

The Role of Prof. Dr. Albert Malche in 1933 university reform in turkey

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In 1924 Turkish Republic which was founded by the leadership of Atatürk started the education reform to seize the age and to provide the public with understanding the revolution and applying. Its target is to educate its youth by scientific methods.

In 1923 former Istanbul University (Istanbul Darülfünun) couldn't catch up the innovations and revolutions of Turkish society and couldn't keep up with the progression of the world. Although the academic indepenence was given to Darülfünun in 1922 and 1924, it wasn't totally applied.

Atatürk also implied that a reform should be made in Istanbul Darülfünun in his speech in Turkish National Assembly. The Turkish Ministry of education believed that there was a need for reform in Istanbul University totally and they invited Prof. Dr. Malche to prepare a report for the reordering of Istanbul University.

Dr. Albert Malche lived in Sweeden betwen the years 1876 - 1936, after graduated from Faculty of Letters, he become an assistant doctor in 1910 as an academic carrier. In 1912 he was appointed as a proffessor to Chair of Pedagoy. In the same year he became the manager of primary education. Between 1918 - 1920 - he worked as the secratary of senate in 1927 he was appointed to the Supreme Council membership. 1930 he became very successful in this job then he represented Geneva successfully in this duty and in 1940 he was elected as the chairman of council of state.

For Sweeden Dr. Malche brought up new methods give shape to, primary and secondarly school's education systems and with his wide knowledge of pedagogy he had an effective personality in Europe. He opened the first legal experimental school in Sweeden to make primary teachers teach in a more wise and humanistic way. He had also great contributions to secondary education besides primary education. In addition to this he had also great contributions to improving of private education system examination systems pre-educattion system, classes and schools. He had also great contributions to improving of Youth Redcross, in 1931 he was invited to Istanbul by the

Minister of Education Re°it Galip to make some great innovations in the university that Atatürk desired.

Dr. Albert Malche, came to Turkey on 18 January 1932 and interviewed with the Minister of education and Prime Minister then he started to work to solve the problems. After Dr. Albert Malche presented his report, a year later on 31 May 1933 law numbered 2252 which was the about university reform was legislated. In this law two important points are indicated.

1. Istanbul Darülfünun with its all the establishments, its basis and members of faculty was abolished from the date of 31 July 1933.
2. Minister of education is charged to establish a new foundation in Istanbul under the name of Istanbul University. In the opening Ceromony of the university Dr. Re°it Galip implied that there was no connection between Darülfünun and Istanbul Üni-versity.

Although a lot of studies were made the need for faculty members couldn't solve and there was a need for new faculty member. Prof. Malche wanted to to solve these problems. And he wanted to keep away all political and cultural effects from the university. He decided to charge proffessors from all of the countries in Europe.

In that period in German National Socialism took the power and because of their political thoughts faculty members ran away and they started to migrate to foreign countries. From this point of view, Sweeden was the most important country. In 1933, the association named as "Assistance of German Scientists in Foreign Contries" was established. The leader of this association was Prof. Dr. Schwartz.

With the request of Prof. Dr. A. Malche Dr. Schwartz came to Turkey in July 1933.

Dr. Malche and Minister of Education Dr. Re°it Galip met and they decided on the proffesors who would come to Turkey and they signed a contract. With Malche's insistance Prof. Dr. Schwarz accepted the duty in Turkey.

Istanbul was the only university and it was reconstructed with Prof. Dr. Albert Malche's great contributions. Today, Istanbul University consists of 17 faculty, 10 academies, 13 institutes, it is the biggest educational foundation among 52 Turkish Universities. We remember Prof. Dr. Albert Maclhe with great honour and respect because of his great contributions to Turkish Educational System.

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