

# The Biographies of all IOC Members

## Part XIV

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

### 266. | Jonkheer Herman Adriaan VAN KARNEBEEK | The Netherlands



Born: 11 November 1903, The Hague  
Died: 13 July 1989, The Hague  
  
Co-opted: 8 October 1964  
replacing General C. F. Pahud de Mortanges  
Resigned 18 June 1977  
Honorary Member from 1977  
Attendance at Session: Present 17, Absent 0  
Executive Board Member No. 34

Elected Member 10 October 1968  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President  
12 May 1970  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President  
21 August 1972  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President  
21 October 1974 – 21 May 1975  
Attendance at Meetings: Present 25,  
Absent 1

After studying economics in Rotterdam, he went to Oklahoma (USA) to gain experience of the oil industry. In 1927 he took up a post with the STANVAC oil company in the Dutch East Indies and later became general manager in Batavia (now Jakarta, Indonesia). During World War II he was interned by the Japanese.

Van Karnebeek was the son of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs who, in 1921, had received the then Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan during a visit to the Netherlands. During that visit, a photograph was taken of the future IOC Member standing with his father on either side of the future Emperor. Van Karnebeek was lucky that the Japanese occupation authorities on the Island of Java must have known about that photograph when he was interned by them. This picture was responsible for saving his life three times. In those days Hirohito had the status of a Japanese God,

which extended to people who had stood next to him on a photograph.

The first time that it saved his life was when he was betrayed for having destroyed the refinery plant on Palembang on the Island of Sumatra, when the Japanese forces invaded the Dutch East Indies. He taken to a death cell, but was released after the commanding officer of the Japanese forces learned who he was. Because of his leadership and strength of character he also commanded a certain respect from his Japanese captors. Therefore he was placed in charge of an internment camp in Batavia (now Jakarta). Later he was moved to take charge of the largest "Tjikuda-Pateuh" camp in Bandoeng. The camp had some 10,000 male internees and a separate Boys Town where nearly 800 boys were detained. (Note: Our Secretary-General Tony Bijkerk was one of those boys!). But, near the end of the war, he suffered a bayonet stab wound near his heart from one of the Korean guards and carried the scar with him for the rest of his life.

After the war he was reunited with his family and returned home via

Australia and the USA and resumed his duties with the STANVAC oil company, becoming general manager for the Netherlands. For his exemplary behavior and bravery during internment he was highly decorated by the Dutch government.

He became a Board member of the Netherlands Olympic Committee in 1959 before assuming the Presidency two years later. Increasing business responsibilities led to his resignation as NOC President in 1970, although he remained an IOC Member until 1977. In 1973 he was appointed the first Chairman of the influential Solidarity Commission. Despite the cruelties suffered in the internment camp, he accepted with grace the special distinction awarded to him as Vice-President of the IOC by Emperor Hirohito on behalf of the Japanese government at the 1972 Winter Games in Sapporo.

In his youth he captained the H.V.V. soccer team in The Hague and was also a keen fencer, tennis player and horse rider, and after the war was President of The Hague Golf Club from 1950 to 1960.



## 267. | LEE Sang Beck | Republic of Korea



Born: 5 August 1903, Taegu  
Died: 14 April 1966, Seoul

Co-opted: 8 October 1964,  
replacing Lee Ki Poong (till his death)  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 2, Absent 0

While attending Waseda University in Japan, he captained the basketball team which won the Japanese national tournament 1927–1928. A founder of the Korean Olympic Committee in 1946 he served as President

(1964–1966) and occupied various positions in the Korean Olympic delegations from 1952 to 1964. He was also President of the Korean Amateur Athletics Association.

A respected scholar and academic, he was a Professor of Sociology and Custodian of the Museum at Seoul National University. He was also President of the Korean Fine Arts Society, and his published works included a study of the origins of the Yi dynasty.

## 268. | Amadou BARRY | Senegal

Born: 15 November 1904, Saint-Louis, Senegal  
Died: 22 March 1969, Dakar

Co-opted: 7 October 1965 (till his death)  
Attendance at Session: Present 1, Absent 4

Barry was the founder and first President of the Senegalese Olympic Committee in 1961. He was the former director of the Senegal Railway, and

later became Deputy Mayor of the town of Gorée. He was the President of the Finance Commission and of the Economic Affairs Committee in the Senegal National Assembly.

News of his death reached Lausanne during a meeting of the IOC Executive Board at Château de Vidy and a message of condolence was sent to his family on behalf of all Board Members.



## 269. | Gunnar Lennart Vilhelm ERICSSON | Sweden

Born: 29 June 1919, Stockholm

Co-opted: 7 October 1965,  
replacing Bo Ekelund  
Resigned: 17 July 1996,  
Honorary Member from 1996  
Attendance at Sessions:  
Present 43, Absent 2  
Executive Board Member No. 59  
Elected Member 15 September 1988 –  
23 July 1992  
Attendance at meetings: Present 16,  
Absent 1



Educated at the Stockholm School of Economics and the Royal National Defence College he gave up the idea of a military career following the death of his elder brother and entered the family business. The move proved to be a huge success and, largely due to Gunnar Ericsson's genius at marketing,

FACIT AB became one of the leading companies in Sweden. Despite his duties as President (1957–1970) and then Chairman (1970–1981) of FACIT, he also served as a Member of Parliament (1968–1972/until 1970 in the lower chamber) and President of the International Council of Swedish

Industry (1981–1984). In 1972 FACIT ran into serious difficulties and was taken over by Electrolux. Ericsson, previously hailed as a financial genius, was vilified by the Swedish press and he resigned from Parliament as he felt that he was no longer qualified to speak with authority on business and economic matters.

He married the actress Stina Henning, whose father and sister were among the most famous actors in Sweden. His main sporting interest was football. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Swedish FA (1970–1974) but he also served as Vice-Chairman of the Swedish NOC and gave active support to many other sports organisations. Between 1968 and 1993, he served on seven different IOC Commissions.



### 270. | František Vilibald KROUTIL | Czechoslovakia

Born: 23 June 1907, Bučovice  
Died: 8 February 1987, Prague

Co-opted: 7 October 1965,  
replacing Josef Gruss  
Resigned: 2 October 1981  
Attendance at Session: Present 21,  
Absent 0

A Bachelor of Arts, a Doctor of Law and fluent in six languages, he had a wide cultural background. He was Secretary-General of the NOC (1958–1974) and head of the

International Department of the Czech Association of Physical Education (ČSTV) from 1966 to 1972. The award to ČSTV of the Olympic Cup in 1976 for its exemplary organisation of the Spartakiades gave him particular pleasure.

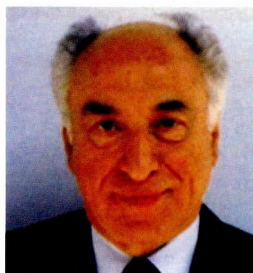
He actively pursued his hobby of mountaineering until he reached the age of 60. He wrote several books about the High Tatra Mountains (Vysoké Tatry) from 1935 to 1977.

### 271. | Mohamed MZALI | Tunisia

Born: 23 December 1925, Monastir  
Died: 23 June 2010, Paris

Co-opted: 7 October 1965 (till his death)  
Attendance at Session: Present 38,  
Absent 8  
Executive Board Member No. 40  
Elected Member  
5 October 1973 – 16 July 1980  
Elected 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President 13 July 1976  
Elected 2<sup>nd</sup> vice-President 17 May 1978  
Elected 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President 5 April 1979  
Attendance at meetings: Present 22,  
Absent 0

Educated in Tunis and Paris he was Vice-President of the Destourian Students Federation while in France. On his return to Tunisia he continued his political career and after being elected



a Member of Parliament in 1959 he held a number of ministerial posts (defence, health and education) from 1968 before becoming Prime Minister in 1980. He served in this capacity until 1986 but with

a change of government he was forced to flee the country and lived as a political exile in Paris.

Mzali was President of the Tunisian Olympic Committee (1962–1986), the Turkish FA (1962–1963), the Organising Committee for the 1967 Mediterranean Games in Tunis and the International Council for the Mediterranean Games (1979–1987).

Elected as an IOC Member, he was also President of the International Olympic Academy (1977–1988) and a member of several IOC Commissions: Press and Public Relations (1967–1972), Information and Cultural (1973–1974), Press (1974–1980), Tripartite (1977–1930) and Culture and Olympic Education (since 2002).

### 272. | Vice-Admiral Pyrrhos LAPPAS | Greece

Born: 1 January 1900, Athens  
Died: 17 June 1981, Athens

Co-opted: 7 October 1965,  
replacing Ioannis Ketsseas  
Resigned: 15 June 1980  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 13,  
Absent 7

At the end of a distinguished naval career he became head of the Royal Military Household and aide-

de-camp to the King. In 1941 he joined the Greek Free Forces and was an inspiring leader of many like-minded patriots taking part in landing operations in Italy and France.

He regularly competed in international military swimming competitions and was Vice-President in 1947, then President of the Hellenic Rowing Federation





(1951–1967). He also served as Secretary-General of the Hellenic Olympic Committee in 1961 and was a Honorary Secretary of the Board

of Trustees of the International Olympic Academy in the same year.

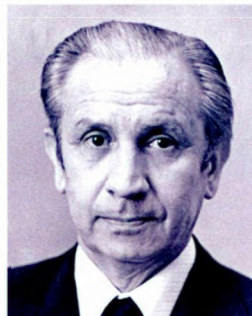
Although already seriously ill, he made a great effort to ensure the

success of the 1978 Session in Athens but as his health deteriorated he resigned from the IOC in 1980 and died less than one year later.

## 273. | Juan Antonio SAMARANCH i Torelló, Marqués de Samaranch | Spain

Born: 17 July 1920, Barcelona.  
 Died: 21 April 2010, Barcelona  
 Co-opted: 25 April 1966, new 2<sup>nd</sup> seat  
 Resigned 18 June 2001  
 Attendance at Sessions: Present 45,  
 Absent 0  
 Executive Board Member No. 36  
 Elected Member  
 12 May 1970  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice President  
 21 October 1974  
 Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President:  
 21 May 1975  
 Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President  
 13 August 1976

Second term:  
 Elected Member  
 15 April 1979  
 Elected IOC President  
 16 July 1980  
 Re-elected IOC President  
 1 September 1989  
 Re-elected IOC President  
 23 September 1993  
 Re-elected IOC President  
 5 September 1997  
 Attendance at meetings:  
 Present 129, Absent 1  
 Head of Protocol (1968–1975, 1979–1980)  
 Honorary President from 2001 (until his death)



The origins of the Samaranch family can be traced back to the 16<sup>th</sup> Century when they lived in the Catalan region. They moved to Barcelona in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and this has remained the family home ever since. Juan Antonio's grandfather held a modest position in a tobacco factory and his grandmother was a seamstress. It was his father, Francisco Samaranch Castro, who laid the foundations of the family prosperity and wealth.

His father was twice married, firstly to Paquita Torelló Malvey, the daughter of the owner of the carpet and clothing factory where he worked, and after she died during the Influenza epidemic of 1918 he married her cousin, Juana, the following year. There were two children from the first marriage, and the former IOC President was one of four children of the second marriage.

Don Francisco rose to the top of the Malvey family business but there was a dispute among the stockholders when profits declined and he left to set up his own factory specialising in bed covers in 1931. The venture was an immediate success and factories were opened

in Portugal and Argentina, where Don Francisco earned a reputation as a benevolent employer providing recreational facilities, libraries, clinics and the like for the workforce. In 1940 Don Francisco made peace with José Malvey and they started a new company together which was again a commercial success.

In 1945 Juan Antonio was appointed manager of the company, but he resigned in 1950 and started a new company in which he eventually sold his interest in 1978. This commercial activity took place against a background of political unrest and, like most upper and middle class Spaniards, the Samaranch family sympathized with General Franco.

When the Spanish Civil War started in July 1936 Samaranch was sent to the front with the Red Cross and after military service in 1939 he gradually became involved in politics. In 1954 he was appointed as a Municipal Councillor, in 1967 he secured the highest number of votes in the Spanish parliamentary elections and in 1973 he was nominated as President of the Barcelona Diputación but had to resign on being appointed Ambassador to

the former Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mongolia from 1977 to 1980.

In 1966 he was appointed to the influential position of National Delegate for Physical Education and Sport but his good contacts with General Franco and friendship with King Juan Carlos apparently angered some of the senior members of the *movimiento* and he was removed from his post in 1970.

Samaranch was educated in Barcelona at the German College and the Higher Institute of Business Studies. In his youth he was a keen boxer, fighting as a feather-weight, and he was also involved in sports journalism and wrote a daily column from the 1952 Games in Helsinki, but roller hockey was undoubtedly his main interest.

As early as 1943 he persuaded the Español Club to form a roller hockey section; two years later Spain joined the International Federation and in 1946 Samaranch had his first exposure to international sporting politics at the Federations's Congress in Montreux. He was the Spanish national coach and funded the World Championships

in Barcelona in 1951. The reputation of Samaranch was enhanced when Spain easily won the world title.

In December 1955 he married Maria Teresa "Bibis" Salisachs-Rowe, the daughter of a mill owner, in Barcelona Cathedral, and there is a son and a daughter of the marriage. Soon after his marriage he made his first meaningful Olympic contact and it was the IOC Chancellor, Otto Mayer, who attempted to pave the way for Samaranch to be co-opted as an IOC Member at the 1957 Sofia Session.

Since 1954 he was a member and subsequently President of the Spanish Olympic Committee from 1967 to 1970, President of the Spanish Skating Federation and the Chef de Mission of the Olympic teams in Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956, in Rome in 1960 and in Tokyo in 1964.

Eight years were to pass before Samaranch was proposed for IOC Membership for a second time and again he was unsuccessful. There were seven candidates up for election at the Madrid Session in 1965, but Avery Brundage ruled that no more than five candidates could be elected at any one time. Brundage had no authority to make such a ruling and there was no mention in the Charter of a limitation on the number of persons to be elected.

In 1966, when Spain were granted a second seat, Samaranch finally became an IOC Member at the third attempt. In 1968 he was defeated by Lord Killanin for a seat on the Executive Board but was appointed Chief of Protocol as a consolation. Two years later he duly won a seat on the Executive Board.

He was chosen to succeed Lord Killanin as the President of the IOC at the 1980 Session in Moscow, gaining an overall majority in the first round of the ballot over rival candidates Willi Daume, Marc Hodler and James Worrall. On becoming IOC President he decided to live in Lausanne. This proved to be a wise move as he was re-elected by acclamation in 1989, 1993 and 1997.

Like most previous Presidents he faced major problems during his mandate. Count Henry de Baillet-Latour had to contend with Hitler, Sigfrid Edström had to deal with the problem of keeping the movement together during the dark days of World War II, Avery Brundage was faced with the Munich massacre and Lord Killanin with the Montreal and Moscow boycott, while Samaranch was confronted with the boycott of the 1984 Games and he had the delicate task of trying to resolve the differences between the two Koreas.

Hence, Samaranch was not unique among IOC Presidents in having to face major challenges, but where he differed from his predecessors is that he was the first President to fully recognize that the IOC needed to change direction if they were to survive in a rapidly changing world. As early as 1970, ten years before he became IOC President, he set out his vision of the future of the Olympic Movement. Once in the Presidential chair he instituted a programme of reforms, the majority of which have now been carried out with the support and assistance of the Executive Board, the IOC Members and the IOC Secretariat.

One of his many aims was to establish closer contact the NOCs and to this end he visited every single Committee in the world (numbering 197 in 1996). The amount of travelling involved in this mission was phenomenal and when added to his attendance at Regional Games, meetings with Heads of State, EC meetings and countless other commitments, it has been calculated that he flew some 3.5 million kilometres during his Presidency and he was away from his office for more than 200 days a year.

The only "blemish" on his otherwise impeccable attendance record at IOC Sessions and Executive Board meetings came about under unusual circumstance. The Russians had invited all the Executive Board members to Moscow to attend the 1971 Spartakiad, but Samaranch and

Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha (Brazil) were unable to attend. Although no meeting had been scheduled, the members who were present in Moscow suddenly decided to convene a meeting and Samaranch missed his only Executive Board meeting.

Soon after his election as President, Samaranch worked towards the abolition of amateurism at the Olympic Games. He was the man behind improving the financial health of the Olympic Movement, developing TV rights and sponsorship negotiations and strengthening Olympic Solidarity. He was likewise responsible for setting up the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), and for involving the athletes themselves in the decision-making of the IOC by creating the Athletes' Commission.

In the period of 1998/1999 the IOC was faced with the biggest crisis in its history, when it became known that some of the IOC Members had been bribed by Salt Lake City. Samaranch solved this problem, by removing the corrupt members from the IOC and the establishment of an Ethics Commission in the IOC.

His last duties as President were to officiate at the Sydney Games, during which his wife died in Spain. Samaranch flew home for the funeral but returned almost immediately. His Presidency saw the Integration of the People's Republic of China and the return of South Africa to the Olympic Family, The establishment of various Commissions has widened the involvement of IOC Members and others in Olympic affairs, and the highly successful TOP marketing programme has provided substantial and much needed funds for Olympic Solidarity.

At the 112<sup>th</sup> Session of the IOC in Moscow in 2001, Juan Antonio Samaranch concluded his time as the President of the IOC and was nominated Honorary President for Life. During the same Session, his son Juan Antonio Samaranch Jr. was elected to the IOC.



## 274. | Georg Wilhelm Prince of HANNOVER | Federal Republic of Germany

Born: 25 March 1915, Brunswick  
Died: 8 January 2001, Munich

Co-opted *ex officio* Member: 25 April 1966,  
resigned: 15 September 1971  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 5, Absent 1

The second son of the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, was the grandson of the last German Emperor. In 1946 he married Princess Sophie of Greece and Denmark, the sister of the Duke of Edinburgh. This made him an uncle of Constantine II, King of the Hellenes who was IOC Member from 1963 to 1974.

From 1930 to 1934, Georg Wilhelm attended the boarding school Castle Salem on the Bodensee, which his uncle, Max von Baden, the last German State President in



the First World War, had founded in 1920. Following that he finished an examination in jurisdiction in Göttingen, which he concluded with a dissertation. He then became cadet-sergeant in a cavalry-regiment in Hannover, where he

was nominated to be one of the German candidates for the Olympics in 1940 in the Three-Day Event. After the end of the war, he took over the control of Castle Salem. Later he became director of the Munich Riding Academy (1959–1962).

Appointed President of the International Olympic Academy at Olympia in 1965, he was obliged to resign when it was pointed out at the 1970 Amsterdam Session that it was against Greek law for a foreigner to be President of a Greek Institution. Prince Georg was co-opted as an *ex officio* Member of the IOC in 1966 and served until 1971, but there was no provision in the Olympic Charter for such an appointment, and future IOA Presidents were not similarly co-opted.

## 275. | Georg von OPEL | Federal Republic of Germany

Born: 18 May 1912, Ingelheim  
Died: 14 August 1971, Bad Soden

Co-opted: 25 April 1966 (until his death),  
replacing Karl Ritter von Halt  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 5, Absent 2

He was the grandson of Adam Opel, the founder of the automobile company which bears the family name. His father Carl Opel was raised to the peerage in the First World War. After leaving the Gymnasium, Georg von Opel finished a study as technical salesman in the family firm, which was sold to General Motors in 1928. From 1929 to 1932 he worked in the automobile industry in the USA and Great Britain, where he also came into contact with rowing. Opel won seven national rowing titles, the single sculls championship of Canada in 1933 and the US title in 1934. In 1932 he made it to the final in the sculls at the Henley Regatta.

He was an Olympic candidate in 1936 and having joined the family business he had ample funds to hire the former British professional

sculling champion, Eric Phelps, as his personal coach, chauffeur and general handyman. Opel never made the Olympic team, and Phelps never made it back to England until after the war. He was still in Germany when war broke out and was interned for the duration.

After the Second World War Opel was counted among the leading West-German industrialists. He belonged to multiple economic institutions and was, as the only shareholder, for many years president of the supervisory board of the Continental Rubber Works in Hannover. Moreover he built a network of so-called "popular petrol stations", which he sold to the Continental Oil Company in 1969.

Opel was the President of the German Olympic Society (1951–1961) and President of the national Shooting Association from 1951 until his death. His extensive connections in the Industry he used for the promotion of sport, and in particular for the financing of German Olympic



teams. Economically self-sufficient, he was quite often in opposition to Willi Daume, who had become NOC President in 1961. Apart from his interest in sport, he was a keen naturalist and set up a private zoo on one of his estates. He was a member of the Committee for the Protection of Animals and a Vice-President of the International Leisure Association. After losing his first wife in an automobile accident in 1964, Georg von Opel suffered a heart attack during a trip in the vicinity of his residence in Falkenstein/Taunus. He died in hospital shortly afterwards.



Born: 14 October 1913, Leipzig  
Died: 25 April 1980, Leipzig

Co-opted: 24 April 1966 (until his death)  
Attendance at Session: Present 16,  
Absent 2

Schöbel followed a course in book-selling in Leipzig. He joined a worker-gymnastic-sport-association in which he played football. His career ended very early when he suffered from meniscus damage. Directly after the end of the Second World War, which Schöbel had experienced as an artilleryman, he took part in the reconstruction of the sport in

## 276. | Heinz SCHÖBEL | German Democratic Republic

his hometown. In 1950 he founded a football club with a sports complex of its own.

Schöbel was licensee and director of a publishing house, which had been moved to Munich after the war. In 1949 he also founded a trade publishing house, which he led till 1978.

When the East German representatives withdrew their signature from an agreement with the IOC Executive Board in 1951, in which they had agreed to have their athletes participate in the 1952 Olympic team, which would be led by the NOC for West Germany, IOC President Avery Brundage decided to make further negotiations dependent on a new GDR leadership. The choice fell on the unencumbered Schöbel, who had been President of the National Football Association since 1953.

At the IOC Session of 1955 in Paris, the NOC of the GDR was provisionally recognised, under the condition that together with the West Germans a combined team would

participate in the Olympic Games. This combined team took part in the Olympic Games from 1956 up to and including 1964. The sometimes very complicated negotiations fell in the period of Schöbel's term of office, which lasted until 1973.

In 1965 the IOC ended the agreement at the Session in Madrid by recognising the NOC of the GDR. The next year, Schöbel, who had been honored by the Sport University in Leipzig with a doctorate in 1960, was elected to the IOC. He was recognised as author of the book "The Ancient Olympic Games", which was translated into five languages. In 1968 he also published a biography of the IOC President with the title "The Four Dimension of Avery Brundage", which was published in English and German.

Schöbel was the first Chairman of the IOC Publications Commission serving from 1972 to 1976.

During the Olympic Winter Games in Innsbruck in 1976 he suffered a heart attack, from which he did not recover until his death in 1980.

## 277. | Jan STAUBO | Norway

Born: 28 September 1920, Oslo  
Died: 15 June 2003, Stauba

Co-opted: 9 May 1967,  
replacing Olaf Ditlev-Simonsen  
Retired: 12 September 2000  
Honorary Member from 2000  
(until his death)  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 42,  
Absent 2

As a tennis player he won eight Norwegian championships from 1939 to 1951. He competed in the 1946 US Open and in the 1947, 1949 and 1950 Wimbledon Championships. Furthermore he was also

member of the national bandy team and he played ice hockey.

During the Second World War he fought in the Norwegian campaign. He first tried to escape to Sweden in 1941, but he was arrested in Trondheim. After escaping from there he fled to Great Britain, where he was trained as a pilot. He was shot down on 19 August 1942 near Dieppe, and was captured by the Germans again. He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

After the war he served as Chairman of the Norwegian Tennis Federation (1962-1964) and he was a board member of the Norwegian Confederation of Sports. He has



the distinction of taking part in the deliberations of the IOC before being co-opted as a Member (see

entry for Ditlev-Simonsen). Once the matter of his membership had been resolved, he showed remarkable dedication to the IOC and his record of being present at 44 consecutive Sessions has seldom been surpassed. He submitted his

resignation from the IOC at the end of 1997 but, as he didn't approve of the person nominated to take his place, he subsequently withdrew his resignation and attended the 1998 Session in Nagano.

In his professional career Staubo

was a ship-owner. He was a deputy Chairman of the Oslo Port Authority and a member of Oslo City Council from 1961 to 1967. In the 1960s he established also an electronics company. He lived at a farm in Staubø in his later life.



Having achieved success as a banker, he then made his mark as a publisher, sports leader and politician. A Member of Parliament, Minister of Economic Planning

### 278. | CHANG Key Young | Republic of Korea

Born: 2 May 1916, Seoul  
Died: 11 April 1977, Seoul.

Co-opted: 6 May 1967 (until his death), replacing Lee Sang Beck  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 13, Absent 0

and Deputy Prime Minister, he was an influential political figure. His political career was combined with his extensive publishing interests and one of his newspapers, founded and sponsored the Incheon-Seoul international marathon race. He served as either President or Vice-President of the

National Federations for athletics, baseball, football and tennis and in 1954, at the age of 38, he was appointed a member of the Korean Olympic Committee. He then served as President of the NOC (1966-1968) and the Asian Games Federation.

His introduction of accepted Eastern business practices to the IOC was, at the time, viewed with concern. In his autobiography, "My Olympic Years", Lord Killanin, normally the most discreet and circumspect of men, tells how one of Chang's emissaries offered him \$1,000 in cash to "help meet his expenses".

### 279. | Paavo Mikko HONKAJUURI | Finland

Born: 26 November 1914, Helsinki  
Died: 15 March 2001, Helsinki

Co-opted: 9 May 1967, replacing Johan Rangell  
Resigned: 2 October 1981  
Attendance at Sessions: Present 17, Absent 1

After graduating from the Helsinki Institute of Technology he went on to a successful business career as a mining councillor and director of very reputable businesses. He was Managing Director and member of



the Board of Directors of Rauma-Repola Oy from 1952 to 1976 and Chairman since 1976.

His leisure time he devoted to sports administration and sailing. As a yachtsman, he took part in several regattas and cruises between 1945 and 1960. He was Chairman of the Finnish Ice Hockey Association from 1952 to 1957 and Chairmen of the Finnish Golf Union since 1969.

Elected as an IOC Member, he was member of the Finance Commission from 1979 to his resignation.