the IOC Presidency in 2013, he claimed in a press statement that through his negotiations with the TV companies in North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia he had brought in to the IOC a total of more than eight billion dollars with sale of television rights. In his application, he emphasised the financial stability of the IOC, whose reserves since the start of Jacques Rogge's period in office had risen from 86.5 to 460 million Euros. As expected, in the election on 10th September 2013 in Buenos Aires, Carrión reached the final round, but lost by 29-49 votes to Thomas Bach.



Born: 26 November 1952, San Juan

Co-opted: 20 September 1990, replacing German Rieckehoff
Attendance at Sessions: Present 33, Absent 0

Executive Board Member No. 79
Elected Member 11 August 2004-7 August 2008
Second term: 7 August 2008-26 July 2012



381. | Nat Indrapana | Thailand

Born: 6 March 1938,
Bangkok

Co-opted:
20 September 1990,
replacing Dawee
Chullasapya
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 33,
Absent 0



Trained as a physical educationalist in Australia, Canada and the USA, he was Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education at Srinakharinwirot University (1975–1977) before becoming Vice-Governor of the Sports Authority of Thailand from 1989 to 1996. He was a member of Mahidol University Council (1990–1994), a member of the Thammasat University Council (1995–1997), Vice-President of Singha Corporation (1996–2007) and Vice-Minister of Tourism and Sports (2007–2008). Since 2007 he has also been a member of Srinakharinwirot University.

Dr. Indrapana began his career in sports administration in various organisations of university sport, and, since 1978, has been a Council member of the Asian Games Federation and of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA). He was Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Organising Committee of the VIII Asian Games in Bangkok in 1978. In 1984, he became Deputy General Secretary of the NOC of Thailand.

When he was elected to the Council of the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) in 1996, he began to take a more serious interest in this sport. From 1999 to 2009 he was Vice-President, and from 2004 Chairman, of the Reform Committee. His other passion is trap and skeet shooting. He is President of the National Association and since 2006 President of the Asian Trap and Skeet Shooting Federation.

382. | Charles Nderitu Mukora | Kenya

Born: 18 October 1934,
Nyeri,
Central Province

Co-opted:
20 September 1990,
replacing Reginald
Alexander
Expelled:
27 January 1999
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 11,
Absent 0



A qualified physical education teacher from Loughborough College in England, he coached the highly successful Kenyan athletics teams at the 1968 and 1972 Olympics. Initially a teacher and headmaster, he then went into Government service before becoming Director of External Affairs for Coca-Cola in Africa. From 1992, he was a Member of Parliament.

A member of the Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) since 1976, he was Chairman of the Kenya National Sports Council from 1979 to 1989. After that he was elected President of the Kenya Olympic Association. In addition, he was 1st Vice-Chairman of the Commonwealth Games Federation.

Mukora's career ended abruptly in early 1999, when it became known that he had received nearly \$70,000 in bribes: \$35,000 from Sydney for his vote in the choice of the host city for the Games of 2000, as well as \$34,650 from Salt Lake City, which had been a candidate for the Winter Games of 1998 and 2002. Mukora stated in justification that would not have accepted any money for himself, but that rather it would have been used for 'sports development in Kenya' and 'world youth sports activities'.

Before investigations could be started against him, he followed the advice of IOC President Samaranch and resigned as a member, so that his case no longer required to be dealt with at the 108th Session on 17th and 18th March 1999. After that Mukora was involved in the Non-Olympic Committee (INOC), whose Vice-President for Africa he became in 2003.



383. | Colonel Antonio Rodriguez | Argentina

An Army colonel, he was a national fencing champion in the team épée in 1952 and 1957 and was the South American individual champion in 1957. He was also the Army pistol shooting champion in 1963 and, not surprisingly, he was an outstanding modern pentathlete. A reserve on the 1948 Olympic team, he won a bronze medal in the team event at the 1951 Pan-American Games in Buenos Aires.

Rodriguez moved into sports administration via the Argentinean Fencing Federation, becoming President in 1970. He played a major role in promoting the sports throughout his career as President of the Comité Olímpico Argentino (COA) from 1977 to 2005 and as founder of his country's Olympic Academy in 1982.

He also served as President of the Organising Committee for the first Pan-American Winter Games in La Plata in 1990, as General Secretary and then first Vice-President of the Pan-American Sports Organization (PASO) and as President of the South American Sports Organization (ODESUR).



Born: 17 March 1926,
Rosario
Died: 14 May 2007,
Buenos Aires
Co-opted:
20 September 1990,
replacing
Roberto Peper
Resigned:
31 December 2006
Honorary Member
from 2006
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 22,
Absent 0

384. | Denis Oswald | Switzerland

A law graduate of the Universities of Neuchâtel, Zürich and Cambridge, he was the winner of five national rowing titles in the single sculls and eight titles in other events. He represented Switzerland in three successive Olympic Games (1968–1976). In Mexico City, he won a bronze medal in the coxed fours. In Munich, he was eighth in coxed fours as in the quadruple sculls at the Games in Montreal.

In the meantime, he had qualified as a lawyer in 1973. He worked at a leading law firm in Neuchâtel as a partner, and some years later opened his own practice. In 1977, he received his doctorate from the University of Neuchâtel.

Oswald served as General Secretary of the International Rowing Federation (FISA) from 1978 to 1989 and Deputy Secretary-General of the Swiss Olympic Association (1985–1996). In 1989, he succeeded his compatriot Thomas Keller (1924–1989), who had led FISA since 1958.

From 1990 to 1993 he was President of the Bar in the Canton of Neuchâtel. As a former athlete, he was particularly interested in sports law. He published numerous articles about it and gave lectures at the Universities of Neuchâtel and Lausanne. He became a judge at the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), Legal Consultant and 2000 Director of the International Centre for Sports Studies (CIES) in Neuchâtel.

As President of the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF), Oswald joined the IOC Executive Committee in 2000, to which he belonged until 2012. He was Chairman of the Coordination Commission for the Games of 2004 and 2012, Vice-Chair of the Eligibility Commission (1992–1998) as well as a member of further IOC Commissions.

In a bid to become President of the IOC, Oswald, then aged 66, agreed to stand down as FISA President shortly before the election in Buenos Aires, but his hopes were dashed. After receiving seven votes in the first round, he lost in the final round with only five votes.



Born: 9 May 1947,
Neuchâtel

Co-opted: 16 June
1991, replacing
Raymond Gafner
Attendance at
Sessions: Present 32,
Absent 0

Executive Board
Member No. 70
Elected Member:
13 September 2000–
11 August 2004
Second term:
11 August 2004–
7 August 2008
Third term: 7 August
2008–26 July 2012