

# THE BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL IOC-MEMBERS

## PART VI



José Capelo Franco Frazão Count de Penha Garcia *100 anos de Olimpismo em Portugal*. For the biography see JOH 18(2009)1 p. 58.

### 75. José Capelo Franco Frazão Count de **Penha Garcia**

In JOH 18(April 2009)1, the biography of Count de Penha Garcia was published on page 58. However, at the time, we did not know of any existing photographs.

Our member Fernando Lima Bello now informed us that a photograph of Count de Penha Garcia can be found in the recently published book *100 anos de Olimpismo em Portugal* by Professor Carlos Paula Cardoso. To complete the biography found in JOH 18(2009)1, you will find the photograph printed in this issue.

### 96. Henry **Nourse**

The son of a British naval officer who took up farming in South Africa after retiring from the Navy. The venture was not a financial success and the family moved to Natal where Henry Nourse briefly attended school in Pietermaritzburg before running away from home at the age of 14 to join his half-brother on the diamond diggings in Kimberly.

In 1877 he moved to Pretoria and in the Sekhukune War of that year he commanded a cavalry unit and in 1884 he again saw active service in Bechuanaland.

His business career began with a bus company but with the discovery of gold he established a working at Kambula from which developed the hugely successful Nourse Mining Company. He quickly made a fortune and became one of the most influential businessmen in South

Africa. He had a passion for thoroughbred horses and at one time was the largest breeder in the world with 750

Henry Nourse	RSA
<b>Born:</b> 23 April 1857, Alice near Uitenhage, Cape Province	
<b>Died:</b> 6 October 1942, Doorfontein.	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 96	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 17 August 1920	
<i>Replacing Sydney Farrar</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 2 <b>Absent:</b> 19	
<i>Picture: p. 42 / Biography: pp. 41-42</i>	

horses at his stud. When another great horse lover, IOC President Count de Baillet- Latour, visited South Africa in 1939 he was the guest of Henry Nourse.

In his youth, Nourse was a fine sportsman excelling at rugby, cricket and athletics and he was a legendary figure in the gold fields for his unbeaten record in bare knuckle



Henry Nourse ISOH Archive



Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata ISOH Archive



Franjo Bucar ISOH Archive

fighters by which land claims were often decided. As he grew older and his wealth increased he turned to more sedate pastimes and in 1898 he played in the All-England Croquet Championships at Wimbledon. On another visit to England he dined with King Edward VII.

On the foundation of the South African AAA in 1894 he was elected as the first President and when the athletics body combined with the cycling association in 1904 he continued as President of the new association. When the South African Olympic Association was formed on 3 January 1908 he was elected as the first President. Although elected an IOC member in 1920 he didn't attend his first Session until 1936.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 97. Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata

A pioneer of industrialisation in India. The Tata Group of companies dominated the commercial world on the sub-continent and from the fortune he amassed, he personally paid for the first Indian Olympic team to go to Antwerp in 1920. The rules of the IOC required that participation in the Games could only be through a National Olympic Committee and although India had no such committee at the time, India were allowed to compete in Antwerp solely because of the international reputation of Sir Dorabji Tata.

After the Antwerp Games he set about founding an NOC and enlisted the support of the YMCA which was then the only organisation with an interest in physical education which had branches throughout India. Again at his personal expense, Sir Dorabji sent the Physical Director of the YMCA, Dr. A. G. Neohren, on an extensive tour of India and, encouraged by the response, the Indian Olympic Association was founded in 1927 with Sir Dorabji Tata as the first President and Dr. Neohren as the first secretary. To Sir Dorabji Tata must go the credit for the birth of Olympism in India.

Educated at the Universities of Bombay and Cambridge (England) he was a keen cricketer at both establishments. In 1910 he was knighted by King Edward VII for his charitable work within the British Empire.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 98. Franjo Bucar

After studying history and geography at the Universities of Vienna and Zagreb he attended courses in Swedish gymnastics and modern sports in Stockholm, Prague and Zgorzelec, Poland. On his return home he took up a post as a secondary school teacher and completely modernised physical education in Croatian schools. He introduced and helped to popularise such sports as football, tennis, field hockey, fencing and basketball and among winter sports he was the promoter of ice dancing, skiing, luge and ice hockey.

After taking the initiative in forming the Yugoslav Olympic Committee through the amalgamation of the

Croatian Sports Association and the Serbian Olympic Committee in 1919 he became the first President of the newly-formed organization and served until 1927. The many other senior positions he held in sports administration included President of the Croatian (1919/1935) and Yugoslavian (1936-1938) Skating Federations and Vice-President of the Yugoslavian Fencing Federation (1928). Thanks to the efforts of General Djukich, Yugoslavia was allocated a second seat on the IOC in 1920 and this was taken up by Professor Bucar.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 99. Johannes Sigfrid Edström

As President of the IOC and the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) he was a man of immense sporting influence. Educated at the Universities of Gothenburg and Zurich he gained practical experience by working with electrical companies in the United States. While in America he ran, rowed and wrestled for the Pittsburgh Athletic Club and after five years abroad he returned to Europe in 1897.

On the boat to America he met his future wife, the schoolteacher, Ruth Miriam Randell in romantic circumstances. They were both sitting on deck looking at the moon and as a result of this meeting they were married in 1899 while he was working in Switzerland as director of the Zurich tram company. After his return to Sweden in 1900 his business career continued to prosper and he rose to become Managing Director and then Chairman of the Board of ASEA, a world leader in the high-tension electrical current industry. At the 1932 Games he was one of a small committee which ruled that Paavo Nurmi was ineligible to compete in the marathon as he was a professional. There was a huge outcry and ASEA products were boycotted in Finland. Edström founded a number of Employers' Federations and similar organizations, notably the International Chamber of Commerce in 1918. His greatest contribution to labour relations was to sign the Saltsjebaden Treaty between the Unions and the Employers Federations. The treaty which was signed in 1925 is still in force.

After a brief return visit to the United States to attend the 1904 Games in St. Louis, he devoted himself to sports administration at home and in 1903 was one of the founders of the Swedish National Sports Federation serving as President of the Executive Board from 1903 to 1913. He was the Vice President of the 1912 Games in Stockholm where he took the initiative of founding the IAAF serving as its first President until he retired in 1946 on becoming President of the IOC. Co-opted onto the IOC in 1920 his talents were quickly recognised. In 1921 he was appointed a member of the first Executive Committee (later the Executive Board) and he chaired the Olympic Congress that year and again in 1925. Edström rendered the Olympic Movement a great service during these early years by containing the ambitions of the International Federations. He was appointed a Vice-President of the IOC in 1937 and following the death of

Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata	IND
<b>Born:</b> 27 August 1859, Bombay	
<b>Died:</b> 3 June 1932, Bad Kissingen, Germany	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 97	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 17 August 1920	
<b>Resigned:</b> 23 May 1930	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 1 <b>Absent:</b> 10	
<i>Picture: p. 42 / Biography: p. 42</i>	

Franjo Bucar	YUG
<b>Born:</b> 25 November 1866, Zagreb	
<b>Died:</b> 26 December 1946, Zagreb	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 98	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 18 August 1920	
<i>New 2nd seat</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 13 <b>Absent:</b> 9	
<i>Picture: p. 42 / Biography: pp. 42-43</i>	

Johannes Sigfrid Edström	SWE
<b>Born:</b> 21 November 1870, Motlanda	
<b>Died:</b> 18 March 1964, Stockholm	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 99	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> October 1920	
<b>Resigned:</b> 16 July 1952	
<i>Replacing Viktor Balck</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 27 <b>Absent:</b> 2	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 4	
<b>Elected member:</b> 06.06.1921	
Re-elected member: 23.04.1927	
Re-elected member: 25.04.1932	
Re-elected member: 01.03.1935	
<b>Elected Vice President:</b> 08.06.1937	
Re-elected Vice President: 06.06.1939	
<b>Interim IOC President:</b> 08.01.1942	
<b>IOC President:</b> 04.09.1946–16.07.1952	
<b>Honorary IOC President:</b> 16.07.1952–18.03.1964†	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 40 <b>Absent:</b> 6	
<i>Picture: p. 44 / Biography: pp. 43-44</i>	



Johannes Sigfrid Edström *ISOH Archive*



James George Bower Merrick *ISOH Archive*



Brigadier-General Reginald John Kentish *ISOH Archive*

President Henri de Baillet-Latour in 1942 he was de facto President during the remaining war years. As a neutral, he was well placed to fill this role and he went to great lengths to keep in touch with the members throughout the world.

In November 1944 he made the difficult journey to the United States to discuss the future of the Olympic Games with Avery Brundage and in August 1945 Edström, Brundage and Britain's Lord Aberdare met at the Executive Committee in London to plan the rebuilding of the IOC. At the first post-war IOC Session in Lausanne in 1946 Edström was deservedly elected President by acclamation. In 1947 he was awarded the Olympic Cup for his contribution to the Olympic Movement and on his retirement from the IOC in 1952, at the age of 81, he was accorded the title of Honorary President.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 100. James George Bower Merrick

After graduating from the University of Toronto he studied law at Osgoode Hall in a programme leading to admission to the Ontario bar. While at University he was President of the, Varsity AAA and maintained a life long interest in sport, serving as President of the AAU Olympic Committee from 1911-1921. He helped to organize of the first Canadian Olympic team in 1908 and became the first President of the Canadian AAA the following year. He was also actively involved with rowing and yachting in Canada.

Proposed for the IOC by Coubertin, he attended all Games from 1908 to 1936 but showed less for enthusiasm for attending IOC Sessions and was absent from 15 of the 20 Sessions held during his mandate. As early as 1925 his fellow members of Canadian Olympic Committee wrote to Baillet Latour complaining that Merrick was inactive in representing Canadian interests on the IOC and asked that a second Canadian IOC member be appointed with the Canadians having an input into the selection. Letters from Baillet Latour to Merrick prompted the latter to take a more active interest in Canadian Olympic affairs. An enthusiastic supporter of the Winter Games he presented Montreal's unsuccessful bid to host the 1932 Winter Games at the 1929 Session in Lausanne.

Three years later at the 1932 Session in Los Angeles his motion that the Summer and Winter Games should not be awarded to the same country in the same year was defeated after strong opposition from the Executive Board.. He was for 19 years Secretary of the Manufacturers Association of Ontario, and while in office acted as arbitrator in many strikes and labour disputes. In his later years he was associated with mining interests. He was unmarried.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 101. Brigadier-General Reginald John Kentish

After attending Malvern College and the Royal Military Academy he became a high-ranking Army officer serving with distinction in the Boer War and in World War I when he was decorated for gallantry. An influential figure in Army sports he was a dedicated advocate of the provision of mass recreational facilities. Initially he arranged these facilities for the troops and then, after he retired from the Army in 1922, he continued his campaign by founding the National Playing Fields Association in 1925. The success of the Association was recognised in 1930 when they were awarded the Olympic Cup.

General Kentish took over as Secretary General of the British Olympic Association from de Courcy Laffan (1921-1925) and led the British team at the 1920 and 1924 Games. He served as a member of the IOC Executive Board (1921-1925).

In view of his commitment to "Sport for All" he was chosen to Chair the Commission of the Construction of Playgrounds at the IOC Congress at Berlin in 1930 but at the same meeting he was taken to task by President de Baillet-Latour for an article he had written in *The Athletic News* threatening the withdrawal of the British team from the 1932 Games unless the problems of amateurism and "broken time" payments were satisfactorily resolved. Kentish responded by advising the Session that he wished Britain's position on these controversial matters to be clearly stated.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 102. Prince Stefan Lubomirski

Although co-opted as a member at Lausanne in 1921 his name did not appear in the IOC list of members until 1988 when his membership details were discovered by Wolf Lyberg. Prior to that, the first Polish IOC member had invariably been shown as Prince Kazimierz Lubomirski (IOC member No.114) who was co-opted in 1923.

As the first Chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee (1919-1923) Prince Stefan was well qualified to be an IOC member and there is no doubt that he filled that role as in 1922 he wrote to the IOC asking to be replaced by a Professor Edward Wittig. His request was not granted and he remained a member until the following year when he was succeeded by Prince Kazimierz and Professor Wittig never did become an IOC member. Many sources indicate that the Princes Stefan and Kazimierz were either brothers or father and son and, although they were distantly related, this was not the case.

In 1891 Prince Stefan married Countess Natalie, the daughter of Count Zamoyski, and there were three sons and two daughters of the marriage. An aristocrat and landowner, he became Deputy Chairman of the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra in 1905 and in 1917 he was a co-founder of the Inter-Party Political Circle and leader of the National Block prior to the restoration of independence.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

James George Bower Merrick	CAN
<b>Born:</b> 14 May 1871, Toronto	
<b>Died:</b> 8 April 1946, Toronto	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 100	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 15 January 1921	
<i>Replacing Sir John Hanbury-Williams</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 5 <b>Absent:</b> 15	
<i>Picture: p. 44 / Biography: p. 44</i>	

Brigadier-General Reginald John Kentish	GBR
<b>Born:</b> 29 December 1876, London	
<b>Died:</b> 5 July 1956, Northampton	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 101	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 2 June 1921	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 June 1933	
<i>Replacing Sir Theodore Cook</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 8 <b>Absent:</b> 3	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 6	
<b>Elected member:</b> 11.07.1924	
Re-elected member: 23.04.1927–23.04.1931	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 15 <b>Absent:</b> 4	
<i>Picture: p. 44 / Biography: p. 45</i>	

Prince Stefan Lubomirski	POL
Count of Wisnicz and Jaroslaw	
<b>Born:</b> 5 May 1862, Warsaw	
<b>Died:</b> 18 August 1934, Warsaw	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 102	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 5 June 1921	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 April 1923	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 1	
<i>Picture: – / Biography: p. 45</i>	



Francisco Ghigliani *ISOH Archive*



Horacio Echevarrieta y Maruri *ISOH Archive*



Santiago Güell y Lopez Bacigalupu y Bru *ISOH Archive*

### 103. Francisco **Ghigliani**

Born in Argentina his parents moved to Uruguay when he was still child. He qualified as a doctor in 1908 but gave up medicine to follow a career in politics and journalism. His career as a newspaperman began with *El Día* and he later became a director of *El Pueblo* and *El Ideal* where his writings reflected his strong patriotic feelings.

Well known in local politics, he was particularly active in the Malvin area of Montevideo where he lived on Calle Orinoco and such was his popularity that the Mayor re-named the street Calle Ghigliani. At a national level he held numerous government posts and became a Member of the Chamber of Senators in 1934. Co-opted as an IOC member in 1921 he never attended any of the 16 Sessions held during his 15-year mandate but surprisingly he was never declared demissionare. At home he was very active in Olympic affairs. As the founder and first President. of the Uruguayan Olympic Committee from 1923 until his death in 1936 he organized his country's first Olympic team in 1924 and made a further contribution to Uruguayan sport by creating a number of Federations and developing their activities.

In November 1936, the announcement that he had taken his own life came as a great surprise but the police soon found contradictory evidence which pointed towards the fact that he had been murdered. The fatal shot had been fired from a position which was virtually impossible for Ghigliani to have taken up, there were no finger prints on the gun and the bullet had entered the body without penetrating the outer clothing which Ghigliani had been wearing. In the light of such evidence it seems almost certain that he was murdered.

On learning of his death, the President of Uruguay called a general meeting of his ministers and it was decided that Ghigliani should be awarded the title of Honorary Minister of Uruguay.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 104. Horacio **Echevarrieta y Maruri**

A prosperous industrialist, he served the IOC for less than two years and didn't attend the one Session held during his mandate.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 105. Santiago **Güell y Lopez Bacigalupu y Bru**

Following the reorganisation of the Spanish Olympic Committee in 1924 he served as President until 1926. Although there had been an Olympic Committee in Spain before that time, this new organisation was the first to be recognised by the IOC.

In his later years he became blind and met his death by falling into the sea while walking along a cliff top path he knew well.

The family's substantial business interests in shipping and cement brought them considerable wealth and

they were well-known as patrons of the arts. The noted architect, Gaudi, was a particular beneficiary of their generosity.

His son-in-law, also Baron de Güell (later the Marquis de Mac-Mahon), was co-opted as an IOC member in 1952.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 106. Nezamoddin Emami Khoe

Nezam Khan was the eldest son of the Ayattolah Yahya Emam Joina of Khoe who was one of the leading figures in the Constitutional Revolution of 1908. Educated in Switzerland, he married, at an early age, the daughter of Hassan Vuzuq, the pro-British Minister who signed the controversial agreement with the British in 1919 which aimed at the regeneration of Persia under British influence.

When Hassan Vuzuq's brother, Ahmad Qavam (Qavamusalteneh), became Prime Minister in 1921 he sent Nezam and his wife (Qavam's niece) to London for further study and education. He also appointed Nezam as the Persian Oil Commissioner in London, a position much coveted by more senior diplomats and politicians. Despite the fact that Nezam was barely 30-years-old, the influence of his father, father-in-law and wife's uncle quickly ended the aspirations of his rivals, who naively thought that the London appointment would be made on the basis of seniority.

Later Nezam was appointed as Ambassador to Switzerland and on his return to Persia he became the Government Legal Inspector to the Central Bank and his signature was printed on Persian and later Iranian banknotes.

His daughters married Hassanali Mansour and Amir Abbas Hoveyda who were successively Prime Minister of Iran from 1964 to 1977. Neither of his sons-in-law survived the political turmoil of their time. Mansour was assassinated in 1964 and Hoveyda was condemned to death after the Islamic Revolution of 1978.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 107. Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear

After the Quintana incident, the Argentine were without an IOC member for 12 years. Dr. Alvear was the great-grandson of a Spanish admiral and was educated at the University of Buenos Aires where he first identified himself with advanced political ideas. A life-long Radical, he took part in three revolutions and became a member of the Government before being appointed Ambassador in Paris in 1917. He urged Argentina to break off diplomatic relationships with Germany owing to the sinking by U-boats of Argentinian ships carrying food to Britain. In 1922 he was elected President of the Argentine Republic and before he left Europe to take up his Presidential duties he was entertained by the Pope, King George V of England, King Albert of Belgium and King Alfonso of Spain.

His term as President ended in 1928 and in 1930 he led

Francisco Ghigliani	URU
<b>Born:</b> 7 June 1883, Buenos Aires, Argentina	
<b>Died:</b> 10 November 1936, Montevideo	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 103	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 5 June 1921	
<b>Resigned:</b> 10 November 1936	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 16	
<i>Picture: p. 46 / Biography: p. 46</i>	

Horacio Echevarrieta y Maruri	ESP
<b>Born:</b> 15 September 1870, Bilbao	
<b>Died:</b> 20 May 1963, Bilbao	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 104	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 5 June 1921	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 April 1923	
<i>Replacing Marquis de Villamejor</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 1	
<i>Picture: p. 46 / Biography: p. 46</i>	

Santiago Güell y Lopez Bacigalupu y Bru	ESP
Baron de Güell	
<b>Born:</b> 2 August 1888, San Sebastian	
<b>Died:</b> 2 August 1954, El Garraf, Barcelona	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 105	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> March 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 April 1923	
<i>New 2nd seat</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 14 <b>Absent:</b> 16	
<i>Picture: p. 46 / Biography: pp. 46-47</i>	

Nezamoddin Emami Khoe	PRS
(Nezam Khan)	
<b>Born:</b> 5 June 1891, Khoe, East Azerbaijan	
<b>Died:</b> 30 April 1969	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 106	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 15 March 1921	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 April 1923	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 1	
<i>Picture: – / Biography: p. 47</i>	



Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear *ISOH Archive*



Dr. Wang Cheng-ting *ISOH Archive*



William May Garland *ISOH Archive*

the reorganization of the Radical movement but after the right-wing revolution of 1931 he was asked to leave the country. In July 1932 he returned to South America and was met by his supporters in Montevideo, Uruguay but they were not allowed to organize a cavalcade to Alvear's home in Buenos Aires. Politically his return was not a success and he was soon interned on Mattin Garcia island before being deported. Dr. Alvear chose to return to Paris where he had been an exceptionally popular diplomat. By 1934 he was home again and took over the leadership of the Radical Party but his political power gradually went into decline.

He first met Coubertin in Paris in 1917 but didn't become an IOC member until 1922. A few months later he was elected President of his country after which it is not surprising that he found little time for Olympic matters although he remained an IOC member for a further ten years. A keen all-round sportsman, he excelled as a revolver shot and was the world champion in 1903 and runner-up in 1904. He was also the winner in the revolver and team pistol team events at the Argentine Independence Centenary Championships in 1910. This was the meeting which resulted in his IOC predecessor, Manuel Quintana, being radiated.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

### 108. Dr. Wang Cheng-ting

After receiving his elementary education in Ningpo he entered Peiyang University, the first institute of modern education to be started by the Chinese Government. He then spent two years in Tokyo as Secretary of the YMCA after which he studied for one year at the University of Michigan before graduating from Yale as a Bachelor of Arts in 1910.

One of the founders of organized sport in China he served as President of the Far Eastern AA (1920-1921) and as Honorary President (1922-1923). He was also President of the Chinese National Athletic Federation for many years.

A prominent political figure, he was a delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference (1919-1920), served four times as the Chinese Foreign Minister between 1923 and 1931 and was the Chinese Ambassador to the USA (1936-1939). He returned briefly to China in 1940 but soon left for Hong Kong where he stayed until 1945 before returning to Shanghai where he laid the foundations of his financial empire. Well before the arrival of the Communists he moved his business operations back to Hong Kong and he remained there for the rest of his life. He took no further part in Olympic affairs and on 20 October 1956 he wrote tendering his resignation from the IOC. However, he quickly changed his mind and on 18 November sent a cable withdrawing his resignation but Dr. Wang finally retired the following year on reaching the age of 75.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*



## 109. William May Garland

From a modest background he rose to become a wealthy and influential figure. Educated in the public school system in Maine, he moved to the East Coast in 1884 for health reasons where one of his early jobs was as a stage-coach driver but he soon entered the real estate business where he amassed a fortune from the development of the Los Angeles area.

Elected a member of the IOC in January 1922 he attended his first Congress in Paris that summer. The following year at the Rome Congress he successfully led the Los Angeles bid to host the 1932 Games. He became President of the Organizing Committee for the Games and, as a realtor, he was personally very much involved in the construction of the Los Angeles Coliseum. He resigned from the IOC shortly before his death and was succeeded by his son, John.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 110. Ivar Andreas Nikolaj Nyholm

After serving as the first Secretary General of the NOC (1905-1925) he was appointed a Vice-President (1925-1938). A businessman with insurance interests he was the first Danish member of the IOC who did not have a military background.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 111. Charles Hitchcock Sherrill

A man of phenomenal talent and achievement. A Yale graduate, he practised law in New York, served as US Ambassador to Argentina (1909-1911) but resigned from the diplomatic service when ill health forced him to decline the post of Ambassador to Japan. During World War 1 he held the rank of Brigadier-General when in charge of the US draft and later returned briefly to diplomacy, serving as Ambassador to Turkey (1932-1933).

As sprinter, he is credited with the invention of the "crouch start" and was the American 100 yards champion in 1887. He was also the originator of the international series of inter-university athletic matches which began with the Yale v Oxford meeting in 1894.

An internationally acclaimed art connoisseur, he spoke eight languages, and was a dedicated supporter of the Olympic Arts Competitions. After joining the IOC in 1922, he became the first American member of the Executive Board in 1926. He was elected for a fourth term in 1935 but died the following year. One of his first proposals as an IOC member came at the Rome Session in 1923 when, supported by IAAF President, Sigfrid Edström, he unsuccessfully moved that the 200 metres race at the 1928 Games should be run on a straight track.

In 1936 he waged a successful battle against those Americans who were in favour of a US boycott of the Berlin Games. He unquestioningly accepted the Nazi assurances that there would be no discrimination against the Jews

Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear	ARG
<b>Born:</b> 4 October 1868, Buenos Aires	
<b>Died:</b> 23 March 1942, Buenos Aires	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 107	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> March 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 28 July 1932	
<i>Replacing Manuel Quintana, Jr.</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 1 <b>Absent:</b> 9	
<i>Picture: p. 48 / Biography: pp. 47-48</i>	

Dr. Wang Cheng-ting	CHN
<b>Born:</b> 25 July 1882, Ningpo, Cheking	
<b>Died:</b> 21 May 1961, Hong Kong	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 108	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> March 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 23 September 1957	
<i>Honorary member from 1957</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 4 <b>Absent:</b> 29	
<i>Picture: p. 48 / Biography: p. 48</i>	

William May Garland	USA
<b>Born:</b> 31 March 1866, Westport, Maine	
<b>Died:</b> 26 September 1948, Monterey, California	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 109	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> January 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 28 July 1948	
<i>Replacing Allison Armour</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 15 <b>Absent:</b> 7	
<i>Picture: p. 48 / Biography: p. 49</i>	

Ivar Andreas Nikolaj Nyholm	DEN
<b>Born:</b> 2 June 1864, Everdup, Copenhagen	
<b>Died:</b> 21 April 1953, Ostervold, Copenhagen	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 110	
<b>Co-opted (postal vote):</b> 4 March 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 25 April 1931	
<i>Replacing Fritz Hansen</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 4 <b>Absent:</b> 6	
<i>Picture: p. 50 / Biography: p. 49</i>	



Ivar Andreas Nikolaj Nyholm ISOH Archive



Charles Hitchcock Sherrill ISOH Archive



John Joseph Keane ISOH Archive

and he had earlier been invited to the Nuremburg Rally as Hitler's personal guest. With such remarks as 'there never was a prominent Jewish athlete in history' there was no doubt where his sympathies lay. In alliance with Avery Brundage and shamefully supported by IOC President, Count Henri Baillet-Latour, he engineered the ousting from the IOC of his most influential adversary, Ernest Jahncke. General Sherrill died five weeks before the opening of the 1936 Summer Games.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 112. John Joseph Keane

A founder member of the Olympic Council of Ireland and the first President (1922-1929). Aloof, authoritative and devious he was the most unpopular administrator in the history of Irish sport. It was said that 'he rarely spoke to anyone and few ever spoke to him'.

Despite these anti-social characteristics, he must be given the credit for obtaining recognition for Ireland as a separate country at the Olympic Games but even in this matter he acted in an underhand manner. Seeking Olympic recognition for Ireland, he wrote to Baron de Coubertin on 22 April 1922 and signed himself as President of the Gaelic Athletic Association. He held no such office but the IOC never checked on his claim and he was invited to attend the Session in Paris in June. Despite initial objections from Brigadier-General Kentish (GB), Keane was successful in getting Ireland into the Olympic movement and somehow managed to engineer a place for himself on the IOC. Initially, he attended IOC meetings regularly but at the 1951 Session in Vienna the status of his membership was called into question. It was pointed out that he had not paid his membership dues for many years and never answered any letter from the IOC. President Edström agreed to write one final letter and if there was again no reply from Keane he was to be declared demissionaire. The required acknowledgement to Edström's letter was never received and Keane's name was struck from the roll of IOC members. In retrospect, the action seems rather drastic as Keane had, in fact, been present at the Session in Stockholm only four years earlier.

This complex character began life on the family farm, but at the age of 18 he took a clerical position with an agricultural merchant in Dublin. With his talent for self-advancement, by whatever means, it is no surprise that he owned the company at the time of his death. As a sportsman, he won two All-Ireland Football medals (1898 & 1899) and he was the Irish 120 yards hurdles champion in 1900

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 113. Gerald Oakley Earl of Cadogan

After schooling at Eton, he was commissioned in the Life Guards and saw active service in the Boer War. As his two elder brothers had predeceased him and as neither had left a surviving male heir he became the Sixth Earl of Cadogan on the death of his father in 1915. He had

earlier been aide-de-camp to his father when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was a Family Trustee of the British Museum, was awarded the CBE in 1919 and was Chairman of the British Olympic Association from 1922–1927.

His ability to discharge his public duties satisfactorily was inhibited by his excessive drinking and having been declared bankrupt three times as a result of his gambling debts he was not a respected figure. Owning almost 300 acres of real estate in the prime London residential areas of Belgravia and Chelsea the family controlled vast wealth through the Cadogan Estate but the trustees strictly controlled the distribution of income and the IOC member was not a major beneficiary. With limited personal funds and faced by his debtors in London, he retreated to Culford Hall, the family estate in Suffolk, where he spent his time bird watching.

From an early age he had been banned from all involvement in the running of the Cadogan Estate and when he died an undischarged bankrupt it was not until 1976 that his debts were finally paid off, 43 years after his son had inherited them.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

#### 114. Jorge Matte Gormaz

A lawyer, statesman and farmer he was elected a Parliamentary Deputy in 1906 and went on to serve a second term. He rose to become Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs and in that capacity welcomed President Alessandri home when he returned from exile in 1925. He also led the Chilean delegation at Pan-American Congresses in Buenos Aires and Lima and in 1937 he headed the delegation which signed a trade agreement with Bolivia.

He was managing director of the Bank Matte and advisor to the Banco Espanol and to several industrial and mining companies. In his later years he started to produce alimentary oil on his farm at San Antonio de Naltagua. As a result of his keen interest in aviation he organised the Military Aviation School, presided over the first Pan-American Aeronautical Congress in Santiago and was President of the Aero Club.

After serving as an IOC member for four years he resigned in a letter dated 27 December 1927 as he was no longer living in Chile. His resignation was officially accepted on 25 July 1928 at the Session in Amsterdam. Having returned to Chile, he was asked to rejoin the IOC after Alfredo Ewing had been declared demissionaire. His acceptance dated 24 October 1933 was confirmed by the Executive Board on 2 December and Matte Gonnaz began a second period as an IOC member. His membership ended in 1939 when, like Ewing, he was declared demissionaire. After some confusion with the similarly named Marie Gomez of Mexican his membership was terminated on the grounds that not only had he failed to attend a single Session since being co-opted, he also owed Sw. Fcs. 1050 in past dues.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

Charles Hitchcock Sherrill	USA
<b>Born:</b> 13 April 1867, Washington, D.C.	
<b>Died:</b> 25 June 1936, Paris, France	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 111	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 7 June 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 28 July 1948	
<i>Replacing Bartow Weeks</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 10 <b>Absent:</b> 5	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 7	
<b>Elected member:</b> 03.05.1926	
Re-elected member: 23.04.1927	
Re-elected member: 25.04.1931–01.03.1935	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 7 <b>Absent:</b> 8	
<i>Picture: p. 50 / Biography: pp. 49-50</i>	

John Joseph Keane	IRL
<b>Born:</b> 10 June 1870, Anglesboro	
<b>Died:</b> 14 April 1956, Dublin	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 112	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 9 June 1922	
<b>Resigned:</b> 7 September 1951	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 15 <b>Absent:</b> 11	
<i>Picture: p. 50 / Biography: p. 50</i>	

Gerald Oakley Earl of Cadogan	GBR
<b>Born:</b> 28 May 1869, London	
<b>Died:</b> 4 October 1933, London	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 113	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 7 April 1923	
<b>Resigned:</b> 23 July 1929	
<i>Replacing the Duke of Somerset</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 4 <b>Absent:</b> 3	
<i>Picture: p. 52 / Biography: pp. 50-52</i>	

Jorge Matte Gormaz	CHI
<b>Born:</b> 11 April 1876, Santiago	
<b>Died:</b> France	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 114	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 7 April 1923	<b>Resigned:</b> 25 July 1928
<b>Co-opted:</b> 2 December 1933	<b>Demissionaire:</b> 8 June 1939
<i>Replacing Carlos Silva Vildosola</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 9	
<i>Most previous publications give his membership as ending in 1928 and make no mention of his second period as a member.</i>	
<i>Picture: p. – / Biography: p. 51</i>	



Gerald Oakley Earl of Cadogan *ISOH Archive*



Alfredo Benavides Diez Canseco *ISOH Archive*



Prince Kazimierz Lubomirski *ISOH Archive*

## 115. Alfredo **Benavides** Diez Canseco

After finishing his studies at Guadalupe College, he embarked on a diplomatic career and held various posts at Consulates in Europe before being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Between 1935 and 1942 he was Special Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and from 1944 to 1949 he was Ambassador to Canada.

He was a major figure in the development of Peruvian sport, founding the Club Union Cricket, the first sports club in Peru, the Las Terrazas de Miraflores tennis club and the Ancon Yacht Club. He was also President of the Peru Jockey Club. He initiated the building of the first National Stadium at Santa Beatriz and served as President of the Athletic and Sports Federation which later became the Peruvian Olympic Committee.

As chef de mission of the Peruvian team at the 1936 Games he became involved in a major dispute. In the quarter-finals of the soccer tournament Peru beat Austria 4-2 with the two decisive goals coming in the second period of extra time by which time the Peruvian spectators, some of them armed, had invaded the pitch causing general mayhem and attacking the Austrian players. Not surprisingly, the Austrians protested and the match was ordered to be replayed behind closed doors. The Peruvian team refused to take part in a replay and the President of Peru, General Oscar R. Benavides, pulled the nation's entire squad out of the Games. Alfredo Benavides had no option but to follow the orders of his President who was also his brother.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 116. Prince Kazimierz **Lubomirski**

In 1923 he replaced his relative, Prince Stefan, both as Chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee and as an IOC member. Although he was often said to be the first Polish IOC member, this was not correct (see Prince Stefan, above) but he was the first to embrace Olympism with enthusiasm and had he not died during his mandate at the age of 61 he would surely have made a greater contribution to the Olympic movement.

A graduate of the Department of Law at the Jagiellonian University and the School of Political Science in Paris, he served as a member of the local Galicia Parliament from 1901-1913. He was then a representative of the Right Wing National Party and from 1919-1923 he was the Parliamentary Member of Poland in Washington, USA.

On his return he was a leading member of a number of Landowner's Associations and Chairman of the Polish-American Society and the Polish-Swedish Society.

In 1902 he married Countess Theresa, the daughter of Count Joseph von Granow-Wozicki, and there were three sons and a daughter of the marriage.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 117. Porfirio Franca y Alvarez de la Campa

An influential political figure who served briefly as head of a provisional government in 1933 after the fall of the Machado regime. He was the founder and President of the Vedado Tennis Club and his sporting interests also embraced athletics, baseball and fencing. His business career was in the financial field and he was President of Banco Nacional de Cuba, treasurer of the City Property Center, manager of the National City Bank and during the Grau administration he served as Director of Lottery Revenues Department for a short while.

He worked closely with IOC President, Count de Baillet-Latour, for the establishment and success of the Central American and Caribbean Games. In 1936 he offered his resignation from the IOC in protest against Cuba's participation in the Berlin Games but he was persuaded to remain a member for a further year. His son, Porfirio Franca Echarte, was President of the Cuban Olympic Committee (1958-1960).

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

## 118. Arnaldo Guinle

An industrialist of vast wealth, with an ego to match, he was the prime mover in the founding of the Brazilian NOC in 1935 but many Federations, notably football, swimming, water polo, rowing and gymnastics, refused to affiliate to the Guinle dominated Olympic Committee and threatened to start a rival NOC. The "Guinle-Gang," as the NOC had been styled by the media, were heavily criticized in the press and Guinle himself was described as "completely worthless." With the 1936 Berlin Games approaching the position became serious and on 4 October 1935 the IOC became involved when Carl Diem (Germany) wrote to the IOC Chancellor appraising him of the situation in Brazil. Some compromises were reached although Brazil were still not represented at soccer and gymnastics in Berlin. After the war Guinle became President (1947-1950) of a more unified NOC.

He also helped found the Fluminense Football Club which became the leading sports association in Brazil and was awarded the Olympic Cup in 1949 for its all-round excellence. Additionally he founded the Rio de Janeiro Yacht Club, introduced the Boy Scout movement to Brazil and founded the Brazilian Symphony Orchestra. He held degrees in Law and Social Sciences.

He had the incredible record of never attending a single one of the Sessions held during his 37-year mandate but he was not declared demissionaire until he failed to put in an appearance for the 36th consecutive time. However, he was still appointed an Honorary Member and received a letter from Avery Brundage thanking him for his services to the Olympic Movement!

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

Alfredo Benavides Diez Canseco	PER
<b>Born:</b> 30 March 1880, Lima	
<b>Died:</b> 2 August 1967, Lima	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 115	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 7 April 1923	
<b>Resigned:</b> 23 September 1957	
<i>Replacing Carlos de Candamo</i>	
<i>Honorary member from 1957</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 9 <b>Absent:</b> 23	
<i>Picture: p. 52 / Biography: p. 52</i>	

Prince Kazimierz Lubomirski	POL
<b>Born:</b> 16 July 1869 Przeworsk	
<b>Died:</b> 15 December 1930, Krakow	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 116	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 7 April 1923	
<i>Replacing Prince Stefan Lubomirski</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 4 <b>Absent:</b> 3	
<i>Picture: p. 52 / Biography: p. 52</i>	

Porfirio Franca y Alvarez de la Campa	CUB
<b>Born:</b> 22 July 1879, Havana	
<b>Died:</b> 3 May 1950, Havana	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 117	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 7 April 1923	
<b>Resigned:</b> 15 November 1937	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 15	
<i>Picture: p. 54 / Biography: p. 53</i>	

Arnaldo Guinle	BRA
<b>Born:</b> 2 March 1884	
<b>Died:</b> 26 August 1963, Rio de Janeiro	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 118	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 10 April 1923	
<b>Demissionaire</b> 20 November 1960	
<i>New 2nd, seat</i>	
<i>Honorary member from 1961</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 0 <b>Absent:</b> 36	
<i>Picture: p. 54 / Biography: p. 53</i>	



Porfirio Franca y Alvarez de la Campa *ISOH Archive*



Arnaldo Guinle *ISOH Archive*



José Joaquim Ferreira Santos *ISOH Archive*

## 119. José Joaquim Ferreira Santos

A medical doctor, he was Secretary-General of the first Brazilian Olympic team in 1920 and also headed his country's delegation to the 1936 Games.

President of the NOC (1951-1962), he was President of the Organising Committee for the 1963 Pan-American Games in Sao Paulo but he died one year before the Games took place. At various times during his distinguished career as a sports administrator he served as President of the Sao Paulo Athletic Sports Association, the Corinthians Sports Club and the Sao Paulo Shooting Federation.

*Buchanan/Lyberg*

José Joaquim Ferreira Santos	BRA
<b>Born:</b> 17 March 1892	
<b>Died:</b> 14 December 1962, Rio de Janeiro	
<b>IOC member:</b> No. 119	
<b>Co-opted:</b> 10 April 1923	
<i>Replacing Arnaldo Guinle</i>	
<b>Attendance at Sessions</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 11 <b>Absent:</b> 27	
<b>Executive Board member:</b> No. 23	
<b>Elected member:</b> 23.08.1960–14.12.1962	
<b>Attendance at meetings</b>	
<b>Present:</b> 3 <b>Absent:</b> 1	
<i>In December 1922, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour visited Rio de Janeiro at the start of a three month tour of South America. He was so impressed with the capabilities of Arnaldo Guinle and Dr. José Ferreira Santos that, on his return to Europe, he recommended that both should be appointed JOG members. His recommendation was accepted by his colleagues and in April 1923 two new seats were allocated to Brazil. This gave Brazil a total of three seats up until the end of Raul de Rio 1-Branco's mandate in 1938.</i>	
<i>Picture: p. 54 / Biography: p. 54</i>	