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PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING IMPLEMENTATIONS IN THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD

*ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDE TÜRKİYE'DE BEDEN EĞİTİMİ
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Abstract

The uncertainty in Turkey which started at the end of World War-I, disappeared at a great extent with the success of War of Independence. The existence and the independence of New Turkish State was verified with the Lausanne Peace Treaty (24 July 1923). The establishers of New Turkish State started reconstruction in every area that interests social and governmental life. One of these areas is the issue of training physical education teachers.

In the 84 years from 1838 to 1922 when public education was dealt, 4328 schools were opened except for the military schools. One of these civil schools that was inherited to Republic was **Physical Teacher Training School**. Faik Hoca was who could understand the great benefit of physical culture for the youth of the country and had an advanced talent was among the young people who was trained with apparatus gymnastics in the gym established in Mekteb-i Sultani. Mr. Faik started training young people of his age with great love for teaching and became the physical education teacher of Galatasaray Sultani after Stangelli. It was natural that his physical education training was not different from his teacher's. For this reason, Mr. Faik is known as the first Turkish physical education teacher in Turkey

The present study is on the physical education teacher training implementations especially in the early republican period. In the present study, first the situation before the republican period is described, then the Physical Teacher Training implementations in the first years of the republican period is elaborated. In the framework of this elaboration, teacher training activities through the education provided in the courses and institutes that were preferred to train teachers and the physical education teacher training implementations via sending students abroad will be mentioned.

Key Words: Physical Education, Teacher Training, Early Republican Period

Özet

Türkiye’de 1.Dünya Savaşı sonunda başlayan belirsizlik Milli Mücadele’nin başarı ile neticelendirilmesinden sonra önemli ölçüde kaybolmuştur. Daha sonra imzalanan Lozan Barış Antlaşması (24 Temmuz 1923) ile kurulan Yeni Türk Devleti’nin varlığı ve bağımsızlığı tescillenmiştir. Yeni Türk Devleti’nin kurucuları, toplum ve devlet hayatını ilgilendiren her alanda yeniden bir yapılanmaya gitmişlerdir. Bunlardan bir tanesi de beden eğitimi konusunda öğretmen ve öğrenci yetiştirme konusudur.

Kamu eğitiminin ele alındığı 1838’den 1922’ye kadar geçen 84 yıl içinde, askeri okullar dışında, 4328 okul açılmıştır. Bunlardan Cumhuriyete intikal eden sivil okullardan bir tanesi de **Beden Eğitimi Öğretmen Okulu**’dur.

Mekteb-i Sultani’de kurulan cimnastik salonunda yapılan aletli cimnastikle yetiştirilen gençler arasında, beden kültürünün ülke gençliğine getireceği büyük yararı anlayan ve ileri yeteneğe sahip olan Faik Hoca’dır. Faik Bey, ruhundaki büyük eğiticilik aşkıyla, çevresine topladığı kendi yaşındaki gençlerle çalışmalara başlamış ve Stangelli’den sonra, Galatasaray Sultanisi’nin beden eğitimi öğretmeni olmuştur. Yaptırdığı beden eğitimi çalışmalarının hocasından farklı olmayacağı doğaldır. Bu nedenle Türkiye’de ilk Türk beden eğitimi öğretmeni olarak, Faik Bey gösterilir.

Bu çalışmada özellikle erken cumhuriyet döneminde beden eğitimi öğretmeni yetiştirme uygulamaları ele alınacaktır. Çalışmada Cumhuriyet’ten önce var olan durum kısaca betimlendikten sonra Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarında Beden Eğitimi Öğretmeni Yetiştirme uygulamaları detaylandırılacaktır. Bu detaylandırma çerçevesinde öğretmen yetiştirmek için tercih edilen kurslar ve enstitülerde verilecek eğitim yoluyla öğretmen yetiştirme faaliyetleri ele alınarak yurt dışına öğrenci görmek suretiyle beden eğitimi öğretmeni yetiştirme uygulamasına değinilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi, Öğretmen Yetiştirme, Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi

INTRODUCTION

“Republic management attached special importance to the development of physical training and sports at schools. Physical training programs of all schools were re-organized and sports regulations were carried into effect. Physical training rooms were included in the modern buildings built after the foundation of republic. Schools were provided with the equipment required for physical education, sports, and scouting.”(On Besinci Yil Kitabi, 1938).

SCHOOLS THAT TRAINED PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS

1. Terbiye-I Bedeniye Muallim Mektebi (School Of Physical Education Teacher Training)

Ergin (1977), informed us with the following in Tedrisati Iptidaiye Mecmuasi (Journal of Primary Education) dated 1911, about the **Terbiye-i Bedeniye Muallim Mektebi (School of Physical Education Teacher Training)**:

“Like all civilized countries, Ministry of Education attempted to open a School of Physical Education in Istanbul, and started the necessary preparations. The school is going to be built on the parcel of ministry in Suleymaniye. The programs are being created in Belgium in accordance with the need and requirements of our country. The school will include saloons for physical education, throwing, hand craft along with pools for swimming and four big areas for tennis, football and archery, and national and improved dancing. The education will take eight months and in addition courses on anatomy, physiology, sanitation will be provided. The school will also have a girls section and as the students who graduate from teacher training school for boys will do internship here before they become teachers, and the students who graduate from teacher training school for girls will also receive physical education training here. Physical education festivals will take place at the School of Physical Education once a year and competitions will be conducted. The construction is expected to be finished within a month.” (Ergin, 1977).

Ergin (1977), couldn't see the existence of such a school in Suleymaniye. However, he stated that a school for physical education teachers was opened in Capa and girls got education with boys here; and he conveyed the information he got from Selim Sirri Tarcan as follows:

“Following the proclamation of constitutionalism, in September 1908, I opened a special Physical Education School on Mercan Yokusu, in Istanbul. The program included courses on gymnastics, fencing, epee, boxing and shooting. This school functioned regularly until April, 1909. That institute was closed in May, 1909, when I got to Swedish School of Physical Education. Gymnastics under the name of *Idman ve Riyazeti Bedeniye* (Training and Physical Education) was first included in the program of Galatasaray High School and a French named Muaro taught this course. Two years later, another French named Kurel replaced him, after him this course was assigned to someone named Martinetti who was a salesman in Beyoglu, following him a Greek acrobat named Stangali took his place. In 1879, when Stangali resigned, his best student Mr. Faik took his place. Faik Hoca served in this position for 44 years until 1923. After physical education was included in curriculum in Galatasaray High School, Bahriye Mektebi (Navy School), Macka Askeri Mektebi (Macka Military School), and then Darussafaka involved physical education in their programs. Of course, this course didn't receive scientific value in that time. Gymnastics was considered only as a talent.” (Ergin, 1977).

After coming back from Sweden, Selim Sirri Tarcan was appointed as an inspector for National Education, and struggled for the functioning of this course in accordance with its purpose in our primary, secondary and high schools. According to what Ergin (1977) conveyed from Tarcan: “Again with my attempt, precious Minister of Education of our Republic Necati Bey, built a School of Physical Education near the Girls School of Teacher Training in Capa in 1926, spending 30000 liras. On the condition to be schooled for a year, I employed the most talented of the primary school

teachers here. I brought one teacher for girls section, and three teachers for boys section from Sweden. I as well undertook some courses. The program included courses of physical education theories, physiology, anatomy, mechanics of movement, sanitation and sports theories. I sent one girl, and 2 boy students to Sweden for physical education training. In 1930, Academy of Physical Education was built in Ankara. Of course, the school in Capa gave its place to the new institute. This school follows the way of science and pedagogy. With the help of the young people who were trained in that school, it will be understood that gymnastics and sports in not a talent but a means that provides long life and health and develops a nation." (Ergin, 1977).

2. Gazi Institute Of Education, Depatment Of Physical Education And Sports Following can be stated about the historical development of Gazi Institute of Education:

"Great importance was attached to physical education in Birinci Heyet-i Imiye (The First Commission of Science) that gathered in 1923 and it was decided that a school would be opened to train physical education teachers. However, despite all efforts, this decision couldn't be realized for a long time. It was possible only in Republican Period that physical education teaching became a profession in Turkey."(Okan & Yalcin,1977).

The greatest power brought to our physical education and sports life by Republic was Gazi Institute of Education which presented sports as a matter of expertise and science to youth education. This valuable scientific institute which started working with a foreign and three Turkish teachers on the day it was established, tried to train teachers on one hand, while it brought many innovations to our sports life on the other. It is our duty for our journal to mention about its great service to woman sports." (XX. Cumhuriyet Yilinda Beden Terbiyesi ve Spor,1943).

The article titled "Ankara Jimnastik Yuksek Ihtisas Mektebi (Ankara Academy of Gymnastics)" that was published by Hakimiyeti Milliye newspaper dated 29 September 1932 was as follows:

"This institute which will be opened as a department of Gazi Institute of Education will train teachers for secondary school physical education. Another conscious institute has joined the education life of our country this year. Academy of Gymnastics was opened in Ankara as a branch of Gazi Institute of Education. For now, the school will function with the instructions of Mr. Selim Sirri who serves as the public inspector of physical education for Ministry of Education. After the expert who was invited from Czechoslovakia by the ministry arrives, this expert will manage the school and he will be accompanied by teachers; Mr. Nizamettin and Miss. Zehra Tahsin who got education of physical education in Sweden.

The school has two departments; preparation and professional. Preparation department will accept the graduates of teacher training schools who are physically talented in gymnastics. The professional department will accept high school graduates with the same features. The school will provide education in sportive games, gymnastics, and sports both in theory and practice. The students will be

accommodated at the institute, and get education in the new building. The period of study is three years and the student capacity of school is 30 for each year, and 90 in total. The Ministry of Education circularized for this year's education and started the detection of the enrolling of the applicants. Theoretical courses of the school are professional courses such as sanitation in gymnastics, gymnastics theories. As practical courses, swimming, horse riding, cycling etc. will be taught. The school will use Gazi Orman Ciftligi (Gazi Forest Farm) for swimming. The students who complete the school will be gymnastics teachers at secondary schools. Academy of Gymnastics building is a very successful structure in terms of installment and technical excellence. All the installments required for the best practice of the courses are designed in the most conscientious way. The saloon is a so big and rich one that cannot be seen in any close Balkan states. (Hakimiyeti Milliye, 29 September 1932).

The process that involves the Gazi Institute of Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports between 1932 and 1937 was expressed as follows:

“When the Department of Physical Education started teaching in 1932-1933, the teaching staff was as follows: Head: Nizamettin Kirsan, Teachers: Zehra Tahsin (Alagoz), Nizamettin Kirsan, Vildan Asir Savasir and Kurt Dainas who was brought from Germany. They graduated their first students in 1935. The number of first graduates was 23 male students. The school that gave three-year education until 1936, started to give two-year education because of the need for physical education teachers in 1936-1937 school year and as of this year it accepted female students and high school graduates for the first time. That year, Ilyas Sinal, Freu Korge (rhythmic gymnastics), and Mr. Macking (athleticism expert) joined that teaching staff. In 1936-1937, 15-day Skiing Course in winter holidays, and 21-day Water Sports Course in summer holidays were included in the curriculum. First skiing teachers were Kurt Dainas, Ilyas Sinal, Latif Osman Cikigil, and as interpreter and skiing teacher Sinasi Barutcu from Arts department. Among the first graduates of the department, Cemal Alpman and Mehmet Arkan won the exam and were sent to Germany “Berlin Sport Hoch Schule”. The purpose was training teachers for Department of Physical Education. Besides, with the attempt of Head of Department, all senior year students were sent to Germany for 1936 Berlin Olympic Games. Among these students, Hasan Orenkil, Cevdet Arun and Ahmet Yaraman were selected for a year of education in Germany. When they came back to Turkey, Cevdet Arun was appointed as Gymnastics Teacher in Gazi Institute of Education, Hasan Orenkil was appointed as Sports Teacher in Faculty of Language and History-Geography; and Ahmet Yaraman was appointed as Sports Teacher in Mulkiye Mektebi (School of Civil Service). Cemal Alpman and Mehmet Arkan, who turned back to Turkey in the same year after completing their education in Germany couldn't start their service because of lack of position in Gazi Institute of Education, Department of Physical Education. Cemal Alpman was appointed to Faculty of Political Sciences and Mehmet Arkan was appointed to Conservatory and Music Teacher Training School as teachers of sports...” (Altunya, 2006).

OTHER INSTITUTES THAT TRAINED PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

1. Physical Education Teachers Trained via Courses (1926-1930)

In the early period of Mustafa Necati's Ministry (1925-1929), the government started courses to train physical education teachers for the first time. The study period of the courses was one year. A total of 211 people graduated as physical education teachers from these courses that aimed at training female and male physical education teachers. 148 of these were male, and 63 of them were female. The teachers of the course were people who got education on physical education abroad before (Selim Sirri Tarcan, Nizamettin Kirsan, Vilan Asir Savasir), and physical education teacher who were brought from abroad (Inga Nermin, Rognr Bolsoni Dr. Alexanderson). The students of the school were selected among primary school teachers who successfully completed girls and boys teacher training schools; and the military officers who had these features (Bilge, 1989).

“Arrangement of “teaching courses” was one of the ways resorted in order to meet the need for secondary school teachers. Nine-month “Physical Education Courses” opened in Istanbul Girls Teacher Training School between 1926 and 1930 are among the first examples of this kind of implementations.”(Cumhuriyet Doneminde Egitim, 1983).

Essential measures were taken in order to train physical education teachers. In 1926, a physical education course was opened in Istanbul Girls Teacher Training School. This course continued for four periods, each of which took nine months. In the courses, besides physical education experts, another woman brought from Sweden, a man, and two experts taught theoretical and practical courses to our physical education teachers. With this course, 45 female and 102 male physical education teachers were trained and appointed to our schools. On the other hand, the ministry sent teachers to western countries for physical education training. (On Besinci Yil Kitabi, 1938).

Mustafa Kemal was in a hurry for the training of first educators of Turkish sports as well. Before establishing the schools to train physical education teachers, a private course was opened in Capa Teacher Training School under the tutelage of Selim Sirri (Tarcan) who got education on physical education in Europe. Meanwhile, two female teachers were brought from Sweden in order to train female physical education teachers. They as well served in private course in Capa Teacher Training School and trained female physical education teachers. Because Mustafa Kemal dwelled on the subject with great sensitivity, this implementation was considered insufficient and teacher candidates who were successful in this nine-month courses were sent to Europe to get education” (Yildiz, 2008).

Selim Sirri Tarcan's never ending attempts didn't yield until 1926, and with the course opened in Istanbul Capa Girls Teacher Training School in the same year, a new period started. Selim Sirri Tarcan who undertook the administration of the course

brought one female and one male physical education teachers from Sweden in the teaching board (Abali, 1974).

“In this period, in-service training courses were opened for primary school teachers from time to time, and these brought in successful conclusions. For instance, 34 teacher from various provinces participated in the Physical Education course that was opened in Istanbul Capa Girls Teacher Training School in 1929-30 school year. After graduating from this course, these teachers turned back to their provinces and they served as Physical Education teachers in primary schools while they taught courses on Physical Education methods to other primary school teachers (Cumhuriyet, 5 May 1930). Courses were conducted in two stages in these Physical Education courses that were opened in 1937 (Cumhuriyet 18 August 1937) and 1938: theoretical and practical.” (Ozturk, 2007).

“First step in the training of physical education teachers was taken with the opening of a nine-month private course in Capa Teacher Training School. Selim Sirri Tarcan who was the founder of TMOK and IOC Turkey representative was assigned as the director of the course that was opened in 1927-1928 academic year. Three educators brought from Sweden with the help of Tarcan who got higher sports education in this country, trained the first physical education teachers. The students who were successful at these courses which also accepted military students were sent to Europe. In 1932-1933 academic year, Physical Education Department was established in Gazi Institute of Education in Ankara, and an expert named Kurt Dainans who was brought from Germany, started the physical education department of the institute.” (Turkiye Milli Olimpiyat Komitesi'nin 100 Yili, 2008).

Ministry of Education proclaimed regulations for the course. According to this regulations, teaching period of the course opened in Istanbul Girls Teacher Training School was one year. It was going to accept 20 female and 20 male students for 1926-1927 school year and the following features would be required:

1. To be graduated from teacher training school (with at least one year of teaching experience),
2. To be under the age of 30,
3. For male students: at least 1.60 height, and 60-80kg weight; for female students 1.55 m height and 55-75 kg weight.

The ones with these features was going to receive a detailed medical examination, and two doctors were going to approve that heart and lungs were in a good enough state for a long-term physical education teaching; and unmarried women were going to be preferred.

The courses taught in the course were under three categories (Maarif Vekaleti Mecmuasi, Babalik, Cumhuriyet):

a)Theoretical Courses: Teaching Methods, Physical Education Theories, History of Physical Education, Anatomy and Physiology, Games, Swimming and Sports Theories.

b) Practical Courses: Swedish Gymnastics, Ronds, Tennis and Athletic Sports.

c) Application Courses: Teaching primary and secondary school students.(Ozturk, 2007).

2. Physical Education Teachers Trained in Institutes (1933-1979)

In 1926, a new teacher training school named "Secondary School Teacher Training School" was opened in Konya in accordance with the provisions of laws no:439 and 789. This school started education in 1926-1927 school year, and consisted of just Turkish department at the beginning. The period of study of this school was two years and it was transferred to Ankara in 1927-1928 school year, and took the name of "Gazi Secondary School Teacher Training and Education Institute" in 1929-1930 school year. The department of physical education started education in February, 1933. This department which was going to teach physical education and sports to new generations was a pioneer in first systematic higher education and of great importance in terms of training physical education teachers in Turkish education history. The department was a step for the opening of physical education departments that would be opened systematically after that (Bilge, 1989).

Head of Turkish Sports Training Communities Confederation, Aziz Akyurek said the following about the training of physical education teachers:

"...Our ministry of education is trying to train physical education teachers for our schools. This year, a physical education department will be established in Ankara, Gazi Institute. After witnessing that the party and the government protect our sports and decided making greater efforts under a good program, we can claim that physical education and sports will make great development at our schools. Our duty as the confederation is trying to train some teachers for our confederation in the physical education institute in Ankara." (Akyurek, Turk Spor, 1932).

In 1933, a separate school was opened in Ankara Gazi Institute of Education in order to train physical education and sports teachers and a modern building was constructed near the institute with all kind of equipments. Turkish and foreign experts taught theoretical and practical courses in the School of Physical Education. Considering the need for female physical education teachers, a girls department was added to the school in 1936 school year. Some of the graduates of the institute were sent to western countries for expertise.(On Besinci Yil Kitabi, 1938).

"Physical Education Teacher Training School" mentioned in the government program got started soon in Ankara under the name of "Gazi Institute of Education". However, Ataturk thought this was inadequate in the training of the first students of Turkish sports and got a hurry on the issue. Hence, before the opening of the higher education school to train physical education teachers, a private course was organized in Teacher Training School in Capa, and Selim Sirri (Tarcan) who was a well-known sportsman and got education on physical education in Europe was assigned as the head of this. Meanwhile, two female physical education teachers named Inga Nerman and Ragnar Johnson were brought from Sweden in order to train female physical education teachers; and these took charge in these private courses arranged in Capa

Teacher Training School and trained female students. Since Ataturk attached great importance to this issue, he found this insufficient as well and wanted to send the teacher candidates who showed the greatest success in this nine-month course to Europe for expertise. Ataturk wanted military officers to join these courses too. For this reason, the military officers who participated in this course and showed success were sent to Europe for expertise so that they could become the first implementers of modern physical education. General Husamettin Gureli who raised thousands of students in Kuleli Military High School and War Academy for many years was among these young military officers. And General Tureli was the first and only physical education teacher who got promoted to generalship in Turkish army, and moreover, he served as General Director of Physical Education (1960).(Atabeyoglu,1983). Besides the private courses he opened to train sports educators, Selim Sirri Tarcan managed to include "Physical Education Teaching School" with one year of period of study in the government program for the first time by taking part in "Commission of Science" that gathered in 15 August 1923. As the number and population of schools increased in the Republican Period, the need for sports educators with knowledge and pedagogical formation increased at a great extent. In order to meet this need, in 1932-1933 academic year, Physical Education Department was opened in Gazi Institute of Education which trained teachers at various branches for secondary schools in Ankara.(MORPA, C. 1, 1997).

"...One of the important provisions of new "Physical Education Law" is the obligation to establish "Higher Institute of Physical Education. Even the article of law leaves the establishing of this institute to a time when the economic condition of the state will allow, most probably General Directorate will take necessary measures immediately so that the establishing of this institute won't take long. Besides training high and medium qualified physical education teachers for the army, education and organization of physical education, Higher Institute of Physical Education will be a science and practice center that will educate trainers and monitors who knows, teaches and guides at all kinds of sports for the organizations of physical education and community centers. The benefits of the trainers raised by Turkish Institute of Sports in a four-five-month period will soon be seen. Higher Institute of Physical Education will include medicine part of sports as well." (Apak, Ulku Dergisi, Sayi: 68, 1938).

The pre-conditions for entering the Physical Education Department of Gazi Institute of Education in 1936-1937 academic year were as follows:

1. If the applicants are teacher training school of high school graduates, they are required to obtain certification from the schools or the directorates of culture that shows that they are talented in physical education and sports and send this certification along with exam papers to school management.
2. In addition, the following physical abilities and special health conditions are sought.

Health Conditions: Having healthy heart and lungs that is appropriate for sports, having no throat or nasal disorders that cause short breath, having no eye conditions, having a good hearing, teeth and gums, having no skin or hair disorders, and malformation.

Physical Abilities for Male Students: To be able run 100 meters in less than 15 seconds, to be able to run 3000 meters in less than 15 minutes, to be able to jump longer than 3.5 meters, to be able to jump higher than 1.05 meters, to be able to throw a 5 kilogram weight (rock, shot put etc.) further than 7.50 meters, to have special knowledge and experience in any branch of sports (handball, football, volleyball, tennis, wrestling, swimming, athleticism etc.).

Physical Abilities for Female Students: To be able run 75 meters in less than 15 seconds, to be able to run 1000 meters in less than 7 minutes, to be able to jump longer than 2 meters, to be able to jump higher than 0.60 meters, to be able to throw a shot put at the size of a tennis ball further than 15 meters, to have special knowledge and experience in any branch of sports (swimming, athleticism, skiing, tennis, volleyball, basketball etc.).(Ozturk, 2007).

The following information is provided in the Regulations of Gazi Institute of Education under the title of “VIII. Department of Physical Education”:

Article 18.The period of study of the Physical Education Department of the Institute is three years in total: one year of preparation, and two years of professional education.

Article 19. Preparation first grade only accepts students who graduated from primary school teacher training schools and have an at least one year of teaching experience. Physical ability is also required for the students to be accepted in this department.

Article 20.The students who graduate from the Department of Physical Education become physical education teachers for secondary schools, high schools, teacher training schools, vocational schools such as school of trade or arts and in case of need, they are assigned as civil servants in the organization of sports.(Altunya, 2006).

Table 1. Graduates of Institute of Education Department of Physical Education in 1934-1939

Year of Education	Graduated	Retired	Dead	Quit	Administrative Position	Changed Branch	In the Profession
1934-1935	23	9	3	3	3	-	5
1935-1936	27	12	4	1	2	4	4
1936-1937	11	2	1	1	1	1	5
1937-1938	30	15	1	2	2	1	9
1938-1939	20	1	4	3	-	1	11
Total	111	39	13	10	8	7	34

(Abali, 1974).

As can be understood from the table above, even 111 students graduated between 1934-1939, the number of physical education teachers who served actively was 34. This number is insufficient for the number of schools and students in the country, and affected the development of sportive activities across the country. Moreover, the insufficiency of teachers, caused difficulty in the scientific implementation of sports policies.

Total population of Turkey was 12,862,754 in 1935. In 1935-1936, 5796 students studied at universities, and the schooling rate at universities was 0.5%. (Cumhuriyetin 50. Yilinda Rakam ve Grafiklerle Milli Egitimimiz, 1973).

3. The Students Sent Abroad for Education

As of the foundation of the Republic, great importance was attached to sending students to western countries in Turkish higher education.

Law no. 1416 about the students to be sent abroad, was promulgated in Official Journal with 1169 no and on 16.04.1929. There are 23 articles in the law no.1416, and the cabinet is obligated to enforce the provisions of this law (Yucel, 1994).

In accordance with law no.1416 dated 08.04.1929, among the high school or academy graduates, students selected via competition are to be sent to western countries. Three inspectors were assigned to three districts in order to monitor and inspect the education of students who were sent to western countries. We are pleased to see that our students who are educated in western countries study in a way that makes us proud in the world of science (On Besinci Yil Kitabi, 1938).

The photographs of the seven students who were to be sent to abroad was in the news published on the first page of Vatan Newspaper on 8 January 1925 as follows: "Our students who will be sent to Europe" received their allowance yesterday. They will take off in three days. "We have written about the decision of Ministry of Education to send a few students to Europe in order to get teaching education. Students who succeeded in the competition exam received their allowance yesterday. These students will leave for various cities in Europe in three days. Among these students, Vildan Asir and Suat Hayri will go to Gand city in Belgium for education on physical education; Ulvi Cemal and Cezmi Rifki will go to Paris for music education; Mr. Sadi will go to Berlin for medicine education; and Muhittin Sebati and Refik will go to Paris for arts education."(Vatan Gazetesi, 8 January 1925).

Gazi Institute of Education, Department of Physical Education brought an expert named Kurt Dainas from Germany, and the physical education department of the institute was started by that precious teacher. Meanwhile, as the civil and soldier physical education teachers who were sent to Europe returned to the country, first physical education staff of young Turkish Republic came into being. (Atabeyoglu, C. 8, 1983).

Since there was no official institution to provide physical education teaching formation, Faik Ustunidman was assigned as the gymnastics teacher of his school as soon as he was graduated from Galatasaray High School, this way our civil schools

had their first Turkish physical education teacher. Later, Selim Sirri Tarcan, Nizamettin Kirsan and Vildan Asir Savasir preferred to get teaching formation by getting additional education at the schools abroad that provided sports teaching formation after their high school education (MORPA, C. 1, 1997).

These people who were sent abroad to get higher education in physical education and sports in the first years of the republican period, were the people who took charge in the building of the first organizations and the establishing of educational institutions on physical education and sports. The government made law no.1416 about "Students who will be sent abroad" on 8 April 1929. In accordance with the provisions of this law, students were sent abroad. The certain number of students who were sent abroad for physical education and sports education between 1937-1973 is unknown. However, it is known that 16 students were sent abroad for education on this area on scholarship.(Bilge, 1989).

Table 2. Students Sent Abroad for Education on Physical Education between 1930-1936

Years	Number of Students
1930-1931	1
1931-1932	1
1932-1933	1
1933-1934	-
1934-1935	-
1935-1936	5
Total	8

(Yucel, 1994).

CONCLUSION

As stated by Bilge (1989), the need for Physical Education Teachers in Turkey in Empire Period was tried to met by bringing teachers from abroad, with Turkish teachers educated by these foreign teachers brought from abroad and sending students abroad to get education on physical education. In the early republican period, the need for physical education teachers was tried to be met with private courses, institutes, and sending students abroad (Bilge, 1989).

Because one of the civil schools opened within the context of modernization studies that were started in Empire Period and inherited to republican period was Physical Education Teacher Training School, the Republic inherited some experience in training physical education teacher from the Empire. However, the Republic was not content with this inheritance, and made physical education teaching a profession. Great importance was attached to physical education in The First Commission of Science that gathered in 1923 and it was decided that a school would be opened to train physical education teachers. Between 1926-1930, physical education teachers were trained in the private courses. Students were provided with theoretical, practical and applied courses in these private courses. As of 1933, physical education teacher

training was conducted in institutes. On the other hand, between 1930-1936, students were sent abroad to get education of physical education and sports.

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